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# **pandas: powerful Python data analysis toolkit**

*Release 0.24.1*

**Wes McKinney & PyData Development Team**

**Feb 03, 2019**



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**Date:** Feb 03, 2019 **Version:** 0.24.1

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*pandas* is an open source, BSD-licensed library providing high-performance, easy-to-use data structures and data analysis tools for the [Python](#) programming language.

See the *Package overview* for more detail about what's in the library.



## WHATS NEW IN 0.24.1 (FEBRUARY 3, 2019)

**Warning:** The 0.24.x series of releases will be the last to support Python 2. Future feature releases will support Python 3 only. See *Plan for dropping Python 2.7* for more.

These are the changes in pandas 0.24.1. See *Release Notes* for a full changelog including other versions of pandas. See *What's New in 0.24.0 (January 25, 2019)* for the 0.24.0 changelog.

### 1.1 API Changes

#### 1.1.1 Changing the `sort` parameter for `Index` set operations

The default `sort` value for `Index.union()` has changed from `True` to `None` (GH24959). The default *behavior*, however, remains the same: the result is sorted, unless

1. `self` and `other` are identical
2. `self` or `other` is empty
3. `self` or `other` contain values that can not be compared (a `RuntimeWarning` is raised).

This change will allow `sort=True` to mean “always sort” in a future release.

The same change applies to `Index.difference()` and `Index.symmetric_difference()`, which would not sort the result when the values could not be compared.

The `sort` option for `Index.intersection()` has changed in three ways.

1. The default has changed from `True` to `False`, to restore the pandas 0.23.4 and earlier behavior of not sorting by default.
2. The behavior of `sort=True` can now be obtained with `sort=None`. This will sort the result only if the values in `self` and `other` are not identical.
3. The value `sort=True` is no longer allowed. A future version of pandas will properly support `sort=True` meaning “always sort”.

### 1.2 Fixed Regressions

- Fixed regression in `DataFrame.to_dict()` with `records` orient raising an `AttributeError` when the `DataFrame` contained more than 255 columns, or wrongly converting column names that were not valid python identifiers (GH24939, GH24940).

- Fixed regression in `read_sql()` when passing certain queries with MySQL/pymysql (GH24988).
- Fixed regression in `Index.intersection` incorrectly sorting the values by default (GH24959).
- Fixed regression in `merge()` when merging an empty `DataFrame` with multiple timezone-aware columns on one of the timezone-aware columns (GH25014).
- Fixed regression in `Series.rename_axis()` and `DataFrame.rename_axis()` where passing `None` failed to remove the axis name (GH25034)
- Fixed regression in `to_timedelta()` with `box=False` incorrectly returning a `datetime64` object instead of a `timedelta64` object (GH24961)
- Fixed regression where custom hashable types could not be used as column keys in `DataFrame.set_index()` (GH24969)

## 1.3 Bug Fixes

### Reshaping

- Bug in `DataFrame.groupby()` with `Groupby` when there is a time change (DST) and grouping frequency is `'1d'` (GH24972)

### Visualization

- Fixed the warning for implicitly registered matplotlib converters not showing. See *Restore Matplotlib datetime Converter Registration* for more (GH24963).

### Other

- Fixed `AttributeError` when printing a `DataFrame`'s HTML repr after accessing the IPython config object (GH25036)

## 1.4 Contributors

A total of 4 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Joris Van den Bossche
- MeeseeksMachine +
- Roman Yurchak
- Tom Augspurger



## INSTALLATION

The easiest way to install pandas is to install it as part of the [Anaconda](#) distribution, a cross platform distribution for data analysis and scientific computing. This is the recommended installation method for most users.

Instructions for installing from source, [PyPI](#), [ActivePython](#), various Linux distributions, or a [development version](#) are also provided.

### 2.1 Plan for dropping Python 2.7

The Python core team plans to stop supporting Python 2.7 on January 1st, 2020. In line with [NumPy's plans](#), all pandas releases through December 31, 2018 will support Python 2.

The 0.24.x feature release will be the last release to support Python 2. The released package will continue to be available on PyPI and through conda.

Starting **January 1, 2019**, all new feature releases (> 0.24) will be Python 3 only.

If there are people interested in continued support for Python 2.7 past December 31, 2018 (either backporting bug fixes or funding) please reach out to the maintainers on the issue tracker.

For more information, see the [Python 3 statement](#) and the [Porting to Python 3 guide](#).

### 2.2 Python version support

Officially Python 2.7, 3.5, 3.6, and 3.7.

### 2.3 Installing pandas

#### 2.3.1 Installing with Anaconda

Installing pandas and the rest of the [NumPy](#) and [SciPy](#) stack can be a little difficult for inexperienced users.

The simplest way to install not only pandas, but Python and the most popular packages that make up the [SciPy](#) stack ([IPython](#), [NumPy](#), [Matplotlib](#), ...) is with [Anaconda](#), a cross-platform (Linux, Mac OS X, Windows) Python distribution for data analytics and scientific computing.

After running the installer, the user will have access to pandas and the rest of the [SciPy](#) stack without needing to install anything else, and without needing to wait for any software to be compiled.

Installation instructions for [Anaconda](#) can be found [here](#).

A full list of the packages available as part of the [Anaconda](#) distribution [can be found here](#).

Another advantage to installing Anaconda is that you don't need admin rights to install it. Anaconda can install in the user's home directory, which makes it trivial to delete Anaconda if you decide (just delete that folder).

### 2.3.2 Installing with Miniconda

The previous section outlined how to get pandas installed as part of the [Anaconda](#) distribution. However this approach means you will install well over one hundred packages and involves downloading the installer which is a few hundred megabytes in size.

If you want to have more control on which packages, or have a limited internet bandwidth, then installing pandas with [Miniconda](#) may be a better solution.

[Conda](#) is the package manager that the [Anaconda](#) distribution is built upon. It is a package manager that is both cross-platform and language agnostic (it can play a similar role to a pip and virtualenv combination).

[Miniconda](#) allows you to create a minimal self contained Python installation, and then use the [Conda](#) command to install additional packages.

First you will need [Conda](#) to be installed and downloading and running the [Miniconda](#) will do this for you. The installer [can be found here](#)

The next step is to create a new conda environment. A conda environment is like a virtualenv that allows you to specify a specific version of Python and set of libraries. Run the following commands from a terminal window:

```
conda create -n name_of_my_env python
```

This will create a minimal environment with only Python installed in it. To put your self inside this environment run:

```
source activate name_of_my_env
```

On Windows the command is:

```
activate name_of_my_env
```

The final step required is to install pandas. This can be done with the following command:

```
conda install pandas
```

To install a specific pandas version:

```
conda install pandas=0.20.3
```

To install other packages, IPython for example:

```
conda install ipython
```

To install the full [Anaconda](#) distribution:

```
conda install anaconda
```

If you need packages that are available to pip but not conda, then install pip, and then use pip to install those packages:

```
conda install pip
pip install django
```

### 2.3.3 Installing from PyPI

pandas can be installed via pip from PyPI.

```
pip install pandas
```

### 2.3.4 Installing with ActivePython

Installation instructions for ActivePython can be found [here](#). Versions 2.7 and 3.5 include pandas.

### 2.3.5 Installing using your Linux distribution's package manager.

The commands in this table will install pandas for Python 3 from your distribution. To install pandas for Python 2, you may need to use the `python-pandas` package.

Distribution	Status	Download / Repository Link	Install method
Debian	stable	<a href="#">official Debian repository</a>	<code>sudo apt-get install python3-pandas</code>
Debian & Ubuntu	unstable (latest packages)	<a href="#">NeuroDebian</a>	<code>sudo apt-get install python3-pandas</code>
Ubuntu	stable	<a href="#">official Ubuntu repository</a>	<code>sudo apt-get install python3-pandas</code>
OpenSuse	stable	<a href="#">OpenSuse Repository</a>	<code>zypper in python3-pandas</code>
Fedora	stable	<a href="#">official Fedora repository</a>	<code>dnf install python3-pandas</code>
Centos/RHEL	stable	<a href="#">EPEL repository</a>	<code>yum install python3-pandas</code>

**However**, the packages in the linux package managers are often a few versions behind, so to get the newest version of pandas, it's recommended to install using the pip or conda methods described above.

### 2.3.6 Installing from source

See the *contributing guide* for complete instructions on building from the git source tree. Further, see *creating a development environment* if you wish to create a pandas development environment.

## 2.4 Running the test suite

pandas is equipped with an exhaustive set of unit tests, covering about 97% of the code base as of this writing. To run it on your machine to verify that everything is working (and that you have all of the dependencies, soft and hard, installed), make sure you have `pytest >= 3.6` and `Hypothesis >= 3.58`, then run:

```
>>> pd.test()
running: pytest --skip-slow --skip-network C:\Users\TP\Anaconda3\envs\py36\lib\site-
↳packages\pandas
===== test session starts =====
```

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```
platform win32 -- Python 3.6.2, pytest-3.6.0, py-1.4.34, pluggy-0.4.0
rootdir: C:\Users\TP\Documents\Python\pandasdev\pandas, inifile: setup.cfg
collected 12145 items / 3 skipped

.....S.....
.....S.....
.....

===== 12130 passed, 12 skipped in 368.339 seconds =====
```

## 2.5 Dependencies

- `setuptools`: 24.2.0 or higher
- `NumPy`: 1.12.0 or higher
- `python-dateutil`: 2.5.0 or higher
- `pytz`

### 2.5.1 Recommended Dependencies

- `numexpr`: for accelerating certain numerical operations. `numexpr` uses multiple cores as well as smart chunking and caching to achieve large speedups. If installed, must be Version 2.6.1 or higher.
- `bottleneck`: for accelerating certain types of nan evaluations. `bottleneck` uses specialized cython routines to achieve large speedups. If installed, must be Version 1.2.0 or higher.

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**Note:** You are highly encouraged to install these libraries, as they provide speed improvements, especially when working with large data sets.

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### 2.5.2 Optional Dependencies

- `Cython`: Only necessary to build development version. Version 0.28.2 or higher.
- `SciPy`: miscellaneous statistical functions, Version 0.18.1 or higher
- `xarray`: pandas like handling for > 2 dims, needed for converting Panels to xarray objects. Version 0.7.0 or higher is recommended.
- `PyTables`: necessary for HDF5-based storage, Version 3.4.2 or higher
- `pyarrow` (>= 0.9.0): necessary for feather-based storage.
- `Apache Parquet`, either `pyarrow` (>= 0.7.0) or `fastparquet` (>= 0.2.1) for parquet-based storage. The `snappy` and `brotli` are available for compression support.
- `SQLAlchemy`: for SQL database support. Version 0.8.1 or higher recommended. Besides `SQLAlchemy`, you also need a database specific driver. You can find an overview of supported drivers for each SQL dialect in the [SQLAlchemy docs](#). Some common drivers are:
  - `psycopg2`: for PostgreSQL
  - `pymysql`: for MySQL.

- `SQLite`: for SQLite, this is included in Python’s standard library by default.
- `matplotlib`: for plotting, Version 2.0.0 or higher.
- For Excel I/O:
  - `xlrd/xlwt`: Excel reading (`xlrd`), version 1.0.0 or higher required, and writing (`xlwt`)
  - `openpyxl`: `openpyxl` version 2.4.0 for writing `.xlsx` files (`xlrd`  $\geq$  0.9.0)
  - `XlsxWriter`: Alternative Excel writer
- `Jinja2`: Template engine for conditional HTML formatting.
- `s3fs`: necessary for Amazon S3 access (`s3fs`  $\geq$  0.0.7).
- `blosc`: for msgpack compression using `blosc`
- `gcsfs`: necessary for Google Cloud Storage access (`gcsfs`  $\geq$  0.1.0).
- One of `qtpy` (requires `PyQt` or `PySide`), `PyQt5`, `PyQt4`, `pygtk`, `xsel`, or `xclip`: necessary to use `read_clipboard()`. Most package managers on Linux distributions will have `xclip` and/or `xsel` immediately available for installation.
- `pandas-gbq`: for Google BigQuery I/O. (`pandas-gbq`  $\geq$  0.8.0)
- `Backports.lzma`: Only for Python 2, for writing to and/or reading from an xz compressed DataFrame in CSV; Python 3 support is built into the standard library.
- One of the following combinations of libraries is needed to use the top-level `read_html()` function:  
Changed in version 0.23.0.

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**Note:** If using `BeautifulSoup4` a minimum version of 4.2.1 is required

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- `BeautifulSoup4` and `html5lib` (Any recent version of `html5lib` is okay.)
- `BeautifulSoup4` and `lxml`
- `BeautifulSoup4` and `html5lib` and `lxml`
- Only `lxml`, although see *HTML Table Parsing* for reasons as to why you should probably **not** take this approach.

**Warning:**

- if you install `BeautifulSoup4` you must install either `lxml` or `html5lib` or both. `read_html()` will **not** work with *only* `BeautifulSoup4` installed.
- You are highly encouraged to read *HTML Table Parsing gotchas*. It explains issues surrounding the installation and usage of the above three libraries.

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**Note:**

- if you’re on a system with `apt-get` you can do

```
sudo apt-get build-dep python-lxml
```

to get the necessary dependencies for installation of `lxml`. This will prevent further headaches down the line.

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**Note:** Without the optional dependencies, many useful features will not work. Hence, it is highly recommended that you install these. A packaged distribution like [Anaconda](#), [ActivePython](#) (version 2.7 or 3.5), or [Enthought Canopy](#) may be worth considering.

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## GETTING STARTED

### 3.1 Package overview

**pandas** is a Python package providing fast, flexible, and expressive data structures designed to make working with “relational” or “labeled” data both easy and intuitive. It aims to be the fundamental high-level building block for doing practical, **real world** data analysis in Python. Additionally, it has the broader goal of becoming **the most powerful and flexible open source data analysis / manipulation tool available in any language**. It is already well on its way toward this goal.

pandas is well suited for many different kinds of data:

- Tabular data with heterogeneously-typed columns, as in an SQL table or Excel spreadsheet
- Ordered and unordered (not necessarily fixed-frequency) time series data.
- Arbitrary matrix data (homogeneously typed or heterogeneous) with row and column labels
- Any other form of observational / statistical data sets. The data actually need not be labeled at all to be placed into a pandas data structure

The two primary data structures of pandas, *Series* (1-dimensional) and *DataFrame* (2-dimensional), handle the vast majority of typical use cases in finance, statistics, social science, and many areas of engineering. For R users, *DataFrame* provides everything that R’s *data.frame* provides and much more. pandas is built on top of NumPy and is intended to integrate well within a scientific computing environment with many other 3rd party libraries.

Here are just a few of the things that pandas does well:

- Easy handling of **missing data** (represented as NaN) in floating point as well as non-floating point data
- Size mutability: columns can be **inserted and deleted** from DataFrame and higher dimensional objects
- Automatic and explicit **data alignment**: objects can be explicitly aligned to a set of labels, or the user can simply ignore the labels and let *Series*, *DataFrame*, etc. automatically align the data for you in computations
- Powerful, flexible **group by** functionality to perform split-apply-combine operations on data sets, for both aggregating and transforming data
- Make it **easy to convert** ragged, differently-indexed data in other Python and NumPy data structures into DataFrame objects
- Intelligent label-based **slicing, fancy indexing, and subsetting** of large data sets
- Intuitive **merging** and **joining** data sets
- Flexible **reshaping** and pivoting of data sets
- **Hierarchical** labeling of axes (possible to have multiple labels per tick)
- Robust IO tools for loading data from **flat files** (CSV and delimited), Excel files, databases, and saving / loading data from the ultrafast **HDF5 format**

- **Time series**-specific functionality: date range generation and frequency conversion, moving window statistics, moving window linear regressions, date shifting and lagging, etc.

Many of these principles are here to address the shortcomings frequently experienced using other languages / scientific research environments. For data scientists, working with data is typically divided into multiple stages: munging and cleaning data, analyzing / modeling it, then organizing the results of the analysis into a form suitable for plotting or tabular display. pandas is the ideal tool for all of these tasks.

Some other notes

- pandas is **fast**. Many of the low-level algorithmic bits have been extensively tweaked in [Cython](#) code. However, as with anything else generalization usually sacrifices performance. So if you focus on one feature for your application you may be able to create a faster specialized tool.
- pandas is a dependency of [statsmodels](#), making it an important part of the statistical computing ecosystem in Python.
- pandas has been used extensively in production in financial applications.

### 3.1.1 Data Structures

Dimensions	Name	Description
1	Series	1D labeled homogeneously-typed array
2	DataFrame	General 2D labeled, size-mutable tabular structure with potentially heterogeneously-typed column

#### Why more than one data structure?

The best way to think about the pandas data structures is as flexible containers for lower dimensional data. For example, DataFrame is a container for Series, and Series is a container for scalars. We would like to be able to insert and remove objects from these containers in a dictionary-like fashion.

Also, we would like sensible default behaviors for the common API functions which take into account the typical orientation of time series and cross-sectional data sets. When using ndarrays to store 2- and 3-dimensional data, a burden is placed on the user to consider the orientation of the data set when writing functions; axes are considered more or less equivalent (except when C- or Fortran-contiguity matters for performance). In pandas, the axes are intended to lend more semantic meaning to the data; i.e., for a particular data set there is likely to be a “right” way to orient the data. The goal, then, is to reduce the amount of mental effort required to code up data transformations in downstream functions.

For example, with tabular data (DataFrame) it is more semantically helpful to think of the **index** (the rows) and the **columns** rather than axis 0 and axis 1. Iterating through the columns of the DataFrame thus results in more readable code:

```
for col in df.columns:
    series = df[col]
    # do something with series
```

### 3.1.2 Mutability and copying of data

All pandas data structures are value-mutable (the values they contain can be altered) but not always size-mutable. The length of a Series cannot be changed, but, for example, columns can be inserted into a DataFrame. However, the vast majority of methods produce new objects and leave the input data untouched. In general we like to **favor immutability** where sensible.



### 3.1.3 Getting Support

The first stop for pandas issues and ideas is the [Github Issue Tracker](#). If you have a general question, pandas community experts can answer through [Stack Overflow](#).

### 3.1.4 Community

pandas is actively supported today by a community of like-minded individuals around the world who contribute their valuable time and energy to help make open source pandas possible. Thanks to [all of our contributors](#).

If you're interested in contributing, please visit the [contributing guide](#).

pandas is a [NumFOCUS](#) sponsored project. This will help ensure the success of development of pandas as a world-class open-source project, and makes it possible to [donate](#) to the project.

### 3.1.5 Project Governance

The governance process that pandas project has used informally since its inception in 2008 is formalized in [Project Governance documents](#). The documents clarify how decisions are made and how the various elements of our community interact, including the relationship between open source collaborative development and work that may be funded by for-profit or non-profit entities.

Wes McKinney is the Benevolent Dictator for Life (BDFL).

### 3.1.6 Development Team

The list of the Core Team members and more detailed information can be found on the [people's page](#) of the governance repo.

### 3.1.7 Institutional Partners

The information about current institutional partners can be found on [pandas website page](#).

### 3.1.8 License

```
BSD 3-Clause License

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↳Development Team
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CAUSED AND ON ANY THEORY OF LIABILITY, WHETHER IN CONTRACT, STRICT LIABILITY,
OR TORT (INCLUDING NEGLIGENCE OR OTHERWISE) ARISING IN ANY WAY OUT OF THE USE
OF THIS SOFTWARE, EVEN IF ADVISED OF THE POSSIBILITY OF SUCH DAMAGE.
```

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## 3.2 10 Minutes to pandas

This is a short introduction to pandas, geared mainly for new users. You can see more complex recipes in the *Cookbook*. Customarily, we import as follows:

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
In [2]: import pandas as pd
```

### 3.2.1 Object Creation

See the *Data Structure Intro section*.

Creating a `Series` by passing a list of values, letting pandas create a default integer index:

```
In [3]: s = pd.Series([1, 3, 5, np.nan, 6, 8])
In [4]: s
Out[4]:
0    1.0
1    3.0
2    5.0
3    NaN
4    6.0
5    8.0
dtype: float64
```

Creating a `DataFrame` by passing a NumPy array, with a datetime index and labeled columns:

```
In [5]: dates = pd.date_range('20130101', periods=6)
In [6]: dates
Out[6]:
DatetimeIndex(['2013-01-01', '2013-01-02', '2013-01-03', '2013-01-04',
              '2013-01-05', '2013-01-06'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

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```
dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
In [7]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(6, 4), index=dates, columns=list('ABCD'))
In [8]: df
Out [8]:
```

	A	B	C	D
2013-01-01	-1.357418	-0.142843	-0.744858	1.962986
2013-01-02	-1.349466	0.358791	-0.668969	-0.586338
2013-01-03	-0.588651	-0.837786	-1.244573	0.042724
2013-01-04	1.076448	0.275756	0.178572	-0.669920
2013-01-05	-0.876710	-0.830077	-1.053295	-0.977186
2013-01-06	0.940624	-0.657478	-0.658436	0.077478

Creating a DataFrame by passing a dict of objects that can be converted to series-like.

```
In [9]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({'A': 1.,
...:                       'B': pd.Timestamp('20130102'),
...:                       'C': pd.Series(1, index=list(range(4)), dtype='float32'),
...:                       'D': np.array([3] * 4, dtype='int32'),
...:                       'E': pd.Categorical(["test", "train", "test", "train"]),
...:                       'F': 'foo'})
In [10]: df2
Out [10]:
```

	A	B	C	D	E	F
0	1.0	2013-01-02	1.0	3	test	foo
1	1.0	2013-01-02	1.0	3	train	foo
2	1.0	2013-01-02	1.0	3	test	foo
3	1.0	2013-01-02	1.0	3	train	foo

The columns of the resulting DataFrame have different *dtypes*.

```
In [11]: df2.dtypes
Out [11]:
```

A	float64
B	datetime64[ns]
C	float32
D	int32
E	category
F	object
dtype:	object

If you're using IPython, tab completion for column names (as well as public attributes) is automatically enabled. Here's a subset of the attributes that will be completed:

```
In [12]: df2.<TAB> # noqa: E225, E999
df2.A          df2.bool
df2.abs        df2.boxplot
df2.add        df2.C
df2.add_prefix df2.clip
df2.add_suffix df2.clip_lower
df2.align      df2.clip_upper
df2.all        df2.columns
df2.any        df2.combine
```

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```
df2.append          df2.combine_first
df2.apply           df2.compound
df2.applymap        df2.consolidate
df2.D
```

As you can see, the columns A, B, C, and D are automatically tab completed. E is there as well; the rest of the attributes have been truncated for brevity.

### 3.2.2 Viewing Data

See the *Basics section*.

Here is how to view the top and bottom rows of the frame:

```
In [13]: df.head()
Out [13]:
           A           B           C           D
2013-01-01 -1.357418 -0.142843 -0.744858  1.962986
2013-01-02 -1.349466  0.358791 -0.668969 -0.586338
2013-01-03 -0.588651 -0.837786 -1.244573  0.042724
2013-01-04  1.076448  0.275756  0.178572 -0.669920
2013-01-05 -0.876710 -0.830077 -1.053295 -0.977186

In [14]: df.tail(3)
↪
           A           B           C           D
2013-01-04  1.076448  0.275756  0.178572 -0.669920
2013-01-05 -0.876710 -0.830077 -1.053295 -0.977186
2013-01-06  0.940624 -0.657478 -0.658436  0.077478
```

Display the index, columns:

```
In [15]: df.index
Out [15]:
DatetimeIndex(['2013-01-01', '2013-01-02', '2013-01-03', '2013-01-04',
              '2013-01-05', '2013-01-06'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')

In [16]: df.columns
↪ Index(['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'], dtype='object')
```

DataFrame.to\_numpy() gives a NumPy representation of the underlying data. Note that this can be an expensive operation when your DataFrame has columns with different data types, which comes down to a fundamental difference between pandas and NumPy: **NumPy arrays have one dtype for the entire array, while pandas DataFrames have one dtype per column.** When you call DataFrame.to\_numpy(), pandas will find the NumPy dtype that can hold all of the dtypes in the DataFrame. This may end up being object, which requires casting every value to a Python object.

For df, our DataFrame of all floating-point values, DataFrame.to\_numpy() is fast and doesn't require copying data.

```
In [17]: df.to_numpy()
Out [17]:
```

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```
array([[ -1.35741793,  -0.14284332,  -0.74485798,   1.96298552],
       [ -1.3494656 ,   0.35879089,  -0.66896897,  -0.58633758],
       [ -0.58865118,  -0.83778629,  -1.24457304,   0.04272407],
       [  1.07644808,   0.2757562 ,   0.17857179,  -0.66992021],
       [ -0.8767104 ,  -0.83007713,  -1.05329532,  -0.97718584],
       [  0.94062388,  -0.65747798,  -0.65843634,   0.07747846]])
```

For `df2`, the DataFrame with multiple dtypes, `DataFrame.to_numpy()` is relatively expensive.

```
In [18]: df2.to_numpy()
Out [18]:
array([[1.0, Timestamp('2013-01-02 00:00:00'), 1.0, 3, 'test', 'foo'],
       [1.0, Timestamp('2013-01-02 00:00:00'), 1.0, 3, 'train', 'foo'],
       [1.0, Timestamp('2013-01-02 00:00:00'), 1.0, 3, 'test', 'foo'],
       [1.0, Timestamp('2013-01-02 00:00:00'), 1.0, 3, 'train', 'foo']], dtype=object)
```

**Note:** `DataFrame.to_numpy()` does *not* include the index or column labels in the output.

`describe()` shows a quick statistic summary of your data:

```
In [19]: df.describe()
Out [19]:
```

	A	B	C	D
count	6.000000	6.000000	6.000000	6.000000
mean	-0.359196	-0.305606	-0.698593	-0.025043
std	1.099832	0.545527	0.489481	1.058759
min	-1.357418	-0.837786	-1.244573	-0.977186
25%	-1.231277	-0.786927	-0.976186	-0.649025
50%	-0.732681	-0.400161	-0.706913	-0.271807
75%	0.558305	0.171106	-0.661069	0.068790
max	1.076448	0.358791	0.178572	1.962986

Transposing your data:

```
In [20]: df.T
Out [20]:
```

	2013-01-01	2013-01-02	2013-01-03	2013-01-04	2013-01-05	2013-01-06
A	-1.357418	-1.349466	-0.588651	1.076448	-0.876710	0.940624
B	-0.142843	0.358791	-0.837786	0.275756	-0.830077	-0.657478
C	-0.744858	-0.668969	-1.244573	0.178572	-1.053295	-0.658436
D	1.962986	-0.586338	0.042724	-0.669920	-0.977186	0.077478

Sorting by an axis:

```
In [21]: df.sort_index(axis=1, ascending=False)
Out [21]:
```

	D	C	B	A
2013-01-01	1.962986	-0.744858	-0.142843	-1.357418
2013-01-02	-0.586338	-0.668969	0.358791	-1.349466
2013-01-03	0.042724	-1.244573	-0.837786	-0.588651
2013-01-04	-0.669920	0.178572	0.275756	1.076448
2013-01-05	-0.977186	-1.053295	-0.830077	-0.876710
2013-01-06	0.077478	-0.658436	-0.657478	0.940624

Sorting by values:

```
In [22]: df.sort_values(by='B')
Out [22]:
```

	A	B	C	D
2013-01-03	-0.588651	-0.837786	-1.244573	0.042724
2013-01-05	-0.876710	-0.830077	-1.053295	-0.977186
2013-01-06	0.940624	-0.657478	-0.658436	0.077478
2013-01-01	-1.357418	-0.142843	-0.744858	1.962986
2013-01-04	1.076448	0.275756	0.178572	-0.669920
2013-01-02	-1.349466	0.358791	-0.668969	-0.586338

### 3.2.3 Selection

---

**Note:** While standard Python / Numpy expressions for selecting and setting are intuitive and come in handy for interactive work, for production code, we recommend the optimized pandas data access methods, `.at`, `.iat`, `.loc` and `.iloc`.

---

See the indexing documentation *Indexing and Selecting Data* and *MultiIndex / Advanced Indexing*.

#### Getting

Selecting a single column, which yields a `Series`, equivalent to `df.A`:

```
In [23]: df['A']
Out [23]:
```

2013-01-01	-1.357418
2013-01-02	-1.349466
2013-01-03	-0.588651
2013-01-04	1.076448
2013-01-05	-0.876710
2013-01-06	0.940624

Freq: D, Name: A, dtype: float64

Selecting via `[]`, which slices the rows.

```
In [24]: df[0:3]
Out [24]:
```

	A	B	C	D
2013-01-01	-1.357418	-0.142843	-0.744858	1.962986
2013-01-02	-1.349466	0.358791	-0.668969	-0.586338
2013-01-03	-0.588651	-0.837786	-1.244573	0.042724

```
In [25]: df['20130102': '20130104']
\\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
```

	A	B	C	D
2013-01-02	-1.349466	0.358791	-0.668969	-0.586338
2013-01-03	-0.588651	-0.837786	-1.244573	0.042724
2013-01-04	1.076448	0.275756	0.178572	-0.669920

#### Selection by Label

See more in *Selection by Label*.

For getting a cross section using a label:

```
In [26]: df.loc[dates[0]]
Out [26]:
A    -1.357418
B    -0.142843
C    -0.744858
D     1.962986
Name: 2013-01-01 00:00:00, dtype: float64
```

Selecting on a multi-axis by label:

```
In [27]: df.loc[:, ['A', 'B']]
Out [27]:
           A         B
2013-01-01 -1.357418 -0.142843
2013-01-02 -1.349466  0.358791
2013-01-03 -0.588651 -0.837786
2013-01-04  1.076448  0.275756
2013-01-05 -0.876710 -0.830077
2013-01-06  0.940624 -0.657478
```

Showing label slicing, both endpoints are *included*:

```
In [28]: df.loc['20130102':'20130104', ['A', 'B']]
Out [28]:
           A         B
2013-01-02 -1.349466  0.358791
2013-01-03 -0.588651 -0.837786
2013-01-04  1.076448  0.275756
```

Reduction in the dimensions of the returned object:

```
In [29]: df.loc['20130102', ['A', 'B']]
Out [29]:
A    -1.349466
B     0.358791
Name: 2013-01-02 00:00:00, dtype: float64
```

For getting a scalar value:

```
In [30]: df.loc[dates[0], 'A']
Out [30]: -1.3574179252656504
```

For getting fast access to a scalar (equivalent to the prior method):

```
In [31]: df.at[dates[0], 'A']
Out [31]: -1.3574179252656504
```

## Selection by Position

See more in *Selection by Position*.

Select via the position of the passed integers:

```
In [32]: df.iloc[3]
Out [32]:
A    1.076448
B     0.275756
C     0.178572
D    -0.669920
Name: 2013-01-04 00:00:00, dtype: float64
```

By integer slices, acting similar to numpy/python:

```
In [33]: df.iloc[3:5, 0:2]
Out [33]:
```

	A	B
2013-01-04	1.076448	0.275756
2013-01-05	-0.876710	-0.830077

By lists of integer position locations, similar to the numpy/python style:

```
In [34]: df.iloc[[1, 2, 4], [0, 2]]
Out [34]:
```

	A	C
2013-01-02	-1.349466	-0.668969
2013-01-03	-0.588651	-1.244573
2013-01-05	-0.876710	-1.053295

For slicing rows explicitly:

```
In [35]: df.iloc[1:3, :]
Out [35]:
```

	A	B	C	D
2013-01-02	-1.349466	0.358791	-0.668969	-0.586338
2013-01-03	-0.588651	-0.837786	-1.244573	0.042724

For slicing columns explicitly:

```
In [36]: df.iloc[:, 1:3]
Out [36]:
```

	B	C
2013-01-01	-0.142843	-0.744858
2013-01-02	0.358791	-0.668969
2013-01-03	-0.837786	-1.244573
2013-01-04	0.275756	0.178572
2013-01-05	-0.830077	-1.053295
2013-01-06	-0.657478	-0.658436

For getting a value explicitly:

```
In [37]: df.iloc[1, 1]
Out [37]: 0.35879089022289157
```

For getting fast access to a scalar (equivalent to the prior method):

```
In [38]: df.iat[1, 1]
Out [38]: 0.35879089022289157
```



### Boolean Indexing

Using a single column's values to select data.

```
In [39]: df[df.A > 0]
Out [39]:
           A         B         C         D
2013-01-04  1.076448  0.275756  0.178572 -0.669920
2013-01-06  0.940624 -0.657478 -0.658436  0.077478
```

Selecting values from a DataFrame where a boolean condition is met.

```
In [40]: df[df > 0]
Out [40]:
           A         B         C         D
2013-01-01      NaN      NaN      NaN  1.962986
2013-01-02      NaN  0.358791      NaN      NaN
2013-01-03      NaN      NaN      NaN  0.042724
2013-01-04  1.076448  0.275756  0.178572      NaN
2013-01-05      NaN      NaN      NaN      NaN
2013-01-06  0.940624      NaN      NaN  0.077478
```

Using the isin() method for filtering:

```
In [41]: df2 = df.copy()
In [42]: df2['E'] = ['one', 'one', 'two', 'three', 'four', 'three']
In [43]: df2
Out [43]:
           A         B         C         D         E
2013-01-01 -1.357418 -0.142843 -0.744858  1.962986    one
2013-01-02 -1.349466  0.358791 -0.668969 -0.586338    one
2013-01-03 -0.588651 -0.837786 -1.244573  0.042724    two
2013-01-04  1.076448  0.275756  0.178572 -0.669920   three
2013-01-05 -0.876710 -0.830077 -1.053295 -0.977186   four
2013-01-06  0.940624 -0.657478 -0.658436  0.077478   three

In [44]: df2[df2['E'].isin(['two', 'four'])]
\-----
↪
           A         B         C         D         E
2013-01-03 -0.588651 -0.837786 -1.244573  0.042724    two
2013-01-05 -0.876710 -0.830077 -1.053295 -0.977186   four
```

### Setting

Setting a new column automatically aligns the data by the indexes.

```
In [45]: s1 = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], index=pd.date_range('20130102',
↪ periods=6))
In [46]: s1
Out [46]:
2013-01-02    1
2013-01-03    2
```

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```
2013-01-04    3
2013-01-05    4
2013-01-06    5
2013-01-07    6
Freq: D, dtype: int64

In [47]: df['F'] = s1
```

Setting values by label:

```
In [48]: df.at[dates[0], 'A'] = 0
```

Setting values by position:

```
In [49]: df.iat[0, 1] = 0
```

Setting by assigning with a NumPy array:

```
In [50]: df.loc[:, 'D'] = np.array([5] * len(df))
```

The result of the prior setting operations.

```
In [51]: df
Out [51]:
```

	A	B	C	D	F
2013-01-01	0.000000	0.000000	-0.744858	5	NaN
2013-01-02	-1.349466	0.358791	-0.668969	5	1.0
2013-01-03	-0.588651	-0.837786	-1.244573	5	2.0
2013-01-04	1.076448	0.275756	0.178572	5	3.0
2013-01-05	-0.876710	-0.830077	-1.053295	5	4.0
2013-01-06	0.940624	-0.657478	-0.658436	5	5.0

A where operation with setting.

```
In [52]: df2 = df.copy()
In [53]: df2[df2 > 0] = -df2
In [54]: df2
Out [54]:
```

	A	B	C	D	F
2013-01-01	0.000000	0.000000	-0.744858	-5	NaN
2013-01-02	-1.349466	-0.358791	-0.668969	-5	-1.0
2013-01-03	-0.588651	-0.837786	-1.244573	-5	-2.0
2013-01-04	-1.076448	-0.275756	-0.178572	-5	-3.0
2013-01-05	-0.876710	-0.830077	-1.053295	-5	-4.0
2013-01-06	-0.940624	-0.657478	-0.658436	-5	-5.0

### 3.2.4 Missing Data

pandas primarily uses the value `np.nan` to represent missing data. It is by default not included in computations. See the *Missing Data section*.

Reindexing allows you to change/add/delete the index on a specified axis. This returns a copy of the data.

```
In [55]: df1 = df.reindex(index=dates[0:4], columns=list(df.columns) + ['E'])
```

```
In [56]: df1.loc[dates[0]:dates[1], 'E'] = 1
```

```
In [57]: df1
```

```
Out [57]:
```

	A	B	C	D	F	E
2013-01-01	0.000000	0.000000	-0.744858	5	NaN	1.0
2013-01-02	-1.349466	0.358791	-0.668969	5	1.0	1.0
2013-01-03	-0.588651	-0.837786	-1.244573	5	2.0	NaN
2013-01-04	1.076448	0.275756	0.178572	5	3.0	NaN

To drop any rows that have missing data.

```
In [58]: df1.dropna(how='any')
```

```
Out [58]:
```

	A	B	C	D	F	E
2013-01-02	-1.349466	0.358791	-0.668969	5	1.0	1.0

Filling missing data.

```
In [59]: df1.fillna(value=5)
```

```
Out [59]:
```

	A	B	C	D	F	E
2013-01-01	0.000000	0.000000	-0.744858	5	5.0	1.0
2013-01-02	-1.349466	0.358791	-0.668969	5	1.0	1.0
2013-01-03	-0.588651	-0.837786	-1.244573	5	2.0	5.0
2013-01-04	1.076448	0.275756	0.178572	5	3.0	5.0

To get the boolean mask where values are nan.

```
In [60]: pd.isna(df1)
```

```
Out [60]:
```

	A	B	C	D	F	E
2013-01-01	False	False	False	False	True	False
2013-01-02	False	False	False	False	False	False
2013-01-03	False	False	False	False	False	True
2013-01-04	False	False	False	False	False	True

## 3.2.5 Operations

See the *Basic section on Binary Ops*.

### Stats

Operations in general *exclude* missing data.

Performing a descriptive statistic:

```
In [61]: df.mean()
```

```
Out [61]:
```

A	-0.132959
B	-0.281799
C	-0.698593
D	5.000000

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```
F      3.000000
dtype: float64
```

Same operation on the other axis:

```
In [62]: df.mean(1)
Out [62]:
2013-01-01    1.063786
2013-01-02    0.868071
2013-01-03    0.865798
2013-01-04    1.906155
2013-01-05    1.247983
2013-01-06    1.924942
Freq: D, dtype: float64
```

Operating with objects that have different dimensionality and need alignment. In addition, pandas automatically broadcasts along the specified dimension.

```
In [63]: s = pd.Series([1, 3, 5, np.nan, 6, 8], index=dates).shift(2)

In [64]: s
Out [64]:
2013-01-01    NaN
2013-01-02    NaN
2013-01-03    1.0
2013-01-04    3.0
2013-01-05    5.0
2013-01-06    NaN
Freq: D, dtype: float64

In [65]: df.sub(s, axis='index')
//////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
      A         B         C    D    F
2013-01-01    NaN     NaN     NaN  NaN  NaN
2013-01-02    NaN     NaN     NaN  NaN  NaN
2013-01-03 -1.588651 -1.837786 -2.244573  4.0  1.0
2013-01-04 -1.923552 -2.724244 -2.821428  2.0  0.0
2013-01-05 -5.876710 -5.830077 -6.053295  0.0 -1.0
2013-01-06     NaN     NaN     NaN  NaN  NaN
```

### Apply

Applying functions to the data:

```
In [66]: df.apply(np.cumsum)
Out [66]:
      A         B         C    D    F
2013-01-01  0.000000  0.000000 -0.744858  5  NaN
2013-01-02 -1.349466  0.358791 -1.413827  10  1.0
2013-01-03 -1.938117 -0.478995 -2.658400  15  3.0
2013-01-04 -0.861669 -0.203239 -2.479828  20  6.0
2013-01-05 -1.738379 -1.033316 -3.533124  25  10.0
2013-01-06 -0.797755 -1.690794 -4.191560  30  15.0
```

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```
In [67]: df.apply(lambda x: x.max() - x.min())
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
→
A      2.425914
B      1.196577
C      1.423145
D      0.000000
F      4.000000
dtype: float64
```

## Histogramming

See more at *Histogramming and Discretization*.

```
In [68]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randint(0, 7, size=10))
```

```
In [69]: s
```

```
Out [69]:
0      0
1      4
2      6
3      5
4      5
5      2
6      2
7      0
8      4
9      2
dtype: int64
```

```
In [70]: s.value_counts()
```

```
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
→
2      3
5      2
4      2
0      2
6      1
dtype: int64
Out [70]:
```

## String Methods

Series is equipped with a set of string processing methods in the *str* attribute that make it easy to operate on each element of the array, as in the code snippet below. Note that pattern-matching in *str* generally uses [regular expressions](#) by default (and in some cases always uses them). See more at *Vectorized String Methods*.

```
In [71]: s = pd.Series(['A', 'B', 'C', 'Aaba', 'Baca', np.nan, 'CABA', 'dog', 'cat'])
```

```
In [72]: s.str.lower()
```

```
Out [72]:
0      a
1      b
2      c
```

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```

3    aaba
4    baca
5     NaN
6    caba
7     dog
8     cat
dtype: object

```

## 3.2.6 Merge

### Concat

pandas provides various facilities for easily combining together Series, DataFrame, and Panel objects with various kinds of set logic for the indexes and relational algebra functionality in the case of join / merge-type operations.

See the *Merging section*.

Concatenating pandas objects together with `concat()`:

```
In [73]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 4))
```

```
In [74]: df
```

```
Out [74]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	1.231856	0.283952	0.118992	-0.724206
1	-1.653430	0.118499	1.300022	-1.526964
2	0.081166	0.233922	1.264717	0.935723
3	-0.689927	-0.517942	-0.277571	-1.175085
4	1.795727	-1.335807	-0.846357	0.062066
5	-0.408033	0.071026	0.528408	-0.646874
6	-1.151626	-0.323356	1.020479	-0.308118
7	-0.303478	-0.233435	2.130528	0.479592
8	0.061129	0.481290	0.259358	-0.979837
9	0.714785	0.176319	0.647529	1.651090

```
# break it into pieces
```

```
In [75]: pieces = [df[:3], df[3:7], df[7:]]
```

```
In [76]: pd.concat(pieces)
```

```
Out [76]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	1.231856	0.283952	0.118992	-0.724206
1	-1.653430	0.118499	1.300022	-1.526964
2	0.081166	0.233922	1.264717	0.935723
3	-0.689927	-0.517942	-0.277571	-1.175085
4	1.795727	-1.335807	-0.846357	0.062066
5	-0.408033	0.071026	0.528408	-0.646874
6	-1.151626	-0.323356	1.020479	-0.308118
7	-0.303478	-0.233435	2.130528	0.479592
8	0.061129	0.481290	0.259358	-0.979837
9	0.714785	0.176319	0.647529	1.651090

### Join

SQL style merges. See the *Database style joining* section.

```
In [77]: left = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['foo', 'foo'], 'lval': [1, 2]})
In [78]: right = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['foo', 'foo'], 'rval': [4, 5]})

In [79]: left
Out[79]:
   key  lval
0  foo     1
1  foo     2

In [80]: right
Out[80]:
   key  rval
0  foo     4
1  foo     5

In [81]: pd.merge(left, right, on='key')
Out[81]:
   key  lval  rval
0  foo     1     4
1  foo     1     5
2  foo     2     4
3  foo     2     5
```

Another example that can be given is:

```
In [82]: left = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['foo', 'bar'], 'lval': [1, 2]})
In [83]: right = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['foo', 'bar'], 'rval': [4, 5]})

In [84]: left
Out[84]:
   key  lval
0  foo     1
1  bar     2

In [85]: right
Out[85]:
   key  rval
0  foo     4
1  bar     5

In [86]: pd.merge(left, right, on='key')
Out[86]:
   key  lval  rval
0  foo     1     4
1  bar     2     5
```

## Append

Append rows to a dataframe. See the *Appending* section.

```
In [87]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(8, 4), columns=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
```

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```
In [88]: df
Out [88]:
```

	A	B	C	D
0	1.392422	0.748325	-0.436142	-1.278450
1	0.043423	-0.533787	-0.351340	0.716190
2	0.969599	-1.009690	-0.706241	1.735671
3	-0.602929	0.052976	0.317099	0.309610
4	-1.071123	-2.226177	-0.279247	-0.216166
5	0.386439	-0.072899	-0.985965	-0.626187
6	-0.008656	-0.771064	-0.377700	1.899199
7	-0.286120	-0.281921	-0.367725	-0.919801

```
In [89]: s = df.iloc[3]
```

```
In [90]: df.append(s, ignore_index=True)
```

```
Out [90]:
```

	A	B	C	D
0	1.392422	0.748325	-0.436142	-1.278450
1	0.043423	-0.533787	-0.351340	0.716190
2	0.969599	-1.009690	-0.706241	1.735671
3	-0.602929	0.052976	0.317099	0.309610
4	-1.071123	-2.226177	-0.279247	-0.216166
5	0.386439	-0.072899	-0.985965	-0.626187
6	-0.008656	-0.771064	-0.377700	1.899199
7	-0.286120	-0.281921	-0.367725	-0.919801
8	-0.602929	0.052976	0.317099	0.309610

### 3.2.7 Grouping

By “group by” we are referring to a process involving one or more of the following steps:

- **Splitting** the data into groups based on some criteria
- **Applying** a function to each group independently
- **Combining** the results into a data structure

See the *Grouping section*.

```
In [91]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['foo', 'bar', 'foo', 'bar',
.....:                          'foo', 'bar', 'foo', 'foo'],
.....:                    'B': ['one', 'one', 'two', 'three',
.....:                          'two', 'two', 'one', 'three'],
.....:                    'C': np.random.randn(8),
.....:                    'D': np.random.randn(8)})
.....:
```

```
In [92]: df
```

```
Out [92]:
```

	A	B	C	D
0	foo	one	-1.304704	-0.260415
1	bar	one	-0.218177	1.004457
2	foo	two	-0.598015	-1.822984
3	bar	three	-0.342118	0.873662
4	foo	two	0.034035	1.571507
5	bar	two	-0.033906	-0.785660

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```
6 foo one -0.637461 0.191702
7 foo three 0.622365 0.771074
```

Grouping and then applying the `sum()` function to the resulting groups.

```
In [93]: df.groupby('A').sum()
Out [93]:
```

	C	D
A		
bar	-0.594201	1.092460
foo	-1.883780	0.450884

Grouping by multiple columns forms a hierarchical index, and again we can apply the `sum` function.

```
In [94]: df.groupby(['A', 'B']).sum()
Out [94]:
```

		C	D
A	B		
bar	one	-0.218177	1.004457
	three	-0.342118	0.873662
	two	-0.033906	-0.785660
foo	one	-1.942164	-0.068713
	three	0.622365	0.771074
	two	-0.563980	-0.251477

## 3.2.8 Reshaping

See the sections on *Hierarchical Indexing* and *Reshaping*.

### Stack

```
In [95]: tuples = list(zip(*(['bar', 'bar', 'baz', 'baz',
.....:                        'foo', 'foo', 'qux', 'qux'],
.....:                        ['one', 'two', 'one', 'two',
.....:                        'one', 'two', 'one', 'two'])))
.....:

In [96]: index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(tuples, names=['first', 'second'])

In [97]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(8, 2), index=index, columns=['A', 'B'])

In [98]: df2 = df[:4]

In [99]: df2
Out [99]:
```

		A	B
first	second		
bar	one	1.318905	0.645529
	two	-1.061967	-1.019842
baz	one	-0.428076	0.273714
	two	0.670740	0.674048

The `stack()` method “compresses” a level in the `DataFrame`’s columns.

```
In [100]: stacked = df2.stack()
```

```
In [101]: stacked
```

```
Out [101]:
```

```
first second
bar   one    A    1.318905
      one    B    0.645529
      two    A   -1.061967
      two    B   -1.019842
baz   one    A   -0.428076
      one    B    0.273714
      two    A    0.670740
      two    B    0.674048
dtype: float64
```

With a “stacked” DataFrame or Series (having a MultiIndex as the index), the inverse operation of `stack()` is `unstack()`, which by default unstacks the **last level**:

```
In [102]: stacked.unstack()
```

```
Out [102]:
```

```
           A          B
first second
bar   one    1.318905  0.645529
      two   -1.061967 -1.019842
baz   one   -0.428076  0.273714
      two    0.670740  0.674048
```

```
In [103]: stacked.unstack(1)
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
↪
second      one      two
first
bar   A  1.318905 -1.061967
      B  0.645529 -1.019842
baz   A -0.428076  0.670740
      B  0.273714  0.674048
```

```
In [104]: stacked.unstack(0)
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
↪
first      bar      baz
second
one   A  1.318905 -0.428076
      B  0.645529  0.273714
two   A -1.061967  0.670740
      B -1.019842  0.674048
```

## Pivot Tables

See the section on *Pivot Tables*.

```
In [105]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['one', 'one', 'two', 'three'] * 3,
.....:                      'B': ['A', 'B', 'C'] * 4,
.....:                      'C': ['foo', 'foo', 'foo', 'bar', 'bar', 'bar'] * 2,
.....:                      'D': np.random.randn(12),
.....:                      'E': np.random.randn(12)})
```

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```

.....:
In [106]: df
Out [106]:
   A  B  C  D  E
0  one A  foo  1.286758 -0.434526
1  one B  foo  1.050525  0.587465
2  two C  foo -0.743868  2.197816
3  three A  bar  0.347013  0.353235
4  one B  bar  0.308812 -1.030456
5  one C  bar -0.345680 -0.319095
6  two A  foo -0.238305  0.718997
7  three B  foo -1.962755 -0.136761
8  one C  foo  1.446097  1.056697
9  one A  bar -0.293508 -0.566902
10 two B  bar  1.450870  0.272084
11 three C  bar  0.017218 -0.275535

```

We can produce pivot tables from this data very easily:

```

In [107]: pd.pivot_table(df, values='D', index=['A', 'B'], columns=['C'])
Out [107]:
C          bar          foo
A  B
one  A -0.293508  1.286758
     B  0.308812  1.050525
     C -0.345680  1.446097
three A  0.347013         NaN
     B         NaN -1.962755
     C  0.017218         NaN
two  A         NaN -0.238305
     B  1.450870         NaN
     C         NaN -0.743868

```

### 3.2.9 Time Series

pandas has simple, powerful, and efficient functionality for performing resampling operations during frequency conversion (e.g., converting secondly data into 5-minutely data). This is extremely common in, but not limited to, financial applications. See the *Time Series section*.

```

In [108]: rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2012', periods=100, freq='S')
In [109]: ts = pd.Series(np.random.randint(0, 500, len(rng)), index=rng)
In [110]: ts.resample('5Min').sum()
Out [110]:
2012-01-01    24484
Freq: 5T, dtype: int64

```

Time zone representation:

```

In [111]: rng = pd.date_range('3/6/2012 00:00', periods=5, freq='D')
In [112]: ts = pd.Series(np.random.randn(len(rng)), rng)

```

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```
In [113]: ts
Out [113]:
2012-03-06    -1.455120
2012-03-07    -0.600515
2012-03-08     0.931334
2012-03-09    -0.824164
2012-03-10    -0.778422
Freq: D, dtype: float64

In [114]: ts_utc = ts.tz_localize('UTC')

In [115]: ts_utc
Out [115]:
2012-03-06 00:00:00+00:00    -1.455120
2012-03-07 00:00:00+00:00    -0.600515
2012-03-08 00:00:00+00:00     0.931334
2012-03-09 00:00:00+00:00    -0.824164
2012-03-10 00:00:00+00:00    -0.778422
Freq: D, dtype: float64
```

Converting to another time zone:

```
In [116]: ts_utc.tz_convert('US/Eastern')
Out [116]:
2012-03-05 19:00:00-05:00    -1.455120
2012-03-06 19:00:00-05:00    -0.600515
2012-03-07 19:00:00-05:00     0.931334
2012-03-08 19:00:00-05:00    -0.824164
2012-03-09 19:00:00-05:00    -0.778422
Freq: D, dtype: float64
```

Converting between time span representations:

```
In [117]: rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2012', periods=5, freq='M')

In [118]: ts = pd.Series(np.random.randn(len(rng)), index=rng)

In [119]: ts
Out [119]:
2012-01-31     0.340828
2012-02-29    -2.392782
2012-03-31    -1.354964
2012-04-30     0.602123
2012-05-31     1.194818
Freq: M, dtype: float64

In [120]: ps = ts.to_period()

In [121]: ps
Out [121]:
2012-01     0.340828
2012-02    -2.392782
2012-03    -1.354964
2012-04     0.602123
2012-05     1.194818
Freq: M, dtype: float64
```

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```
In [130]: df["grade"].cat.categories = ["very good", "good", "very bad"]
```

Reorder the categories and simultaneously add the missing categories (methods under Series .cat return a new Series by default).

```
In [131]: df["grade"] = df["grade"].cat.set_categories(["very bad", "bad", "medium",
.....:                                                "good", "very good"])
.....:
```

```
In [132]: df["grade"]
```

```
Out [132]:
```

```
0    very good
1         good
2         good
3    very good
4    very good
5    very bad
```

```
Name: grade, dtype: category
```

```
Categories (5, object): [very bad, bad, medium, good, very good]
```

Sorting is per order in the categories, not lexical order.

```
In [133]: df.sort_values(by="grade")
```

```
Out [133]:
```

```
   id  raw_grade  grade
5   6         e  very bad
1   2         b    good
2   3         b    good
0   1         a  very good
3   4         a  very good
4   5         a  very good
```

Grouping by a categorical column also shows empty categories.

```
In [134]: df.groupby("grade").size()
```

```
Out [134]:
```

```
grade
very bad    1
bad         0
medium      0
good        2
very good   3
dtype: int64
```

### 3.2.11 Plotting

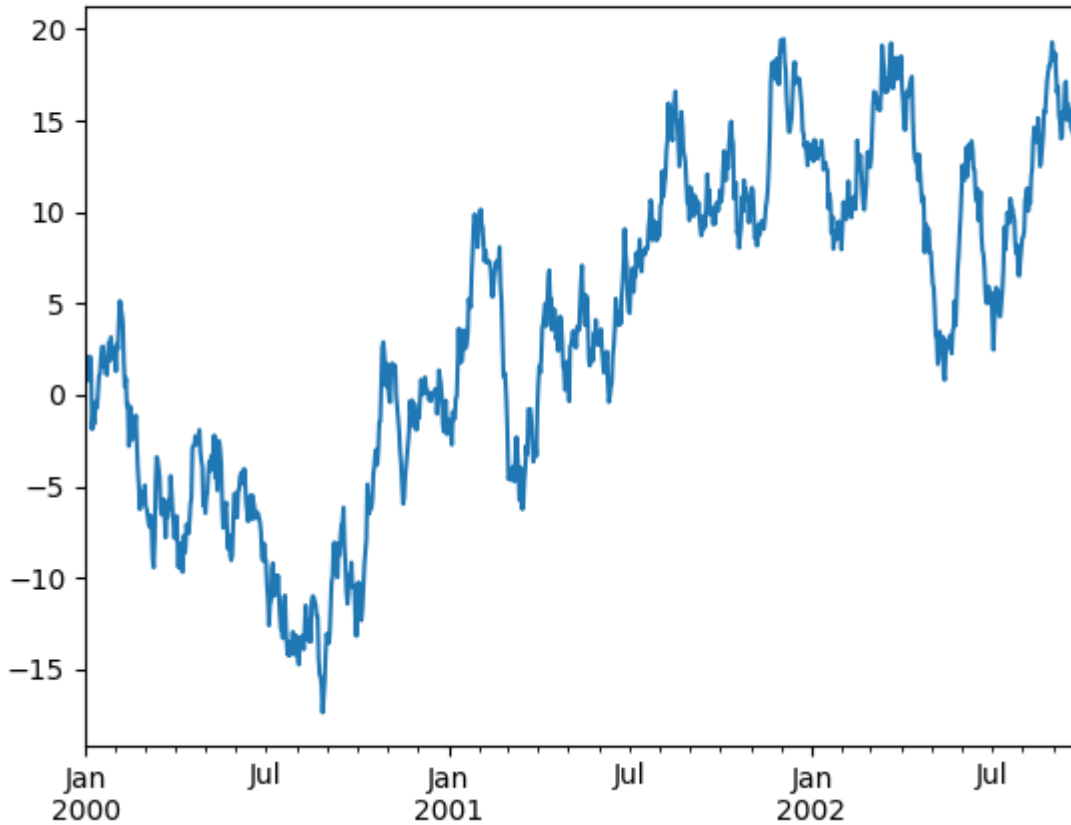
See the *Plotting* docs.

```
In [135]: ts = pd.Series(np.random.randn(1000),
.....:                  index=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=1000))
.....:
```

```
In [136]: ts = ts.cumsum()
```

```
In [137]: ts.plot()
```

```
Out [137]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f9bd00be518>
```



On a DataFrame, the `plot()` method is a convenience to plot all of the columns with labels:

```
In [138]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 4), index=ts.index,
.....:                      columns=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
.....:
```

```
In [139]: df = df.cumsum()
```

```
In [140]: plt.figure()
```

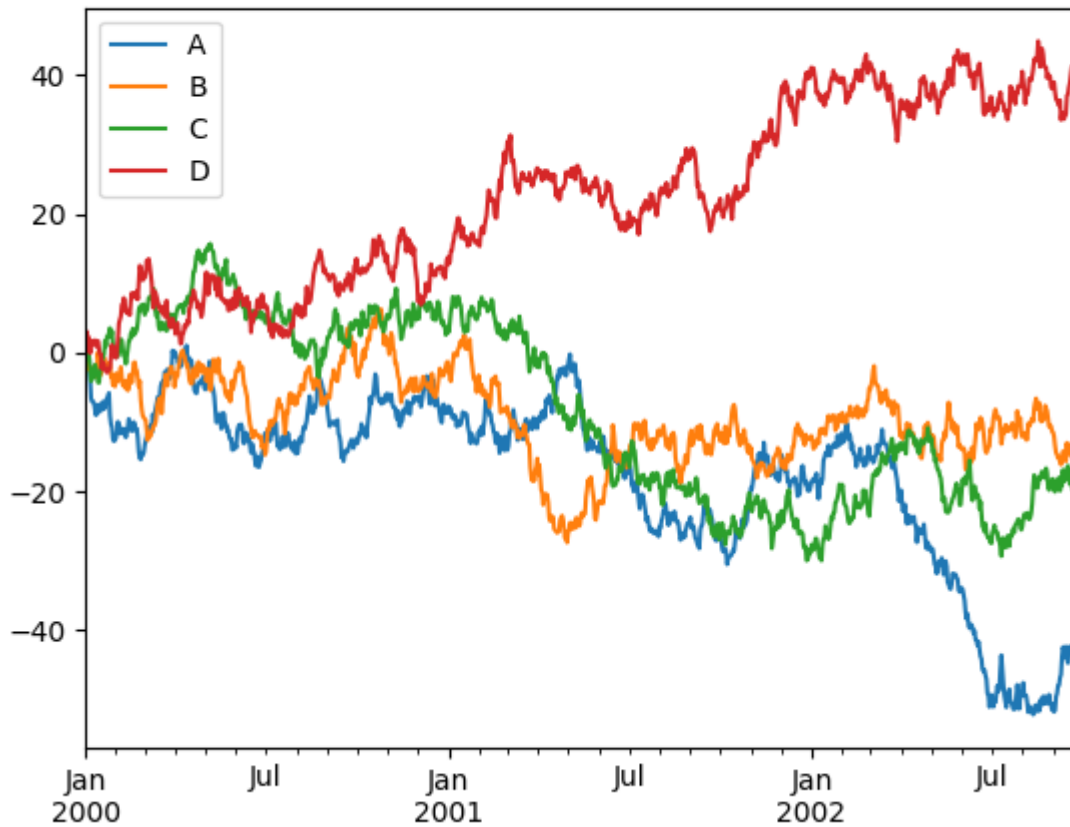
```
Out[140]: <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>
```

```
In [141]: df.plot()
```

```
\\Out[141]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.
↪AxesSubplot at 0x7f9bd00be358>
```

```
In [142]: plt.legend(loc='best')
```

```
\\
↪<matplotlib.legend.Legend at 0x7f9bcf984198>
```



### 3.2.12 Getting Data In/Out

#### CSV

*Writing to a csv file.*

```
In [143]: df.to_csv('foo.csv')
```

*Reading from a csv file.*

```
In [144]: pd.read_csv('foo.csv')
```

Out [144]:

	Unnamed: 0	A	B	C	D
0	2000-01-01	-1.106212	0.052439	0.258578	0.167704
1	2000-01-02	0.096291	-0.168443	0.919563	3.146129
2	2000-01-03	0.751733	-1.444076	0.151257	1.914114
3	2000-01-04	0.320187	-2.203755	0.083312	2.386900
4	2000-01-05	-0.771781	-2.477903	-0.590597	0.984160
5	2000-01-06	-3.661357	-1.987684	-2.283570	-0.069557
6	2000-01-07	-6.574314	-2.202263	-4.097481	1.613022
7	2000-01-08	-7.034926	-3.331085	-2.322236	1.296695
8	2000-01-09	-7.054467	-2.845888	-3.695062	1.710311

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```

9    2000-01-10  -7.264232  -2.808375  -2.293146   1.705831
10   2000-01-11  -8.255336  -3.507692  -1.732582   1.786498
11   2000-01-12  -9.013493  -1.793710  -2.723867   0.926982
12   2000-01-13  -8.013036  -2.114864  -2.837715   1.582205
13   2000-01-14  -7.536122   0.062405  -4.281060   1.689125
14   2000-01-15  -7.730554  -0.829700  -4.331371   0.531031
15   2000-01-16  -8.498195  -1.308348  -2.787777  -0.259439
16   2000-01-17  -7.424926  -3.153015  -1.993948  -0.253209
17   2000-01-18  -7.218294  -2.179350  -1.021484  -2.308590
18   2000-01-19  -7.090618  -1.482352  -0.681502  -1.576042
19   2000-01-20  -8.145643  -0.722648  -0.165623  -1.533321
20   2000-01-21  -7.780785  -1.858508   1.638698  -2.510842
21   2000-01-22  -6.967511  -1.914543   0.949562  -2.571928
22   2000-01-23  -6.531915  -2.273032   2.319920  -2.849229
23   2000-01-24  -6.377541  -2.330573   2.434004  -2.750015
24   2000-01-25  -5.808551  -1.426266   2.786692  -2.278309
25   2000-01-26  -9.053528  -1.579310   3.541408  -2.287926
26   2000-01-27 -10.288457  -3.429093   2.354397  -0.456415
27   2000-01-28 -10.707880  -3.436909   3.105953   1.112988
28   2000-01-29 -12.341329  -4.646381   0.908548   0.357143
29   2000-01-30 -12.749743  -4.185839  -0.464568  -0.365092
...
...
...
970  2002-08-28 -49.300819 -10.625787 -19.795064  39.837107
971  2002-08-29 -50.392348 -10.418061 -19.378916  39.793901
972  2002-08-30 -50.732231 -10.648245 -19.245351  38.327009
973  2002-08-31 -51.497373 -11.348523 -18.228027  38.063597
974  2002-09-01 -50.660243 -11.462782 -18.183167  38.562628
975  2002-09-02 -51.762582 -12.035179 -19.585008  38.995538
976  2002-09-03 -51.484775 -13.387867 -20.044674  37.573936
977  2002-09-04 -49.577076 -14.414938 -18.518241  36.573115
978  2002-09-05 -49.128468 -14.643546 -18.708406  36.314032
979  2002-09-06 -48.015028 -15.202744 -19.568041  36.091346
980  2002-09-07 -47.940819 -14.991537 -17.992336  35.628932
981  2002-09-08 -46.866179 -15.406872 -19.890962  36.394331
982  2002-09-09 -46.373293 -16.111291 -19.094009  33.575639
983  2002-09-10 -43.817322 -15.010925 -19.156849  34.569563
984  2002-09-11 -42.428442 -14.225363 -16.896909  34.043532
985  2002-09-12 -42.866898 -14.312137 -18.545225  33.674460
986  2002-09-13 -43.778587 -14.385213 -17.998220  34.099622
987  2002-09-14 -42.350177 -15.635587 -18.182924  34.375302
988  2002-09-15 -44.207904 -12.995189 -16.650983  37.059518
989  2002-09-16 -44.730886 -14.522054 -16.289390  37.288436
990  2002-09-17 -44.281695 -14.120764 -18.318399  38.276995
991  2002-09-18 -43.424951 -13.241882 -18.959816  38.934585
992  2002-09-19 -42.235279 -14.842305 -18.216721  40.166678
993  2002-09-20 -43.290689 -14.197939 -16.755549  41.301336
994  2002-09-21 -42.812843 -15.131699 -19.759868  40.693523
995  2002-09-22 -42.400940 -15.513853 -19.523622  40.976186
996  2002-09-23 -42.913685 -16.636313 -20.827121  43.044706
997  2002-09-24 -44.918366 -13.358913 -20.794718  42.358436
998  2002-09-25 -43.780017 -13.686018 -21.022278  42.238321
999  2002-09-26 -43.725842 -13.353634 -21.775078  42.442283

```

[1000 rows x 5 columns]

## HDF5

Reading and writing to *HDFStores*.

Writing to a HDF5 Store.

```
In [145]: df.to_hdf('foo.h5', 'df')
```

Reading from a HDF5 Store.

```
In [146]: pd.read_hdf('foo.h5', 'df')
```

Out [146]:

	A	B	C	D
2000-01-01	-1.106212	0.052439	0.258578	0.167704
2000-01-02	0.096291	-0.168443	0.919563	3.146129
2000-01-03	0.751733	-1.444076	0.151257	1.914114
2000-01-04	0.320187	-2.203755	0.083312	2.386900
2000-01-05	-0.771781	-2.477903	-0.590597	0.984160
2000-01-06	-3.661357	-1.987684	-2.283570	-0.069557
2000-01-07	-6.574314	-2.202263	-4.097481	1.613022
2000-01-08	-7.034926	-3.331085	-2.322236	1.296695
2000-01-09	-7.054467	-2.845888	-3.695062	1.710311
2000-01-10	-7.264232	-2.808375	-2.293146	1.705831
2000-01-11	-8.255336	-3.507692	-1.732582	1.786498
2000-01-12	-9.013493	-1.793710	-2.723867	0.926982
2000-01-13	-8.013036	-2.114864	-2.837715	1.582205
2000-01-14	-7.536122	0.062405	-4.281060	1.689125
2000-01-15	-7.730554	-0.829700	-4.331371	0.531031
2000-01-16	-8.498195	-1.308348	-2.787777	-0.259439
2000-01-17	-7.424926	-3.153015	-1.993948	-0.253209
2000-01-18	-7.218294	-2.179350	-1.021484	-2.308590
2000-01-19	-7.090618	-1.482352	-0.681502	-1.576042
2000-01-20	-8.145643	-0.722648	-0.165623	-1.533321
2000-01-21	-7.780785	-1.858508	1.638698	-2.510842
2000-01-22	-6.967511	-1.914543	0.949562	-2.571928
2000-01-23	-6.531915	-2.273032	2.319920	-2.849229
2000-01-24	-6.377541	-2.330573	2.434004	-2.750015
2000-01-25	-5.808551	-1.426266	2.786692	-2.278309
2000-01-26	-9.053528	-1.579310	3.541408	-2.287926
2000-01-27	-10.288457	-3.429093	2.354397	-0.456415
2000-01-28	-10.707880	-3.436909	3.105953	1.112988
2000-01-29	-12.341329	-4.646381	0.908548	0.357143
2000-01-30	-12.749743	-4.185839	-0.464568	-0.365092
...	...	...	...	...
2002-08-28	-49.300819	-10.625787	-19.795064	39.837107
2002-08-29	-50.392348	-10.418061	-19.378916	39.793901
2002-08-30	-50.732231	-10.648245	-19.245351	38.327009
2002-08-31	-51.497373	-11.348523	-18.228027	38.063597
2002-09-01	-50.660243	-11.462782	-18.183167	38.562628
2002-09-02	-51.762582	-12.035179	-19.585008	38.995538
2002-09-03	-51.484775	-13.387867	-20.044674	37.573936
2002-09-04	-49.577076	-14.414938	-18.518241	36.573115
2002-09-05	-49.128468	-14.643546	-18.708406	36.314032
2002-09-06	-48.015028	-15.202744	-19.568041	36.091346
2002-09-07	-47.940819	-14.991537	-17.992336	35.628932
2002-09-08	-46.866179	-15.406872	-19.890962	36.394331
2002-09-09	-46.373293	-16.111291	-19.094009	33.575639
2002-09-10	-43.817322	-15.010925	-19.156849	34.569563

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```

2002-09-11 -42.428442 -14.225363 -16.896909 34.043532
2002-09-12 -42.866898 -14.312137 -18.545225 33.674460
2002-09-13 -43.778587 -14.385213 -17.998220 34.099622
2002-09-14 -42.350177 -15.635587 -18.182924 34.375302
2002-09-15 -44.207904 -12.995189 -16.650983 37.059518
2002-09-16 -44.730886 -14.522054 -16.289390 37.288436
2002-09-17 -44.281695 -14.120764 -18.318399 38.276995
2002-09-18 -43.424951 -13.241882 -18.959816 38.934585
2002-09-19 -42.235279 -14.842305 -18.216721 40.166678
2002-09-20 -43.290689 -14.197939 -16.755549 41.301336
2002-09-21 -42.812843 -15.131699 -19.759868 40.693523
2002-09-22 -42.400940 -15.513853 -19.523622 40.976186
2002-09-23 -42.913685 -16.636313 -20.827121 43.044706
2002-09-24 -44.918366 -13.358913 -20.794718 42.358436
2002-09-25 -43.780017 -13.686018 -21.022278 42.238321
2002-09-26 -43.725842 -13.353634 -21.775078 42.442283

```

```
[1000 rows x 4 columns]
```

## Excel

Reading and writing to *MS Excel*.

Writing to an excel file.

```
In [147]: df.to_excel('foo.xlsx', sheet_name='Sheet1')
```

Reading from an excel file.

```
In [148]: pd.read_excel('foo.xlsx', 'Sheet1', index_col=None, na_values=['NA'])
```

Out[148]:

	Unnamed: 0	A	B	C	D
0	2000-01-01	-1.106212	0.052439	0.258578	0.167704
1	2000-01-02	0.096291	-0.168443	0.919563	3.146129
2	2000-01-03	0.751733	-1.444076	0.151257	1.914114
3	2000-01-04	0.320187	0.320375	0.083312	2.386900
4	2000-01-05	-0.771781	-2.477903	-0.590597	0.984160
5	2000-01-06	-3.661357	-1.987684	-2.283570	-0.069557
6	2000-01-07	-6.574314	-2.202263	-4.097481	1.613022
7	2000-01-08	-7.034926	-3.331085	-2.322236	1.296695
8	2000-01-09	-7.054467	-2.845888	-3.695062	1.710311
9	2000-01-10	-7.264232	-2.808375	-2.293146	1.705831
10	2000-01-11	-8.255336	-3.507692	-1.732582	1.786498
11	2000-01-12	-9.013493	-1.793710	-2.723867	0.926982
12	2000-01-13	-8.013036	-2.114864	-2.837715	1.582205
13	2000-01-14	-7.536122	0.062405	-4.281060	1.689125
14	2000-01-15	-7.730554	-0.829700	-4.331371	0.531031
15	2000-01-16	-8.498195	-1.308348	-2.787777	-0.259439
16	2000-01-17	-7.424926	-3.153015	-1.993948	-0.253209
17	2000-01-18	-7.218294	-2.179350	-1.021484	-2.308590
18	2000-01-19	-7.090618	-1.482352	-0.681502	-1.576042
19	2000-01-20	-8.145643	-0.722648	-0.165623	-1.533321
20	2000-01-21	-7.780785	-1.858508	1.638698	-2.510842
21	2000-01-22	-6.967511	-1.914543	0.949562	-2.571928
22	2000-01-23	-6.531915	-2.273032	2.319920	-2.849229

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```

23 2000-01-24 -6.377541 -2.330573 2.434004 -2.750015
24 2000-01-25 -5.808551 -1.426266 2.786692 -2.278309
25 2000-01-26 -9.053528 -1.579310 3.541408 -2.287926
26 2000-01-27 -10.288457 -3.429093 2.354397 -0.456415
27 2000-01-28 -10.707880 -3.436909 3.105953 1.112988
28 2000-01-29 -12.341329 -4.646381 0.908548 0.357143
29 2000-01-30 -12.749743 -4.185839 -0.464568 -0.365092
.. ..
970 2002-08-28 -49.300819 -10.625787 -19.795064 39.837107
971 2002-08-29 -50.392348 -10.418061 -19.378916 39.793901
972 2002-08-30 -50.732231 -10.648245 -19.245351 38.327009
973 2002-08-31 -51.497373 -11.348523 -18.228027 38.063597
974 2002-09-01 -50.660243 -11.462782 -18.183167 38.562628
975 2002-09-02 -51.762582 -12.035179 -19.585008 38.995538
976 2002-09-03 -51.484775 -13.387867 -20.044674 37.573936
977 2002-09-04 -49.577076 -14.414938 -18.518241 36.573115
978 2002-09-05 -49.128468 -14.643546 -18.708406 36.314032
979 2002-09-06 -48.015028 -15.202744 -19.568041 36.091346
980 2002-09-07 -47.940819 -14.991537 -17.992336 35.628932
981 2002-09-08 -46.866179 -15.406872 -19.890962 36.394331
982 2002-09-09 -46.373293 -16.111291 -19.094009 33.575639
983 2002-09-10 -43.817322 -15.010925 -19.156849 34.569563
984 2002-09-11 -42.428442 -14.225363 -16.896909 34.043532
985 2002-09-12 -42.866898 -14.312137 -18.545225 33.674460
986 2002-09-13 -43.778587 -14.385213 -17.998220 34.099622
987 2002-09-14 -42.350177 -15.635587 -18.182924 34.375302
988 2002-09-15 -44.207904 -12.995189 -16.650983 37.059518
989 2002-09-16 -44.730886 -14.522054 -16.289390 37.288436
990 2002-09-17 -44.281695 -14.120764 -18.318399 38.276995
991 2002-09-18 -43.424951 -13.241882 -18.959816 38.934585
992 2002-09-19 -42.235279 -14.842305 -18.216721 40.166678
993 2002-09-20 -43.290689 -14.197939 -16.755549 41.301336
994 2002-09-21 -42.812843 -15.131699 -19.759868 40.693523
995 2002-09-22 -42.400940 -15.513853 -19.523622 40.976186
996 2002-09-23 -42.913685 -16.636313 -20.827121 43.044706
997 2002-09-24 -44.918366 -13.358913 -20.794718 42.358436
998 2002-09-25 -43.780017 -13.686018 -21.022278 42.238321
999 2002-09-26 -43.725842 -13.353634 -21.775078 42.442283

[1000 rows x 5 columns]

```

### 3.2.13 Gotchas

If you are attempting to perform an operation you might see an exception like:

```

>>> if pd.Series([False, True, False]):
...     print("I was true")
Traceback
...
ValueError: The truth value of an array is ambiguous. Use a.empty, a.any() or a.all().

```

See *Comparisons* for an explanation and what to do.

See *Gotchas* as well.

### 3.3 Essential Basic Functionality

Here we discuss a lot of the essential functionality common to the pandas data structures. Here's how to create some of the objects used in the examples from the previous section:

```
In [1]: index = pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=8)

In [2]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(5), index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])

In [3]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(8, 3), index=index,
...:                       columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
...:
...:

In [4]: wp = pd.Panel(np.random.randn(2, 5, 4), items=['Item1', 'Item2'],
...:                 major_axis=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=5),
...:                 minor_axis=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
...:
...:
```

#### 3.3.1 Head and Tail

To view a small sample of a Series or DataFrame object, use the `head()` and `tail()` methods. The default number of elements to display is five, but you may pass a custom number.

```
In [5]: long_series = pd.Series(np.random.randn(1000))

In [6]: long_series.head()
Out [6]:
0    -2.211372
1     0.974466
2    -2.006747
3    -0.410001
4    -0.078638
dtype: float64

In [7]: long_series.tail(3)
Out [7]:
997    -0.196166
998     0.380733
999    -0.275874
dtype: float64
```

#### 3.3.2 Attributes and Underlying Data

pandas objects have a number of attributes enabling you to access the metadata

- **shape**: gives the axis dimensions of the object, consistent with ndarray
- **Axis labels**
  - **Series**: *index* (only axis)
  - **DataFrame**: *index* (rows) and *columns*
  - **Panel**: *items*, *major\_axis*, and *minor\_axis*



useful representations:

1. An object-dtype `numpy.ndarray` with *Timestamp* objects, each with the correct `tz`
2. A `datetime64[ns]` -dtype `numpy.ndarray`, where the values have been converted to UTC and the time-zone discarded

Timezones may be preserved with `dtype=object`

```
In [15]: ser = pd.Series(pd.date_range('2000', periods=2, tz="CET"))
In [16]: ser.to_numpy(dtype=object)
Out [16]:
array([[Timestamp('2000-01-01 00:00:00+0100', tz='CET', freq='D'),
        Timestamp('2000-01-02 00:00:00+0100', tz='CET', freq='D')], dtype=object)
```

Or thrown away with `dtype='datetime64[ns]'`

```
In [17]: ser.to_numpy(dtype="datetime64[ns]")
Out [17]: array(['1999-12-31T23:00:00.000000000', '2000-01-01T23:00:00.000000000'],
               dtype='datetime64[ns]')
```

Getting the “raw data” inside a *DataFrame* is possibly a bit more complex. When your *DataFrame* only has a single data type for all the columns, `DataFrame.to_numpy()` will return the underlying data:

```
In [18]: df.to_numpy()
Out [18]:
array([[ -0.1732,  0.1192, -1.0442],
       [-0.8618, -2.1046, -0.4949],
       [ 1.0718,  0.7216, -0.7068],
       [-1.0396,  0.2719, -0.425 ],
       [ 0.567 ,  0.2762, -1.0874],
       [-0.6737,  0.1136, -1.4784],
       [ 0.525 ,  0.4047,  0.577 ],
       [-1.715 , -1.0393, -0.3706]])
```

If a *DataFrame* or *Panel* contains homogeneously-typed data, the `ndarray` can actually be modified in-place, and the changes will be reflected in the data structure. For heterogeneous data (e.g. some of the *DataFrame*’s columns are not all the same dtype), this will not be the case. The values attribute itself, unlike the axis labels, cannot be assigned to.

---

**Note:** When working with heterogeneous data, the dtype of the resulting `ndarray` will be chosen to accommodate all of the data involved. For example, if strings are involved, the result will be of object dtype. If there are only floats and integers, the resulting array will be of float dtype.

---

In the past, pandas recommended `Series.values` or `DataFrame.values` for extracting the data from a *Series* or *DataFrame*. You’ll still find references to these in old code bases and online. Going forward, we recommend avoiding `.values` and using `.array` or `.to_numpy()`. `.values` has the following drawbacks:

1. When your *Series* contains an *extension type*, it’s unclear whether `Series.values` returns a NumPy array or the extension array. `Series.array` will always return an *ExtensionArray*, and will never copy data. `Series.to_numpy()` will always return a NumPy array, potentially at the cost of copying / coercing values.
2. When your *DataFrame* contains a mixture of data types, `DataFrame.values` may involve copying data and coercing values to a common dtype, a relatively expensive operation. `DataFrame.to_numpy()`, being a method, makes it clearer that the returned NumPy array may not be a view on the same data in the *DataFrame*.

### 3.3.3 Accelerated operations

pandas has support for accelerating certain types of binary numerical and boolean operations using the `numexpr` library and the `bottleneck` libraries.

These libraries are especially useful when dealing with large data sets, and provide large speedups. `numexpr` uses smart chunking, caching, and multiple cores. `bottleneck` is a set of specialized cython routines that are especially fast when dealing with arrays that have nans.

Here is a sample (using 100 column x 100,000 row `DataFrames`):

Operation	0.11.0 (ms)	Prior Version (ms)	Ratio to Prior
<code>df1 &gt; df2</code>	13.32	125.35	0.1063
<code>df1 * df2</code>	21.71	36.63	0.5928
<code>df1 + df2</code>	22.04	36.50	0.6039

You are highly encouraged to install both libraries. See the section *Recommended Dependencies* for more installation info.

These are both enabled to be used by default, you can control this by setting the options:

New in version 0.20.0.

```
pd.set_option('compute.use_bottleneck', False)
pd.set_option('compute.use_numexpr', False)
```

### 3.3.4 Flexible binary operations

With binary operations between pandas data structures, there are two key points of interest:

- Broadcasting behavior between higher- (e.g. `DataFrame`) and lower-dimensional (e.g. `Series`) objects.
- Missing data in computations.

We will demonstrate how to manage these issues independently, though they can be handled simultaneously.

#### Matching / broadcasting behavior

`DataFrame` has the methods `add()`, `sub()`, `mul()`, `div()` and related functions `radd()`, `rsub()`, ... for carrying out binary operations. For broadcasting behavior, `Series` input is of primary interest. Using these functions, you can use to either match on the *index* or *columns* via the **axis** keyword:

```
In [19]: df = pd.DataFrame({
.....:     'one': pd.Series(np.random.randn(3), index=['a', 'b', 'c']),
.....:     'two': pd.Series(np.random.randn(4), index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']),
.....:     'three': pd.Series(np.random.randn(3), index=['b', 'c', 'd'])
.....: })

In [20]: df
Out[20]:
```

	one	two	three
a	1.400810	-1.643041	NaN
b	-0.356470	1.045911	0.395023
c	0.797268	0.924515	-0.007090
d	NaN	1.553693	-1.670830

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```
In [21]: row = df.iloc[1]
```

```
In [22]: column = df['two']
```

```
In [23]: df.sub(row, axis='columns')
```

```
Out [23]:
```

```
      one      two      three
a  1.757280 -2.688953      NaN
b  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
c  1.153738 -0.121396 -0.402113
d         NaN  0.507782 -2.065853
```

```
In [24]: df.sub(row, axis=1)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      one      two      three
a  1.757280 -2.688953      NaN
b  0.000000  0.000000  0.000000
c  1.153738 -0.121396 -0.402113
d         NaN  0.507782 -2.065853
```

```
In [25]: df.sub(column, axis='index')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      one  two      three
a  3.043851  0.0      NaN
b -1.402381  0.0 -0.650888
c -0.127247  0.0 -0.931605
d         NaN  0.0 -3.224524
```

```
In [26]: df.sub(column, axis=0)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      one  two      three
a  3.043851  0.0      NaN
b -1.402381  0.0 -0.650888
c -0.127247  0.0 -0.931605
d         NaN  0.0 -3.224524
```

Furthermore you can align a level of a MultiIndexed DataFrame with a Series.

```
In [27]: dfmi = df.copy()
```

```
In [28]: dfmi.index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([(1, 'a'), (1, 'b'),
.....:                                     (1, 'c'), (2, 'a')],
.....:                                     names=['first', 'second'])
.....:
```

```
In [29]: dfmi.sub(column, axis=0, level='second')
```

```
Out [29]:
```

```

      one      two      three
first second
1      a      3.043851  0.000000      NaN
      b     -1.402381  0.000000 -0.650888
      c     -0.127247  0.000000 -0.931605
2      a         NaN  3.196734 -0.027789
```

With Panel, describing the matching behavior is a bit more difficult, so the arithmetic methods instead (and perhaps confusingly?) give you the option to specify the *broadcast axis*. For example, suppose we wished to demean the data over a particular axis. This can be accomplished by taking the mean over an axis and broadcasting over the same axis:

```
In [30]: major_mean = wp.mean(axis='major')

In [31]: major_mean
Out [31]:
      Item1      Item2
A -0.378069  0.675929
B -0.241429 -0.018080
C -0.597702  0.129006
D  0.204005  0.245570

In [32]: wp.sub(major_mean, axis='major')
////////////////////////////////////
↪
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 2 (items) x 5 (major_axis) x 4 (minor_axis)
Items axis: Item1 to Item2
Major_axis axis: 2000-01-01 00:00:00 to 2000-01-05 00:00:00
Minor_axis axis: A to D
```

And similarly for axis="items" and axis="minor".

---

**Note:** I could be convinced to make the **axis** argument in the DataFrame methods match the broadcasting behavior of Panel. Though it would require a transition period so users can change their code...

---

Series and Index also support the `divmod()` builtin. This function takes the floor division and modulo operation at the same time returning a two-tuple of the same type as the left hand side. For example:

```
In [33]: s = pd.Series(np.arange(10))

In [34]: s
Out [34]:
0    0
1    1
2    2
3    3
4    4
5    5
6    6
7    7
8    8
9    9
dtype: int64

In [35]: div, rem = divmod(s, 3)

In [36]: div
Out [36]:
0    0
1    0
2    0
3    1
4    1
```

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```

5    1
6    2
7    2
8    2
9    3
dtype: int64

In [37]: rem
\\Out [37]:
↪
0    0
1    1
2    2
3    0
4    1
5    2
6    0
7    1
8    2
9    0
dtype: int64

In [38]: idx = pd.Index(np.arange(10))

In [39]: idx
Out [39]: Int64Index([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9], dtype='int64')

In [40]: div, rem = divmod(idx, 3)

In [41]: div
Out [41]: Int64Index([0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3], dtype='int64')

In [42]: rem
\\Out [42]:
↪Int64Index([0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0], dtype='int64')
```

We can also do elementwise `divmod()`:

```

In [43]: div, rem = divmod(s, [2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6])

In [44]: div
Out [44]:
0    0
1    0
2    0
3    1
4    1
5    1
6    1
7    1
8    1
9    1
dtype: int64

In [45]: rem
\\Out [45]:
↪
```

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```

0    0
1    1
2    2
3    0
4    0
5    1
6    1
7    2
8    2
9    3
dtype: int64

```

### Missing data / operations with fill values

In Series and DataFrame, the arithmetic functions have the option of inputting a *fill\_value*, namely a value to substitute when at most one of the values at a location are missing. For example, when adding two DataFrame objects, you may wish to treat NaN as 0 unless both DataFrames are missing that value, in which case the result will be NaN (you can later replace NaN with some other value using `fillna` if you wish).

```
In [46]: df
```

```
Out [46]:
```

```

      one      two      three
a  1.400810 -1.643041      NaN
b -0.356470  1.045911  0.395023
c  0.797268  0.924515 -0.007090
d      NaN  1.553693 -1.670830

```

```
In [47]: df2
```

```

=====
↪
      one      two      three
a  1.400810 -1.643041  1.000000
b -0.356470  1.045911  0.395023
c  0.797268  0.924515 -0.007090
d      NaN  1.553693 -1.670830

```

```
In [48]: df + df2
```

```

=====
↪
      one      two      three
a  2.801620 -3.286083      NaN
b -0.712940  2.091822  0.790046
c  1.594536  1.849030 -0.014180
d      NaN  3.107386 -3.341661

```

```
In [49]: df.add(df2, fill_value=0)
```

```

=====
↪
      one      two      three
a  2.801620 -3.286083  1.000000
b -0.712940  2.091822  0.790046
c  1.594536  1.849030 -0.014180
d      NaN  3.107386 -3.341661

```

## Flexible Comparisons

Series and DataFrame have the binary comparison methods `eq`, `ne`, `lt`, `gt`, `le`, and `ge` whose behavior is analogous to the binary arithmetic operations described above:

```
In [50]: df.gt(df2)
Out [50]:
```

	one	two	three
a	False	False	False
b	False	False	False
c	False	False	False
d	False	False	False

```
In [51]: df2.ne(df)
\-----\Out [51]:
```

	one	two	three
a	False	False	True
b	False	False	False
c	False	False	False
d	True	False	False

These operations produce a pandas object of the same type as the left-hand-side input that is of dtype `bool`. These boolean objects can be used in indexing operations, see the section on *Boolean indexing*.

## Boolean Reductions

You can apply the reductions: `empty`, `any()`, `all()`, and `bool()` to provide a way to summarize a boolean result.

```
In [52]: (df > 0).all()
Out [52]:
```

one	False
two	False
three	False

dtype: bool

```
In [53]: (df > 0).any()
\-----\Out [53]:
```

one	True
two	True
three	True

dtype: bool

You can reduce to a final boolean value.

```
In [54]: (df > 0).any().any()
Out [54]: True
```

You can test if a pandas object is empty, via the `empty` property.

```
In [55]: df.empty
Out [55]: False

In [56]: pd.DataFrame(columns=list('ABC')).empty
\-----\Out [56]: True
```

To evaluate single-element pandas objects in a boolean context, use the method `bool()`:

```
In [57]: pd.Series([True]).bool()
Out[57]: True

In [58]: pd.Series([False]).bool()
\\Out[58]: False

In [59]: pd.DataFrame([[True]]).bool()
\\Out[59]: True

In [60]: pd.DataFrame([[False]]).bool()
\\Out[60]: False
```

**Warning:** You might be tempted to do the following:

```
>>> if df:
...     pass
```

Or

```
>>> df and df2
```

These will both raise errors, as you are trying to compare multiple values.:

```
ValueError: The truth value of an array is ambiguous. Use a.empty, a.any() or a.
→all().
```

See *gotchas* for a more detailed discussion.

### Comparing if objects are equivalent

Often you may find that there is more than one way to compute the same result. As a simple example, consider `df + df` and `df * 2`. To test that these two computations produce the same result, given the tools shown above, you might imagine using `(df + df == df * 2).all()`. But in fact, this expression is False:

```
In [61]: df + df == df * 2
Out[61]:
   one  two  three
a  True  True  False
b  True  True  True
c  True  True  True
d  False True  True

In [62]: (df + df == df * 2).all()
\\
→
one      False
two       True
three    False
dtype: bool
```

Notice that the boolean DataFrame `df + df == df * 2` contains some False values! This is because NaNs do not compare as equals:

```
In [63]: np.nan == np.nan
Out[63]: False
```

So, NDFrames (such as Series, DataFrames, and Panels) have an `equals()` method for testing equality, with NaNs in corresponding locations treated as equal.

```
In [64]: (df + df).equals(df * 2)
Out[64]: True
```

Note that the Series or DataFrame index needs to be in the same order for equality to be True:

```
In [65]: df1 = pd.DataFrame({'col': ['foo', 0, np.nan]})
In [66]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({'col': [np.nan, 0, 'foo']}, index=[2, 1, 0])
In [67]: df1.equals(df2)
Out[67]: False

In [68]: df1.equals(df2.sort_index())
Out[68]: True
```

### Comparing array-like objects

You can conveniently perform element-wise comparisons when comparing a pandas data structure with a scalar value:

```
In [69]: pd.Series(['foo', 'bar', 'baz']) == 'foo'
Out[69]:
0     True
1     False
2     False
dtype: bool

In [70]: pd.Index(['foo', 'bar', 'baz']) == 'foo'
Out[70]: array([ True, False,  False], dtype=bool)
```

Pandas also handles element-wise comparisons between different array-like objects of the same length:

```
In [71]: pd.Series(['foo', 'bar', 'baz']) == pd.Index(['foo', 'bar', 'qux'])
Out[71]:
0     True
1     True
2     False
dtype: bool

In [72]: pd.Series(['foo', 'bar', 'baz']) == np.array(['foo', 'bar', 'qux'])
Out[72]:
0     True
1     True
2     False
dtype: bool
```

Trying to compare Index or Series objects of different lengths will raise a `ValueError`:

```
In [55]: pd.Series(['foo', 'bar', 'baz']) == pd.Series(['foo', 'bar'])
ValueError: Series lengths must match to compare

In [56]: pd.Series(['foo', 'bar', 'baz']) == pd.Series(['foo'])
ValueError: Series lengths must match to compare
```

Note that this is different from the NumPy behavior where a comparison can be broadcast:

```
In [73]: np.array([1, 2, 3]) == np.array([2])
Out [73]: array([False,  True,  False], dtype=bool)
```

or it can return False if broadcasting can not be done:

```
In [74]: np.array([1, 2, 3]) == np.array([1, 2])
Out [74]: False
```

### Combining overlapping data sets

A problem occasionally arising is the combination of two similar data sets where values in one are preferred over the other. An example would be two data series representing a particular economic indicator where one is considered to be of “higher quality”. However, the lower quality series might extend further back in history or have more complete data coverage. As such, we would like to combine two DataFrame objects where missing values in one DataFrame are conditionally filled with like-labeled values from the other DataFrame. The function implementing this operation is `combine_first()`, which we illustrate:

```
In [75]: df1 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1., np.nan, 3., 5., np.nan],
.....:                      'B': [np.nan, 2., 3., np.nan, 6.]})
.....:

In [76]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [5., 2., 4., np.nan, 3., 7.],
.....:                      'B': [np.nan, np.nan, 3., 4., 6., 8.]})
.....:

In [77]: df1
Out [77]:
   A    B
0  1.0 NaN
1  NaN  2.0
2  3.0  3.0
3  5.0 NaN
4  NaN  6.0

In [78]: df2
Out [78]:
   A    B
0  5.0 NaN
1  2.0 NaN
2  4.0  3.0
3  NaN  4.0
4  3.0  6.0
5  7.0  8.0

In [79]: df1.combine_first(df2)
Out [79]:
   A    B
0  1.0 NaN
1  2.0  2.0
2  3.0  3.0
3  5.0  4.0
```

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```
In [83]: df.mean(1)
////////////////////////////////////
↪
a    -0.121116
b     0.361488
c     0.571564
d    -0.058569
dtype: float64
```

All such methods have a `skipna` option signaling whether to exclude missing data (`True` by default):

```
In [84]: df.sum(0, skipna=False)
```

```
Out [84]:
```

```
one           NaN
two          1.881078
three         NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
In [85]: df.sum(axis=1, skipna=True)
```

```
////////////////////////////////////\\Out [85]:
```

```
↪
a    -0.242232
b     1.084464
c     1.714693
d    -0.117137
dtype: float64
```

Combined with the broadcasting / arithmetic behavior, one can describe various statistical procedures, like standardization (rendering data zero mean and standard deviation 1), very concisely:

```
In [86]: ts_stand = (df - df.mean()) / df.std()
```

```
In [87]: ts_stand.std()
```

```
Out [87]:
```

```
one          1.0
two          1.0
three        1.0
dtype: float64
```

```
In [88]: xs_stand = df.sub(df.mean(1), axis=0).div(df.std(1), axis=0)
```

```
In [89]: xs_stand.std(1)
```

```
Out [89]:
```

```
a          1.0
b          1.0
c          1.0
d          1.0
dtype: float64
```

Note that methods like `cumsum()` and `cumprod()` preserve the location of NaN values. This is somewhat different from `expanding()` and `rolling()`. For more details please see *this note*.

```
In [90]: df.cumsum()
```

```
Out [90]:
```

```
one    two    three
```

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a	1.400810	-1.643041	NaN
b	1.044340	-0.597130	0.395023
c	1.841608	0.327385	0.387933
d	NaN	1.881078	-1.282898

Here is a quick reference summary table of common functions. Each also takes an optional `level` parameter which applies only if the object has a *hierarchical index*.

Function	Description
<code>count</code>	Number of non-NA observations
<code>sum</code>	Sum of values
<code>mean</code>	Mean of values
<code>mad</code>	Mean absolute deviation
<code>median</code>	Arithmetic median of values
<code>min</code>	Minimum
<code>max</code>	Maximum
<code>mode</code>	Mode
<code>abs</code>	Absolute Value
<code>prod</code>	Product of values
<code>std</code>	Bessel-corrected sample standard deviation
<code>var</code>	Unbiased variance
<code>sem</code>	Standard error of the mean
<code>skew</code>	Sample skewness (3rd moment)
<code>kurt</code>	Sample kurtosis (4th moment)
<code>quantile</code>	Sample quantile (value at %)
<code>cumsum</code>	Cumulative sum
<code>cumprod</code>	Cumulative product
<code>cummax</code>	Cumulative maximum
<code>cummin</code>	Cumulative minimum

Note that by chance some NumPy methods, like `mean`, `std`, and `sum`, will exclude NAs on Series input by default:

```
In [91]: np.mean(df['one'])
Out[91]: 0.6138692844180106

In [92]: np.mean(df['one'].to_numpy())
Out[92]: nan
```

`Series.unique()` will return the number of unique non-NA values in a Series:

```
In [93]: series = pd.Series(np.random.randn(500))

In [94]: series[20:500] = np.nan

In [95]: series[10:20] = 5

In [96]: series.unique()
Out[96]: 11
```

## Summarizing data: describe

There is a convenient `describe()` function which computes a variety of summary statistics about a Series or the columns of a DataFrame (excluding NAs of course):

```
In [97]: series = pd.Series(np.random.randn(1000))

In [98]: series[::2] = np.nan

In [99]: series.describe()
Out [99]:
count      500.000000
mean       -0.020695
std         1.011840
min        -2.683763
25%        -0.709297
50%        -0.070211
75%         0.712856
max         3.160915
dtype: float64

In [100]: frame = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 5),
.....:                          columns=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])
.....:

In [101]: frame.iloc[::2] = np.nan

In [102]: frame.describe()
Out [102]:
```

	a	b	c	d	e
count	500.000000	500.000000	500.000000	500.000000	500.000000
mean	0.026515	0.022952	-0.047307	-0.052551	0.011210
std	1.016752	0.980046	1.020837	1.008271	1.006726
min	-3.000951	-2.637901	-3.303099	-3.159200	-3.188821
25%	-0.647623	-0.593587	-0.709906	-0.691338	-0.689176
50%	0.047578	-0.026675	-0.029655	-0.032769	-0.015775
75%	0.723946	0.771931	0.603753	0.667044	0.652221
max	2.740139	2.752332	3.004229	2.728702	3.240991

You can select specific percentiles to include in the output:

```
In [103]: series.describe(percentiles=[.05, .25, .75, .95])
Out [103]:
count      500.000000
mean       -0.020695
std         1.011840
min        -2.683763
5%         -1.641337
25%        -0.709297
50%        -0.070211
75%         0.712856
95%         1.699176
max         3.160915
dtype: float64
```

By default, the median is always included.

For a non-numerical Series object, `describe()` will give a simple summary of the number of unique values and most frequently occurring values:

```
In [104]: s = pd.Series(['a', 'a', 'b', 'b', 'a', 'a', np.nan, 'c', 'd', 'a'])
In [105]: s.describe()
Out [105]:
count      9
unique     4
top        a
freq       5
dtype: object
```

Note that on a mixed-type DataFrame object, `describe()` will restrict the summary to include only numerical columns or, if none are, only categorical columns:

```
In [106]: frame = pd.DataFrame({'a': ['Yes', 'Yes', 'No', 'No'], 'b': range(4)})
In [107]: frame.describe()
Out [107]:
           b
count  4.000000
mean   1.500000
std    1.290994
min    0.000000
25%    0.750000
50%    1.500000
75%    2.250000
max    3.000000
```

This behavior can be controlled by providing a list of types as `include/exclude` arguments. The special value `all` can also be used:

```
In [108]: frame.describe(include=['object'])
Out [108]:
           a
count      4
unique     2
top        Yes
freq       2

In [109]: frame.describe(include=['number'])
Out [109]:
           b
count  4.000000
mean   1.500000
std    1.290994
min    0.000000
25%    0.750000
50%    1.500000
75%    2.250000
max    3.000000

In [110]: frame.describe(include='all')
Out [110]:
↪
           a           b
count      4  4.000000
unique     2         NaN
top        Yes        NaN
```

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```

freq      2      NaN
mean     NaN  1.500000
std      NaN  1.290994
min      NaN  0.000000
25%     NaN  0.750000
50%     NaN  1.500000
75%     NaN  2.250000
max      NaN  3.000000

```

That feature relies on `select_dtypes`. Refer to there for details about accepted inputs.

## Index of Min/Max Values

The `idxmin()` and `idxmax()` functions on Series and DataFrame compute the index labels with the minimum and maximum corresponding values:

```
In [111]: s1 = pd.Series(np.random.randn(5))
```

```
In [112]: s1
```

```
Out [112]:
0    -0.068822
1    -1.129788
2    -0.269798
3    -0.375580
4     0.513381
dtype: float64
```

```
In [113]: s1.idxmin(), s1.idxmax()
```

```

//////////////////////////////////////Out [113]:
→ (1, 4)

```

```
In [114]: df1 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 3), columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
```

```
In [115]: df1
```

```
Out [115]:
      A         B         C
0  0.333329 -0.910090 -1.321220
1  2.111424  1.701169  0.858336
2 -0.608055 -2.082155 -0.069618
3  1.412817 -0.562658  0.770042
4  0.373294 -0.965381 -1.607840
```

```
In [116]: df1.idxmin(axis=0)
```

```

//////////////////////////////////////Out [116]:
→
A      2
B      2
C      4
dtype: int64

```

```
In [117]: df1.idxmax(axis=1)
```

```

//////////////////////////////////////Out [117]:
→
0      A
1      A

```

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```
2    C
3    A
4    A
dtype: object
```

When there are multiple rows (or columns) matching the minimum or maximum value, `idxmin()` and `idxmax()` return the first matching index:

```
In [118]: df3 = pd.DataFrame([2, 1, 1, 3, np.nan], columns=['A'], index=list('edcba'))

In [119]: df3
Out[119]:
      A
e  2.0
d  1.0
c  1.0
b  3.0
a  NaN

In [120]: df3['A'].idxmin()
Out[120]: 'd'
```

**Note:** `idxmin` and `idxmax` are called `argmin` and `argmax` in NumPy.

### Value counts (histogramming) / Mode

The `value_counts()` Series method and top-level function computes a histogram of a 1D array of values. It can also be used as a function on regular arrays:

```
In [121]: data = np.random.randint(0, 7, size=50)

In [122]: data
Out[122]:
array([6, 4, 1, 3, 4, 4, 4, 6, 5, 2, 6, 1, 0, 4, 3, 2, 5, 3, 4, 0, 5, 3, 0,
       1, 5, 0, 1, 5, 3, 4, 1, 2, 3, 2, 4, 6, 1, 4, 3, 5, 2, 1, 2, 4, 1, 6,
       3, 6, 3, 3])

In [123]: s = pd.Series(data)

In [124]: s.value_counts()
Out[124]:
4     10
3     10
1      8
6      6
5      6
2      6
0      4
dtype: int64

In [125]: pd.value_counts(data)
Out[125]:
```

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```

4    10
3    10
1     8
6     6
5     6
2     6
0     4
dtype: int64

```

Similarly, you can get the most frequently occurring value(s) (the mode) of the values in a Series or DataFrame:

```

In [126]: s5 = pd.Series([1, 1, 3, 3, 3, 5, 5, 7, 7, 7])

In [127]: s5.mode()
Out [127]:
0    3
1    7
dtype: int64

In [128]: df5 = pd.DataFrame({"A": np.random.randint(0, 7, size=50),
.....:                       "B": np.random.randint(-10, 15, size=50)})
.....:

In [129]: df5.mode()
Out [129]:
   A  B
0  0 -9

```

## Discretization and quantiling

Continuous values can be discretized using the `cut()` (bins based on values) and `qcut()` (bins based on sample quantiles) functions:

```

In [130]: arr = np.random.randn(20)

In [131]: factor = pd.cut(arr, 4)

In [132]: factor
Out [132]:
[(1.27, 2.31], (0.231, 1.27], (-0.809, 0.231], (-1.853, -0.809], (1.27, 2.31], ..., ]
↪ (0.231, 1.27], (-0.809, 0.231], (-1.853, -0.809], (1.27, 2.31], (0.231, 1.27]]
Length: 20
Categories (4, interval[float64]): [(-1.853, -0.809] < (-0.809, 0.231] < (0.231, 1.
↪ 27] < (1.27, 2.31]]

In [133]: factor = pd.cut(arr, [-5, -1, 0, 1, 5])

In [134]: factor
Out [134]:
[(1, 5], (0, 1], (-1, 0], (-5, -1], (1, 5], ..., (1, 5], (-1, 0], (-5, -1], (1, 5], ]
↪ (0, 1]]
Length: 20
Categories (4, interval[int64]): [(-5, -1] < (-1, 0] < (0, 1] < (1, 5]]

```

`qcut()` computes sample quantiles. For example, we could slice up some normally distributed data into equal-size quartiles like so:





```
# f, g, and h are functions taking and returning ``DataFrames``  
>>> f(g(h(df), arg1=1), arg2=2, arg3=3)
```

with the equivalent

```
>>> (df.pipe(h)  
...   .pipe(g, arg1=1)  
...   .pipe(f, arg2=2, arg3=3))
```

Pandas encourages the second style, which is known as method chaining. `pipe` makes it easy to use your own or another library's functions in method chains, alongside pandas' methods.

In the example above, the functions `f`, `g`, and `h` each expected the `DataFrame` as the first positional argument. What if the function you wish to apply takes its data as, say, the second argument? In this case, provide `pipe` with a tuple of (callable, data\_keyword). `pipe` will route the `DataFrame` to the argument specified in the tuple.

For example, we can fit a regression using `statsmodels`. Their API expects a formula first and a `DataFrame` as the second argument, `data`. We pass in the function, keyword pair (`sm.ols`, 'data') to `pipe`:

```
In [142]: import statsmodels.formula.api as sm  
  
In [143]: bb = pd.read_csv('data/baseball.csv', index_col='id')  
  
In [144]: (bb.query('h > 0')  
.....:   .assign(ln_h=lambda df: np.log(df.h))  
.....:   .pipe((sm.ols, 'data'), 'hr ~ ln_h + year + g + C(lg)')  
.....:   .fit()  
.....:   .summary()  
.....: )  
.....:  
Out [144]:  
<class 'statsmodels.iolib.summary.Summary'>  
"""  
  
                OLS Regression Results  
=====
```

Dep. Variable:	hr	R-squared:	0.685
Model:	OLS	Adj. R-squared:	0.665
Method:	Least Squares	F-statistic:	34.28
Date:	Sun, 03 Feb 2019	Prob (F-statistic):	3.48e-15
Time:	21:34:07	Log-Likelihood:	-205.92
No. Observations:	68	AIC:	421.8
Df Residuals:	63	BIC:	432.9
Df Model:	4		
Covariance Type:	nonrobust		

```
=====
```

	coef	std err	t	P> t	[0.025	0.975]
Intercept	-8484.7720	4664.146	-1.819	0.074	-1.78e+04	835.780
C(lg) [T.NL]	-2.2736	1.325	-1.716	0.091	-4.922	0.375
ln_h	-1.3542	0.875	-1.547	0.127	-3.103	0.395
year	4.2277	2.324	1.819	0.074	-0.417	8.872
g	0.1841	0.029	6.258	0.000	0.125	0.243

```
=====
```

Omnibus:	10.875	Durbin-Watson:	1.999
Prob(Omnibus):	0.004	Jarque-Bera (JB):	17.298
Skew:	0.537	Prob(JB):	0.000175
Kurtosis:	5.225	Cond. No.	1.49e+07

```
=====
```

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```

Warnings:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly
    ↳specified.
[2] The condition number is large, 1.49e+07. This might indicate that there are
    strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.
"""

```

The pipe method is inspired by unix pipes and more recently `dplyr` and `magrittr`, which have introduced the popular (`%>%`) (read pipe) operator for R. The implementation of `pipe` here is quite clean and feels right at home in python. We encourage you to view the source code of `pipe()`.

### Row or Column-wise Function Application

Arbitrary functions can be applied along the axes of a DataFrame using the `apply()` method, which, like the descriptive statistics methods, takes an optional `axis` argument:

```

In [145]: df.apply(np.mean)
Out [145]:
one      0.613869
two      0.470270
three    -0.427633
dtype: float64

In [146]: df.apply(np.mean, axis=1)
Out [146]:
a      -0.121116
b       0.361488
c       0.571564
d      -0.058569
dtype: float64

In [147]: df.apply(lambda x: x.max() - x.min())
Out [147]:
one      1.757280
two      3.196734
three    2.065853
dtype: float64

In [148]: df.apply(np.cumsum)
Out [148]:
      one      two      three
a  1.400810 -1.643041      NaN
b  1.044340 -0.597130  0.395023
c  1.841608  0.327385  0.387933
d         NaN  1.881078 -1.282898

In [149]: df.apply(np.exp)
Out [149]:
      one      two      three
a  4.058485  0.193391      NaN

```

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```
b  0.700143  2.845991  1.484418
c  2.219469  2.520646  0.992935
d           NaN  4.728902  0.188091
```

The `apply()` method will also dispatch on a string method name.

```
In [150]: df.apply('mean')
Out [150]:
one      0.613869
two      0.470270
three   -0.427633
dtype: float64

In [151]: df.apply('mean', axis=1)
Out [151]:
a    -0.121116
b     0.361488
c     0.571564
d    -0.058569
dtype: float64
```

The return type of the function passed to `apply()` affects the type of the final output from `DataFrame.apply` for the default behaviour:

- If the applied function returns a `Series`, the final output is a `DataFrame`. The columns match the index of the `Series` returned by the applied function.
- If the applied function returns any other type, the final output is a `Series`.

This default behaviour can be overridden using the `result_type`, which accepts three options: `reduce`, `broadcast`, and `expand`. These will determine how list-like return values expand (or not) to a `DataFrame`.

`apply()` combined with some cleverness can be used to answer many questions about a data set. For example, suppose we wanted to extract the date where the maximum value for each column occurred:

```
In [152]: tsdf = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 3), columns=['A', 'B', 'C'],
.....:                       index=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=1000))
.....:

In [153]: tsdf.apply(lambda x: x.idxmax())
Out [153]:
A    2000-06-10
B    2001-07-04
C    2002-08-09
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

You may also pass additional arguments and keyword arguments to the `apply()` method. For instance, consider the following function you would like to apply:

```
def subtract_and_divide(x, sub, divide=1):
    return (x - sub) / divide
```

You may then apply this function as follows:

```
df.apply(subtract_and_divide, args=(5,), divide=3)
```

Another useful feature is the ability to pass `Series` methods to carry out some `Series` operation on each column or row:

```
In [154]: tsdf
```

```
Out [154]:
```

```

      A      B      C
2000-01-01 -0.652077 -0.239118  0.841272
2000-01-02  0.130224  0.347505 -0.385666
2000-01-03 -1.700237 -0.925899  0.199564
2000-01-04      NaN      NaN      NaN
2000-01-05      NaN      NaN      NaN
2000-01-06      NaN      NaN      NaN
2000-01-07      NaN      NaN      NaN
2000-01-08  0.339319 -0.978307  0.689492
2000-01-09  0.601495 -0.630417 -1.040079
2000-01-10  1.511723 -0.427952 -0.400154
```

```
In [155]: tsdf.apply(pd.Series.interpolate)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      A      B      C
2000-01-01 -0.652077 -0.239118  0.841272
2000-01-02  0.130224  0.347505 -0.385666
2000-01-03 -1.700237 -0.925899  0.199564
2000-01-04 -1.292326 -0.936380  0.297550
2000-01-05 -0.884415 -0.946862  0.395535
2000-01-06 -0.476503 -0.957344  0.493521
2000-01-07 -0.068592 -0.967825  0.591507
2000-01-08  0.339319 -0.978307  0.689492
2000-01-09  0.601495 -0.630417 -1.040079
2000-01-10  1.511723 -0.427952 -0.400154
```

Finally, `apply()` takes an argument `raw` which is `False` by default, which converts each row or column into a `Series` before applying the function. When set to `True`, the passed function will instead receive an `ndarray` object, which has positive performance implications if you do not need the indexing functionality.

## Aggregation API

New in version 0.20.0.

The aggregation API allows one to express possibly multiple aggregation operations in a single concise way. This API is similar across pandas objects, see *groupby API*, the *window functions API*, and the *resample API*. The entry point for aggregation is `DataFrame.aggregate()`, or the alias `DataFrame.agg()`.

We will use a similar starting frame from above:

```
In [156]: tsdf = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 3), columns=['A', 'B', 'C'],
.....:                        index=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=10))
.....:
```

```
In [157]: tsdf.iloc[3:7] = np.nan
```

```
In [158]: tsdf
```

```
Out [158]:
```

```

      A      B      C
2000-01-01  0.396575 -0.364907  0.051290
2000-01-02 -0.310517 -0.369093 -0.353151
2000-01-03 -0.522441  1.659115 -0.272364
2000-01-04      NaN      NaN      NaN
2000-01-05      NaN      NaN      NaN
```

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```
2000-01-06      NaN      NaN      NaN
2000-01-07      NaN      NaN      NaN
2000-01-08 -0.057890  1.148901  0.011528
2000-01-09 -0.155578  0.742150  0.107324
2000-01-10  0.531797  0.080254  0.833297
```

Using a single function is equivalent to `apply()`. You can also pass named methods as strings. These will return a Series of the aggregated output:

```
In [159]: tsdf.agg(np.sum)
Out [159]:
A    -0.118055
B     2.896420
C     0.377923
dtype: float64

In [160]: tsdf.agg('sum')
Out [160]:
A    -0.118055
B     2.896420
C     0.377923
dtype: float64

# these are equivalent to a ``.sum()`` because we are aggregating
# on a single function
In [161]: tsdf.sum()
Out [161]:
A    -0.118055
B     2.896420
C     0.377923
dtype: float64
```

Single aggregations on a Series this will return a scalar value:

```
In [162]: tsdf.A.agg('sum')
Out [162]: -0.11805495013260869
```

### Aggregating with multiple functions

You can pass multiple aggregation arguments as a list. The results of each of the passed functions will be a row in the resulting DataFrame. These are naturally named from the aggregation function.

```
In [163]: tsdf.agg(['sum'])
Out [163]:
      A      B      C
sum -0.118055  2.89642  0.377923
```

Multiple functions yield multiple rows:

```
In [164]: tsdf.agg(['sum', 'mean'])
Out [164]:
      A      B      C
sum -0.118055  2.896420  0.377923
mean -0.019676  0.482737  0.062987
```

On a Series, multiple functions return a Series, indexed by the function names:

```
In [165]: tsdf.A.agg(['sum', 'mean'])
Out[165]:
sum      -0.118055
mean     -0.019676
Name: A, dtype: float64
```

Passing a lambda function will yield a <lambda> named row:

```
In [166]: tsdf.A.agg(['sum', lambda x: x.mean()])
Out[166]:
sum      -0.118055
<lambda> -0.019676
Name: A, dtype: float64
```

Passing a named function will yield that name for the row:

```
In [167]: def mymean(x):
.....:     return x.mean()
.....:

In [168]: tsdf.A.agg(['sum', mymean])
Out[168]:
sum      -0.118055
mymean   -0.019676
Name: A, dtype: float64
```

## Aggregating with a dict

Passing a dictionary of column names to a scalar or a list of scalars, to `DataFrame.agg` allows you to customize which functions are applied to which columns. Note that the results are not in any particular order, you can use an `OrderedDict` instead to guarantee ordering.

```
In [169]: tsdf.agg({'A': 'mean', 'B': 'sum'})
Out[169]:
A      -0.019676
B       2.896420
dtype: float64
```

Passing a list-like will generate a `DataFrame` output. You will get a matrix-like output of all of the aggregators. The output will consist of all unique functions. Those that are not noted for a particular column will be `NaN`:

```
In [170]: tsdf.agg({'A': ['mean', 'min'], 'B': 'sum'})
Out[170]:
      A      B
mean -0.019676  NaN
min  -0.522441  NaN
sum      NaN  2.89642
```

## Mixed Dtypes

When presented with mixed dtypes that cannot aggregate, `.agg` will only take the valid aggregations. This is similar to how `groupby` `.agg` works.

```
In [171]: mdf = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3],
.....:                      'B': [1., 2., 3.],
.....:                      'C': ['foo', 'bar', 'baz'],
.....:                      'D': pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3)})
.....:
```

```
In [172]: mdf.dtypes
```

```
Out [172]:
A          int64
B          float64
C          object
D    datetime64[ns]
dtype: object
```

```
In [173]: mdf.agg(['min', 'sum'])
```

```
Out [173]:
   A    B    C    D
min 1  1.0  bar 2013-01-01
sum 6  6.0 foobarbaz      NaT
```

## Custom describe

With `.agg()` it is possible to easily create a custom describe function, similar to the built in `describe` function.

```
In [174]: from functools import partial
```

```
In [175]: q_25 = partial(pd.Series.quantile, q=0.25)
```

```
In [176]: q_25.__name__ = '25%'
```

```
In [177]: q_75 = partial(pd.Series.quantile, q=0.75)
```

```
In [178]: q_75.__name__ = '75%'
```

```
In [179]: tsdf.agg(['count', 'mean', 'std', 'min', q_25, 'median', q_75, 'max'])
```

```
Out [179]:
   count      A      B      C
mean -0.019676  0.482737  0.062987
std   0.408577  0.836785  0.420419
min   -0.522441 -0.369093 -0.353151
25%   -0.271782 -0.253617 -0.201391
median -0.106734  0.411202  0.031409
75%    0.282958  1.047213  0.093315
max    0.531797  1.659115  0.833297
```

## Transform API

New in version 0.20.0.

The `transform()` method returns an object that is indexed the same (same size) as the original. This API allows you to provide *multiple* operations at the same time rather than one-by-one. Its API is quite similar to the `.agg` API.

We create a frame similar to the one used in the above sections.



```
In [180]: tsdf = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 3), columns=['A', 'B', 'C'],
.....:                        index=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=10))
.....:
```

```
In [181]: tsdf.iloc[3:7] = np.nan
```

```
In [182]: tsdf
```

```
Out [182]:
```

	A	B	C
2000-01-01	-1.219234	-1.652700	-0.698277
2000-01-02	1.858653	-0.738520	0.630364
2000-01-03	-0.112596	1.525897	1.364225
2000-01-04	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-05	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-06	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-07	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-08	-0.527790	-1.715506	0.387274
2000-01-09	-0.569341	0.569386	0.134136
2000-01-10	-0.413993	-0.862280	0.662690

Transform the entire frame. `.transform()` allows input functions as: a NumPy function, a string function name or a user defined function.

```
In [183]: tsdf.transform(np.abs)
```

```
Out [183]:
```

	A	B	C
2000-01-01	1.219234	1.652700	0.698277
2000-01-02	1.858653	0.738520	0.630364
2000-01-03	0.112596	1.525897	1.364225
2000-01-04	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-05	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-06	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-07	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-08	0.527790	1.715506	0.387274
2000-01-09	0.569341	0.569386	0.134136
2000-01-10	0.413993	0.862280	0.662690

```
In [184]: tsdf.transform('abs')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪

```

	A	B	C
2000-01-01	1.219234	1.652700	0.698277
2000-01-02	1.858653	0.738520	0.630364
2000-01-03	0.112596	1.525897	1.364225
2000-01-04	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-05	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-06	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-07	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-08	0.527790	1.715506	0.387274
2000-01-09	0.569341	0.569386	0.134136
2000-01-10	0.413993	0.862280	0.662690

```
In [185]: tsdf.transform(lambda x: x.abs())
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪

```

	A	B	C
2000-01-01	1.219234	1.652700	0.698277

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2000-01-02	1.858653	0.738520	0.630364
2000-01-03	0.112596	1.525897	1.364225
2000-01-04	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-05	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-06	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-07	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-08	0.527790	1.715506	0.387274
2000-01-09	0.569341	0.569386	0.134136
2000-01-10	0.413993	0.862280	0.662690

Here `transform()` received a single function; this is equivalent to a `ufunc` application.

```
In [186]: np.abs(tsd)
Out [186]:
```

	A	B	C
2000-01-01	1.219234	1.652700	0.698277
2000-01-02	1.858653	0.738520	0.630364
2000-01-03	0.112596	1.525897	1.364225
2000-01-04	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-05	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-06	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-07	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-08	0.527790	1.715506	0.387274
2000-01-09	0.569341	0.569386	0.134136
2000-01-10	0.413993	0.862280	0.662690

Passing a single function to `.transform()` with a `Series` will yield a single `Series` in return.

```
In [187]: tsdf.A.transform(np.abs)
Out [187]:
```

2000-01-01	1.219234
2000-01-02	1.858653
2000-01-03	0.112596
2000-01-04	NaN
2000-01-05	NaN
2000-01-06	NaN
2000-01-07	NaN
2000-01-08	0.527790
2000-01-09	0.569341
2000-01-10	0.413993

Freq: D, Name: A, dtype: float64

### Transform with multiple functions

Passing multiple functions will yield a column `MultiIndexed DataFrame`. The first level will be the original frame column names; the second level will be the names of the transforming functions.

```
In [188]: tsdf.transform([np.abs, lambda x: x + 1])
Out [188]:
```

	A		B		C	
	absolute	<lambda>	absolute	<lambda>	absolute	<lambda>
2000-01-01	1.219234	-0.219234	1.652700	-0.652700	0.698277	0.301723
2000-01-02	1.858653	2.858653	0.738520	0.261480	0.630364	1.630364
2000-01-03	0.112596	0.887404	1.525897	2.525897	1.364225	2.364225
2000-01-04	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

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2000-01-05	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-06	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-07	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-08	0.527790	0.472210	1.715506	-0.715506	0.387274	1.387274
2000-01-09	0.569341	0.430659	0.569386	1.569386	0.134136	1.134136
2000-01-10	0.413993	0.586007	0.862280	0.137720	0.662690	1.662690

Passing multiple functions to a Series will yield a DataFrame. The resulting column names will be the transforming functions.

```
In [189]: tsdf.A.transform([np.abs, lambda x: x + 1])
```

```
Out [189]:
```

	absolute	<lambda>
2000-01-01	1.219234	-0.219234
2000-01-02	1.858653	2.858653
2000-01-03	0.112596	0.887404
2000-01-04	NaN	NaN
2000-01-05	NaN	NaN
2000-01-06	NaN	NaN
2000-01-07	NaN	NaN
2000-01-08	0.527790	0.472210
2000-01-09	0.569341	0.430659
2000-01-10	0.413993	0.586007

### Transforming with a dict

Passing a dict of functions will allow selective transforming per column.

```
In [190]: tsdf.transform({'A': np.abs, 'B': lambda x: x + 1})
```

```
Out [190]:
```

	A	B
2000-01-01	1.219234	-0.652700
2000-01-02	1.858653	0.261480
2000-01-03	0.112596	2.525897
2000-01-04	NaN	NaN
2000-01-05	NaN	NaN
2000-01-06	NaN	NaN
2000-01-07	NaN	NaN
2000-01-08	0.527790	-0.715506
2000-01-09	0.569341	1.569386
2000-01-10	0.413993	0.137720

Passing a dict of lists will generate a MultiIndexed DataFrame with these selective transforms.

```
In [191]: tsdf.transform({'A': np.abs, 'B': [lambda x: x + 1, 'sqrt']})
```

```
Out [191]:
```

	A	B	
	absolute	<lambda>	sqrt
2000-01-01	1.219234	-0.652700	NaN
2000-01-02	1.858653	0.261480	NaN
2000-01-03	0.112596	2.525897	1.235272
2000-01-04	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-05	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-06	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-07	NaN	NaN	NaN

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```
2000-01-08  0.527790 -0.715506      NaN
2000-01-09  0.569341  1.569386  0.754577
2000-01-10  0.413993  0.137720      NaN
```

### Applying Elementwise Functions

Since not all functions can be vectorized (accept NumPy arrays and return another array or value), the methods `applymap()` on DataFrame and analogously `map()` on Series accept any Python function taking a single value and returning a single value. For example:

```
In [192]: df4
Out[192]:
      one      two      three
a  1.400810 -1.643041      NaN
b -0.356470  1.045911  0.395023
c  0.797268  0.924515 -0.007090
d           NaN  1.553693 -1.670830

In [193]: def f(x):
.....:     return len(str(x))
.....:

In [194]: df4['one'].map(f)
Out[194]:
a      18
b      19
c      18
d       3
Name: one, dtype: int64

In [195]: df4.applymap(f)
Out[195]:
      one  two  three
a     18   19     3
b     19   18    19
c     18   18    21
d      3   18    19
```

`Series.map()` has an additional feature; it can be used to easily “link” or “map” values defined by a secondary series. This is closely related to *merging/joining functionality*:

```
In [196]: s = pd.Series(['six', 'seven', 'six', 'seven', 'six'],
.....:                  index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])
.....:

In [197]: t = pd.Series({'six': 6., 'seven': 7.})

In [198]: s
Out[198]:
a      six
b     seven
c      six
d     seven
e      six
dtype: object
```

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```

In [199]: s.map(t)
Out [199]:
↪
a      6.0
b      7.0
c      6.0
d      7.0
e      6.0
dtype: float64

```

### 3.3.7 Reindexing and altering labels

`reindex()` is the fundamental data alignment method in pandas. It is used to implement nearly all other features relying on label-alignment functionality. To *reindex* means to conform the data to match a given set of labels along a particular axis. This accomplishes several things:

- Reorders the existing data to match a new set of labels
- Inserts missing value (NA) markers in label locations where no data for that label existed
- If specified, **fill** data for missing labels using logic (highly relevant to working with time series data)

Here is a simple example:

```

In [200]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(5), index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])

In [201]: s
Out [201]:
a      -0.368437
b      -0.036473
c       0.774830
d      -0.310545
e       0.709717
dtype: float64

In [202]: s.reindex(['e', 'b', 'f', 'd'])
Out [202]:
↪
e       0.709717
b      -0.036473
f           NaN
d      -0.310545
dtype: float64

```

Here, the `f` label was not contained in the Series and hence appears as `NaN` in the result.

With a DataFrame, you can simultaneously reindex the index and columns:

```

In [203]: df
Out [203]:
      one      two      three
a  1.400810 -1.643041      NaN
b -0.356470  1.045911  0.395023
c  0.797268  0.924515 -0.007090
d         NaN  1.553693 -1.670830

```

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```
In [204]: df.reindex(index=['c', 'f', 'b'], columns=['three', 'two', 'one'])
////////////////////////////////////
↪
      three      two      one
c -0.007090  0.924515  0.797268
f          NaN          NaN          NaN
b  0.395023  1.045911 -0.356470
```

You may also use `reindex` with an `axis` keyword:

```
In [205]: df.reindex(['c', 'f', 'b'], axis='index')
Out [205]:
      one      two      three
c  0.797268  0.924515 -0.007090
f          NaN          NaN          NaN
b -0.356470  1.045911  0.395023
```

Note that the Index objects containing the actual axis labels can be **shared** between objects. So if we have a Series and a DataFrame, the following can be done:

```
In [206]: rs = s.reindex(df.index)

In [207]: rs
Out [207]:
a   -0.368437
b   -0.036473
c    0.774830
d   -0.310545
dtype: float64

In [208]: rs.index is df.index
////////////////////////////////////Out [208]: ↪
↪True
```

This means that the reindexed Series’s index is the same Python object as the DataFrame’s index.

New in version 0.21.0.

`DataFrame.reindex()` also supports an “axis-style” calling convention, where you specify a single labels argument and the axis it applies to.

```
In [209]: df.reindex(['c', 'f', 'b'], axis='index')
Out [209]:
      one      two      three
c  0.797268  0.924515 -0.007090
f          NaN          NaN          NaN
b -0.356470  1.045911  0.395023

In [210]: df.reindex(['three', 'two', 'one'], axis='columns')
////////////////////////////////////
↪
      three      two      one
a          NaN -1.643041  1.400810
b  0.395023  1.045911 -0.356470
c -0.007090  0.924515  0.797268
d -1.670830  1.553693          NaN
```

**See also:**

*MultiIndex / Advanced Indexing* is an even more concise way of doing reindexing.

**Note:** When writing performance-sensitive code, there is a good reason to spend some time becoming a reindexing ninja: **many operations are faster on pre-aligned data**. Adding two unaligned DataFrames internally triggers a reindexing step. For exploratory analysis you will hardly notice the difference (because `reindex` has been heavily optimized), but when CPU cycles matter sprinkling a few explicit `reindex` calls here and there can have an impact.

**Reindexing to align with another object**

You may wish to take an object and reindex its axes to be labeled the same as another object. While the syntax for this is straightforward albeit verbose, it is a common enough operation that the `reindex_like()` method is available to make this simpler:

```
In [211]: df2
Out[211]:
```

	one	two
a	1.400810	-1.643041
b	-0.356470	1.045911
c	0.797268	0.924515

```
In [212]: df3
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪

```

	one	two
a	0.786941	-1.752170
b	-0.970339	0.936783
c	0.183399	0.815387

```
In [213]: df.reindex_like(df2)
////////////////////////////////////
↪

```

	one	two
a	1.400810	-1.643041
b	-0.356470	1.045911
c	0.797268	0.924515

**Aligning objects with each other with `align`**

The `align()` method is the fastest way to simultaneously align two objects. It supports a `join` argument (related to *joining and merging*):

- `join='outer'`: take the union of the indexes (default)
- `join='left'`: use the calling object's index
- `join='right'`: use the passed object's index
- `join='inner'`: intersect the indexes

It returns a tuple with both of the reindexed Series:

```
In [214]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(5), index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])
```

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```
In [215]: s1 = s[:4]
```

```
In [216]: s2 = s[1:]
```

```
In [217]: s1.align(s2)
```

```
Out [217]:
```

```
(a  -0.610263
 b  -0.170883
 c   0.367255
 d   0.273860
 e         NaN
 dtype: float64, a         NaN
 b  -0.170883
 c   0.367255
 d   0.273860
 e   0.314782
 dtype: float64)
```

```
In [218]: s1.align(s2, join='inner')
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
↪
(b  -0.170883
 c   0.367255
 d   0.273860
 dtype: float64, b  -0.170883
 c   0.367255
 d   0.273860
 dtype: float64)
```

```
In [219]: s1.align(s2, join='left')
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
↪
(a  -0.610263
 b  -0.170883
 c   0.367255
 d   0.273860
 dtype: float64, a         NaN
 b  -0.170883
 c   0.367255
 d   0.273860
 dtype: float64)
```

For DataFrames, the join method will be applied to both the index and the columns by default:

```
In [220]: df.align(df2, join='inner')
```

```
Out [220]:
```

```
(      one      two
a  1.400810 -1.643041
b -0.356470  1.045911
c  0.797268  0.924515,      one      two
a  1.400810 -1.643041
b -0.356470  1.045911
c  0.797268  0.924515)
```

You can also pass an `axis` option to only align on the specified axis:



```
In [221]: df.align(df2, join='inner', axis=0)
Out [221]:
(
   one      two      three
a  1.400810 -1.643041      NaN
b -0.356470  1.045911  0.395023
c  0.797268  0.924515 -0.007090,      one      two
a  1.400810 -1.643041
b -0.356470  1.045911
c  0.797268  0.924515)
```

If you pass a Series to `DataFrame.align()`, you can choose to align both objects either on the DataFrame's index or columns using the `axis` argument:

```
In [222]: df.align(df2.iloc[0], axis=1)
Out [222]:
(
   one      three      two
a  1.400810      NaN -1.643041
b -0.356470  0.395023  1.045911
c  0.797268 -0.007090  0.924515
d      NaN -1.670830  1.553693, one      1.400810
three      NaN
two      -1.643041
Name: a, dtype: float64)
```

### Filling while reindexing

`reindex()` takes an optional parameter `method` which is a filling method chosen from the following table:

Method	Action
pad / ffill	Fill values forward
bfill / backfill	Fill values backward
nearest	Fill from the nearest index value

We illustrate these fill methods on a simple Series:

```
In [223]: rng = pd.date_range('1/3/2000', periods=8)
In [224]: ts = pd.Series(np.random.randn(8), index=rng)
In [225]: ts2 = ts[[0, 3, 6]]

In [226]: ts
Out [226]:
2000-01-03    -0.082578
2000-01-04     0.768554
2000-01-05     0.398842
2000-01-06    -0.357956
2000-01-07     0.156403
2000-01-08    -1.347564
2000-01-09     0.253506
2000-01-10     1.228964
Freq: D, dtype: float64

In [227]: ts2
```

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```
Freq: D, dtype: float64
```

These methods require that the indexes are **ordered** increasing or decreasing.

Note that the same result could have been achieved using *fillna* (except for `method='nearest'`) or *interpolate*:

```
In [232]: ts2.reindex(ts.index).fillna(method='ffill')
```

```
Out [232]:
```

```
2000-01-03    -0.082578
2000-01-04    -0.082578
2000-01-05    -0.082578
2000-01-06    -0.357956
2000-01-07    -0.357956
2000-01-08    -0.357956
2000-01-09     0.253506
2000-01-10     0.253506
Freq: D, dtype: float64
```

*reindex()* will raise a `ValueError` if the index is not monotonically increasing or decreasing. *fillna()* and *interpolate()* will not perform any checks on the order of the index.

### Limits on filling while reindexing

The `limit` and `tolerance` arguments provide additional control over filling while reindexing. `Limit` specifies the maximum count of consecutive matches:

```
In [233]: ts2.reindex(ts.index, method='ffill', limit=1)
```

```
Out [233]:
```

```
2000-01-03    -0.082578
2000-01-04    -0.082578
2000-01-05         NaN
2000-01-06    -0.357956
2000-01-07    -0.357956
2000-01-08         NaN
2000-01-09     0.253506
2000-01-10     0.253506
Freq: D, dtype: float64
```

In contrast, `tolerance` specifies the maximum distance between the index and indexer values:

```
In [234]: ts2.reindex(ts.index, method='ffill', tolerance='1 day')
```

```
Out [234]:
```

```
2000-01-03    -0.082578
2000-01-04    -0.082578
2000-01-05         NaN
2000-01-06    -0.357956
2000-01-07    -0.357956
2000-01-08         NaN
2000-01-09     0.253506
2000-01-10     0.253506
Freq: D, dtype: float64
```

Notice that when used on a `DatetimeIndex`, `TimedeltaIndex` or `PeriodIndex`, `tolerance` will be coerced into a `Timedelta` if possible. This allows you to specify tolerance with appropriate strings.



(continued from previous page)

```
E    0.314782
dtype: float64
```

If you pass a function, it must return a value when called with any of the labels (and must produce a set of unique values). A dict or Series can also be used:

```
In [241]: df.rename(columns={'one': 'foo', 'two': 'bar'},
.....:                index={'a': 'apple', 'b': 'banana', 'd': 'durian'})
.....:
Out [241]:
```

	foo	bar	three
apple	1.400810	-1.643041	NaN
banana	-0.356470	1.045911	0.395023
c	0.797268	0.924515	-0.007090
durian	NaN	1.553693	-1.670830

If the mapping doesn't include a column/index label, it isn't renamed. Note that extra labels in the mapping don't throw an error.

New in version 0.21.0.

`DataFrame.rename()` also supports an “axis-style” calling convention, where you specify a single mapper and the axis to apply that mapping to.

```
In [242]: df.rename({'one': 'foo', 'two': 'bar'}, axis='columns')
Out [242]:
```

	foo	bar	three
a	1.400810	-1.643041	NaN
b	-0.356470	1.045911	0.395023
c	0.797268	0.924515	-0.007090
d	NaN	1.553693	-1.670830

```
In [243]: df.rename({'a': 'apple', 'b': 'banana', 'd': 'durian'}, axis='index')
////////////////////////////////////
↪
```

	one	two	three
apple	1.400810	-1.643041	NaN
banana	-0.356470	1.045911	0.395023
c	0.797268	0.924515	-0.007090
durian	NaN	1.553693	-1.670830

The `rename()` method also provides an inplace named parameter that is by default `False` and copies the underlying data. Pass `inplace=True` to rename the data in place.

New in version 0.18.0.

Finally, `rename()` also accepts a scalar or list-like for altering the `Series.name` attribute.

```
In [244]: s.rename("scalar-name")
Out [244]:
```

a	-0.610263
b	-0.170883
c	0.367255
d	0.273860
e	0.314782

```
Name: scalar-name, dtype: float64
```

New in version 0.24.0.

The methods `rename_axis()` and `rename_index()` allow specific names of a *MultiIndex* to be changed (as opposed to the labels).

```
In [245]: df = pd.DataFrame({'x': [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6],
.....:                    'y': [10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60]},
.....:                    index=pd.MultiIndex.from_product(['a', 'b', 'c'], [1, 2]),
.....:                    names=['let', 'num'])

In [246]: df
Out[246]:
```

	let	num	x	y
a	1	1	10	1
	2	2	20	2
b	1	3	30	3
	2	4	40	4
c	1	5	50	5
	2	6	60	6

```
In [247]: df.rename_axis(index={'let': 'abc'})
Out[247]:
```

	abc	num	x	y
a	1	1	10	1
	2	2	20	2
b	1	3	30	3
	2	4	40	4
c	1	5	50	5
	2	6	60	6

```
In [248]: df.rename_axis(index=str.upper)
Out[248]:
```

	LET	NUM	x	y
a	1	1	10	1
	2	2	20	2
b	1	3	30	3
	2	4	40	4
c	1	5	50	5
	2	6	60	6

### 3.3.8 Iteration

The behavior of basic iteration over pandas objects depends on the type. When iterating over a Series, it is regarded as array-like, and basic iteration produces the values. Other data structures, like DataFrame and Panel, follow the dict-like convention of iterating over the “keys” of the objects.

In short, basic iteration (`for i in object`) produces:

- **Series:** values
- **DataFrame:** column labels
- **Panel:** item labels

Thus, for example, iterating over a DataFrame gives you the column names:

```
In [249]: df = pd.DataFrame({'col1': np.random.randn(3),
.....:                      'col2': np.random.randn(3)}, index=['a', 'b', 'c'])
.....:

In [250]: for col in df:
.....:     print(col)
.....:
col1
col2
```

Pandas objects also have the dict-like `iteritems()` method to iterate over the (key, value) pairs.

To iterate over the rows of a DataFrame, you can use the following methods:

- `iterrows()`: Iterate over the rows of a DataFrame as (index, Series) pairs. This converts the rows to Series objects, which can change the dtypes and has some performance implications.
- `itertuples()`: Iterate over the rows of a DataFrame as namedtuples of the values. This is a lot faster than `iterrows()`, and is in most cases preferable to use to iterate over the values of a DataFrame.

**Warning:** Iterating through pandas objects is generally **slow**. In many cases, iterating manually over the rows is not needed and can be avoided with one of the following approaches:

- Look for a *vectorized* solution: many operations can be performed using built-in methods or NumPy functions, (boolean) indexing, ...
- When you have a function that cannot work on the full DataFrame/Series at once, it is better to use `apply()` instead of iterating over the values. See the docs on *function application*.
- If you need to do iterative manipulations on the values but performance is important, consider writing the inner loop with cython or numba. See the *enhancing performance* section for some examples of this approach.

**Warning:** You should **never modify** something you are iterating over. This is not guaranteed to work in all cases. Depending on the data types, the iterator returns a copy and not a view, and writing to it will have no effect!

For example, in the following case setting the value has no effect:

```
In [251]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2, 3], 'b': ['a', 'b', 'c']})

In [252]: for index, row in df.iterrows():
.....:     row['a'] = 10
.....:

In [253]: df
Out[253]:
   a  b
0  1  a
1  2  b
2  3  c
```

## iteritems

Consistent with the dict-like interface, `iteritems()` iterates through key-value pairs:

- **Series:** (index, scalar value) pairs
- **DataFrame:** (column, Series) pairs
- **Panel:** (item, DataFrame) pairs

For example:

```
In [254]: for item, frame in wp.iteritems():
.....:     print(item)
.....:     print(frame)
.....:
```

Item1

	A	B	C	D
2000-01-01	-1.157892	-1.344312	0.844885	1.075770
2000-01-02	-0.109050	1.643563	-1.469388	0.357021
2000-01-03	-0.674600	-1.776904	-0.968914	-1.294524
2000-01-04	0.413738	0.276662	-0.472035	-0.013960
2000-01-05	-0.362543	-0.006154	-0.923061	0.895717

Item2

	A	B	C	D
2000-01-01	0.805244	-1.206412	2.565646	1.431256
2000-01-02	1.340309	-1.170299	-0.226169	0.410835
2000-01-03	0.813850	0.132003	-0.827317	-0.076467
2000-01-04	-1.187678	1.130127	-1.436737	-1.413681
2000-01-05	1.607920	1.024180	0.569605	0.875906

## iterrows

`iterrows()` allows you to iterate through the rows of a DataFrame as Series objects. It returns an iterator yielding each index value along with a Series containing the data in each row:

```
In [255]: for row_index, row in df.iterrows():
.....:     print(row_index, row, sep='\n')
.....:
```

0  
a 1  
b a  
Name: 0, dtype: object

1  
a 2  
b b  
Name: 1, dtype: object

2  
a 3  
b c  
Name: 2, dtype: object

**Note:** Because `iterrows()` returns a Series for each row, it does **not** preserve dtypes across the rows (dtypes are preserved across columns for DataFrames). For example,

```
In [256]: df_orig = pd.DataFrame([[1, 1.5]], columns=['int', 'float'])

In [257]: df_orig.dtypes
Out[257]:
int          int64
```

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```
float    float64
dtype: object

In [258]: row = next(df_orig.iterrows())[1]

In [259]: row
Out[259]:
int      1.0
float    1.5
Name: 0, dtype: float64
```

All values in `row`, returned as a `Series`, are now upcasted to floats, also the original integer value in column `x`:

```
In [260]: row['int'].dtype
Out[260]: dtype('float64')

In [261]: df_orig['int'].dtype
Out[261]: dtype('int64')
```

To preserve dtypes while iterating over the rows, it is better to use `itertuples()` which returns `namedtuples` of the values and which is generally much faster than `iterrows()`.

For instance, a contrived way to transpose the `DataFrame` would be:

```
In [262]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({'x': [1, 2, 3], 'y': [4, 5, 6]})

In [263]: print(df2)
   x  y
0  1  4
1  2  5
2  3  6

In [264]: print(df2.T)
      0  1  2
x  1  2  3
y  4  5  6

In [265]: df2_t = pd.DataFrame({idx: values for idx, values in df2.iterrows()})

In [266]: print(df2_t)
   0  1  2
x  1  2  3
y  4  5  6
```

## itertuples

The `itertuples()` method will return an iterator yielding a `namedtuple` for each row in the `DataFrame`. The first element of the tuple will be the row's corresponding index value, while the remaining values are the row values.

For instance:

```
In [267]: for row in df.itertuples():
.....:     print(row)
.....:
```

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```
In [273]: s[s.dt.day == 2]
Out [273]:
1    2013-01-02 09:10:12
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

You can easily produces tz aware transformations:

```
In [274]: stz = s.dt.tz_localize('US/Eastern')
```

```
In [275]: stz
Out [275]:
0    2013-01-01 09:10:12-05:00
1    2013-01-02 09:10:12-05:00
2    2013-01-03 09:10:12-05:00
3    2013-01-04 09:10:12-05:00
dtype: datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]
```

```
In [276]: stz.dt.tz
\\
\\
\\
↪ <DstTzInfo 'US/Eastern' LMT-1 day, 19:04:00 STD>
```

You can also chain these types of operations:

```
In [277]: s.dt.tz_localize('UTC').dt.tz_convert('US/Eastern')
Out [277]:
0    2013-01-01 04:10:12-05:00
1    2013-01-02 04:10:12-05:00
2    2013-01-03 04:10:12-05:00
3    2013-01-04 04:10:12-05:00
dtype: datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]
```

You can also format datetime values as strings with `Series.dt.strftime()` which supports the same format as the standard `strftime()`.

```
# DatetimeIndex
In [278]: s = pd.Series(pd.date_range('20130101', periods=4))

In [279]: s
Out [279]:
0    2013-01-01
1    2013-01-02
2    2013-01-03
3    2013-01-04
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

```
In [280]: s.dt.strftime('%Y/%m/%d')
\\
\\
\\
↪
0    2013/01/01
1    2013/01/02
2    2013/01/03
3    2013/01/04
dtype: object
```

```
# PeriodIndex
In [281]: s = pd.Series(pd.period_range('20130101', periods=4))
```

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```

In [282]: s
Out[282]:
0    2013-01-01
1    2013-01-02
2    2013-01-03
3    2013-01-04
dtype: period[D]

In [283]: s.dt.strftime('%Y/%m/%d')
Out[283]:
0    2013/01/01
1    2013/01/02
2    2013/01/03
3    2013/01/04
dtype: object

```

The `.dt` accessor works for period and timedelta dtypes.

```

# period
In [284]: s = pd.Series(pd.period_range('20130101', periods=4, freq='D'))

In [285]: s
Out[285]:
0    2013-01-01
1    2013-01-02
2    2013-01-03
3    2013-01-04
dtype: period[D]

In [286]: s.dt.year
Out[286]:
0    2013
1    2013
2    2013
3    2013
dtype: int64

In [287]: s.dt.day
Out[287]:
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
dtype: int64

```

```

# timedelta
In [288]: s = pd.Series(pd.timedelta_range('1 day 00:00:05', periods=4, freq='s'))

In [289]: s
Out[289]:
0    1 days 00:00:05
1    1 days 00:00:06
2    1 days 00:00:07

```

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```
3    1 days 00:00:08
dtype: timedelta64[ns]
```

```
In [290]: s.dt.days
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
0    1
1    1
2    1
3    1
dtype: int64
```

```
In [291]: s.dt.seconds
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
0    5
1    6
2    7
3    8
dtype: int64
```

```
In [292]: s.dt.components
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   days  hours  minutes  seconds  milliseconds  microseconds  nanoseconds
0     1     0         0         5             0             0             0
1     1     0         0         6             0             0             0
2     1     0         0         7             0             0             0
3     1     0         0         8             0             0             0
```

---

**Note:** `Series.dt` will raise a `TypeError` if you access with a non-datetime-like values.

---

### 3.3.10 Vectorized string methods

Series is equipped with a set of string processing methods that make it easy to operate on each element of the array. Perhaps most importantly, these methods exclude missing/NA values automatically. These are accessed via the Series's `str` attribute and generally have names matching the equivalent (scalar) built-in string methods. For example:

```
In [293]: s = pd.Series(['A', 'B', 'C', 'Aaba', 'Baca', np.nan, 'CABA', 'dog',
↪                    'cat'])
```

```
In [294]: s.str.lower()
```

```
Out [294]:
0      a
1      b
2      c
3    aaba
4    baca
5     NaN
6    caba
7     dog
8     cat
dtype: object
```

Powerful pattern-matching methods are provided as well, but note that pattern-matching generally uses [regular expressions](#) by default (and in some cases always uses them).

Please see *Vectorized String Methods* for a complete description.

### 3.3.11 Sorting

Pandas supports three kinds of sorting: sorting by index labels, sorting by column values, and sorting by a combination of both.

#### By Index

The `Series.sort_index()` and `DataFrame.sort_index()` methods are used to sort a pandas object by its index levels.

```
In [295]: df = pd.DataFrame({
.....:     'one': pd.Series(np.random.randn(3), index=['a', 'b', 'c']),
.....:     'two': pd.Series(np.random.randn(4), index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']),
.....:     'three': pd.Series(np.random.randn(3), index=['b', 'c', 'd'])})
.....:

In [296]: unsorted_df = df.reindex(index=['a', 'd', 'c', 'b'],
.....:                               columns=['three', 'two', 'one'])
.....:

In [297]: unsorted_df
Out[297]:
      three    two    one
a      NaN -0.867293  0.050162
d  1.215473 -0.051744    NaN
c -0.421091 -0.712097  0.953102
b  1.205223  0.632624 -1.534113

# DataFrame
In [298]: unsorted_df.sort_index()
\//////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↩
      three    two    one
a      NaN -0.867293  0.050162
b  1.205223  0.632624 -1.534113
c -0.421091 -0.712097  0.953102
d  1.215473 -0.051744    NaN

In [299]: unsorted_df.sort_index(ascending=False)
\//////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↩
      three    two    one
d  1.215473 -0.051744    NaN
c -0.421091 -0.712097  0.953102
b  1.205223  0.632624 -1.534113
a      NaN -0.867293  0.050162

In [300]: unsorted_df.sort_index(axis=1)
\//////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↩
      one    three    two
```

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```

a  0.050162      NaN -0.867293
d      NaN  1.215473 -0.051744
c  0.953102 -0.421091 -0.712097
b -1.534113  1.205223  0.632624

# Series
In [301]: unsorted_df['three'].sort_index()
/////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
a      NaN
b  1.205223
c -0.421091
d  1.215473
Name: three, dtype: float64

```

### By Values

The `Series.sort_values()` method is used to sort a `Series` by its values. The `DataFrame.sort_values()` method is used to sort a `DataFrame` by its column or row values. The optional `by` parameter to `DataFrame.sort_values()` may be used to specify one or more columns to use to determine the sorted order.

```

In [302]: df1 = pd.DataFrame({'one': [2, 1, 1, 1],
.....:                       'two': [1, 3, 2, 4],
.....:                       'three': [5, 4, 3, 2]})

In [303]: df1.sort_values(by='two')
Out [303]:
   one  two  three
0     2    1     5
2     1    2     3
1     1    3     4
3     1    4     2

```

The `by` parameter can take a list of column names, e.g.:

```

In [304]: df1[['one', 'two', 'three']].sort_values(by=['one', 'two'])
Out [304]:
   one  two  three
2     1    2     3
1     1    3     4
3     1    4     2
0     2    1     5

```

These methods have special treatment of NA values via the `na_position` argument:

```

In [305]: s[2] = np.nan

In [306]: s.sort_values()
Out [306]:
0     A
3  Aaba
1     B
4  Baca
6  CABA

```

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```

8    cat
7    dog
2    NaN
5    NaN
dtype: object

```

```
In [307]: s.sort_values(na_position='first')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
2    NaN
5    NaN
0    A
3    Aaba
1    B
4    Baca
6    CABA
8    cat
7    dog
dtype: object

```

## By Indexes and Values

New in version 0.23.0.

Strings passed as the `by` parameter to `DataFrame.sort_values()` may refer to either columns or index level names.

```

# Build MultiIndex
In [308]: idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('a', 1), ('a', 2), ('a', 2),
.....:                                   ('b', 2), ('b', 1), ('b', 1)])
.....:

In [309]: idx.names = ['first', 'second']

# Build DataFrame
In [310]: df_multi = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.arange(6, 0, -1)},
.....:                             index=idx)
.....:

In [311]: df_multi
Out [311]:

```

	first	second	A
a	1	2	6
	2	2	5
	2	1	4
b	2	2	3
	1	2	2
	1	1	1

Sort by 'second' (index) and 'A' (column)

```
In [312]: df_multi.sort_values(by=['second', 'A'])
```

```
Out [312]:
      A
      1
```

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first	second	
b	1	1
	1	2
a	1	6
b	2	3
a	2	4
	2	5

**Note:** If a string matches both a column name and an index level name then a warning is issued and the column takes precedence. This will result in an ambiguity error in a future version.

### searchsorted

Series has the `searchsorted()` method, which works similarly to `numpy.ndarray.searchsorted()`.

```
In [313]: ser = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])

In [314]: ser.searchsorted([0, 3])
Out[314]: array([0, 2])

In [315]: ser.searchsorted([0, 4])
Out[315]: array([0, 3])

In [316]: ser.searchsorted([1, 3], side='right')
Out[316]: array([1, 3])

In [317]: ser.searchsorted([1, 3], side='left')
Out[317]:
array([0, 2])

In [318]: ser = pd.Series([3, 1, 2])

In [319]: ser.searchsorted([0, 3], sorter=np.argsort(ser))
Out[319]: array([0, 2])
```

### smallest / largest values

Series has the `nsmallest()` and `nlargest()` methods which return the smallest or largest  $n$  values. For a large Series this can be much faster than sorting the entire Series and calling `head(n)` on the result.

```
In [320]: s = pd.Series(np.random.permutation(10))

In [321]: s
Out[321]:
0    5
1    3
2    2
3    0
4    7
5    6
6    9
7    1
```

(continues on next page)

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```

8      4
9      8
dtype: int64

In [322]: s.sort_values()
\\Out [322]:
↪
3      0
7      1
2      2
1      3
8      4
0      5
5      6
4      7
9      8
6      9
dtype: int64

In [323]: s.nsmallest(3)
\\Out [323]:
↪
3      0
7      1
2      2
dtype: int64

In [324]: s.nlargest(3)
\\Out [324]:
↪
6      9
9      8
4      7
dtype: int64

```

DataFrame also has the `nlargest` and `nsmallest` methods.

```

In [325]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [-2, -1, 1, 10, 8, 11, -1],
.....:                      'b': list('abdceff'),
.....:                      'c': [1.0, 2.0, 4.0, 3.2, np.nan, 3.0, 4.0]})
.....:

In [326]: df.nlargest(3, 'a')
Out [326]:
   a  b  c
5  11 f  3.0
3  10 c  3.2
4   8 e  NaN

In [327]: df.nlargest(5, ['a', 'c'])
\\Out [327]:
   a  b  c
5  11 f  3.0
3  10 c  3.2
4   8 e  NaN
2   1 d  4.0
6  -1 f  4.0

```

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```
In [328]: df.nsmallest(3, 'a')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   a  b   c
0 -2  a  1.0
1 -1  b  2.0
6 -1  f  4.0

```

```
In [329]: df.nsmallest(5, ['a', 'c'])
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   a  b   c
0 -2  a  1.0
1 -1  b  2.0
6 -1  f  4.0
2  1  d  4.0
4  8  e  NaN

```

### Sorting by a MultiIndex column

You must be explicit about sorting when the column is a MultiIndex, and fully specify all levels to `by`.

```
In [330]: df1.columns = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('a', 'one'),
.....:                                          ('a', 'two'),
.....:                                          ('b', 'three')])
.....:
```

```
In [331]: df1.sort_values(by=('a', 'two'))
```

```
Out [331]:
```

```

   a      b
  one two three
0  2  1     5
2  1  2     3
1  1  3     4
3  1  4     2

```

### 3.3.12 Copying

The `copy()` method on pandas objects copies the underlying data (though not the axis indexes, since they are immutable) and returns a new object. Note that **it is seldom necessary to copy objects**. For example, there are only a handful of ways to alter a DataFrame *in-place*:

- Inserting, deleting, or modifying a column.
- Assigning to the `index` or `columns` attributes.
- For homogeneous data, directly modifying the values via the `values` attribute or advanced indexing.

To be clear, no pandas method has the side effect of modifying your data; almost every method returns a new object, leaving the original object untouched. If the data is modified, it is because you did so explicitly.

### 3.3.13 dtypes

For the most part, pandas uses NumPy arrays and dtypes for Series or individual columns of a DataFrame. NumPy provides support for `float`, `int`, `bool`, `timedelta64 [ns]` and `datetime64 [ns]` (note that NumPy does not support timezone-aware datetimes).

Pandas and third-party libraries *extend* NumPy's type system in a few places. This section describes the extensions pandas has made internally. See *Extension Types* for how to write your own extension that works with pandas. See *Extension Data Types* for a list of third-party libraries that have implemented an extension.

The following table lists all of pandas extension types. See the respective documentation sections for more on each type.

Kind of Data	Data Type	Scalar	Array	Documentation
tz-aware date-time	<code>DatetimeTZDtype</code>	<code>Timestamp</code>	<code>arrays.</code> <code>DatetimeArray</code>	<i>Time Zone Handling</i>
Categorical	<code>CategoricalDtype</code>	(none)	<code>Categorical</code>	<i>Categorical Data</i>
period (time spans)	<code>PeriodDtype</code>	<code>Period</code>	<code>arrays.</code> <code>PeriodArray</code>	<i>Time Span Representation</i>
sparse	<code>SparseDtype</code>	(none)	<code>arrays.</code> <code>SparseArray</code>	<i>Sparse data structures</i>
intervals	<code>IntervalDtype</code>	<code>Interval</code>	<code>arrays.</code> <code>IntervalArray</code>	<i>IntervalIndex</i>
nullable integer	<code>Int64Dtype, ...</code>	(none)	<code>arrays.</code> <code>IntegerArray</code>	<i>Nullable Integer Data Type</i>

Pandas uses the `object` dtype for storing strings.

Finally, arbitrary objects may be stored using the `object` dtype, but should be avoided to the extent possible (for performance and interoperability with other libraries and methods. See *object conversion*).

A convenient `dtypes` attribute for DataFrame returns a Series with the data type of each column.

```
In [332]: dft = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.random.rand(3),
.....:                       'B': 1,
.....:                       'C': 'foo',
.....:                       'D': pd.Timestamp('20010102'),
.....:                       'E': pd.Series([1.0] * 3).astype('float32'),
.....:                       'F': False,
.....:                       'G': pd.Series([1] * 3, dtype='int8')})

In [333]: dft
Out[333]:
   A      B    C      D      E      F      G
0  0.278831  1  foo  2001-01-02  1.0  False  1
1  0.242124  1  foo  2001-01-02  1.0  False  1
2  0.078031  1  foo  2001-01-02  1.0  False  1

In [334]: dft.dtypes
A      float64
B      int64
C      object
D      datetime64[ns]
E      float32
```

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```
F          bool
G          int8
dtype: object
```

On a Series object, use the `dtype` attribute.

```
In [335]: dft['A'].dtype
Out [335]: dtype('float64')
```

If a pandas object contains data with multiple dtypes *in a single column*, the dtype of the column will be chosen to accommodate all of the data types (object is the most general).

```
# these ints are coerced to floats
In [336]: pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.])
Out [336]:
0    1.0
1    2.0
2    3.0
3    4.0
4    5.0
5    6.0
dtype: float64

# string data forces an ``object`` dtype
In [337]: pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 6., 'foo'])
Out [337]:
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    6
4    foo
dtype: object
```

The number of columns of each type in a DataFrame can be found by calling `get_dtype_counts()`.

```
In [338]: dft.get_dtype_counts()
Out [338]:
float64      1
float32      1
int64        1
int8         1
datetime64[ns] 1
bool         1
object       1
dtype: int64
```

Numeric dtypes will propagate and can coexist in DataFrames. If a dtype is passed (either directly via the `dtype` keyword, a passed `ndarray`, or a passed `Series`, then it will be preserved in DataFrame operations. Furthermore, different numeric dtypes will **NOT** be combined. The following example will give you a taste.

```
In [339]: df1 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(8, 1), columns=['A'], dtype='float32')
In [340]: df1
Out [340]:
A
```

(continues on next page)



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```
In [347]: pd.DataFrame({'a': 1}, index=list(range(2))).dtypes
\\Out [347]:
a      int64
dtype: object
```

Note that Numpy will choose *platform-dependent* types when creating arrays. The following **WILL** result in `int32` on 32-bit platform.

```
In [348]: frame = pd.DataFrame(np.array([1, 2]))
```

## upcasting

Types can potentially be *upcasted* when combined with other types, meaning they are promoted from the current type (e.g. `int` to `float`).

```
In [349]: df3 = df1.reindex_like(df2).fillna(value=0.0) + df2
```

```
In [350]: df3
```

```
Out [350]:
```

	A	B	C
0	-1.510602	-1.143729	1.0
1	-0.024511	2.787500	0.0
2	-0.088385	-0.708143	254.0
3	1.158101	-1.512388	0.0
4	-0.867039	-0.243145	1.0
5	-2.852354	-0.650992	0.0
6	2.524329	2.090108	0.0
7	-1.895793	0.433098	0.0

```
In [351]: df3.dtypes
```

```
\\Out [351]:
↔
A      float32
B      float64
C      float64
dtype: object
```

`DataFrame.to_numpy()` will return the *lower-common-denominator* of the dtypes, meaning the dtype that can accommodate **ALL** of the types in the resulting homogeneous typed NumPy array. This can force some *upcasting*.

```
In [352]: df3.to_numpy().dtype
```

```
Out [352]: dtype('float64')
```

## astype

You can use the `astype()` method to explicitly convert dtypes from one to another. These will by default return a copy, even if the dtype was unchanged (pass `copy=False` to change this behavior). In addition, they will raise an exception if the `astype` operation is invalid.

Upcasting is always according to the **numpy** rules. If two different dtypes are involved in an operation, then the more *general* one will be used as the result of the operation.

```
In [353]: df3
Out [353]:
```

	A	B	C
0	-1.510602	-1.143729	1.0
1	-0.024511	2.787500	0.0
2	-0.088385	-0.708143	254.0
3	1.158101	-1.512388	0.0
4	-0.867039	-0.243145	1.0
5	-2.852354	-0.650992	0.0
6	2.524329	2.090108	0.0
7	-1.895793	0.433098	0.0

```
In [354]: df3.dtypes
```

```

\-----\
↪
A      float32
B      float64
C      float64
dtype: object

```

```
# conversion of dtypes
```

```
In [355]: df3.astype('float32').dtypes
```

```

\-----\
↪
A      float32
B      float32
C      float32
dtype: object

```

Convert a subset of columns to a specified type using `astype()`.

```
In [356]: dft = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2, 3], 'b': [4, 5, 6], 'c': [7, 8, 9]})
```

```
In [357]: dft[['a', 'b']] = dft[['a', 'b']].astype(np.uint8)
```

```
In [358]: dft
```

```
Out [358]:
```

	a	b	c
0	1	4	7
1	2	5	8
2	3	6	9

```
In [359]: dft.dtypes
```

```

\-----\Out [359]:
a      uint8
b      uint8
c      int64
dtype: object

```

New in version 0.19.0.

Convert certain columns to a specific dtype by passing a dict to `astype()`.

```
In [360]: dft1 = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 0, 1], 'b': [4, 5, 6], 'c': [7, 8, 9]})
```

```
In [361]: dft1 = dft1.astype({'a': np.bool, 'c': np.float64})
```

```
In [362]: dft1
```

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```

Out [362]:
   a  b  c
0  True  4  7.0
1  False 5  8.0
2  True  6  9.0

In [363]: dft1.dtypes
\Out [363]:
↪
a      bool
b      int64
c      float64
dtype: object

```

**Note:** When trying to convert a subset of columns to a specified type using `astype()` and `loc()`, upcasting occurs.

`loc()` tries to fit in what we are assigning to the current dtypes, while `[]` will overwrite them taking the dtype from the right hand side. Therefore the following piece of code produces the unintended result.

```

In [364]: dft = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2, 3], 'b': [4, 5, 6], 'c': [7, 8, 9]})

In [365]: dft.loc[:, ['a', 'b']].astype(np.uint8).dtypes
Out [365]:
a      uint8
b      uint8
dtype: object

In [366]: dft.loc[:, ['a', 'b']] = dft.loc[:, ['a', 'b']].astype(np.uint8)

In [367]: dft.dtypes
Out [367]:
a      int64
b      int64
c      int64
dtype: object

```

### object conversion

pandas offers various functions to try to force conversion of types from the `object` dtype to other types. In cases where the data is already of the correct type, but stored in an `object` array, the `DataFrame.infer_objects()` and `Series.infer_objects()` methods can be used to soft convert to the correct type.

```

In [368]: import datetime

In [369]: df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2],
.....:                      ['a', 'b'],
.....:                      [datetime.datetime(2016, 3, 2),
.....:                      datetime.datetime(2016, 3, 2)]]

In [370]: df = df.T

In [371]: df

```

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```
Out [371]:
   0  1          2
0  1  a  2016-03-02 00:00:00
1  2  b  2016-03-02 00:00:00
```

```
In [372]: df.dtypes
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
↪
0    object
1    object
2    object
dtype: object
```

Because the data was transposed the original inference stored all columns as object, which `infer_objects` will correct.

```
In [373]: df.infer_objects().dtypes
```

```
Out [373]:
0          int64
1          object
2  datetime64[ns]
dtype: object
```

The following functions are available for one dimensional object arrays or scalars to perform hard conversion of objects to a specified type:

- `to_numeric()` (conversion to numeric dtypes)

```
In [374]: m = ['1.1', 2, 3]
```

```
In [375]: pd.to_numeric(m)
```

```
Out [375]: array([ 1.1,  2. ,  3. ])
```

- `to_datetime()` (conversion to datetime objects)

```
In [376]: import datetime
```

```
In [377]: m = ['2016-07-09', datetime.datetime(2016, 3, 2)]
```

```
In [378]: pd.to_datetime(m)
```

```
Out [378]: DatetimeIndex(['2016-07-09', '2016-03-02'], dtype='datetime64[ns]',
↪ freq=None)
```

- `to_timedelta()` (conversion to timedelta objects)

```
In [379]: m = ['5us', pd.Timedelta('1day')]
```

```
In [380]: pd.to_timedelta(m)
```

```
Out [380]: TimedeltaIndex(['0 days 00:00:00.000005', '1 days 00:00:00'], dtype=
↪ 'timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)
```

To force a conversion, we can pass in an `errors` argument, which specifies how pandas should deal with elements that cannot be converted to desired dtype or object. By default, `errors='raise'`, meaning that any errors encountered will be raised during the conversion process. However, if `errors='coerce'`, these errors will be ignored and pandas will convert problematic elements to `pd.NaT` (for datetime and timedelta) or `np.nan` (for numeric). This might be useful if you are reading in data which is mostly of the desired dtype (e.g. numeric, datetime), but occasionally has non-conforming elements intermixed that you want to represent as missing:

```

In [381]: import datetime

In [382]: m = ['apple', datetime.datetime(2016, 3, 2)]

In [383]: pd.to_datetime(m, errors='coerce')
Out[383]: DatetimeIndex(['NaT', '2016-03-02'], dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)

In [384]: m = ['apple', 2, 3]

In [385]: pd.to_numeric(m, errors='coerce')
Out[385]: array([ nan,   2.,   3.])

In [386]: m = ['apple', pd.Timedelta('1day')]

In [387]: pd.to_timedelta(m, errors='coerce')
Out[387]: TimedeltaIndex([NaT, '1 days'], dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)

```

The `errors` parameter has a third option of `errors='ignore'`, which will simply return the passed in data if it encounters any errors with the conversion to a desired data type:

```

In [388]: import datetime

In [389]: m = ['apple', datetime.datetime(2016, 3, 2)]

In [390]: pd.to_datetime(m, errors='ignore')
Out[390]: Index(['apple', '2016-03-02 00:00:00'], dtype='object')

In [391]: m = ['apple', 2, 3]

In [392]: pd.to_numeric(m, errors='ignore')
Out[392]: array(['apple', 2, 3], dtype=object)

In [393]: m = ['apple', pd.Timedelta('1day')]

In [394]: pd.to_timedelta(m, errors='ignore')
Out[394]: array(['apple', Timedelta('1 days 00:00:00')], dtype=object)

```

In addition to object conversion, `to_numeric()` provides another argument `downcast`, which gives the option of downcasting the newly (or already) numeric data to a smaller dtype, which can conserve memory:

```

In [395]: m = ['1', 2, 3]

In [396]: pd.to_numeric(m, downcast='integer') # smallest signed int dtype
Out[396]: array([1, 2, 3], dtype=int8)

In [397]: pd.to_numeric(m, downcast='signed') # same as 'integer'
Out[397]: array([1, 2, 3], dtype=int8)

In [398]: pd.to_numeric(m, downcast='unsigned') # smallest unsigned int dtype
Out[398]: array([1, 2, 3], dtype=uint8)

In [399]: pd.to_numeric(m, downcast='float') # smallest float dtype
Out[399]: array([ 1.,  2.,  3.], dtype=float32)

```

As these methods apply only to one-dimensional arrays, lists or scalars; they cannot be used directly on multi-dimensional objects such as DataFrames. However, with `apply()`, we can “apply” the function over each column

efficiently:

```
In [400]: import datetime

In [401]: df = pd.DataFrame([
.....:     ['2016-07-09', datetime.datetime(2016, 3, 2)] * 2, dtype='O')
.....:

In [402]: df
Out[402]:
           0           1
0  2016-07-09  2016-03-02 00:00:00
1  2016-07-09  2016-03-02 00:00:00

In [403]: df.apply(pd.to_datetime)
////////////////////////////////////Out[403]:
↔
           0           1
0  2016-07-09  2016-03-02
1  2016-07-09  2016-03-02

In [404]: df = pd.DataFrame([['1.1', 2, 3]] * 2, dtype='O')

In [405]: df
Out[405]:
           0  1  2
0  1.1  2  3
1  1.1  2  3

In [406]: df.apply(pd.to_numeric)
////////////////////////////////////Out[406]:
           0  1  2
0  1.1  2  3
1  1.1  2  3

In [407]: df = pd.DataFrame(['5us', pd.Timedelta('1day')] * 2, dtype='O')

In [408]: df
Out[408]:
           0           1
0  5us  1 days 00:00:00
1  5us  1 days 00:00:00

In [409]: df.apply(pd.to_timedelta)
////////////////////////////////////Out[409]:
↔
           0           1
0  00:00:00.000005  1 days
1  00:00:00.000005  1 days
```

### gotchas

Performing selection operations on integer type data can easily upcast the data to floating. The dtype of the input data will be preserved in cases where nans are not introduced. See also *Support for integer NA*.

```
In [410]: dfi = df3.astype('int32')
```

```
In [411]: dfi['E'] = 1
```

```
In [412]: dfi
```

```
Out [412]:
```

	A	B	C	E
0	-1	-1	1	1
1	0	2	0	1
2	0	0	254	1
3	1	-1	0	1
4	0	0	1	1
5	-2	0	0	1
6	2	2	0	1
7	-1	0	0	1

```
In [413]: dfi.dtypes
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
A      int32
B      int32
C      int32
E      int64
dtype: object
```

```
In [414]: casted = dfi[dfi > 0]
```

```
In [415]: casted
```

```
Out [415]:
```

	A	B	C	E
0	NaN	NaN	1.0	1
1	NaN	2.0	NaN	1
2	NaN	NaN	254.0	1
3	1.0	NaN	NaN	1
4	NaN	NaN	1.0	1
5	NaN	NaN	NaN	1
6	2.0	2.0	NaN	1
7	NaN	NaN	NaN	1

```
In [416]: casted.dtypes
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
A      float64
B      float64
C      float64
E      int64
dtype: object
```

While float dtypes are unchanged.

```
In [417]: dfa = df3.copy()
```

```
In [418]: dfa['A'] = dfa['A'].astype('float32')
```

```
In [419]: dfa.dtypes
```

```
Out [419]:
```

	A
	float32

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```
B    float64
C    float64
dtype: object
```

```
In [420]: casted = dfa[df2 > 0]
```

```
In [421]: casted
```

```
Out [421]:
```

	A	B	C
0	-1.510602	NaN	1.0
1	-0.024511	2.787500	NaN
2	-0.088385	NaN	254.0
3	NaN	NaN	NaN
4	NaN	NaN	1.0
5	NaN	NaN	NaN
6	2.524329	2.090108	NaN
7	NaN	0.433098	NaN

```
In [422]: casted.dtypes
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
A    float32
B    float64
C    float64
dtype: object
```

### 3.3.14 Selecting columns based on dtype

The `select_dtypes()` method implements subsetting of columns based on their dtype.

First, let's create a `DataFrame` with a slew of different dtypes:

```
In [423]: df = pd.DataFrame({'string': list('abc'),
.....:                      'int64': list(range(1, 4)),
.....:                      'uint64': np.arange(3, 6).astype('u1'),
.....:                      'float64': np.arange(4.0, 7.0),
.....:                      'bool1': [True, False, True],
.....:                      'bool2': [False, True, False],
.....:                      'dates': pd.date_range('now', periods=3),
.....:                      'category': pd.Series(list("ABC")).astype('category')})

In [424]: df['tdeltas'] = df.dates.diff()

In [425]: df['uint64'] = np.arange(3, 6).astype('u8')

In [426]: df['other_dates'] = pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3)

In [427]: df['tz_aware_dates'] = pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3, tz='US/Eastern')

In [428]: df
Out [428]:
```

	string	int64	uint8	float64	bool1	...	category	tdeltas	uint64	other_dates	tz_aware_dates
0	a	1	3	4.0	True	...	A	NaT	3	2013-01-01	2013-01-01 00:00:00-05:00

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```

1      b      2      4      5.0  False  ...      B  1 days      4  2013-01-02  2013-
↳01-02 00:00:00-05:00
2      c      3      5      6.0   True   ...      C  1 days      5  2013-01-03  2013-
↳01-03 00:00:00-05:00

[3 rows x 12 columns]

```

And the dtypes:

```

In [429]: df.dtypes
Out [429]:
string                object
int64                 int64
uint8                 uint8
float64               float64
bool1                 bool
bool2                 bool
dates                 datetime64[ns]
category              category
tdeltas               timedelta64[ns]
uint64                uint64
other_dates           datetime64[ns]
tz_aware_dates        datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]
dtype: object

```

`select_dtypes()` has two parameters `include` and `exclude` that allow you to say “give me the columns *with* these dtypes” (`include`) and/or “give the columns *without* these dtypes” (`exclude`).

For example, to select `bool` columns:

```

In [430]: df.select_dtypes(include=[bool])
Out [430]:
   bool1  bool2
0   True  False
1  False   True
2   True  False

```

You can also pass the name of a dtype in the [NumPy dtype hierarchy](#):

```

In [431]: df.select_dtypes(include=['bool'])
Out [431]:
   bool1  bool2
0   True  False
1  False   True
2   True  False

```

`select_dtypes()` also works with generic dtypes as well.

For example, to select all numeric and boolean columns while excluding unsigned integers:

```

In [432]: df.select_dtypes(include=['number', 'bool'], exclude=['unsignedinteger'])
Out [432]:
   int64  float64  bool1  bool2  tdeltas
0      1      4.0   True  False     NaT
1      2      5.0  False   True  1 days
2      3      6.0   True  False  1 days

```

To select string columns you must use the `object` dtype:

```
In [433]: df.select_dtypes(include=['object'])
Out [433]:
  string
0      a
1      b
2      c
```

To see all the child dtypes of a generic dtype like `numpy.number` you can define a function that returns a tree of child dtypes:

```
In [434]: def subdtypes(dtype):
.....:     subs = dtype.__subclasses__()
.....:     if not subs:
.....:         return dtype
.....:     return [dtype, [subdtypes(dt) for dt in subs]]
.....:
```

All NumPy dtypes are subclasses of `numpy.generic`:

```
In [435]: subdtypes(np.generic)
Out [435]:
[numpy.generic,
 [ [numpy.number,
   [ [numpy.integer,
     [ [numpy.signedinteger,
       [numpy.int8,
        numpy.int16,
        numpy.int32,
        numpy.int64,
        numpy.int64,
        numpy.timedelta64]],
       [numpy.unsignedinteger,
        [numpy.uint8,
         numpy.uint16,
         numpy.uint32,
         numpy.uint64,
         numpy.uint64]]]],
     [numpy.inexact,
      [ [numpy.floating,
        [numpy.float16, numpy.float32, numpy.float64, numpy.float128]],
        [numpy.complexfloating,
         [numpy.complex64, numpy.complex128, numpy.complex256]]]]]],
 [numpy.flexible,
  [ [numpy.character, [numpy.bytes_, numpy.str_]],
    [numpy.void, [numpy.record]]]],
 numpy.bool_,
 numpy.datetime64,
 numpy.object_]]
```

---

**Note:** Pandas also defines the types `category`, and `datetime64[ns, tz]`, which are not integrated into the normal NumPy hierarchy and won't show up with the above function.

---



## 3.4 Intro to Data Structures

We'll start with a quick, non-comprehensive overview of the fundamental data structures in pandas to get you started. The fundamental behavior about data types, indexing, and axis labeling / alignment apply across all of the objects. To get started, import NumPy and load pandas into your namespace:

```
In [1]: import numpy as np
In [2]: import pandas as pd
```

Here is a basic tenet to keep in mind: **data alignment is intrinsic**. The link between labels and data will not be broken unless done so explicitly by you.

We'll give a brief intro to the data structures, then consider all of the broad categories of functionality and methods in separate sections.

### 3.4.1 Series

*Series* is a one-dimensional labeled array capable of holding any data type (integers, strings, floating point numbers, Python objects, etc.). The axis labels are collectively referred to as the **index**. The basic method to create a Series is to call:

```
>>> s = pd.Series(data, index=index)
```

Here, *data* can be many different things:

- a Python dict
- an ndarray
- a scalar value (like 5)

The passed **index** is a list of axis labels. Thus, this separates into a few cases depending on what **data** is:

#### From ndarray

If *data* is an ndarray, **index** must be the same length as **data**. If no index is passed, one will be created having values `[0, ..., len(data) - 1]`.

```
In [3]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(5), index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])
```

```
In [4]: s
```

```
Out [4]:
a    0.469112
b   -0.282863
c   -1.509059
d   -1.135632
e    1.212112
dtype: float64
```

```
In [5]: s.index
```

```
Out [5]:
Index(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'], dtype='object')
```

```
In [6]: pd.Series(np.random.randn(5))
```

```
Out [6]:
0   -0.173215
```

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```
1    0.119209
2   -1.044236
3   -0.861849
4   -2.104569
dtype: float64
```

---

**Note:** 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. The reason for being lazy is nearly all performance-based (there are many instances in computations, like parts of GroupBy, where the index is not used).

---

### From dict

Series can be instantiated from dicts:

```
In [7]: d = {'b': 1, 'a': 0, 'c': 2}

In [8]: pd.Series(d)
Out [8]:
b    1
a    0
c    2
dtype: int64
```

---

**Note:** When the data is a dict, and an index is not passed, the `Series` index will be ordered by the dict's insertion order, if you're using Python version  $\geq 3.6$  and Pandas version  $\geq 0.23$ .

If you're using Python  $< 3.6$  or Pandas  $< 0.23$ , and an index is not passed, the `Series` index will be the lexically ordered list of dict keys.

---

In the example above, if you were on a Python version lower than 3.6 or a Pandas version lower than 0.23, the `Series` would be ordered by the lexical order of the dict keys (i.e. `['a', 'b', 'c']` rather than `['b', 'a', 'c']`).

If an index is passed, the values in data corresponding to the labels in the index will be pulled out.

```
In [9]: d = {'a': 0., 'b': 1., 'c': 2.}

In [10]: pd.Series(d)
Out [10]:
a    0.0
b    1.0
c    2.0
dtype: float64

In [11]: pd.Series(d, index=['b', 'c', 'd', 'a'])
Out [11]:
b    1.0
c    2.0
d    NaN
a    0.0
dtype: float64
```

---

**Note:** NaN (not a number) is the standard missing data marker used in pandas.

---

### From scalar value

If `data` is a scalar value, an index must be provided. The value will be repeated to match the length of `index`.

```
In [12]: pd.Series(5., index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])
Out[12]:
a    5.0
b    5.0
c    5.0
d    5.0
e    5.0
dtype: float64
```

### Series is ndarray-like

`Series` acts very similarly to a `ndarray`, and is a valid argument to most NumPy functions. However, operations such as slicing will also slice the index.

```
In [13]: s[0]
Out[13]: 0.46911229990718628
```

```
In [14]: s[:3]
Out[14]:
a    0.469112
b   -0.282863
c   -1.509059
dtype: float64
```

```
In [15]: s[s > s.median()]
Out[15]:
a    0.469112
e    1.212112
dtype: float64
```

```
In [16]: s[[4, 3, 1]]
Out[16]:
e    1.212112
d   -1.135632
b   -0.282863
dtype: float64
```

```
In [17]: np.exp(s)
Out[17]:
a    1.598575
b    0.753623
c    0.221118
d    0.321219
e    3.360575
dtype: float64
```

**Note:** We will address array-based indexing like `s[[4, 3, 1]]` in *section*.

Like a NumPy array, a pandas `Series` has a `dtype`.

```
In [18]: s.dtype
Out[18]: dtype('float64')
```

This is often a NumPy dtype. However, pandas and 3rd-party libraries extend NumPy's type system in a few places, in which case the dtype would be a *ExtensionDtype*. Some examples within pandas are *Categorical Data* and *Nullable Integer Data Type*. See *dtypes* for more.

If you need the actual array backing a Series, use *Series.array*.

```
In [19]: s.array
Out[19]:
<PandasArray>
[ 0.46911229990718628, -0.28286334432866328,  -1.5090585031735124,
 -1.1356323710171934,   1.2121120250208506]
Length: 5, dtype: float64
```

Accessing the array can be useful when you need to do some operation without the index (to disable *automatic alignment*, for example).

*Series.array* will always be an *ExtensionArray*. Briefly, an *ExtensionArray* is a thin wrapper around one or more *concrete* arrays like a `numpy.ndarray`. Pandas knows how to take an *ExtensionArray* and store it in a Series or a column of a DataFrame. See *dtypes* for more.

While Series is ndarray-like, if you need an *actual* ndarray, then use *Series.to\_numpy()*.

```
In [20]: s.to_numpy()
Out[20]: array([ 0.4691, -0.2829, -1.5091, -1.1356,  1.2121])
```

Even if the Series is backed by a *ExtensionArray*, *Series.to\_numpy()* will return a NumPy ndarray.

## Series is dict-like

A Series is like a fixed-size dict in that you can get and set values by index label:

```
In [21]: s['a']
Out[21]: 0.46911229990718628
```

```
In [22]: s['e'] = 12.
```

```
In [23]: s
Out[23]:
a      0.469112
b     -0.282863
c     -1.509059
d     -1.135632
e      12.000000
dtype: float64
```

```
In [24]: 'e' in s
```

```
True
```

```
In [25]: 'f' in s
```

```
False
```

If a label is not contained, an exception is raised:

```
>>> s['f']
KeyError: 'f'
```

Using the `get` method, a missing label will return `None` or specified default:

```
In [26]: s.get('f')
In [27]: s.get('f', np.nan)
Out[27]: nan
```

See also the *section on attribute access*.

## Vectorized operations and label alignment with Series

When working with raw NumPy arrays, looping through value-by-value is usually not necessary. The same is true when working with Series in pandas. Series can also be passed into most NumPy methods expecting an ndarray.

```
In [28]: s + s
Out[28]:
a      0.938225
b     -0.565727
c     -3.018117
d     -2.271265
e     24.000000
dtype: float64
```

```
In [29]: s * 2
↪
a      0.938225
b     -0.565727
c     -3.018117
d     -2.271265
e     24.000000
dtype: float64
```

```
In [30]: np.exp(s)
↪
a      1.598575
b      0.753623
c      0.221118
d      0.321219
e    162754.791419
dtype: float64
```

A key difference between Series and ndarray is that operations between Series automatically align the data based on label. Thus, you can write computations without giving consideration to whether the Series involved have the same labels.

```
In [31]: s[1:] + s[:-1]
Out[31]:
a      NaN
b     -0.565727
c     -3.018117
d     -2.271265
```

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```
e      NaN
dtype: float64
```

The result of an operation between unaligned Series 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. The integrated data alignment features of the pandas data structures set pandas apart from the majority of related tools for working with labeled data.

**Note:** In general, we chose to make the default result of operations between differently indexed objects yield the **union** of the indexes in order to avoid loss of information. Having an index label, though the data is missing, is typically important information as part of a computation. You of course have the option of dropping labels with missing data via the **dropna** function.

### Name attribute

Series can also have a name attribute:

```
In [32]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(5), name='something')

In [33]: s
Out [33]:
0    -0.494929
1     1.071804
2     0.721555
3    -0.706771
4    -1.039575
Name: something, dtype: float64

In [34]: s.name
\\repeated characters\\
→ 'something'
```

The Series name will be assigned automatically in many cases, in particular when taking 1D slices of DataFrame as you will see below.

New in version 0.18.0.

You can rename a Series with the `pandas.Series.rename()` method.

```
In [35]: s2 = s.rename("different")

In [36]: s2.name
Out [36]: 'different'
```

Note that `s` and `s2` refer to different objects.

### 3.4.2 DataFrame

**DataFrame** is a 2-dimensional labeled data structure with columns of potentially different types. You can think of it like a spreadsheet or SQL table, or a dict of Series objects. It is generally the most commonly used pandas object. Like Series, DataFrame accepts many different kinds of input:

- Dict of 1D ndarrays, lists, dicts, or Series
- 2-D numpy.ndarray
- Structured or record ndarray
- A Series
- Another DataFrame

Along with the data, you can optionally pass **index** (row labels) and **columns** (column labels) arguments. If you pass an index and / or columns, you are guaranteeing the index and / or columns of the resulting DataFrame. Thus, a dict of Series plus a specific index will discard all data not matching up to the passed index.

If axis labels are not passed, they will be constructed from the input data based on common sense rules.

**Note:** When the data is a dict, and `columns` is not specified, the `DataFrame` columns will be ordered by the dict's insertion order, if you are using Python version `>= 3.6` and Pandas `>= 0.23`.

If you are using Python `< 3.6` or Pandas `< 0.23`, and `columns` is not specified, the `DataFrame` columns will be the lexically ordered list of dict keys.

### From dict of Series or dicts

The resulting **index** will be the **union** of the indexes of the various Series. If there are any nested dicts, these will first be converted to Series. If no columns are passed, the columns will be the ordered list of dict keys.

```
In [37]: d = {'one': pd.Series([1., 2., 3.], index=['a', 'b', 'c']),
.....:      'two': pd.Series([1., 2., 3., 4.], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])}
.....:

In [38]: df = pd.DataFrame(d)

In [39]: df
Out[39]:
   one  two
a  1.0  1.0
b  2.0  2.0
c  3.0  3.0
d  NaN  4.0

In [40]: pd.DataFrame(d, index=['d', 'b', 'a'])
Out[40]:
   one  two
d  NaN  4.0
b  2.0  2.0
a  1.0  1.0

In [41]: pd.DataFrame(d, index=['d', 'b', 'a'], columns=['two', 'three'])
Out[41]:
   two three
d  4.0  NaN
b  2.0  NaN
a  1.0  NaN
```

The row and column labels can be accessed respectively by accessing the **index** and **columns** attributes:

**Note:** When a particular set of columns is passed along with a dict of data, the passed columns override the keys in the dict.

```
In [42]: df.index
Out [42]: Index(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'], dtype='object')

In [43]: df.columns
Out [43]: Index(['one', 'two'], dtype='object')
```

### From dict of ndarrays / lists

The ndarrays must all be the same length. If an index is passed, it must clearly also be the same length as the arrays. If no index is passed, the result will be range (n), where n is the array length.

```
In [44]: d = {'one': [1., 2., 3., 4.],
.....:      'two': [4., 3., 2., 1.]}
.....:

In [45]: pd.DataFrame(d)
Out [45]:
   one  two
0  1.0  4.0
1  2.0  3.0
2  3.0  2.0
3  4.0  1.0

In [46]: pd.DataFrame(d, index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
Out [46]:
   one  two
a  1.0  4.0
b  2.0  3.0
c  3.0  2.0
d  4.0  1.0
```

### From structured or record array

This case is handled identically to a dict of arrays.

```
In [47]: data = np.zeros((2, ), dtype=[('A', 'i4'), ('B', 'f4'), ('C', 'a10')])

In [48]: data[:] = [(1, 2., 'Hello'), (2, 3., "World")]

In [49]: pd.DataFrame(data)
Out [49]:
   A    B    C
0  1  2.0 b'Hello'
1  2  3.0 b'World'

In [50]: pd.DataFrame(data, index=['first', 'second'])
Out [50]:
   A    B    C
first  1  2.0 b'Hello'
```

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```
second 2 3.0 b'World'
```

```
In [51]: pd.DataFrame(data, columns=['C', 'A', 'B'])
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      C  A   B
0  b'Hello'  1  2.0
1  b'World'  2  3.0

```

**Note:** DataFrame is not intended to work exactly like a 2-dimensional NumPy ndarray.

### From a list of dicts

```
In [52]: data2 = [{'a': 1, 'b': 2}, {'a': 5, 'b': 10, 'c': 20}]
```

```
In [53]: pd.DataFrame(data2)
```

```
Out [53]:
   a  b   c
0  1  2  NaN
1  5 10 20.0
```

```
In [54]: pd.DataFrame(data2, index=['first', 'second'])
```

```

////////////////////////////////////Out [54]:
      a  b   c
first  1  2  NaN
second 5 10 20.0

```

```
In [55]: pd.DataFrame(data2, columns=['a', 'b'])
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   a  b
0  1  2
1  5 10

```

### From a dict of tuples

You can automatically create a MultiIndexed frame by passing a tuples dictionary.

```
In [56]: pd.DataFrame({'(a', 'b)': {'(A', 'B)': 1, '(A', 'C)': 2},
.....:                  ('a', 'a)': {'(A', 'C)': 3, '(A', 'B)': 4},
.....:                  ('a', 'c)': {'(A', 'B)': 5, '(A', 'C)': 6},
.....:                  ('b', 'a)': {'(A', 'C)': 7, '(A', 'B)': 8},
.....:                  ('b', 'b)': {'(A', 'D)': 9, '(A', 'B)': 10}})
```

```
Out [56]:
```

```

      a      b
      b  a  c  a  b
A B  1.0  4.0  5.0  8.0  10.0
C   2.0  3.0  6.0  7.0  NaN
D   NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  9.0

```

## From a Series

The result will be a DataFrame with the same index as the input Series, and with one column whose name is the original name of the Series (only if no other column name provided).

## Missing Data

Much more will be said on this topic in the *Missing data* section. To construct a DataFrame with missing data, we use `np.nan` to represent missing values. Alternatively, you may pass a `numpy.MaskedArray` as the data argument to the DataFrame constructor, and its masked entries will be considered missing.

## Alternate Constructors

### DataFrame.from\_dict

`DataFrame.from_dict` takes a dict of dicts or a dict of array-like sequences and returns a DataFrame. It operates like the DataFrame constructor except for the `orient` parameter which is 'columns' by default, but which can be set to 'index' in order to use the dict keys as row labels.

```
In [57]: pd.DataFrame.from_dict(dict([('A', [1, 2, 3]), ('B', [4, 5, 6])]))
Out [57]:
   A  B
0  1  4
1  2  5
2  3  6
```

If you pass `orient='index'`, the keys will be the row labels. In this case, you can also pass the desired column names:

```
In [58]: pd.DataFrame.from_dict(dict([('A', [1, 2, 3]), ('B', [4, 5, 6])]),
.....:                             orient='index', columns=['one', 'two', 'three'])
.....:
Out [58]:
   one  two  three
A     1    2     3
B     4    5     6
```

### DataFrame.from\_records

`DataFrame.from_records` takes a list of tuples or an ndarray with structured dtype. It works analogously to the normal DataFrame constructor, except that the resulting DataFrame index may be a specific field of the structured dtype. For example:

```
In [59]: data
Out [59]:
array([(1, 2., b'Hello'), (2, 3., b'World')],
      dtype=[('A', '<i4'), ('B', '<f4'), ('C', 'S10')])

In [60]: pd.DataFrame.from_records(data, index='C')
↪
   A  B
C
b'Hello'  1  2.0
b'World'  2  3.0
```

## Column selection, addition, deletion

You can treat a DataFrame semantically like a dict of like-indexed Series objects. Getting, setting, and deleting columns works with the same syntax as the analogous dict operations:

```
In [61]: df['one']
Out[61]:
a    1.0
b    2.0
c    3.0
d    NaN
Name: one, dtype: float64

In [62]: df['three'] = df['one'] * df['two']

In [63]: df['flag'] = df['one'] > 2

In [64]: df
Out[64]:
   one  two  three  flag
a  1.0  1.0    1.0  False
b  2.0  2.0    4.0  False
c  3.0  3.0    9.0   True
d  NaN  4.0    NaN  False
```

Columns can be deleted or popped like with a dict:

```
In [65]: del df['two']

In [66]: three = df.pop('three')

In [67]: df
Out[67]:
   one  flag
a  1.0  False
b  2.0  False
c  3.0   True
d  NaN  False
```

When inserting a scalar value, it will naturally be propagated to fill the column:

```
In [68]: df['foo'] = 'bar'

In [69]: df
Out[69]:
   one  flag  foo
a  1.0  False  bar
b  2.0  False  bar
c  3.0   True  bar
d  NaN  False  bar
```

When inserting a Series that does not have the same index as the DataFrame, it will be conformed to the DataFrame's index:

```
In [70]: df['one_trunc'] = df['one'][:2]

In [71]: df
Out[71]:
```

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```

    one  flag  foo  one_trunc
a  1.0  False  bar         1.0
b  2.0  False  bar         2.0
c  3.0   True  bar         NaN
d  NaN  False  bar         NaN

```

You can insert raw ndarrays but their length must match the length of the DataFrame's index.

By default, columns get inserted at the end. The `insert` function is available to insert at a particular location in the columns:

```

In [72]: df.insert(1, 'bar', df['one'])

In [73]: df
Out [73]:
    one  bar  flag  foo  one_trunc
a  1.0  1.0  False  bar         1.0
b  2.0  2.0  False  bar         2.0
c  3.0  3.0   True  bar         NaN
d  NaN  NaN  False  bar         NaN

```

### Assigning New Columns in Method Chains

Inspired by `dplyr`'s `mutate` verb, `DataFrame` has an `assign()` method that allows you to easily create new columns that are potentially derived from existing columns.

```

In [74]: iris = pd.read_csv('data/iris.data')

In [75]: iris.head()
Out [75]:
   SepalLength  SepalWidth  PetalLength  PetalWidth      Name
0           5.1           3.5           1.4           0.2  Iris-setosa
1           4.9           3.0           1.4           0.2  Iris-setosa
2           4.7           3.2           1.3           0.2  Iris-setosa
3           4.6           3.1           1.5           0.2  Iris-setosa
4           5.0           3.6           1.4           0.2  Iris-setosa

In [76]: (iris.assign(sepal_ratio=iris['SepalWidth'] / iris['SepalLength'])
.....:              .head())
.....:
↪
   SepalLength  SepalWidth  PetalLength  PetalWidth      Name  sepal_ratio
0           5.1           3.5           1.4           0.2  Iris-setosa    0.686275
1           4.9           3.0           1.4           0.2  Iris-setosa    0.612245
2           4.7           3.2           1.3           0.2  Iris-setosa    0.680851
3           4.6           3.1           1.5           0.2  Iris-setosa    0.673913
4           5.0           3.6           1.4           0.2  Iris-setosa    0.720000

```

In the example above, we inserted a precomputed value. We can also pass in a function of one argument to be evaluated on the `DataFrame` being assigned to.

```

In [77]: iris.assign(sepal_ratio=lambda x: (x['SepalWidth'] / x['SepalLength'])).
↪head()
Out [77]:

```

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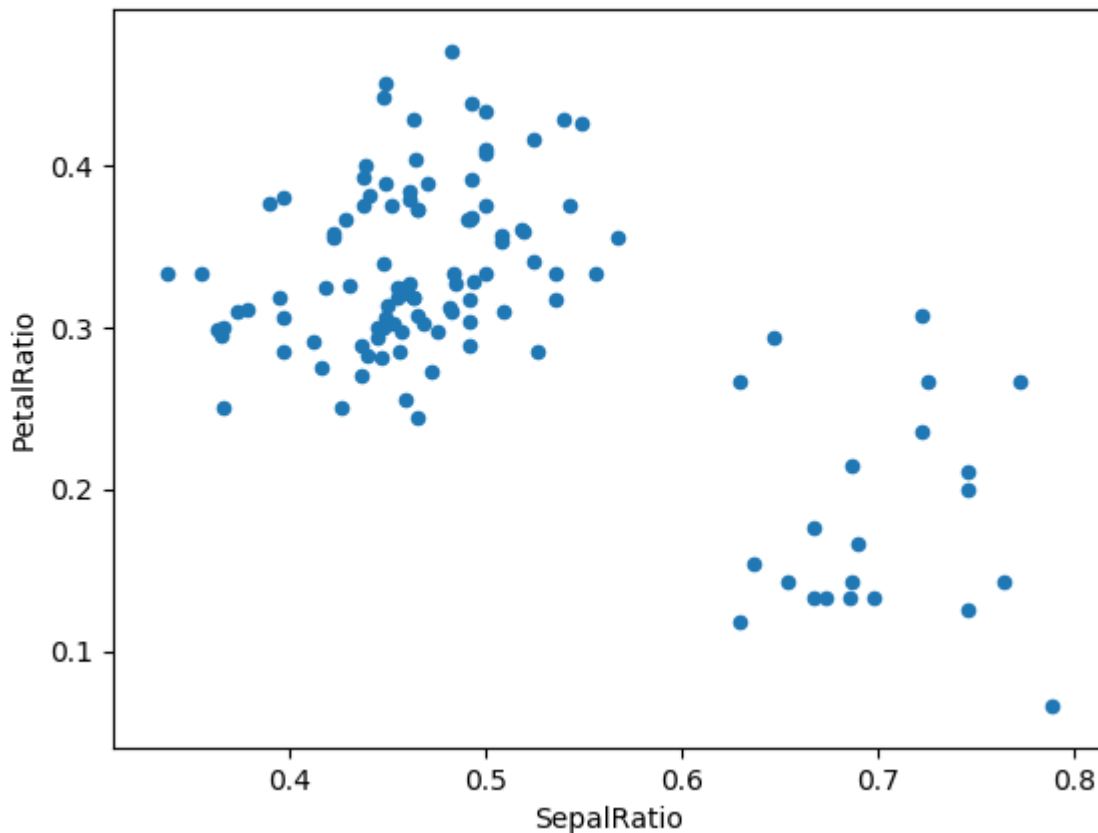
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	SepalLength	SepalWidth	PetalLength	PetalWidth	Name	sepal_ratio
0	5.1	3.5	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa	0.686275
1	4.9	3.0	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa	0.612245
2	4.7	3.2	1.3	0.2	Iris-setosa	0.680851
3	4.6	3.1	1.5	0.2	Iris-setosa	0.673913
4	5.0	3.6	1.4	0.2	Iris-setosa	0.720000

`assign` **always** returns a copy of the data, leaving the original DataFrame untouched.

Passing a callable, as opposed to an actual value to be inserted, is useful when you don't have a reference to the DataFrame at hand. This is common when using `assign` in a chain of operations. For example, we can limit the DataFrame to just those observations with a Sepal Length greater than 5, calculate the ratio, and plot:

```
In [78]: (iris.query('SepalLength > 5')
.....:         .assign(SepalRatio=lambda x: x.SepalWidth / x.SepalLength,
.....:                 PetalRatio=lambda x: x.PetalWidth / x.PetalLength)
.....:         .plot(kind='scatter', x='SepalRatio', y='PetalRatio'))
.....:
Out [78]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f7a2be9c128>
```



Since a function is passed in, the function is computed on the DataFrame being assigned to. Importantly, this is the DataFrame that's been filtered to those rows with sepal length greater than 5. The filtering happens first, and then the ratio calculations. This is an example where we didn't have a reference to the *filtered* DataFrame available.

The function signature for `assign` is simply `**kwargs`. The keys are the column names for the new fields, and the values are either a value to be inserted (for example, a `Series` or `NumPy` array), or a function of one argument to be called on the `DataFrame`. A *copy* of the original `DataFrame` is returned, with the new values inserted.

Changed in version 0.23.0.

Starting with Python 3.6 the order of `**kwargs` is preserved. This allows for *dependent* assignment, where an expression later in `**kwargs` can refer to a column created earlier in the same `assign()`.

```
In [79]: dfa = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2, 3],
.....:                      "B": [4, 5, 6]})
.....:

In [80]: dfa.assign(C=lambda x: x['A'] + x['B'],
.....:              D=lambda x: x['A'] + x['C'])
.....:

Out[80]:
   A  B  C  D
0  1  4  5  6
1  2  5  7  9
2  3  6  9 12
```

In the second expression, `x['C']` will refer to the newly created column, that's equal to `dfa['A'] + dfa['B']`.

To write code compatible with all versions of Python, split the assignment in two.

```
In [81]: dependent = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 1, 1]})

In [82]: (dependent.assign(A=lambda x: x['A'] + 1)
.....:         .assign(B=lambda x: x['A'] + 2))
.....:

Out[82]:
   A  B
0  2  4
1  2  4
2  2  4
```

**Warning:** Dependent assignment may subtly change the behavior of your code between Python 3.6 and older versions of Python.

If you wish write code that supports versions of python before and after 3.6, you'll need to take care when passing `assign` expressions that

- Updating an existing column
- Referring to the newly updated column in the same `assign`

For example, we'll update column "A" and then refer to it when creating "B".

```
>>> dependent = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 1, 1]})
>>> dependent.assign(A=lambda x: x["A"] + 1, B=lambda x: x["A"] + 2)
```

For Python 3.5 and earlier the expression creating B refers to the "old" value of A, `[1, 1, 1]`. The output is then

```
   A  B
0  2  3
1  2  3
2  2  3
```

For Python 3.6 and later, the expression creating A refers to the “new” value of A, [2, 2, 2], which results in

```

A B
0 2 4
1 2 4
2 2 4

```

## Indexing / Selection

The basics of indexing are as follows:

Operation	Syntax	Result
Select column	<code>df[col]</code>	Series
Select row by label	<code>df.loc[label]</code>	Series
Select row by integer location	<code>df.iloc[loc]</code>	Series
Slice rows	<code>df[5:10]</code>	DataFrame
Select rows by boolean vector	<code>df[bool_vec]</code>	DataFrame

Row selection, for example, returns a Series whose index is the columns of the DataFrame:

```

In [83]: df.loc['b']
Out [83]:
one            2
bar            2
flag          False
foo           bar
one_trunc      2
Name: b, dtype: object

```

```

In [84]: df.iloc[2]
//////////
↪
one            3
bar            3
flag           True
foo           bar
one_trunc     NaN
Name: c, dtype: object

```

For a more exhaustive treatment of sophisticated label-based indexing and slicing, see the *section on indexing*. We will address the fundamentals of reindexing / conforming to new sets of labels in the *section on reindexing*.

## Data alignment and arithmetic

Data alignment between DataFrame objects automatically align on **both the columns and the index (row labels)**. Again, the resulting object will have the union of the column and row labels.

```

In [85]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 4), columns=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
In [86]: df2 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(7, 3), columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
In [87]: df + df2

```

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```
2000-01-07 -0.458745 -0.730007 -1.047990
2000-01-08  0.683669 -0.573671 -1.209788
```

```
In [96]: df ** 4
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
          A          B          C
2000-01-01  2.265327  0.351172  2.694833
2000-01-02  0.280431  0.000217  0.000092
2000-01-03  0.234355  0.013638  0.848376
2000-01-04  1.519910  0.147740  0.000503
2000-01-05  0.287640  0.223714  0.000969
2000-01-06  0.026458  0.000576  0.008277
2000-01-07 22.579530  3.521204  0.829033
2000-01-08  4.577374  9.233151  0.466834
```

Boolean operators work as well:

```
In [97]: df1 = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 0, 1], 'b': [0, 1, 1]}, dtype=bool)
```

```
In [98]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({'a': [0, 1, 1], 'b': [1, 1, 0]}, dtype=bool)
```

```
In [99]: df1 & df2
```

```
Out [99]:
```

```

   a      b
0  False False
1  False  True
2   True False
```

```
In [100]: df1 | df2
```

```

////////////////////////////////////Out [100]:
   a      b
0  True  True
1  True  True
2  True  True
```

```
In [101]: df1 ^ df2
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   a      b
0  True  True
1  True False
2 False  True
```

```
In [102]: -df1
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   a      b
0 False  True
1  True False
2 False False
```

## Transposing

To transpose, access the `T` attribute (also the `transpose` function), similar to an ndarray:

```
# only show the first 5 rows
In [103]: df[:5].T
Out [103]:
2000-01-01  2000-01-02  2000-01-03  2000-01-04  2000-01-05
A   -1.226825   -0.727707    0.695775   -1.110336   -0.732339
B    0.769804   -0.121306    0.341734   -0.619976    0.687738
C   -1.281247   -0.097883    0.959726    0.149748    0.176444
```

### DataFrame interoperability with NumPy functions

Elementwise NumPy ufuncs (log, exp, sqrt, ...) and various other NumPy functions can be used with no issues on DataFrame, assuming the data within are numeric:

```
In [104]: np.exp(df)
Out [104]:
                A          B          C
2000-01-01  0.293222  2.159342  0.277691
2000-01-02  0.483015  0.885763  0.906755
2000-01-03  2.005262  1.407386  2.610980
2000-01-04  0.329448  0.537957  1.161542
2000-01-05  0.480783  1.989212  1.192968
2000-01-06  1.496770  0.856457  1.352053
2000-01-07  0.113057  0.254145  0.385117
2000-01-08  4.317584  0.174966  0.437538
```

```
In [105]: np.asarray(df)
////////////////////////////////////
↪
array([[ -1.2268,  0.7698, -1.2812],
       [ -0.7277, -0.1213, -0.0979],
       [ 0.6958,  0.3417,  0.9597],
       [ -1.1103, -0.62   ,  0.1497],
       [ -0.7323,  0.6877,  0.1764],
       [ 0.4033, -0.155  ,  0.3016],
       [ -2.1799, -1.3698, -0.9542],
       [ 1.4627, -1.7432, -0.8266]])
```

The dot method on DataFrame implements matrix multiplication:

```
In [106]: df.T.dot(df)
Out [106]:
                A          B          C
A  11.341858 -0.059772  3.007998
B  -0.059772  6.520556  2.083308
C   3.007998  2.083308  4.310549
```

Similarly, the dot method on Series implements dot product:

```
In [107]: s1 = pd.Series(np.arange(5, 10))
In [108]: s1.dot(s1)
Out [108]: 255
```

DataFrame is not intended to be a drop-in replacement for ndarray as its indexing semantics are quite different in places from a matrix.



```
In [112]: print(baseball.iloc[-20:, :12].to_string())
```

	id	player	year	stint	team	lg	g	ab	r	h	X2b	X3b
80	89474	finlest01	2007	1	COL	NL	43	94	9	17	3	0
81	89480	embreal01	2007	1	OAK	AL	4	0	0	0	0	0
82	89481	edmonji01	2007	1	SLN	NL	117	365	39	92	15	2
83	89482	easleda01	2007	1	NYN	NL	76	193	24	54	6	0
84	89489	delgaca01	2007	1	NYN	NL	139	538	71	139	30	0
85	89493	cormirh01	2007	1	CIN	NL	6	0	0	0	0	0
86	89494	coninje01	2007	2	NYN	NL	21	41	2	8	2	0
87	89495	coninje01	2007	1	CIN	NL	80	215	23	57	11	1
88	89497	clemero02	2007	1	NYA	AL	2	2	0	1	0	0
89	89498	claytro01	2007	2	BOS	AL	8	6	1	0	0	0
90	89499	claytro01	2007	1	TOR	AL	69	189	23	48	14	0
91	89501	cirilje01	2007	2	ARI	NL	28	40	6	8	4	0
92	89502	cirilje01	2007	1	MIN	AL	50	153	18	40	9	2
93	89521	bondsba01	2007	1	SFN	NL	126	340	75	94	14	0
94	89523	biggicr01	2007	1	HOU	NL	141	517	68	130	31	3
95	89525	benitar01	2007	2	FLO	NL	34	0	0	0	0	0
96	89526	benitar01	2007	1	SFN	NL	19	0	0	0	0	0
97	89530	ausmubr01	2007	1	HOU	NL	117	349	38	82	16	3
98	89533	aloumo01	2007	1	NYN	NL	87	328	51	112	19	1
99	89534	alomasa02	2007	1	NYN	NL	8	22	1	3	1	0

Wide DataFrames will be printed across multiple rows by default:

```
In [113]: pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(3, 12))
```

```
Out [113]:
```

	0	1	2	3	4	...	7	8	9
↪	10	11							
0	-0.345352	1.314232	0.690579	0.995761	2.396780	...	-0.317441	-1.236269	0.
↪	896171	-0.487602	-0.082240						
1	-2.182937	0.380396	0.084844	0.432390	1.519970	...	0.274230	0.132885	-0.
↪	023688	2.410179	1.450520						
2	0.206053	-0.251905	-2.213588	1.063327	1.266143	...	0.408204	-1.048089	-0.
↪	025747	-0.988387	0.094055						

[3 rows x 12 columns]

You can change how much to print on a single row by setting the `display.width` option:

```
In [114]: pd.set_option('display.width', 40) # default is 80
```

```
In [115]: pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(3, 12))
```

```
Out [115]:
```

	0	1	2	3	4	...	7	8	9
↪	10	11							
0	1.262731	1.289997	0.082423	-0.055758	0.536580	...	-0.034571	-2.484478	-0.
↪	281461	0.030711	0.109121						
1	1.126203	-0.977349	1.474071	-0.064034	-1.282782	...	0.441153	2.353925	0.
↪	583787	0.221471	-0.744471						
2	0.758527	1.729689	-0.964980	-0.845696	-1.340896	...	1.682706	-1.717693	0.
↪	888782	0.228440	0.901805						

[3 rows x 12 columns]

You can adjust the max width of the individual columns by setting `display.max_colwidth`



### 3.4.3 Panel

**Warning:** In 0.20.0, `Panel` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. See the section *Deprecate Panel*.

Panel is a somewhat less-used, but still important container for 3-dimensional data. The term [panel data](#) is derived from econometrics and is partially responsible for the name pandas: pan(el)-da(ta)-s. The names for the 3 axes are intended to give some semantic meaning to describing operations involving panel data and, in particular, econometric analysis of panel data. However, for the strict purposes of slicing and dicing a collection of `DataFrame` objects, you may find the axis names slightly arbitrary:

- **items:** axis 0, each item corresponds to a `DataFrame` contained inside
- **major\_axis:** axis 1, it is the **index** (rows) of each of the `DataFrames`
- **minor\_axis:** axis 2, it is the **columns** of each of the `DataFrames`

Construction of Panels works about like you would expect:

#### From 3D ndarray with optional axis labels

```
In [124]: wp = pd.Panel(np.random.randn(2, 5, 4), items=['Item1', 'Item2'],
.....:                 major_axis=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=5),
.....:                 minor_axis=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
.....:
```

```
In [125]: wp
```

```
Out [125]:
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 2 (items) x 5 (major_axis) x 4 (minor_axis)
Items axis: Item1 to Item2
Major_axis axis: 2000-01-01 00:00:00 to 2000-01-05 00:00:00
Minor_axis axis: A to D
```

#### From dict of `DataFrame` objects

```
In [126]: data = {'Item1': pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(4, 3)),
.....:            'Item2': pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(4, 2))}
.....:
```

```
In [127]: pd.Panel(data)
```

```
Out [127]:
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 2 (items) x 4 (major_axis) x 3 (minor_axis)
Items axis: Item1 to Item2
Major_axis axis: 0 to 3
Minor_axis axis: 0 to 2
```

Note that the values in the dict need only be **convertible to `DataFrame`**. Thus, they can be any of the other valid inputs to `DataFrame` as per above.

One helpful factory method is `Panel.from_dict`, which takes a dictionary of `DataFrames` as above, and the following named parameters:

Parameter	Default	Description
intersect	False	drops elements whose indices do not align
orient	items	use minor to use DataFrames' columns as panel items

For example, compare to the construction above:

```
In [128]: pd.Panel.from_dict(data, orient='minor')
Out [128]:
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 3 (items) x 4 (major_axis) x 2 (minor_axis)
Items axis: 0 to 2
Major_axis axis: 0 to 3
Minor_axis axis: Item1 to Item2
```

Orient is especially useful for mixed-type DataFrames. If you pass a dict of DataFrame objects with mixed-type columns, all of the data will get upcasted to dtype=object unless you pass orient='minor':

```
In [129]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': ['foo', 'bar', 'baz'],
.....:                      'b': np.random.randn(3)})
.....:

In [130]: df
Out [130]:
   a      b
0  foo -0.308853
1  bar -0.681087
2  baz  0.377953

In [131]: data = {'item1': df, 'item2': df}

In [132]: panel = pd.Panel.from_dict(data, orient='minor')

In [133]: panel['a']
Out [133]:
   item1 item2
0  foo   foo
1  bar   bar
2  baz   baz

In [134]: panel['b']
Out [134]:
   item1 item2
0 -0.308853 -0.308853
1 -0.681087 -0.681087
2  0.377953  0.377953

In [135]: panel['b'].dtypes
Out [135]:
item1    float64
item2    float64
dtype: object
```

**Note:** Panel, being less commonly used than Series and DataFrame, has been slightly neglected feature-wise. A number of methods and options available in DataFrame are not available in Panel.



## From DataFrame using `to_panel` method

`to_panel` converts a DataFrame with a two-level index to a Panel.

```
In [136]: midx = pd.MultiIndex(levels=[['one', 'two'], ['x', 'y']],
.....:                        codes=[[1, 1, 0, 0], [1, 0, 1, 0]])
.....:

In [137]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3, 4], 'B': [5, 6, 7, 8]}, index=midx)

In [138]: df.to_panel()
Out[138]:
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 2 (items) x 2 (major_axis) x 2 (minor_axis)
Items axis: A to B
Major_axis axis: one to two
Minor_axis axis: x to y
```

## Item selection / addition / deletion

Similar to DataFrame functioning as a dict of Series, Panel is like a dict of DataFrames:

```
In [139]: wp['Item1']
Out[139]:
           A           B           C           D
2000-01-01  1.588931  0.476720  0.473424 -0.242861
2000-01-02 -0.014805 -0.284319  0.650776 -1.461665
2000-01-03 -1.137707 -0.891060 -0.693921  1.613616
2000-01-04  0.464000  0.227371 -0.496922  0.306389
2000-01-05 -2.290613 -1.134623 -1.561819 -0.260838

In [140]: wp['Item3'] = wp['Item1'] / wp['Item2']
```

The API for insertion and deletion is the same as for DataFrame. And as with DataFrame, if the item is a valid Python identifier, you can access it as an attribute and tab-complete it in IPython.

## Transposing

A Panel can be rearranged using its `transpose` method (which does not make a copy by default unless the data are heterogeneous):

```
In [141]: wp.transpose(2, 0, 1)
Out[141]:
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 4 (items) x 3 (major_axis) x 5 (minor_axis)
Items axis: A to D
Major_axis axis: Item1 to Item3
Minor_axis axis: 2000-01-01 00:00:00 to 2000-01-05 00:00:00
```

## Indexing / Selection

Operation	Syntax	Result
Select item	<code>wp[item]</code>	DataFrame
Get slice at major_axis label	<code>wp.major_xs(val)</code>	DataFrame
Get slice at minor_axis label	<code>wp.minor_xs(val)</code>	DataFrame

For example, using the earlier example data, we could do:

```
In [142]: wp['Item1']
Out [142]:
           A         B         C         D
2000-01-01  1.588931  0.476720  0.473424 -0.242861
2000-01-02 -0.014805 -0.284319  0.650776 -1.461665
2000-01-03 -1.137707 -0.891060 -0.693921  1.613616
2000-01-04  0.464000  0.227371 -0.496922  0.306389
2000-01-05 -2.290613 -1.134623 -1.561819 -0.260838

In [143]: wp.major_xs(wp.major_axis[2])
////////////////////////////////////
↪
           Item1      Item2      Item3
A -1.137707   0.800193 -1.421791
B -0.891060   0.782098 -1.139320
C -0.693921  -1.069094  0.649074
D  1.613616  -1.099248 -1.467927

In [144]: wp.minor_axis
////////////////////////////////////
↪ Index(['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'], dtype='object')

In [145]: wp.minor_xs('C')
////////////////////////////////////
↪
           Item1      Item2      Item3
2000-01-01  0.473424 -0.902937 -0.524316
2000-01-02  0.650776 -1.144073 -0.568824
2000-01-03 -0.693921 -1.069094  0.649074
2000-01-04 -0.496922  0.661084 -0.751678
2000-01-05 -1.561819 -1.056652  1.478083
```

## Squeezing

Another way to change the dimensionality of an object is to squeeze a 1-len object, similar to `wp['Item1']`.

```
In [146]: wp.reindex(items=['Item1']).squeeze()
Out [146]:
           A         B         C         D
2000-01-01  1.588931  0.476720  0.473424 -0.242861
2000-01-02 -0.014805 -0.284319  0.650776 -1.461665
2000-01-03 -1.137707 -0.891060 -0.693921  1.613616
2000-01-04  0.464000  0.227371 -0.496922  0.306389
2000-01-05 -2.290613 -1.134623 -1.561819 -0.260838

In [147]: wp.reindex(items=['Item1'], minor=['B']).squeeze()
```

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In addition, the `xarray` package was built from the ground up, specifically in order to support the multi-dimensional analysis that is one of Panel's main use cases. [Here is a link to the xarray panel-transition documentation.](#)

```
In [150]: import pandas.util.testing as tm

In [151]: p = tm.makePanel()

In [152]: p
Out[152]:
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 3 (items) x 30 (major_axis) x 4 (minor_axis)
Items axis: ItemA to ItemC
Major_axis axis: 2000-01-03 00:00:00 to 2000-02-11 00:00:00
Minor_axis axis: A to D
```

Convert to a MultiIndex DataFrame.

```
In [153]: p.to_frame()
Out[153]:
```

		ItemA	ItemB	ItemC
major	minor			
2000-01-03	A	-0.390201	-1.624062	-0.605044
	B	1.562443	0.483103	0.583129
	C	-1.085663	0.768159	-0.273458
	D	0.136235	-0.021763	-0.700648
2000-01-04	A	1.207122	-0.758514	0.878404
	B	0.763264	0.061495	-0.876690
	C	-1.114738	0.225441	-0.335117
	D	0.886313	-0.047152	-1.166607
2000-01-05	A	0.178690	-0.560859	-0.921485
	B	0.162027	0.240767	-1.919354
	C	-0.058216	0.543294	-0.476268
	D	-1.350722	0.088472	-0.367236
2000-01-06	A	-1.004168	-0.589005	-0.200312
	B	-0.902704	0.782413	-0.572707
	C	-0.486768	0.771931	-1.765602
	D	-0.886348	-0.857435	1.296674
2000-01-07	A	-1.377627	-1.070678	0.522423
	B	1.106010	0.628462	-1.736484
	C	1.685148	-0.968145	0.578223
	D	-1.013316	-2.503786	0.641385
2000-01-10	A	0.499281	-1.681101	0.722511
	B	-0.199234	-0.880627	-1.335113
	C	0.112572	-1.176383	0.242697
	D	1.920906	-1.058041	-0.779432
2000-01-11	A	-1.405256	0.403776	-1.702486
	B	0.458265	0.777575	-1.244471
	C	-1.495309	-3.192716	0.208129
	D	-0.388231	-0.657981	0.602456
2000-01-12	A	0.162565	0.609862	-0.709535
	B	0.491048	-0.779367	0.347339
...		...	...	...
2000-02-02	C	-0.303961	-0.463752	-0.288962
	D	0.104050	1.116086	0.506445
2000-02-03	A	-2.338595	-0.581967	-0.801820
	B	-0.557697	-0.033731	-0.176382
	C	0.625555	-0.055289	0.875359
	D	0.174068	-0.443915	1.626369

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```

2000-02-04 A    -0.374279 -1.233862 -0.915751
           B     0.381353 -1.108761 -1.970108
           C    -0.059268 -0.360853 -0.614618
           D    -0.439461 -0.200491  0.429518
2000-02-07 A    -2.359958 -3.520876 -0.288156
           B     1.337122 -0.314399 -1.044208
           C     0.249698  0.728197  0.565375
           D    -0.741343  1.092633  0.013910
2000-02-08 A    -1.157886  0.516870 -1.199945
           B    -1.531095 -0.860626 -0.821179
           C     1.103949  1.326768  0.068184
           D    -0.079673 -1.675194 -0.458272
2000-02-09 A    -0.551865  0.343125 -0.072869
           B     1.331458  0.370397 -1.914267
           C    -1.087532  0.208927  0.788871
           D    -0.922875  0.437234 -1.531004
2000-02-10 A     1.592673  2.137827 -1.828740
           B    -0.571329 -1.761442 -0.826439
           C     1.998044  0.292058 -0.280343
           D     0.303638  0.388254 -0.500569
2000-02-11 A     1.559318  0.452429 -1.716981
           B    -0.026671 -0.899454  0.124808
           C    -0.244548 -2.019610  0.931536
           D    -0.917368  0.479630  0.870690

```

```
[120 rows x 3 columns]
```

Alternatively, one can convert to an xarray DataArray.

```

In [154]: p.to_xarray()
Out [154]:
<xarray.DataArray (items: 3, major_axis: 30, minor_axis: 4)>
array([[[ -0.390201,  1.562443, -1.085663,  0.136235],
        [ 1.207122,  0.763264, -1.114738,  0.886313],
        ...,
        [ 1.592673, -0.571329,  1.998044,  0.303638],
        [ 1.559318, -0.026671, -0.244548, -0.917368]],

       [[-1.624062,  0.483103,  0.768159, -0.021763],
        [-0.758514,  0.061495,  0.225441, -0.047152],
        ...,
        [ 2.137827, -1.761442,  0.292058,  0.388254],
        [ 0.452429, -0.899454, -2.01961 ,  0.47963 ]],

       [[-0.605044,  0.583129, -0.273458, -0.700648],
        [ 0.878404, -0.87669 , -0.335117, -1.166607],
        ...,
        [-1.82874 , -0.826439, -0.280343, -0.500569],
        [-1.716981,  0.124808,  0.931536,  0.87069 ]]])
Coordinates:
  * items          (items) object 'ItemA' 'ItemB' 'ItemC'
  * major_axis    (major_axis) datetime64[ns] 2000-01-03 2000-01-04 ... 2000-02-11
  * minor_axis    (minor_axis) object 'A' 'B' 'C' 'D'

```

You can see the full-documentation for the [xarray package](#).

## 3.5 Comparison with other tools

### 3.5.1 Comparison with R / R libraries

Since pandas aims to provide a lot of the data manipulation and analysis functionality that people use R for, this page was started to provide a more detailed look at the [R language](#) and its many third party libraries as they relate to pandas. In comparisons with R and CRAN libraries, we care about the following things:

- **Functionality / flexibility:** what can/cannot be done with each tool
- **Performance:** how fast are operations. Hard numbers/benchmarks are preferable
- **Ease-of-use:** Is one tool easier/harder to use (you may have to be the judge of this, given side-by-side code comparisons)

This page is also here to offer a bit of a translation guide for users of these R packages.

For transfer of DataFrame objects from pandas to R, one option is to use HDF5 files, see [External Compatibility](#) for an example.

#### Quick Reference

We'll start off with a quick reference guide pairing some common R operations using [dplyr](#) with pandas equivalents.

#### Querying, Filtering, Sampling

R	pandas
<code>dim(df)</code>	<code>df.shape</code>
<code>head(df)</code>	<code>df.head()</code>
<code>slice(df, 1:10)</code>	<code>df.iloc[:9]</code>
<code>filter(df, col1 == 1, col2 == 1)</code>	<code>df.query('col1 == 1 &amp; col2 == 1')</code>
<code>df[df\$col1 == 1 &amp; df\$col2 == 1,]</code>	<code>df[(df.col1 == 1) &amp; (df.col2 == 1)]</code>
<code>select(df, col1, col2)</code>	<code>df[['col1', 'col2']]</code>
<code>select(df, col1:col3)</code>	<code>df.loc[:, 'col1':'col3']</code>
<code>select(df, -(col1:col3))</code>	<code>df.drop(cols_to_drop, axis=1)</code> but see <sup>1</sup>
<code>distinct(select(df, col1))</code>	<code>df[['col1']].drop_duplicates()</code>
<code>distinct(select(df, col1, col2))</code>	<code>df[['col1', 'col2']].drop_duplicates()</code>
<code>sample_n(df, 10)</code>	<code>df.sample(n=10)</code>
<code>sample_frac(df, 0.01)</code>	<code>df.sample(frac=0.01)</code>

#### Sorting

R	pandas
<code>arrange(df, col1, col2)</code>	<code>df.sort_values(['col1', 'col2'])</code>
<code>arrange(df, desc(col1))</code>	<code>df.sort_values('col1', ascending=False)</code>

<sup>1</sup> R's shorthand for a subrange of columns (`select(df, col1:col3)`) can be approached cleanly in pandas, if you have the list of columns, for example `df[cols[1:3]]` or `df.drop(cols[1:3])`, but doing this by column name is a bit messy.

## Transforming

R	pandas
<code>select(df, col_one = col1)</code>	<code>df.rename(columns={'col1': 'col_one'})['col_one']</code>
<code>rename(df, col_one = col1)</code>	<code>df.rename(columns={'col1': 'col_one'})</code>
<code>mutate(df, c=a-b)</code>	<code>df.assign(c=df.a-df.b)</code>

## Grouping and Summarizing

R	pandas
<code>summary(df)</code>	<code>df.describe()</code>
<code>gdf &lt;- group_by(df, col1)</code>	<code>gdf = df.groupby('col1')</code>
<code>summarise(gdf, avg=mean(col1, na.rm=TRUE))</code>	<code>df.groupby('col1').agg({'col1': 'mean'})</code>
<code>summarise(gdf, total=sum(col1))</code>	<code>df.groupby('col1').sum()</code>

## Base R

### Slicing with R's c

R makes it easy to access `data.frame` columns by name

```
df <- data.frame(a=rnorm(5), b=rnorm(5), c=rnorm(5), d=rnorm(5), e=rnorm(5))
df[, c("a", "c", "e")]
```

or by integer location

```
df <- data.frame(matrix(rnorm(1000), ncol=100))
df[, c(1:10, 25:30, 40, 50:100)]
```

Selecting multiple columns by name in pandas is straightforward

```
In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 3), columns=list('abc'))
```

```
In [2]: df[['a', 'c']]
```

```
Out [2]:
```

```
      a         c
0  0.469112 -1.509059
1 -1.135632 -0.173215
2  0.119209 -0.861849
3 -2.104569  1.071804
4  0.721555 -1.039575
5  0.271860  0.567020
6  0.276232 -0.673690
7  0.113648  0.524988
8  0.404705 -1.715002
9 -1.039268 -1.157892
```

```
In [3]: df.loc[:, ['a', 'c']]
```

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```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      a      c
0  0.469112 -1.509059
1 -1.135632 -0.173215
2  0.119209 -0.861849
3 -2.104569  1.071804
4  0.721555 -1.039575
5  0.271860  0.567020
6  0.276232 -0.673690
7  0.113648  0.524988
8  0.404705 -1.715002
9 -1.039268 -1.157892

```

Selecting multiple noncontiguous columns by integer location can be achieved with a combination of the `iloc` indexer attribute and `numpy.r_`.

```

In [4]: named = list('abcdefg')

In [5]: n = 30

In [6]: columns = named + np.arange(len(named), n).tolist()

In [7]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(n, n), columns=columns)

In [8]: df.iloc[:, np.r_[:10, 24:30]]
Out [8]:
      a      b      c      d      e ...      25      26
↪27      28      29
0 -1.344312  0.844885  1.075770 -0.109050  1.643563 ... -0.226169  0.410835  0.
↪813850  0.132003 -0.827317
1 -0.076467 -1.187678  1.130127 -1.436737 -1.413681 ... -1.110336 -0.619976  0.
↪149748 -0.732339  0.687738
2  0.176444  0.403310 -0.154951  0.301624 -2.179861 ...  0.432390  1.519970 -0.
↪493662  0.600178  0.274230
3  0.132885 -0.023688  2.410179  1.450520  0.206053 ... -0.281461  0.030711  0.
↪109121  1.126203 -0.977349
4  1.474071 -0.064034 -1.282782  0.781836 -1.071357 ... -1.066969 -0.303421 -0.
↪858447  0.306996 -0.028665
5  0.384316  1.574159  1.588931  0.476720  0.473424 ...  0.068159 -0.057873 -0.
↪368204 -1.144073  0.861209
6  0.800193  0.782098 -1.069094 -1.099248  0.255269 ...  2.121453  0.597701  0.
↪563700  0.967661 -1.057909
..      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...      ...
↪.      ...      ...
23  1.534417 -1.374226 -0.367477  0.782551  1.356489 ... -1.690959  0.961088  0.
↪052372  1.166439  0.407281
24  0.859275 -0.995910  0.261263  1.783442  0.380989 ...  0.840316  0.638172  0.
↪890673 -1.949397 -0.003437
25  1.492125 -0.068190  0.681456  1.221829 -0.434352 ...  0.042344 -0.307904  0.
↪428572  0.880609  0.487645
26  0.725238  0.624607 -0.141185 -0.143948 -0.328162 ...  1.190624  0.778507  1.
↪008500  1.424017  0.717110
27  1.262419  1.950057  0.301038 -0.933858  0.814946 ...  0.334281 -0.162227  1.
↪007824  2.826008  1.458383
28 -1.585746 -0.899734  0.921494 -0.211762 -0.059182 ... -0.026602 -0.240481  0.
↪577223 -1.088417  0.326687

```

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```

29 -0.986248  0.169729 -1.158091  1.019673  0.646039  ... -0.671466  0.332872 -2.
↪013086 -1.602549  0.333109

[30 rows x 16 columns]

```

## aggregate

In R you may want to split data into subsets and compute the mean for each. Using a data.frame called `df` and splitting it into groups by `by1` and `by2`:

```

df <- data.frame(
  v1 = c(1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 3, 5, NA, 4, 5, 7, 9),
  v2 = c(11, 33, 55, 77, 88, 33, 55, NA, 44, 55, 77, 99),
  by1 = c("red", "blue", 1, 2, NA, "big", 1, 2, "red", 1, NA, 12),
  by2 = c("wet", "dry", 99, 95, NA, "damp", 95, 99, "red", 99, NA, NA))
aggregate(x=df[, c("v1", "v2")], by=list(mydf2$by1, mydf2$by2), FUN = mean)

```

The `groupby()` method is similar to base R aggregate function.

```

In [9]: df = pd.DataFrame(
...:     {'v1': [1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 3, 5, np.nan, 4, 5, 7, 9],
...:      'v2': [11, 33, 55, 77, 88, 33, 55, np.nan, 44, 55, 77, 99],
...:      'by1': ["red", "blue", 1, 2, np.nan, "big", 1, 2, "red", 1, np.nan, 12],
...:      'by2': ["wet", "dry", 99, 95, np.nan, "damp", 95, 99, "red", 99, np.nan,
...:              np.nan]})
...:

In [10]: g = df.groupby(['by1', 'by2'])

In [11]: g[['v1', 'v2']].mean()
Out[11]:

```

		v1	v2
by1	by2		
1	95	5.0	55.0
	99	5.0	55.0
2	95	7.0	77.0
	99	NaN	NaN
big	damp	3.0	33.0
blue	dry	3.0	33.0
red	red	4.0	44.0
	wet	1.0	11.0

For more details and examples see *the groupby documentation*.

## match / %in%

A common way to select data in R is using `%in%` which is defined using the function `match`. The operator `%in%` is used to return a logical vector indicating if there is a match or not:

```

s <- 0:4
s %in% c(2, 4)

```

The `isin()` method is similar to R `%in%` operator:

```
In [12]: s = pd.Series(np.arange(5), dtype=np.float32)
In [13]: s.isin([2, 4])
Out[13]:
0    False
1    False
2     True
3    False
4     True
dtype: bool
```

The `match` function returns a vector of the positions of matches of its first argument in its second:

```
s <- 0:4
match(s, c(2,4))
```

For more details and examples see *the reshaping documentation*.

### tapply

`tapply` is similar to `aggregate`, but data can be in a ragged array, since the subclass sizes are possibly irregular. Using a `data.frame` called `baseball`, and retrieving information based on the array `team`:

```
baseball <-
  data.frame(team = gl(5, 5,
    labels = paste("Team", LETTERS[1:5])),
    player = sample(letters, 25),
    batting.average = runif(25, .200, .400))

tapply(baseball$batting.average, baseball$team,
  max)
```

In pandas we may use `pivot_table()` method to handle this:

```
In [14]: import random
In [15]: import string

In [16]: baseball = pd.DataFrame(
  ....:     {'team': ["team %d" % (x + 1) for x in range(5)] * 5,
  ....:      'player': random.sample(list(string.ascii_lowercase), 25),
  ....:      'batting avg': np.random.uniform(.200, .400, 25)})
  ....:

In [17]: baseball.pivot_table(values='batting avg', columns='team', aggfunc=np.max)
Out[17]:
team      team 1    team 2    team 3    team 4    team 5
batting avg 0.352134 0.295327 0.397191 0.394457 0.396194
```

For more details and examples see *the reshaping documentation*.

### subset

The `query()` method is similar to the base R `subset` function. In R you might want to get the rows of a `data.frame` where one column's values are less than another column's values:

```
df <- data.frame(a=rnorm(10), b=rnorm(10))
subset(df, a <= b)
df[df$a <= df$b,] # note the comma
```

In pandas, there are a few ways to perform subsetting. You can use `query()` or pass an expression as if it were an index/slice as well as standard boolean indexing:

```
In [18]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': np.random.randn(10), 'b': np.random.randn(10)})
```

```
In [19]: df.query('a <= b')
```

```
Out [19]:
```

```
      a      b
1  0.174950  0.552887
2 -0.023167  0.148084
3 -0.495291 -0.300218
4 -0.860736  0.197378
5 -1.134146  1.720780
7 -0.290098  0.083515
8  0.238636  0.946550
```

```
In [20]: df[df.a <= df.b]
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
```

```
↪
```

```
      a      b
1  0.174950  0.552887
2 -0.023167  0.148084
3 -0.495291 -0.300218
4 -0.860736  0.197378
5 -1.134146  1.720780
7 -0.290098  0.083515
8  0.238636  0.946550
```

```
In [21]: df.loc[df.a <= df.b]
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
```

```
↪
```

```
      a      b
1  0.174950  0.552887
2 -0.023167  0.148084
3 -0.495291 -0.300218
4 -0.860736  0.197378
5 -1.134146  1.720780
7 -0.290098  0.083515
8  0.238636  0.946550
```

For more details and examples see *the query documentation*.

### with

An expression using a data.frame called `df` in R with the columns `a` and `b` would be evaluated using `with` like so:

```
df <- data.frame(a=rnorm(10), b=rnorm(10))
with(df, a + b)
df$a + df$b # same as the previous expression
```

In pandas the equivalent expression, using the `eval()` method, would be:



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```

z = runif(120, 1.7, 20.7),
month = rep(c(5,6,7,8),30),
week = sample(1:4, 120, TRUE)
)

ddply(df, .(month, week), summarize,
      mean = round(mean(x), 2),
      sd = round(sd(x), 2))

```

In pandas the equivalent expression, using the `groupby()` method, would be:

```

In [25]: df = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.uniform(1., 168., 120),
.....:                    'y': np.random.uniform(7., 334., 120),
.....:                    'z': np.random.uniform(1.7, 20.7, 120),
.....:                    'month': [5, 6, 7, 8] * 30,
.....:                    'week': np.random.randint(1, 4, 120)})
.....:

In [26]: grouped = df.groupby(['month', 'week'])

In [27]: grouped['x'].agg([np.mean, np.std])
Out[27]:

```

month	week	mean	std
5	1	63.653367	40.601965
	2	78.126605	53.342400
	3	92.091886	57.630110
6	1	81.747070	54.339218
	2	70.971205	54.687287
	3	100.968344	54.010081
7	1	61.576332	38.844274
	2	61.733510	48.209013
	3	71.688795	37.595638
8	1	62.741922	34.618153
	2	91.774627	49.790202
	3	73.936856	60.773900

For more details and examples see *the groupby documentation*.

## reshape / reshape2

### melt.array

An expression using a 3 dimensional array called `a` in R where you want to melt it into a data.frame:

```

a <- array(c(1:23, NA), c(2,3,4))
data.frame(melt(a))

```

In Python, since `a` is a list, you can simply use list comprehension.

```

In [28]: a = np.array(list(range(1, 24)) + [np.NaN]).reshape(2, 3, 4)

In [29]: pd.DataFrame([tuple(list(x) + [val]) for x, val in np.ndenumerate(a)])
Out[29]:
   0  1  2  3

```

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```
0  0  0  0  1.0
1  0  0  1  2.0
2  0  0  2  3.0
3  0  0  3  4.0
4  0  1  0  5.0
5  0  1  1  6.0
6  0  1  2  7.0
.. .. .. .. ...
17 1  1  1 18.0
18 1  1  2 19.0
19 1  1  3 20.0
20 1  2  0 21.0
21 1  2  1 22.0
22 1  2  2 23.0
23 1  2  3  NaN

[24 rows x 4 columns]
```

### melt.list

An expression using a list called `a` in R where you want to melt it into a data.frame:

```
a <- as.list(c(1:4, NA))
data.frame(melt(a))
```

In Python, this list would be a list of tuples, so `DataFrame()` method would convert it to a dataframe as required.

```
In [30]: a = list(enumerate(list(range(1, 5)) + [np.NaN]))

In [31]: pd.DataFrame(a)
Out[31]:
   0  1
0  0  1.0
1  1  2.0
2  2  3.0
3  3  4.0
4  4  NaN
```

For more details and examples see *the Into to Data Structures documentation*.

### melt.data.frame

An expression using a data.frame called `cheese` in R where you want to reshape the data.frame:

```
cheese <- data.frame(
  first = c('John', 'Mary'),
  last  = c('Doe', 'Bo'),
  height = c(5.5, 6.0),
  weight = c(130, 150)
)
melt(cheese, id=c("first", "last"))
```

In Python, the `melt()` method is the R equivalent:

```
In [32]: cheese = pd.DataFrame({'first': ['John', 'Mary'],
.....:                        'last': ['Doe', 'Bo'],
.....:                        'height': [5.5, 6.0],
.....:                        'weight': [130, 150]})
.....:
```

```
In [33]: pd.melt(cheese, id_vars=['first', 'last'])
```

```
Out [33]:
```

```
  first last variable  value
0  John  Doe   height    5.5
1  Mary  Bo   height    6.0
2  John  Doe  weight   130.0
3  Mary  Bo  weight   150.0
```

```
In [34]: cheese.set_index(['first', 'last']).stack() # alternative way
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
first  last
John   Doe   height    5.5
              weight   130.0
Mary   Bo    height    6.0
              weight   150.0
dtype: float64
```

For more details and examples see *the reshaping documentation*.

## cast

In R `acast` is an expression using a data.frame called `df` in R to cast into a higher dimensional array:

```
df <- data.frame(
  x = runif(12, 1, 168),
  y = runif(12, 7, 334),
  z = runif(12, 1.7, 20.7),
  month = rep(c(5,6,7),4),
  week = rep(c(1,2), 6)
)

mdf <- melt(df, id=c("month", "week"))
acast(mdf, week ~ month ~ variable, mean)
```

In Python the best way is to make use of `pivot_table()`:

```
In [35]: df = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.uniform(1., 168., 12),
.....:                    'y': np.random.uniform(7., 334., 12),
.....:                    'z': np.random.uniform(1.7, 20.7, 12),
.....:                    'month': [5, 6, 7] * 4,
.....:                    'week': [1, 2] * 6})
.....:
```

```
In [36]: mdf = pd.melt(df, id_vars=['month', 'week'])
```

```
In [37]: pd.pivot_table(mdf, values='value', index=['variable', 'week'],
.....:                  columns=['month'], aggfunc=np.mean)
.....:
```

```
Out [37]:
```

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month		5	6	7
variable	week			
x	1	93.888747	98.762034	55.219673
	2	94.391427	38.112932	83.942781
y	1	94.306912	279.454811	227.840449
	2	87.392662	193.028166	173.899260
z	1	11.016009	10.079307	16.170549
	2	8.476111	17.638509	19.003494

Similarly for `dcast` which uses a `data.frame` called `df` in R to aggregate information based on `Animal` and `FeedType`:

```
df <- data.frame(
  Animal = c('Animal1', 'Animal2', 'Animal3', 'Animal2', 'Animal1',
            'Animal2', 'Animal3'),
  FeedType = c('A', 'B', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'A'),
  Amount = c(10, 7, 4, 2, 5, 6, 2)
)

dcast(df, Animal ~ FeedType, sum, fill=NaN)
# Alternative method using base R
with(df, tapply(Amount, list(Animal, FeedType), sum))
```

Python can approach this in two different ways. Firstly, similar to above using `pivot_table()`:

```
In [38]: df = pd.DataFrame({
.....:     'Animal': ['Animal1', 'Animal2', 'Animal3', 'Animal2', 'Animal1',
.....:                'Animal2', 'Animal3'],
.....:     'FeedType': ['A', 'B', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'A'],
.....:     'Amount': [10, 7, 4, 2, 5, 6, 2],
.....: })
.....:

In [39]: df.pivot_table(values='Amount', index='Animal', columns='FeedType',
.....:                    aggfunc='sum')
.....:

Out [39]:
FeedType    A    B
Animal
Animal1   10.0  5.0
Animal2    2.0 13.0
Animal3    6.0 NaN
```

The second approach is to use the `groupby()` method:

```
In [40]: df.groupby(['Animal', 'FeedType'])['Amount'].sum()
Out [40]:
Animal  FeedType
Animal1  A          10
         B           5
Animal2  A           2
         B          13
Animal3  A           6
Name: Amount, dtype: int64
```

For more details and examples see *the reshaping documentation* or *the groupby documentation*.





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```
In [4]: tips = pd.read_csv(url)

In [5]: tips.head()
Out[5]:
```

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
0	16.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2
1	10.34	1.66	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
2	21.01	3.50	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
3	23.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
4	24.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4

## SELECT

In SQL, selection is done using a comma-separated list of columns you'd like to select (or a \* to select all columns):

```
SELECT total_bill, tip, smoker, time
FROM tips
LIMIT 5;
```

With pandas, column selection is done by passing a list of column names to your DataFrame:

```
In [6]: tips[['total_bill', 'tip', 'smoker', 'time']].head(5)
Out[6]:
```

	total_bill	tip	smoker	time
0	16.99	1.01	No	Dinner
1	10.34	1.66	No	Dinner
2	21.01	3.50	No	Dinner
3	23.68	3.31	No	Dinner
4	24.59	3.61	No	Dinner

Calling the DataFrame without the list of column names would display all columns (akin to SQL's \*).

## WHERE

Filtering in SQL is done via a WHERE clause.

```
SELECT *
FROM tips
WHERE time = 'Dinner'
LIMIT 5;
```

DataFrames can be filtered in multiple ways; the most intuitive of which is using [boolean indexing](#).

```
In [7]: tips[tips['time'] == 'Dinner'].head(5)
Out[7]:
```

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
0	16.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2
1	10.34	1.66	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
2	21.01	3.50	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
3	23.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
4	24.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4

The above statement is simply passing a Series of True/False objects to the DataFrame, returning all rows with True.

```
In [8]: is_dinner = tips['time'] == 'Dinner'

In [9]: is_dinner.value_counts()
Out[9]:
True      176
False      68
Name: time, dtype: int64

In [10]: tips[is_dinner].head(5)
Out[10]:
   total_bill  tip  sex smoker  day  time  size
0     16.99  1.01 Female    No  Sun  Dinner    2
1     10.34  1.66   Male    No  Sun  Dinner    3
2     21.01  3.50   Male    No  Sun  Dinner    3
3     23.68  3.31   Male    No  Sun  Dinner    2
4     24.59  3.61 Female    No  Sun  Dinner    4
```

Just like SQL's OR and AND, multiple conditions can be passed to a DataFrame using | (OR) and & (AND).

```
-- tips of more than $5.00 at Dinner meals
SELECT *
FROM tips
WHERE time = 'Dinner' AND tip > 5.00;
```

```
# tips of more than $5.00 at Dinner meals
In [11]: tips[(tips['time'] == 'Dinner') & (tips['tip'] > 5.00)]
Out[11]:
   total_bill  tip  sex smoker  day  time  size
23     39.42  7.58   Male    No  Sat  Dinner    4
44     30.40  5.60   Male    No  Sun  Dinner    4
47     32.40  6.00   Male    No  Sun  Dinner    4
52     34.81  5.20 Female    No  Sun  Dinner    4
59     48.27  6.73   Male    No  Sat  Dinner    4
116    29.93  5.07   Male    No  Sun  Dinner    4
155    29.85  5.14 Female    No  Sun  Dinner    5
170    50.81 10.00   Male   Yes  Sat  Dinner    3
172     7.25  5.15   Male   Yes  Sun  Dinner    2
181    23.33  5.65   Male   Yes  Sun  Dinner    2
183    23.17  6.50   Male   Yes  Sun  Dinner    4
211    25.89  5.16   Male   Yes  Sat  Dinner    4
212    48.33  9.00   Male    No  Sat  Dinner    4
214    28.17  6.50 Female   Yes  Sat  Dinner    3
239    29.03  5.92   Male    No  Sat  Dinner    3
```

```
-- tips by parties of at least 5 diners OR bill total was more than $45
SELECT *
FROM tips
WHERE size >= 5 OR total_bill > 45;
```

```
# tips by parties of at least 5 diners OR bill total was more than $45
In [12]: tips[(tips['size'] >= 5) | (tips['total_bill'] > 45)]
Out[12]:
   total_bill  tip  sex smoker  day  time  size
59     48.27  6.73   Male    No  Sat  Dinner    4
125    29.80  4.20 Female    No  Thur  Lunch    6
141    34.30  6.70   Male    No  Thur  Lunch    6
```

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142	41.19	5.00	Male	No	Thur	Lunch	5
143	27.05	5.00	Female	No	Thur	Lunch	6
155	29.85	5.14	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	5
156	48.17	5.00	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	6
170	50.81	10.00	Male	Yes	Sat	Dinner	3
182	45.35	3.50	Male	Yes	Sun	Dinner	3
185	20.69	5.00	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	5
187	30.46	2.00	Male	Yes	Sun	Dinner	5
212	48.33	9.00	Male	No	Sat	Dinner	4
216	28.15	3.00	Male	Yes	Sat	Dinner	5

NULL checking is done using the `notna()` and `isna()` methods.

```
In [13]: frame = pd.DataFrame({'col1': ['A', 'B', np.NaN, 'C', 'D'],
.....:                        'col2': ['F', np.NaN, 'G', 'H', 'I']})
.....:
```

```
In [14]: frame
```

```
Out [14]:
   col1 col2
0     A     F
1     B  NaN
2  NaN     G
3     C     H
4     D     I
```

Assume we have a table of the same structure as our DataFrame above. We can see only the records where `col2` IS NULL with the following query:

```
SELECT *
FROM frame
WHERE col2 IS NULL;
```

```
In [15]: frame[frame['col2'].isna()]
```

```
Out [15]:
   col1 col2
1     B  NaN
```

Getting items where `col1` IS NOT NULL can be done with `notna()`.

```
SELECT *
FROM frame
WHERE col1 IS NOT NULL;
```

```
In [16]: frame[frame['col1'].notna()]
```

```
Out [16]:
   col1 col2
0     A     F
1     B  NaN
3     C     H
4     D     I
```

## GROUP BY

In pandas, SQL's GROUP BY operations are performed using the similarly named `groupby()` method. `groupby()` typically refers to a process where we'd like to split a dataset into groups, apply some function (typically aggregation), and then combine the groups together.

A common SQL operation would be getting the count of records in each group throughout a dataset. For instance, a query getting us the number of tips left by sex:

```
SELECT sex, count(*)
FROM tips
GROUP BY sex;
/*
Female      87
Male       157
*/
```

The pandas equivalent would be:

```
In [17]: tips.groupby('sex').size()
Out[17]:
sex
Female      87
Male       157
dtype: int64
```

Notice that in the pandas code we used `size()` and not `count()`. This is because `count()` applies the function to each column, returning the number of not null records within each.

```
In [18]: tips.groupby('sex').count()
Out[18]:
```

sex	total_bill	tip	smoker	day	time	size
Female	87	87	87	87	87	87
Male	157	157	157	157	157	157

Alternatively, we could have applied the `count()` method to an individual column:

```
In [19]: tips.groupby('sex')['total_bill'].count()
Out[19]:
sex
Female      87
Male       157
Name: total_bill, dtype: int64
```

Multiple functions can also be applied at once. For instance, say we'd like to see how tip amount differs by day of the week - `agg()` allows you to pass a dictionary to your grouped DataFrame, indicating which functions to apply to specific columns.

```
SELECT day, AVG(tip), COUNT(*)
FROM tips
GROUP BY day;
/*
Fri  2.734737  19
Sat  2.993103  87
Sun  3.255132  76
Thur 2.771452  62
*/
```

```
In [20]: tips.groupby('day').agg({'tip': np.mean, 'day': np.size})
```

```
Out [20]:
```

	tip	day
day		
Fri	2.734737	19
Sat	2.993103	87
Sun	3.255132	76
Thur	2.771452	62

Grouping by more than one column is done by passing a list of columns to the `groupby()` method.

```
SELECT smoker, day, COUNT(*), AVG(tip)
```

```
FROM tips
```

```
GROUP BY smoker, day;
```

```
/*
```

```
smoker day
No    Fri      4  2.812500
      Sat     45  3.102889
      Sun     57  3.167895
      Thur    45  2.673778
Yes   Fri     15  2.714000
      Sat     42  2.875476
      Sun     19  3.516842
      Thur    17  3.030000
```

```
*/
```

```
In [21]: tips.groupby(['smoker', 'day']).agg({'tip': [np.size, np.mean]})
```

```
Out [21]:
```

		tip	
smoker	day	size	mean
No	Fri	4.0	2.812500
	Sat	45.0	3.102889
	Sun	57.0	3.167895
	Thur	45.0	2.673778
Yes	Fri	15.0	2.714000
	Sat	42.0	2.875476
	Sun	19.0	3.516842
	Thur	17.0	3.030000

## JOIN

JOINS can be performed with `join()` or `merge()`. By default, `join()` will join the DataFrames on their indices. Each method has parameters allowing you to specify the type of join to perform (LEFT, RIGHT, INNER, FULL) or the columns to join on (column names or indices).

```
In [22]: df1 = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'],
.....:                       'value': np.random.randn(4)})
.....:
```

```
In [23]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['B', 'D', 'D', 'E'],
.....:                       'value': np.random.randn(4)})
.....:
```

Assume we have two database tables of the same name and structure as our DataFrames.

Now let's go over the various types of JOINS.

## INNER JOIN

```
SELECT *
FROM df1
INNER JOIN df2
  ON df1.key = df2.key;
```

```
# merge performs an INNER JOIN by default
```

```
In [24]: pd.merge(df1, df2, on='key')
```

```
Out [24]:
```

	key	value_x	value_y
0	B	-0.282863	1.212112
1	D	-1.135632	-0.173215
2	D	-1.135632	0.119209

`merge()` also offers parameters for cases when you'd like to join one DataFrame's column with another DataFrame's index.

```
In [25]: indexed_df2 = df2.set_index('key')
```

```
In [26]: pd.merge(df1, indexed_df2, left_on='key', right_index=True)
```

```
Out [26]:
```

	key	value_x	value_y
1	B	-0.282863	1.212112
3	D	-1.135632	-0.173215
3	D	-1.135632	0.119209

## LEFT OUTER JOIN

```
-- show all records from df1
```

```
SELECT *
FROM df1
LEFT OUTER JOIN df2
  ON df1.key = df2.key;
```

```
# show all records from df1
```

```
In [27]: pd.merge(df1, df2, on='key', how='left')
```

```
Out [27]:
```

	key	value_x	value_y
0	A	0.469112	NaN
1	B	-0.282863	1.212112
2	C	-1.509059	NaN
3	D	-1.135632	-0.173215
4	D	-1.135632	0.119209

## RIGHT JOIN

```
-- show all records from df2
```

```
SELECT *
```

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```

FROM df1
RIGHT OUTER JOIN df2
  ON df1.key = df2.key;

```

```

# show all records from df2
In [28]: pd.merge(df1, df2, on='key', how='right')
Out [28]:
   key  value_x  value_y
0    B -0.282863  1.212112
1    D -1.135632 -0.173215
2    D -1.135632  0.119209
3    E          NaN -1.044236

```

## FULL JOIN

pandas also allows for FULL JOINS, which display both sides of the dataset, whether or not the joined columns find a match. As of writing, FULL JOINS are not supported in all RDBMS (MySQL).

```

-- show all records from both tables
SELECT *
FROM df1
FULL OUTER JOIN df2
  ON df1.key = df2.key;

```

```

# show all records from both frames
In [29]: pd.merge(df1, df2, on='key', how='outer')
Out [29]:
   key  value_x  value_y
0    A  0.469112        NaN
1    B -0.282863  1.212112
2    C -1.509059        NaN
3    D -1.135632 -0.173215
4    D -1.135632  0.119209
5    E          NaN -1.044236

```

## UNION

UNION ALL can be performed using `concat()`.

```

In [30]: df1 = pd.DataFrame({'city': ['Chicago', 'San Francisco', 'New York City'],
.....:                      'rank': range(1, 4)})
.....:
In [31]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({'city': ['Chicago', 'Boston', 'Los Angeles'],
.....:                      'rank': [1, 4, 5]})
.....:

```

```

SELECT city, rank
FROM df1
UNION ALL
SELECT city, rank
FROM df2;

```

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```
/*
    city  rank
    Chicago  1
San Francisco  2
New York City  3
    Chicago  1
    Boston  4
    Los Angeles  5
*/
```

```
In [32]: pd.concat([df1, df2])
```

```
Out [32]:
```

```
   city  rank
0  Chicago  1
1 San Francisco  2
2 New York City  3
0  Chicago  1
1  Boston  4
2  Los Angeles  5
```

SQL's UNION is similar to UNION ALL, however UNION will remove duplicate rows.

```
SELECT city, rank
FROM df1
UNION
SELECT city, rank
FROM df2;
-- notice that there is only one Chicago record this time
/*
    city  rank
    Chicago  1
San Francisco  2
New York City  3
    Boston  4
    Los Angeles  5
*/
```

In pandas, you can use `concat()` in conjunction with `drop_duplicates()`.

```
In [33]: pd.concat([df1, df2]).drop_duplicates()
```

```
Out [33]:
```

```
   city  rank
0  Chicago  1
1 San Francisco  2
2 New York City  3
1  Boston  4
2  Los Angeles  5
```

## Pandas equivalents for some SQL analytic and aggregate functions

### Top N rows with offset

```
-- MySQL
SELECT * FROM tips
```

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```
ORDER BY tip DESC
LIMIT 10 OFFSET 5;
```

```
In [34]: tips.nlargest(10 + 5, columns='tip').tail(10)
```

```
Out [34]:
```

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
183	23.17	6.50	Male	Yes	Sun	Dinner	4
214	28.17	6.50	Female	Yes	Sat	Dinner	3
47	32.40	6.00	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	4
239	29.03	5.92	Male	No	Sat	Dinner	3
88	24.71	5.85	Male	No	Thur	Lunch	2
181	23.33	5.65	Male	Yes	Sun	Dinner	2
44	30.40	5.60	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	4
52	34.81	5.20	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4
85	34.83	5.17	Female	No	Thur	Lunch	4
211	25.89	5.16	Male	Yes	Sat	Dinner	4

## Top N rows per group

```
-- Oracle's ROW_NUMBER() analytic function
SELECT * FROM (
  SELECT
    t.*,
    ROW_NUMBER() OVER(PARTITION BY day ORDER BY total_bill DESC) AS rn
  FROM tips t
)
WHERE rn < 3
ORDER BY day, rn;
```

```
In [35]: (tips.assign(rn=tips.sort_values(['total_bill'], ascending=False)
.....:                .groupby(['day'])
.....:                .cumcount() + 1)
.....:         .query('rn < 3')
.....:         .sort_values(['day', 'rn']))
.....:
```

```
Out [35]:
```

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size	rn
95	40.17	4.73	Male	Yes	Fri	Dinner	4	1
90	28.97	3.00	Male	Yes	Fri	Dinner	2	2
170	50.81	10.00	Male	Yes	Sat	Dinner	3	1
212	48.33	9.00	Male	No	Sat	Dinner	4	2
156	48.17	5.00	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	6	1
182	45.35	3.50	Male	Yes	Sun	Dinner	3	2
197	43.11	5.00	Female	Yes	Thur	Lunch	4	1
142	41.19	5.00	Male	No	Thur	Lunch	5	2

the same using `rank(method='first')` function

```
In [36]: (tips.assign(rnk=tips.groupby(['day'])['total_bill']
.....:                .rank(method='first', ascending=False))
.....:         .query('rnk < 3')
.....:         .sort_values(['day', 'rnk']))
.....:
```

```
Out [36]:
```

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	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size	rnk
95	40.17	4.73	Male	Yes	Fri	Dinner	4	1.0
90	28.97	3.00	Male	Yes	Fri	Dinner	2	2.0
170	50.81	10.00	Male	Yes	Sat	Dinner	3	1.0
212	48.33	9.00	Male	No	Sat	Dinner	4	2.0
156	48.17	5.00	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	6	1.0
182	45.35	3.50	Male	Yes	Sun	Dinner	3	2.0
197	43.11	5.00	Female	Yes	Thur	Lunch	4	1.0
142	41.19	5.00	Male	No	Thur	Lunch	5	2.0

```
-- Oracle's RANK() analytic function
SELECT * FROM (
  SELECT
    t.*,
    RANK() OVER(PARTITION BY sex ORDER BY tip) AS rnk
  FROM tips t
  WHERE tip < 2
)
WHERE rnk < 3
ORDER BY sex, rnk;
```

Let's find tips with (rank < 3) per gender group for (tips < 2). Notice that when using rank(method='min') function `rnk_min` remains the same for the same `tip` (as Oracle's RANK() function)

```
In [37]: (tips[tips['tip'] < 2]
....:      .assign(rnk_min=tips.groupby(['sex'])['tip']
....:              .rank(method='min'))
....:      .query('rnk_min < 3')
....:      .sort_values(['sex', 'rnk_min']))
....:
Out [37]:
   total_bill  tip  sex  smoker  day  time  size  rnk_min
67         3.07  1.00 Female    Yes  Sat  Dinner     1     1.0
92         5.75  1.00 Female    Yes  Fri  Dinner     2     1.0
111        7.25  1.00 Female     No  Sat  Dinner     1     1.0
236        12.60  1.00 Male     Yes  Sat  Dinner     2     1.0
237        32.83  1.17 Male     Yes  Sat  Dinner     2     2.0
```

## UPDATE

```
UPDATE tips
SET tip = tip*2
WHERE tip < 2;
```

```
In [38]: tips.loc[tips['tip'] < 2, 'tip'] *= 2
```

## DELETE

```
DELETE FROM tips
WHERE tip > 9;
```

In pandas we select the rows that should remain, instead of deleting them

```
In [39]: tips = tips.loc[tips['tip'] <= 9]
```

### 3.5.3 Comparison with SAS

For potential users coming from SAS this page is meant to demonstrate how different SAS operations would be performed in pandas.

If you're new to pandas, you might want to first read through *10 Minutes to pandas* to familiarize yourself with the library.

As is customary, we import pandas and NumPy as follows:

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
```

```
In [2]: import numpy as np
```

**Note:** Throughout this tutorial, the pandas `DataFrame` will be displayed by calling `df.head()`, which displays the first N (default 5) rows of the `DataFrame`. This is often used in interactive work (e.g. [Jupyter notebook](#) or terminal) - the equivalent in SAS would be:

```
proc print data=df(obs=5);  
run;
```

---

## Data Structures

### General Terminology Translation

pandas	SAS
<code>DataFrame</code>	data set
column	variable
row	observation
groupby	BY-group
NaN	.

### `DataFrame` / `Series`

A `DataFrame` in pandas is analogous to a SAS data set - a two-dimensional data source with labeled columns that can be of different types. As will be shown in this document, almost any operation that can be applied to a data set using SAS's `DATA` step, can also be accomplished in pandas.

A `Series` is the data structure that represents one column of a `DataFrame`. SAS doesn't have a separate data structure for a single column, but in general, working with a `Series` is analogous to referencing a column in the `DATA` step.

### Index

Every `DataFrame` and `Series` has an `Index` - which are labels on the *rows* of the data. SAS does not have an exactly analogous concept. A data set's rows are essentially unlabeled, other than an implicit integer index that can be

accessed during the DATA step (`_N_`).

In pandas, if no index is specified, an integer index is also used by default (first row = 0, second row = 1, and so on). While using a labeled `Index` or `MultiIndex` can enable sophisticated analyses and is ultimately an important part of pandas to understand, for this comparison we will essentially ignore the `Index` and just treat the `DataFrame` as a collection of columns. Please see the *indexing documentation* for much more on how to use an `Index` effectively.

## Data Input / Output

### Constructing a DataFrame from Values

A SAS data set can be built from specified values by placing the data after a `datalines` statement and specifying the column names.

```
data df;
  input x y;
  datalines;
  1 2
  3 4
  5 6
  ;
run;
```

A pandas `DataFrame` can be constructed in many different ways, but for a small number of values, it is often convenient to specify it as a Python dictionary, where the keys are the column names and the values are the data.

```
In [3]: df = pd.DataFrame({'x': [1, 3, 5], 'y': [2, 4, 6]})

In [4]: df
Out[4]:
   x  y
0  1  2
1  3  4
2  5  6
```

### Reading External Data

Like SAS, pandas provides utilities for reading in data from many formats. The `tips` dataset, found within the pandas tests (`csv`) will be used in many of the following examples.

SAS provides `PROC IMPORT` to read `csv` data into a data set.

```
proc import datafile='tips.csv' dbms=csv out=tips replace;
  getnames=yes;
run;
```

The pandas method is `read_csv()`, which works similarly.

```
In [5]: url = ('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pandas-dev/'
...:         'pandas/master/pandas/tests/data/tips.csv')
...:

In [6]: tips = pd.read_csv(url)

In [7]: tips.head()
```

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```
Out [7]:
   total_bill  tip    sex smoker  day    time  size
0     16.99   1.01  Female     No  Sun  Dinner    2
1     10.34   1.66   Male     No  Sun  Dinner    3
2     21.01   3.50   Male     No  Sun  Dinner    3
3     23.68   3.31   Male     No  Sun  Dinner    2
4     24.59   3.61  Female     No  Sun  Dinner    4
```

Like PROC IMPORT, read\_csv can take a number of parameters to specify how the data should be parsed. For example, if the data was instead tab delimited, and did not have column names, the pandas command would be:

```
tips = pd.read_csv('tips.csv', sep='\t', header=None)

# alternatively, read_table is an alias to read_csv with tab delimiter
tips = pd.read_table('tips.csv', header=None)
```

In addition to text/csv, pandas supports a variety of other data formats such as Excel, HDF5, and SQL databases. These are all read via a pd.read\_\* function. See the *IO documentation* for more details.

## Exporting Data

The inverse of PROC IMPORT in SAS is PROC EXPORT

```
proc export data=tips outfile='tips2.csv' dbms=csv;
run;
```

Similarly in pandas, the opposite of read\_csv is to\_csv(), and other data formats follow a similar api.

```
tips.to_csv('tips2.csv')
```

## Data Operations

### Operations on Columns

In the DATA step, arbitrary math expressions can be used on new or existing columns.

```
data tips;
  set tips;
  total_bill = total_bill - 2;
  new_bill = total_bill / 2;
run;
```

pandas provides similar vectorized operations by specifying the individual Series in the DataFrame. New columns can be assigned in the same way.

```
In [8]: tips['total_bill'] = tips['total_bill'] - 2
In [9]: tips['new_bill'] = tips['total_bill'] / 2.0
In [10]: tips.head()
Out[10]:
   total_bill  tip    sex smoker  day    time  size  new_bill
0     14.99   1.01  Female     No  Sun  Dinner    2     7.495
```

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1	8.34	1.66	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3	4.170
2	19.01	3.50	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3	9.505
3	21.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2	10.840
4	22.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4	11.295

## Filtering

Filtering in SAS is done with an `if` or `where` statement, on one or more columns.

```
data tips;
  set tips;
  if total_bill > 10;
run;

data tips;
  set tips;
  where total_bill > 10;
  /* equivalent in this case - where happens before the
     DATA step begins and can also be used in PROC statements */
run;
```

DataFrames can be filtered in multiple ways; the most intuitive of which is using *boolean indexing*

```
In [11]: tips[tips['total_bill'] > 10].head()
Out[11]:
```

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
0	14.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2
2	19.01	3.50	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
3	21.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
4	22.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4
5	23.29	4.71	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	4

## If/Then Logic

In SAS, `if/then` logic can be used to create new columns.

```
data tips;
  set tips;
  format bucket $4.;

  if total_bill < 10 then bucket = 'low';
  else bucket = 'high';
run;
```

The same operation in pandas can be accomplished using the `where` method from numpy.

```
In [12]: tips['bucket'] = np.where(tips['total_bill'] < 10, 'low', 'high')
In [13]: tips.head()
Out[13]:
```

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size	bucket
0	14.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2	high
1	8.34	1.66	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3	low

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2	19.01	3.50	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3	high
3	21.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2	high
4	22.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4	high

## Date Functionality

SAS provides a variety of functions to do operations on date/datetime columns.

```
data tips;
  set tips;
  format date1 date2 date1_plusmonth mmdyy10.;
  date1 = mdy(1, 15, 2013);
  date2 = mdy(2, 15, 2015);
  date1_year = year(date1);
  date2_month = month(date2);
  * shift date to beginning of next interval;
  date1_next = intnx('MONTH', date1, 1);
  * count intervals between dates;
  months_between = intck('MONTH', date1, date2);
run;
```

The equivalent pandas operations are shown below. In addition to these functions pandas supports other Time Series features not available in Base SAS (such as resampling and custom offsets) - see the *timeseries documentation* for more details.

```
In [14]: tips['date1'] = pd.Timestamp('2013-01-15')
In [15]: tips['date2'] = pd.Timestamp('2015-02-15')
In [16]: tips['date1_year'] = tips['date1'].dt.year
In [17]: tips['date2_month'] = tips['date2'].dt.month
In [18]: tips['date1_next'] = tips['date1'] + pd.offsets.MonthBegin()
In [19]: tips['months_between'] = (
.....:     tips['date2'].dt.to_period('M') - tips['date1'].dt.to_period('M'))
.....:
In [20]: tips[['date1', 'date2', 'date1_year', 'date2_month',
.....:         'date1_next', 'months_between']].head()
.....:
Out[20]:
   date1      date2  date1_year  date2_month  date1_next  months_between
0 2013-01-15 2015-02-15        2013          2 2013-02-01  <25 * MonthEnds>
1 2013-01-15 2015-02-15        2013          2 2013-02-01  <25 * MonthEnds>
2 2013-01-15 2015-02-15        2013          2 2013-02-01  <25 * MonthEnds>
3 2013-01-15 2015-02-15        2013          2 2013-02-01  <25 * MonthEnds>
4 2013-01-15 2015-02-15        2013          2 2013-02-01  <25 * MonthEnds>
```

## Selection of Columns

SAS provides keywords in the DATA step to select, drop, and rename columns.



```

data tips;
  set tips;
  keep sex total_bill tip;
run;

data tips;
  set tips;
  drop sex;
run;

data tips;
  set tips;
  rename total_bill=total_bill_2;
run;

```

The same operations are expressed in pandas below.

```

# keep
In [21]: tips[['sex', 'total_bill', 'tip']].head()
Out[21]:
   sex  total_bill  tip
0  Female      14.99  1.01
1   Male       8.34  1.66
2   Male      19.01  3.50
3   Male      21.68  3.31
4  Female      22.59  3.61

# drop
In [22]: tips.drop('sex', axis=1).head()
Out[22]:
   total_bill  tip  smoker  day  time  size
0      14.99  1.01     No  Sun  Dinner    2
1       8.34  1.66     No  Sun  Dinner    3
2      19.01  3.50     No  Sun  Dinner    3
3      21.68  3.31     No  Sun  Dinner    2
4      22.59  3.61     No  Sun  Dinner    4

# rename
In [23]: tips.rename(columns={'total_bill': 'total_bill_2'}).head()
Out[23]:
   total_bill_2  tip  sex  smoker  day  time  size
0      14.99  1.01  Female     No  Sun  Dinner    2
1       8.34  1.66   Male     No  Sun  Dinner    3
2      19.01  3.50   Male     No  Sun  Dinner    3
3      21.68  3.31   Male     No  Sun  Dinner    2
4      22.59  3.61  Female     No  Sun  Dinner    4

```

## Sorting by Values

Sorting in SAS is accomplished via PROC SORT

```

proc sort data=tips;
  by sex total_bill;
run;

```

pandas objects have a `sort_values()` method, which takes a list of columns to sort by.

```
In [24]: tips = tips.sort_values(['sex', 'total_bill'])

In [25]: tips.head()
Out [25]:
```

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
67	1.07	1.00	Female	Yes	Sat	Dinner	1
92	3.75	1.00	Female	Yes	Fri	Dinner	2
111	5.25	1.00	Female	No	Sat	Dinner	1
145	6.35	1.50	Female	No	Thur	Lunch	2
135	6.51	1.25	Female	No	Thur	Lunch	2

## String Processing

### Length

SAS determines the length of a character string with the `LENGTHN` and `LENGTHC` functions. `LENGTHN` excludes trailing blanks and `LENGTHC` includes trailing blanks.

```
data _null_;
set tips;
put (LENGTHN(time));
put (LENGTHC(time));
run;
```

Python determines the length of a character string with the `len` function. `len` includes trailing blanks. Use `len` and `rstrip` to exclude trailing blanks.

```
In [26]: tips['time'].str.len().head()
Out [26]:
```

67	6
92	6
111	6
145	5
135	5

Name: time, dtype: int64

```
In [27]: tips['time'].str.rstrip().str.len().head()
Out [27]:
```

67	6
92	6
111	6
145	5
135	5

Name: time, dtype: int64

### Find

SAS determines the position of a character in a string with the `FINDW` function. `FINDW` takes the string defined by the first argument and searches for the first position of the substring you supply as the second argument.

```
data _null_;
set tips;
put (FINDW(sex, 'ale'));
run;
```

Python determines the position of a character in a string with the `find` function. `find` searches for the first position of the substring. If the substring is found, the function returns its position. Keep in mind that Python indexes are zero-based and the function will return -1 if it fails to find the substring.

```
In [28]: tips['sex'].str.find("ale").head()
Out[28]:
67      3
92      3
111     3
145     3
135     3
Name: sex, dtype: int64
```

## Substring

SAS extracts a substring from a string based on its position with the `SUBSTR` function.

```
data _null_;
set tips;
put (substr(sex,1,1));
run;
```

With pandas you can use `[]` notation to extract a substring from a string by position locations. Keep in mind that Python indexes are zero-based.

```
In [29]: tips['sex'].str[0:1].head()
Out[29]:
67      F
92      F
111     F
145     F
135     F
Name: sex, dtype: object
```

## Scan

The SAS `SCAN` function returns the `n`th word from a string. The first argument is the string you want to parse and the second argument specifies which word you want to extract.

```
data firstlast;
input String $60.;
First_Name = scan(string, 1);
Last_Name = scan(string, -1);
datalines2;
John Smith;
Jane Cook;
;;;
run;
```

Python extracts a substring from a string based on its text by using regular expressions. There are much more powerful approaches, but this just shows a simple approach.

```
In [30]: firstlast = pd.DataFrame({'String': ['John Smith', 'Jane Cook']})
In [31]: firstlast['First_Name'] = firstlast['String'].str.split(" ", expand=True)[0]
In [32]: firstlast['Last_Name'] = firstlast['String'].str.rsplit(" ", expand=True)[0]
In [33]: firstlast
Out[33]:
```

	String	First_Name	Last_Name
0	John Smith	John	John
1	Jane Cook	Jane	Jane

### Uppcase, Lowcase, and Propcase

The SAS `UPCASE` `LOWCASE` and `PROPCASE` functions change the case of the argument.

```
data firstlast;
input String $60.;
string_up = UPCASE(string);
string_low = LOWCASE(string);
string_prop = PROPCASE(string);
datalines2;
John Smith;
Jane Cook;
;;;
run;
```

The equivalent Python functions are `upper`, `lower`, and `title`.

```
In [34]: firstlast = pd.DataFrame({'String': ['John Smith', 'Jane Cook']})
In [35]: firstlast['string_up'] = firstlast['String'].str.upper()
In [36]: firstlast['string_low'] = firstlast['String'].str.lower()
In [37]: firstlast['string_prop'] = firstlast['String'].str.title()
In [38]: firstlast
Out[38]:
```

	String	string_up	string_low	string_prop
0	John Smith	JOHN SMITH	john smith	John Smith
1	Jane Cook	JANE COOK	jane cook	Jane Cook

### Merging

The following tables will be used in the merge examples

```
In [39]: df1 = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'],
.....:                      'value': np.random.randn(4)})
.....:
```

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```

In [40]: df1
Out[40]:
   key  value
0    A  0.469112
1    B -0.282863
2    C -1.509059
3    D -1.135632

In [41]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['B', 'D', 'D', 'E'],
.....:                       'value': np.random.randn(4)})
.....:

In [42]: df2
Out[42]:
   key  value
0    B  1.212112
1    D -0.173215
2    D  0.119209
3    E -1.044236

```

In SAS, data must be explicitly sorted before merging. Different types of joins are accomplished using the `in=` dummy variables to track whether a match was found in one or both input frames.

```

proc sort data=df1;
  by key;
run;

proc sort data=df2;
  by key;
run;

data left_join inner_join right_join outer_join;
  merge df1(in=a) df2(in=b);

  if a and b then output inner_join;
  if a then output left_join;
  if b then output right_join;
  if a or b then output outer_join;
run;

```

pandas DataFrames have a `merge()` method, which provides similar functionality. Note that the data does not have to be sorted ahead of time, and different join types are accomplished via the `how` keyword.

```

In [43]: inner_join = df1.merge(df2, on='key', how='inner')

In [44]: inner_join
Out[44]:
   key  value_x  value_y
0    B -0.282863  1.212112
1    D -1.135632 -0.173215
2    D -1.135632  0.119209

In [45]: left_join = df1.merge(df2, on='key', how='left')

In [46]: left_join
Out[46]:

```

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```

key  value_x  value_y
0    A  0.469112      NaN
1    B -0.282863  1.212112
2    C -1.509059      NaN
3    D -1.135632 -0.173215
4    D -1.135632  0.119209

```

```
In [47]: right_join = df1.merge(df2, on=['key'], how='right')
```

```
In [48]: right_join
```

```
Out[48]:
```

```

key  value_x  value_y
0    B -0.282863  1.212112
1    D -1.135632 -0.173215
2    D -1.135632  0.119209
3    E          NaN -1.044236

```

```
In [49]: outer_join = df1.merge(df2, on=['key'], how='outer')
```

```
In [50]: outer_join
```

```
Out[50]:
```

```

key  value_x  value_y
0    A  0.469112      NaN
1    B -0.282863  1.212112
2    C -1.509059      NaN
3    D -1.135632 -0.173215
4    D -1.135632  0.119209
5    E          NaN -1.044236

```

## Missing Data

Like SAS, pandas has a representation for missing data - which is the special float value NaN (not a number). Many of the semantics are the same, for example missing data propagates through numeric operations, and is ignored by default for aggregations.

```
In [51]: outer_join
```

```
Out[51]:
```

```

key  value_x  value_y
0    A  0.469112      NaN
1    B -0.282863  1.212112
2    C -1.509059      NaN
3    D -1.135632 -0.173215
4    D -1.135632  0.119209
5    E          NaN -1.044236

```

```
In [52]: outer_join['value_x'] + outer_join['value_y']
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
0          NaN
1    0.929249
2          NaN
3   -1.308847
4   -1.016424
5          NaN
dtype: float64

```

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```
In [53]: outer_join['value_x'].sum()
//////////
↪ -3.5940742896293765
```

One difference is that missing data cannot be compared to its sentinel value. For example, in SAS you could do this to filter missing values.

```
data outer_join_nulls;
  set outer_join;
  if value_x = .;
run;

data outer_join_no_nulls;
  set outer_join;
  if value_x ^= .;
run;
```

Which doesn't work in pandas. Instead, the `pd.isna` or `pd.notna` functions should be used for comparisons.

```
In [54]: outer_join[pd.isna(outer_join['value_x'])]
Out [54]:
   key  value_x  value_y
5    E         NaN -1.044236

In [55]: outer_join[pd.notna(outer_join['value_x'])]
//////////Out [55]:
   key  value_x  value_y
0    A  0.469112         NaN
1    B -0.282863  1.212112
2    C -1.509059         NaN
3    D -1.135632 -0.173215
4    D -1.135632  0.119209
```

pandas also provides a variety of methods to work with missing data - some of which would be challenging to express in SAS. For example, there are methods to drop all rows with any missing values, replacing missing values with a specified value, like the mean, or forward filling from previous rows. See the *missing data documentation* for more.

```
In [56]: outer_join.dropna()
Out [56]:
   key  value_x  value_y
1    B -0.282863  1.212112
3    D -1.135632 -0.173215
4    D -1.135632  0.119209

In [57]: outer_join.fillna(method='ffill')
//////////
↪
   key  value_x  value_y
0    A  0.469112         NaN
1    B -0.282863  1.212112
2    C -1.509059  1.212112
3    D -1.135632 -0.173215
4    D -1.135632  0.119209
5    E -1.135632 -1.044236
```

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```
In [58]: outer_join['value_x'].fillna(outer_join['value_x'].mean())
//////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
0     0.469112
1    -0.282863
2    -1.509059
3    -1.135632
4    -1.135632
5    -0.718815
Name: value_x, dtype: float64
```

## GroupBy

### Aggregation

SAS's PROC SUMMARY can be used to group by one or more key variables and compute aggregations on numeric columns.

```
proc summary data=tips nway;
  class sex smoker;
  var total_bill tip;
  output out=tips_summed sum=;
run;
```

pandas provides a flexible groupby mechanism that allows similar aggregations. See the *groupby documentation* for more details and examples.

```
In [59]: tips_summed = tips.groupby(['sex', 'smoker'])['total_bill', 'tip'].sum()
```

```
In [60]: tips_summed.head()
```

```
Out[60]:
```

sex	smoker	total_bill	tip
Female	No	869.68	149.77
	Yes	527.27	96.74
Male	No	1725.75	302.00
	Yes	1217.07	183.07

### Transformation

In SAS, if the group aggregations need to be used with the original frame, it must be merged back together. For example, to subtract the mean for each observation by smoker group.

```
proc summary data=tips missing nway;
  class smoker;
  var total_bill;
  output out=smoker_means mean(total_bill)=group_bill;
run;

proc sort data=tips;
  by smoker;
run;
```

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```

data tips;
  merge tips(in=a) smoker_means(in=b);
  by smoker;
  adj_total_bill = total_bill - group_bill;
  if a and b;
run;

```

pandas groupby provides a transform mechanism that allows these type of operations to be succinctly expressed in one operation.

```

In [61]: gb = tips.groupby('smoker')['total_bill']

In [62]: tips['adj_total_bill'] = tips['total_bill'] - gb.transform('mean')

In [63]: tips.head()
Out[63]:
   total_bill  tip  sex smoker  day  time  size  adj_total_bill
67         1.07  1.00  Female   Yes  Sat  Dinner    1        -17.686344
92         3.75  1.00  Female   Yes  Fri  Dinner    2        -15.006344
111        5.25  1.00  Female   No   Sat  Dinner    1        -11.938278
145        6.35  1.50  Female   No   Thur  Lunch    2        -10.838278
135        6.51  1.25  Female   No   Thur  Lunch    2        -10.678278

```

## By Group Processing

In addition to aggregation, pandas groupby can be used to replicate most other by group processing from SAS. For example, this DATA step reads the data by sex/smoker group and filters to the first entry for each.

```

proc sort data=tips;
  by sex smoker;
run;

data tips_first;
  set tips;
  by sex smoker;
  if FIRST.sex or FIRST.smoker then output;
run;

```

In pandas this would be written as:

```

In [64]: tips.groupby(['sex', 'smoker']).first()
Out[64]:
   sex  smoker  total_bill  tip  day  time  size  adj_total_bill
Female No         5.25  1.00  Sat  Dinner    1        -11.938278
       Yes         1.07  1.00  Sat  Dinner    1        -17.686344
Male   No         5.51  2.00  Thur  Lunch    2        -11.678278
       Yes         5.25  5.15  Sun  Dinner    2        -13.506344

```

## Other Considerations

## Disk vs Memory

pandas operates exclusively in memory, where a SAS data set exists on disk. This means that the size of data able to be loaded in pandas is limited by your machine's memory, but also that the operations on that data may be faster.

If out of core processing is needed, one possibility is the `dask.dataframe` library (currently in development) which provides a subset of pandas functionality for an on-disk `DataFrame`

## Data Interop

pandas provides a `read_sas()` method that can read SAS data saved in the XPORT or SAS7BDAT binary format.

```
libname xportout xport 'transport-file.xpt';
data xportout.tips;
    set tips(rename=(total_bill=tbill));
    * xport variable names limited to 6 characters;
run;
```

```
df = pd.read_sas('transport-file.xpt')
df = pd.read_sas('binary-file.sas7bdat')
```

You can also specify the file format directly. By default, pandas will try to infer the file format based on its extension.

```
df = pd.read_sas('transport-file.xpt', format='xport')
df = pd.read_sas('binary-file.sas7bdat', format='sas7bdat')
```

XPORT is a relatively limited format and the parsing of it is not as optimized as some of the other pandas readers. An alternative way to interop data between SAS and pandas is to serialize to csv.

```
# version 0.17, 10M rows

In [8]: %time df = pd.read_sas('big.xpt')
Wall time: 14.6 s

In [9]: %time df = pd.read_csv('big.csv')
Wall time: 4.86 s
```

## 3.5.4 Comparison with Stata

For potential users coming from Stata this page is meant to demonstrate how different Stata operations would be performed in pandas.

If you're new to pandas, you might want to first read through *10 Minutes to pandas* to familiarize yourself with the library.

As is customary, we import pandas and NumPy as follows. This means that we can refer to the libraries as `pd` and `np`, respectively, for the rest of the document.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
In [2]: import numpy as np
```

---

**Note:** Throughout this tutorial, the pandas `DataFrame` will be displayed by calling `df.head()`, which displays the first N (default 5) rows of the `DataFrame`. This is often used in interactive work (e.g. [Jupyter notebook](#) or

terminal) – the equivalent in Stata would be:

```
list in 1/5
```

## Data Structures

### General Terminology Translation

pandas	Stata
DataFrame	data set
column	variable
row	observation
groupby	by sort
NaN	.

### DataFrame / Series

A `DataFrame` in pandas is analogous to a Stata data set – a two-dimensional data source with labeled columns that can be of different types. As will be shown in this document, almost any operation that can be applied to a data set in Stata can also be accomplished in pandas.

A `Series` is the data structure that represents one column of a `DataFrame`. Stata doesn't have a separate data structure for a single column, but in general, working with a `Series` is analogous to referencing a column of a data set in Stata.

### Index

Every `DataFrame` and `Series` has an `Index` – labels on the *rows* of the data. Stata does not have an exactly analogous concept. In Stata, a data set's rows are essentially unlabeled, other than an implicit integer index that can be accessed with `_n`.

In pandas, if no index is specified, an integer index is also used by default (first row = 0, second row = 1, and so on). While using a labeled `Index` or `MultiIndex` can enable sophisticated analyses and is ultimately an important part of pandas to understand, for this comparison we will essentially ignore the `Index` and just treat the `DataFrame` as a collection of columns. Please see the *indexing documentation* for much more on how to use an `Index` effectively.

## Data Input / Output

### Constructing a DataFrame from Values

A Stata data set can be built from specified values by placing the data after an `input` statement and specifying the column names.

```
input x y
1 2
3 4
5 6
end
```

A pandas `DataFrame` can be constructed in many different ways, but for a small number of values, it is often convenient to specify it as a Python dictionary, where the keys are the column names and the values are the data.

```
In [3]: df = pd.DataFrame({'x': [1, 3, 5], 'y': [2, 4, 6]})

In [4]: df
Out [4]:
   x  y
0  1  2
1  3  4
2  5  6
```

### Reading External Data

Like Stata, pandas provides utilities for reading in data from many formats. The `tips` data set, found within the pandas tests (`csv`) will be used in many of the following examples.

Stata provides `import delimited` to read `csv` data into a data set in memory. If the `tips.csv` file is in the current working directory, we can import it as follows.

```
import delimited tips.csv
```

The pandas method is `read_csv()`, which works similarly. Additionally, it will automatically download the data set if presented with a url.

```
In [5]: url = ('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pandas-dev'
...:         '/pandas/master/pandas/tests/data/tips.csv')
...:

In [6]: tips = pd.read_csv(url)

In [7]: tips.head()
Out [7]:
   total_bill  tip  sex smoker  day  time  size
0     16.99   1.01 Female    No  Sun  Dinner    2
1     10.34   1.66  Male    No  Sun  Dinner    3
2     21.01   3.50  Male    No  Sun  Dinner    3
3     23.68   3.31  Male    No  Sun  Dinner    2
4     24.59   3.61 Female    No  Sun  Dinner    4
```

Like `import delimited`, `read_csv()` can take a number of parameters to specify how the data should be parsed. For example, if the data were instead tab delimited, did not have column names, and existed in the current working directory, the pandas command would be:

```
tips = pd.read_csv('tips.csv', sep='\t', header=None)

# alternatively, read_table is an alias to read_csv with tab delimiter
tips = pd.read_table('tips.csv', header=None)
```

Pandas can also read Stata data sets in `.dta` format with the `read_stata()` function.

```
df = pd.read_stata('data.dta')
```

In addition to text/csv and Stata files, pandas supports a variety of other data formats such as Excel, SAS, HDF5, Parquet, and SQL databases. These are all read via a `pd.read_*` function. See the *IO documentation* for more details.

## Exporting Data

The inverse of `import delimited` in Stata is `export delimited`

```
export delimited tips2.csv
```

Similarly in pandas, the opposite of `read_csv` is `DataFrame.to_csv()`.

```
tips.to_csv('tips2.csv')
```

Pandas can also export to Stata file format with the `DataFrame.to_stata()` method.

```
tips.to_stata('tips2.dta')
```

## Data Operations

### Operations on Columns

In Stata, arbitrary math expressions can be used with the `generate` and `replace` commands on new or existing columns. The `drop` command drops the column from the data set.

```
replace total_bill = total_bill - 2
generate new_bill = total_bill / 2
drop new_bill
```

pandas provides similar vectorized operations by specifying the individual `Series` in the `DataFrame`. New columns can be assigned in the same way. The `DataFrame.drop()` method drops a column from the `DataFrame`.

```
In [8]: tips['total_bill'] = tips['total_bill'] - 2
In [9]: tips['new_bill'] = tips['total_bill'] / 2
In [10]: tips.head()
Out[10]:
   total_bill  tip  sex smoker  day  time  size  new_bill
0     14.99   1.01 Female    No  Sun  Dinner    2     7.495
1      8.34   1.66   Male    No  Sun  Dinner    3     4.170
2     19.01   3.50   Male    No  Sun  Dinner    3     9.505
3     21.68   3.31   Male    No  Sun  Dinner    2    10.840
4     22.59   3.61 Female    No  Sun  Dinner    4    11.295

In [11]: tips = tips.drop('new_bill', axis=1)
```

## Filtering

Filtering in Stata is done with an `if` clause on one or more columns.

```
list if total_bill > 10
```

`DataFrames` can be filtered in multiple ways; the most intuitive of which is using *boolean indexing*.

```
In [12]: tips[tips['total_bill'] > 10].head()
Out[12]:
```

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size
0	14.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2
2	19.01	3.50	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3
3	21.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2
4	22.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4
5	23.29	4.71	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	4

## If/Then Logic

In Stata, an `if` clause can also be used to create new columns.

```
generate bucket = "low" if total_bill < 10
replace bucket = "high" if total_bill >= 10
```

The same operation in pandas can be accomplished using the `where` method from numpy.

```
In [13]: tips['bucket'] = np.where(tips['total_bill'] < 10, 'low', 'high')

In [14]: tips.head()
Out[14]:
```

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size	bucket
0	14.99	1.01	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	2	high
1	8.34	1.66	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3	low
2	19.01	3.50	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	3	high
3	21.68	3.31	Male	No	Sun	Dinner	2	high
4	22.59	3.61	Female	No	Sun	Dinner	4	high

## Date Functionality

Stata provides a variety of functions to do operations on date/datetime columns.

```
generate date1 = mdy(1, 15, 2013)
generate date2 = date("Feb152015", "MDY")

generate date1_year = year(date1)
generate date2_month = month(date2)

* shift date to beginning of next month
generate date1_next = mdy(month(date1) + 1, 1, year(date1)) if month(date1) != 12
replace date1_next = mdy(1, 1, year(date1) + 1) if month(date1) == 12
generate months_between = mofd(date2) - mofd(date1)

list date1 date2 date1_year date2_month date1_next months_between
```

The equivalent pandas operations are shown below. In addition to these functions, pandas supports other Time Series features not available in Stata (such as time zone handling and custom offsets) – see the *timeseries documentation* for more details.

```
In [15]: tips['date1'] = pd.Timestamp('2013-01-15')

In [16]: tips['date2'] = pd.Timestamp('2015-02-15')
```

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```

In [17]: tips['date1_year'] = tips['date1'].dt.year

In [18]: tips['date2_month'] = tips['date2'].dt.month

In [19]: tips['date1_next'] = tips['date1'] + pd.offsets.MonthBegin()

In [20]: tips['months_between'] = (tips['date2'].dt.to_period('M')
.....:                               - tips['date1'].dt.to_period('M'))
.....:

In [21]: tips[['date1', 'date2', 'date1_year', 'date2_month', 'date1_next',
.....:           'months_between']].head()
.....:
Out [21]:
   date1      date2  date1_year  date2_month  date1_next  months_between
0 2013-01-15 2015-02-15        2013          2 2013-02-01 <25 * MonthEnds>
1 2013-01-15 2015-02-15        2013          2 2013-02-01 <25 * MonthEnds>
2 2013-01-15 2015-02-15        2013          2 2013-02-01 <25 * MonthEnds>
3 2013-01-15 2015-02-15        2013          2 2013-02-01 <25 * MonthEnds>
4 2013-01-15 2015-02-15        2013          2 2013-02-01 <25 * MonthEnds>

```

### Selection of Columns

Stata provides keywords to select, drop, and rename columns.

```

keep sex total_bill tip

drop sex

rename total_bill total_bill_2

```

The same operations are expressed in pandas below. Note that in contrast to Stata, these operations do not happen in place. To make these changes persist, assign the operation back to a variable.

```

# keep
In [22]: tips[['sex', 'total_bill', 'tip']].head()
Out [22]:
   sex  total_bill  tip
0  Female     14.99  1.01
1   Male      8.34  1.66
2   Male     19.01  3.50
3   Male     21.68  3.31
4  Female     22.59  3.61

# drop
In [23]: tips.drop('sex', axis=1).head()
\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↳
   total_bill  tip smoker  day  time  size
0     14.99   1.01    No  Sun  Dinner    2
1      8.34   1.66    No  Sun  Dinner    3
2     19.01   3.50    No  Sun  Dinner    3
3     21.68   3.31    No  Sun  Dinner    2
4     22.59   3.61    No  Sun  Dinner    4

```

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```
In [28]: tips['time'].str.rstrip().str.len().head()
Out[28]:
67      6
92      6
111     6
145     5
135     5
Name: time, dtype: int64
```

### Finding Position of Substring

Stata determines the position of a character in a string with the `strpos()` function. This takes the string defined by the first argument and searches for the first position of the substring you supply as the second argument.

```
generate str_position = strpos(sex, "ale")
```

Python determines the position of a character in a string with the `find()` function. `find` searches for the first position of the substring. If the substring is found, the function returns its position. Keep in mind that Python indexes are zero-based and the function will return -1 if it fails to find the substring.

```
In [29]: tips['sex'].str.find("ale").head()
Out[29]:
67      3
92      3
111     3
145     3
135     3
Name: sex, dtype: int64
```

### Extracting Substring by Position

Stata extracts a substring from a string based on its position with the `substr()` function.

```
generate short_sex = substr(sex, 1, 1)
```

With pandas you can use `[]` notation to extract a substring from a string by position locations. Keep in mind that Python indexes are zero-based.

```
In [30]: tips['sex'].str[0:1].head()
Out[30]:
67      F
92      F
111     F
145     F
135     F
Name: sex, dtype: object
```

## Extracting nth Word

The Stata `word()` function returns the `nth` word from a string. The first argument is the string you want to parse and the second argument specifies which word you want to extract.

```
clear
input str20 string
"John Smith"
"Jane Cook"
end

generate first_name = word(name, 1)
generate last_name = word(name, -1)
```

Python extracts a substring from a string based on its text by using regular expressions. There are much more powerful approaches, but this just shows a simple approach.

```
In [31]: firstlast = pd.DataFrame({'string': ['John Smith', 'Jane Cook']})
In [32]: firstlast['First_Name'] = firstlast['string'].str.split(" ", expand=True)[0]
In [33]: firstlast['Last_Name'] = firstlast['string'].str.rsplit(" ", expand=True)[0]
In [34]: firstlast
Out[34]:
      string First_Name Last_Name
0  John Smith      John      John
1   Jane Cook      Jane      Jane
```

## Changing Case

The Stata `strupper()`, `strlower()`, `strproper()`, `ustrupper()`, `ustrlower()`, and `ustrtitle()` functions change the case of ASCII and Unicode strings, respectively.

```
clear
input str20 string
"John Smith"
"Jane Cook"
end

generate upper = strupper(string)
generate lower = strlower(string)
generate title = strproper(string)
list
```

The equivalent Python functions are `upper`, `lower`, and `title`.

```
In [35]: firstlast = pd.DataFrame({'string': ['John Smith', 'Jane Cook']})
In [36]: firstlast['upper'] = firstlast['string'].str.upper()
In [37]: firstlast['lower'] = firstlast['string'].str.lower()
In [38]: firstlast['title'] = firstlast['string'].str.title()
```

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```
In [39]: firstlast
Out [39]:
```

	string	upper	lower	title
0	John Smith	JOHN SMITH	john smith	John Smith
1	Jane Cook	JANE COOK	jane cook	Jane Cook

## Merging

The following tables will be used in the merge examples

```
In [40]: df1 = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'],
.....:                      'value': np.random.randn(4)})
.....:

In [41]: df1
Out [41]:
```

	key	value
0	A	0.469112
1	B	-0.282863
2	C	-1.509059
3	D	-1.135632

```
In [42]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['B', 'D', 'D', 'E'],
.....:                      'value': np.random.randn(4)})
.....:

In [43]: df2
Out [43]:
```

	key	value
0	B	1.212112
1	D	-0.173215
2	D	0.119209
3	E	-1.044236

In Stata, to perform a merge, one data set must be in memory and the other must be referenced as a file name on disk. In contrast, Python must have both `DataFrames` already in memory.

By default, Stata performs an outer join, where all observations from both data sets are left in memory after the merge. One can keep only observations from the initial data set, the merged data set, or the intersection of the two by using the values created in the `_merge` variable.

```
* First create df2 and save to disk
clear
input str1 key
B
D
D
E
end
generate value = rnormal()
save df2.dta

* Now create df1 in memory
clear
input str1 key
```

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```

A
B
C
D
end
generate value = rnormal()

preserve

* Left join
merge 1:n key using df2.dta
keep if _merge == 1

* Right join
restore, preserve
merge 1:n key using df2.dta
keep if _merge == 2

* Inner join
restore, preserve
merge 1:n key using df2.dta
keep if _merge == 3

* Outer join
restore
merge 1:n key using df2.dta

```

pandas DataFrames have a `DataFrame.merge()` method, which provides similar functionality. Note that different join types are accomplished via the `how` keyword.

```

In [44]: inner_join = df1.merge(df2, on=['key'], how='inner')

In [45]: inner_join
Out[45]:
   key  value_x  value_y
0   B -0.282863  1.212112
1   D -1.135632 -0.173215
2   D -1.135632  0.119209

In [46]: left_join = df1.merge(df2, on=['key'], how='left')

In [47]: left_join
Out[47]:
   key  value_x  value_y
0   A  0.469112      NaN
1   B -0.282863  1.212112
2   C -1.509059      NaN
3   D -1.135632 -0.173215
4   D -1.135632  0.119209

In [48]: right_join = df1.merge(df2, on=['key'], how='right')

In [49]: right_join
Out[49]:
   key  value_x  value_y
0   B -0.282863  1.212112

```

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```

1  D -1.135632 -0.173215
2  D -1.135632  0.119209
3  E           NaN -1.044236

```

```
In [50]: outer_join = df1.merge(df2, on=['key'], how='outer')
```

```
In [51]: outer_join
```

```
Out [51]:
```

```

    key  value_x  value_y
0  A  0.469112     NaN
1  B -0.282863  1.212112
2  C -1.509059     NaN
3  D -1.135632 -0.173215
4  D -1.135632  0.119209
5  E           NaN -1.044236

```

### Missing Data

Like Stata, pandas has a representation for missing data – the special float value NaN (not a number). Many of the semantics are the same; for example missing data propagates through numeric operations, and is ignored by default for aggregations.

```
In [52]: outer_join
```

```
Out [52]:
```

```

    key  value_x  value_y
0  A  0.469112     NaN
1  B -0.282863  1.212112
2  C -1.509059     NaN
3  D -1.135632 -0.173215
4  D -1.135632  0.119209
5  E           NaN -1.044236

```

```
In [53]: outer_join['value_x'] + outer_join['value_y']
```

```

\//////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
0         NaN
1    0.929249
2         NaN
3   -1.308847
4   -1.016424
5         NaN
dtype: float64

```

```
In [54]: outer_join['value_x'].sum()
```

```

\//////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪-3.5940742896293765

```

One difference is that missing data cannot be compared to its sentinel value. For example, in Stata you could do this to filter missing values.

```

* Keep missing values
list if value_x == .
* Keep non-missing values
list if value_x != .

```

This doesn't work in pandas. Instead, the `pd.isna()` or `pd.notna()` functions should be used for comparisons.

```
In [55]: outer_join[pd.isna(outer_join['value_x'])]
Out [55]:
   key  value_x  value_y
5    E         NaN -1.044236

In [56]: outer_join[pd.notna(outer_join['value_x'])]
Out [56]:
   key  value_x  value_y
0    A  0.469112         NaN
1    B -0.282863  1.212112
2    C -1.509059         NaN
3    D -1.135632 -0.173215
4    D -1.135632  0.119209
```

Pandas also provides a variety of methods to work with missing data – some of which would be challenging to express in Stata. For example, there are methods to drop all rows with any missing values, replacing missing values with a specified value, like the mean, or forward filling from previous rows. See the *missing data documentation* for more.

```
# Drop rows with any missing value
In [57]: outer_join.dropna()
Out [57]:
   key  value_x  value_y
1    B -0.282863  1.212112
3    D -1.135632 -0.173215
4    D -1.135632  0.119209

# Fill forwards
In [58]: outer_join.fillna(method='ffill')
Out [58]:
   key  value_x  value_y
0    A  0.469112         NaN
1    B -0.282863  1.212112
2    C -1.509059  1.212112
3    D -1.135632 -0.173215
4    D -1.135632  0.119209
5    E -1.135632 -1.044236

# Impute missing values with the mean
In [59]: outer_join['value_x'].fillna(outer_join['value_x'].mean())
Out [59]:
0    0.469112
1   -0.282863
2   -1.509059
3   -1.135632
4   -1.135632
5   -0.718815
Name: value_x, dtype: float64
```

## GroupBy

### Aggregation

Stata’s collapse can be used to group by one or more key variables and compute aggregations on numeric columns.

```
collapse (sum) total_bill tip, by(sex smoker)
```

pandas provides a flexible `groupby` mechanism that allows similar aggregations. See the *groupby documentation* for more details and examples.

```
In [60]: tips_summed = tips.groupby(['sex', 'smoker'])['total_bill', 'tip'].sum()
```

```
In [61]: tips_summed.head()
```

```
Out [61]:
```

		total_bill	tip
sex	smoker		
Female	No	869.68	149.77
	Yes	527.27	96.74
Male	No	1725.75	302.00
	Yes	1217.07	183.07

## Transformation

In Stata, if the group aggregations need to be used with the original data set, one would usually use `bysort` with `egen()`. For example, to subtract the mean for each observation by smoker group.

```
bysort sex smoker: egen group_bill = mean(total_bill)
generate adj_total_bill = total_bill - group_bill
```

pandas `groupby` provides a transform mechanism that allows these type of operations to be succinctly expressed in one operation.

```
In [62]: gb = tips.groupby('smoker')['total_bill']
```

```
In [63]: tips['adj_total_bill'] = tips['total_bill'] - gb.transform('mean')
```

```
In [64]: tips.head()
```

```
Out [64]:
```

	total_bill	tip	sex	smoker	day	time	size	adj_total_bill
67	1.07	1.00	Female	Yes	Sat	Dinner	1	-17.686344
92	3.75	1.00	Female	Yes	Fri	Dinner	2	-15.006344
111	5.25	1.00	Female	No	Sat	Dinner	1	-11.938278
145	6.35	1.50	Female	No	Thur	Lunch	2	-10.838278
135	6.51	1.25	Female	No	Thur	Lunch	2	-10.678278

## By Group Processing

In addition to aggregation, pandas `groupby` can be used to replicate most other `bysort` processing from Stata. For example, the following example lists the first observation in the current sort order by sex/smoker group.

```
bysort sex smoker: list if _n == 1
```

In pandas this would be written as:

```
In [65]: tips.groupby(['sex', 'smoker']).first()
```

```
Out [65]:
```

		total_bill	tip	day	time	size	adj_total_bill
sex	smoker						

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Female	No	5.25	1.00	Sat	Dinner	1	-11.938278
	Yes	1.07	1.00	Sat	Dinner	1	-17.686344
Male	No	5.51	2.00	Thur	Lunch	2	-11.678278
	Yes	5.25	5.15	Sun	Dinner	2	-13.506344

## Other Considerations

### Disk vs Memory

Pandas and Stata both operate exclusively in memory. This means that the size of data able to be loaded in pandas is limited by your machine's memory. If out of core processing is needed, one possibility is the `dask.dataframe` library, which provides a subset of pandas functionality for an on-disk `DataFrame`.

## 3.6 Tutorials

This is a guide to many pandas tutorials, geared mainly for new users.

### 3.6.1 Internal Guides

pandas' own *10 Minutes to pandas*.

More complex recipes are in the *Cookbook*.

A handy pandas [cheat sheet](#).

### 3.6.2 Community Guides

#### pandas Cookbook by Julia Evans

The goal of this 2015 cookbook (by [Julia Evans](#)) is to give you some concrete examples for getting started with pandas. These are examples with real-world data, and all the bugs and weirdness that entails. For the table of contents, see the [pandas-cookbook GitHub repository](#).

#### Learn Pandas by Hernan Rojas

A set of lesson for new pandas users: <https://bitbucket.org/hrojas/learn-pandas>

#### Practical data analysis with Python

This [guide](#) is an introduction to the data analysis process using the Python data ecosystem and an interesting open dataset. There are four sections covering selected topics as [munging data](#), [aggregating data](#), [visualizing data](#) and [time series](#).

#### Exercises for new users

Practice your skills with real data sets and exercises. For more resources, please visit the main [repository](#).



## Modern pandas

Tutorial series written in 2016 by Tom Augspurger. The source may be found in the GitHub repository [TomAugspurger/effective-pandas](#).

- [Modern Pandas](#)
- [Method Chaining](#)
- [Indexes](#)
- [Performance](#)
- [Tidy Data](#)
- [Visualization](#)
- [Timeseries](#)

## Excel charts with pandas, vincent and xlsxwriter

- [Using Pandas and XlsxWriter to create Excel charts](#)

## Video Tutorials

- [Pandas From The Ground Up \(2015\) \(2:24\) GitHub repo](#)
- [Introduction Into Pandas \(2016\) \(1:28\) GitHub repo](#)
- [Pandas: .head\(\) to .tail\(\) \(2016\) \(1:26\) GitHub repo](#)
- [Data analysis in Python with pandas \(2016-2018\) GitHub repo and Jupyter Notebook](#)
- [Best practices with pandas \(2018\) GitHub repo and Jupyter Notebook](#)

## Various Tutorials

- [Wes McKinney's \(pandas BDFL\) blog](#)
- [Statistical analysis made easy in Python with SciPy and pandas DataFrames, by Randal Olson](#)
- [Statistical Data Analysis in Python, tutorial videos, by Christopher Fonnesbeck from SciPy 2013](#)
- [Financial analysis in Python, by Thomas Wiecki](#)
- [Intro to pandas data structures, by Greg Reda](#)
- [Pandas and Python: Top 10, by Manish Amde](#)
- [Pandas DataFrames Tutorial, by Karlijn Willems](#)
- [A concise tutorial with real life examples](#)



## USER GUIDE

The User Guide covers all of pandas by topic area. Each of the subsections introduces a topic (such as “working with missing data”), and discusses how pandas approaches the problem, with many examples throughout.

Users brand-new to pandas should start with 10min.

Further information on any specific method can be obtained in the *API Reference*.

### 4.1 IO Tools (Text, CSV, HDF5, ...)

The pandas I/O API is a set of top level reader functions accessed like `pandas.read_csv()` that generally return a pandas object. The corresponding writer functions are object methods that are accessed like `DataFrame.to_csv()`. Below is a table containing available readers and writers.

Format Type	Data Description	Reader	Writer
text	CSV	<code>read_csv</code>	<code>to_csv</code>
text	JSON	<code>read_json</code>	<code>to_json</code>
text	HTML	<code>read_html</code>	<code>to_html</code>
text	Local clipboard	<code>read_clipboard</code>	<code>to_clipboard</code>
binary	MS Excel	<code>read_excel</code>	<code>to_excel</code>
binary	HDF5 Format	<code>read_hdf</code>	<code>to_hdf</code>
binary	Feather Format	<code>read_feather</code>	<code>to_feather</code>
binary	Parquet Format	<code>read_parquet</code>	<code>to_parquet</code>
binary	Msgpack	<code>read_msgpack</code>	<code>to_msgpack</code>
binary	Stata	<code>read_stata</code>	<code>to_stata</code>
binary	SAS	<code>read_sas</code>	
binary	Python Pickle Format	<code>read_pickle</code>	<code>to_pickle</code>
SQL	SQL	<code>read_sql</code>	<code>to_sql</code>
SQL	Google Big Query	<code>read_gbq</code>	<code>to_gbq</code>

Here is an informal performance comparison for some of these IO methods.

---

**Note:** For examples that use the `StringIO` class, make sure you import it according to your Python version, i.e. `from StringIO import StringIO` for Python 2 and `from io import StringIO` for Python 3.

---

### 4.1.1 CSV & Text files

The workhorse function for reading text files (a.k.a. flat files) is `read_csv()`. See the *cookbook* for some advanced strategies.

#### Parsing options

`read_csv()` accepts the following common arguments:

##### Basic

**filepath\_or\_buffer** [various] Either a path to a file (a `str`, `pathlib.Path`, or `py._path.local.LocalPath`), URL (including `http`, `ftp`, and `S3` locations), or any object with a `read()` method (such as an open file or `StringIO`).

**sep** [str, defaults to `,` for `read_csv()`, `\t` for `read_table()`] Delimiter to use. If `sep` is `None`, the C engine cannot automatically detect the separator, but the Python parsing engine can, meaning the latter will be used and automatically detect the separator by Python's builtin sniffer tool, `csv.Sniffer`. In addition, separators longer than 1 character and different from `\s+` will be interpreted as regular expressions and will also force the use of the Python parsing engine. Note that regex delimiters are prone to ignoring quoted data. Regex example: `'\\r\\t'`.

**delimiter** [str, default `None`] Alternative argument name for `sep`.

**delim\_whitespace** [boolean, default `False`] Specifies whether or not whitespace (e.g. `' '` or `'\t'`) will be used as the delimiter. Equivalent to setting `sep='\s+'`. If this option is set to `True`, nothing should be passed in for the `delimiter` parameter.

New in version 0.18.1: support for the Python parser.

##### Column and Index Locations and Names

**header** [int or list of ints, default `'infer'`] Row number(s) to use as the column names, and the start of the data. Default behavior is to infer the column names: if no names are passed the behavior is identical to `header=0` and column names are inferred from the first line of the file, if column names are passed explicitly then the behavior is identical to `header=None`. Explicitly pass `header=0` to be able to replace existing names.

The header can be a list of ints that specify row locations for a `MultiIndex` on the columns e.g. `[0, 1, 3]`. Intervening rows that are not specified will be skipped (e.g. 2 in this example is skipped). Note that this parameter ignores commented lines and empty lines if `skip_blank_lines=True`, so `header=0` denotes the first line of data rather than the first line of the file.

**names** [array-like, default `None`] List of column names to use. If file contains no header row, then you should explicitly pass `header=None`. Duplicates in this list will cause a `UserWarning` to be issued.

**index\_col** [int or sequence or `False`, default `None`] Column to use as the row labels of the `DataFrame`. If a sequence is given, a `MultiIndex` is used. If you have a malformed file with delimiters at the end of each line, you might consider `index_col=False` to force pandas to *not* use the first column as the index (row names).

**usecols** [list-like or callable, default `None`] Return a subset of the columns. If list-like, all elements must either be positional (i.e. integer indices into the document columns) or strings that correspond to column names provided either by the user in `names` or inferred from the document header row(s). For example, a valid list-like `usecols` parameter would be `[0, 1, 2]` or `['foo', 'bar', 'baz']`.

Element order is ignored, so `usecols=[0, 1]` is the same as `[1, 0]`. To instantiate a `DataFrame` from `data` with element order preserved use `pd.read_csv(data, usecols=['foo',`

'bar']))[['foo', 'bar']] for columns in ['foo', 'bar'] order or pd.read\_csv(data, usecols=['foo', 'bar']))[['bar', 'foo']] for ['bar', 'foo'] order.

If callable, the callable function will be evaluated against the column names, returning names where the callable function evaluates to True:

```
In [1]: from pandas.compat import StringIO, BytesIO

In [2]: data = ('col1,col2,col3\n'
...:          'a,b,1\n'
...:          'a,b,2\n'
...:          'c,d,3')
...:

In [3]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data))
Out[3]:
   col1 col2 col3
0     a    b    1
1     a    b    2
2     c    d    3

In [4]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), usecols=lambda x: x.upper() in ['COL1', 'COL3
Out[4]:
   col1 col3
0     a    1
1     a    2
2     c    3
```

Using this parameter results in much faster parsing time and lower memory usage.

**squeeze** [boolean, default False] If the parsed data only contains one column then return a Series.

**prefix** [str, default None] Prefix to add to column numbers when no header, e.g. 'X' for X0, X1, ...

**mangle\_dupe\_cols** [boolean, default True] Duplicate columns will be specified as 'X', 'X.1'...'X.N', rather than 'X'...'X'. Passing in False will cause data to be overwritten if there are duplicate names in the columns.

### General Parsing Configuration

**dtype** [Type name or dict of column -> type, default None] Data type for data or columns. E.g. {'a': np.float64, 'b': np.int32} (unsupported with engine='python'). Use *str* or *object* together with suitable *na\_values* settings to preserve and not interpret dtype.

New in version 0.20.0: support for the Python parser.

**engine** [{'c', 'python'}] Parser engine to use. The C engine is faster while the Python engine is currently more feature-complete.

**converters** [dict, default None] Dict of functions for converting values in certain columns. Keys can either be integers or column labels.

**true\_values** [list, default None] Values to consider as True.

**false\_values** [list, default None] Values to consider as False.

**skipinitialspace** [boolean, default False] Skip spaces after delimiter.

**skiprows** [list-like or integer, default None] Line numbers to skip (0-indexed) or number of lines to skip (int) at the start of the file.

If callable, the callable function will be evaluated against the row indices, returning True if the row should be skipped and False otherwise:

```
In [5]: data = ('col1,col2,col3\n'
...:          'a,b,1\n'
...:          'a,b,2\n'
...:          'c,d,3')
...:

In [6]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data))
Out [6]:
   col1 col2 col3
0     a    b    1
1     a    b    2
2     c    d    3

In [7]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), skiprows=lambda x: x % 2 != 0)
Out [7]:
   col1 col2 col3
0     a    b    2
```

**skipfooter** [int, default 0] Number of lines at bottom of file to skip (unsupported with engine='c').

**nrows** [int, default None] Number of rows of file to read. Useful for reading pieces of large files.

**low\_memory** [boolean, default True] Internally process the file in chunks, resulting in lower memory use while parsing, but possibly mixed type inference. To ensure no mixed types either set False, or specify the type with the dtype parameter. Note that the entire file is read into a single DataFrame regardless, use the chunksize or iterator parameter to return the data in chunks. (Only valid with C parser)

**memory\_map** [boolean, default False] If a filepath is provided for filepath\_or\_buffer, map the file object directly onto memory and access the data directly from there. Using this option can improve performance because there is no longer any I/O overhead.

### NA and Missing Data Handling

**na\_values** [scalar, str, list-like, or dict, default None] Additional strings to recognize as NA/NaN. If dict passed, specific per-column NA values. See *na values const* below for a list of the values interpreted as NaN by default.

**keep\_default\_na** [boolean, default True] Whether or not to include the default NaN values when parsing the data. Depending on whether *na\_values* is passed in, the behavior is as follows:

- If *keep\_default\_na* is True, and *na\_values* are specified, *na\_values* is appended to the default NaN values used for parsing.
- If *keep\_default\_na* is True, and *na\_values* are not specified, only the default NaN values are used for parsing.
- If *keep\_default\_na* is False, and *na\_values* are specified, only the NaN values specified *na\_values* are used for parsing.
- If *keep\_default\_na* is False, and *na\_values* are not specified, no strings will be parsed as NaN.

Note that if *na\_filter* is passed in as False, the *keep\_default\_na* and *na\_values* parameters will be ignored.

**na\_filter** [boolean, default True] Detect missing value markers (empty strings and the value of *na\_values*). In data without any NAs, passing *na\_filter*=False can improve the performance of reading a large file.

**verbose** [boolean, default False] Indicate number of NA values placed in non-numeric columns.

**skip\_blank\_lines** [boolean, default `True`] If `True`, skip over blank lines rather than interpreting as `NaN` values.

## Datetime Handling

**parse\_dates** [boolean or list of ints or names or list of lists or dict, default `False`.]

- If `True` -> try parsing the index.
- If `[1, 2, 3]` -> try parsing columns 1, 2, 3 each as a separate date column.
- If `[[1, 3]]` -> combine columns 1 and 3 and parse as a single date column.
- If `{'foo': [1, 3]}` -> parse columns 1, 3 as date and call result 'foo'. A fast-path exists for iso8601-formatted dates.

**infer\_datetime\_format** [boolean, default `False`] If `True` and `parse_dates` is enabled for a column, attempt to infer the datetime format to speed up the processing.

**keep\_date\_col** [boolean, default `False`] If `True` and `parse_dates` specifies combining multiple columns then keep the original columns.

**date\_parser** [function, default `None`] Function to use for converting a sequence of string columns to an array of datetime instances. The default uses `dateutil.parser.parser` to do the conversion. Pandas will try to call `date_parser` in three different ways, advancing to the next if an exception occurs: 1) Pass one or more arrays (as defined by `parse_dates`) as arguments; 2) concatenate (row-wise) the string values from the columns defined by `parse_dates` into a single array and pass that; and 3) call `date_parser` once for each row using one or more strings (corresponding to the columns defined by `parse_dates`) as arguments.

**dayfirst** [boolean, default `False`] DD/MM format dates, international and European format.

## Iteration

**iterator** [boolean, default `False`] Return `TextFileReader` object for iteration or getting chunks with `get_chunk()`.

**chunksize** [int, default `None`] Return `TextFileReader` object for iteration. See *iterating and chunking* below.

## Quoting, Compression, and File Format

**compression** [`{'infer', 'gzip', 'bz2', 'zip', 'xz', None}`, default `'infer'`] For on-the-fly decompression of on-disk data. If 'infer', then use `gzip`, `bz2`, `zip`, or `xz` if `filepath_or_buffer` is a string ending in `'.gz'`, `'.bz2'`, `'.zip'`, or `'.xz'`, respectively, and no decompression otherwise. If using 'zip', the ZIP file must contain only one data file to be read in. Set to `None` for no decompression.

New in version 0.18.1: support for 'zip' and 'xz' compression.

Changed in version 0.24.0: 'infer' option added and set to default.

**thousands** [str, default `None`] Thousands separator.

**decimal** [str, default `'.'`] Character to recognize as decimal point. E.g. use `','` for European data.

**float\_precision** [string, default `None`] Specifies which converter the C engine should use for floating-point values. The options are `None` for the ordinary converter, `high` for the high-precision converter, and `round_trip` for the round-trip converter.

**lineterminator** [str (length 1), default `None`] Character to break file into lines. Only valid with C parser.

**quotechar** [str (length 1)] The character used to denote the start and end of a quoted item. Quoted items can include the delimiter and it will be ignored.

**quoting** [int or `csv.QUOTE_*` instance, default 0] Control field quoting behavior per `csv.QUOTE_*` constants. Use one of `QUOTE_MINIMAL` (0), `QUOTE_ALL` (1), `QUOTE_NONNUMERIC` (2) or `QUOTE_NONE` (3).

**doublequote** [boolean, default True] When `quotechar` is specified and `quoting` is not `QUOTE_NONE`, indicate whether or not to interpret two consecutive `quotechar` elements **inside** a field as a single `quotechar` element.

**escapechar** [str (length 1), default None] One-character string used to escape delimiter when quoting is `QUOTE_NONE`.

**comment** [str, default None] Indicates remainder of line should not be parsed. If found at the beginning of a line, the line will be ignored altogether. This parameter must be a single character. Like empty lines (as long as `skip_blank_lines=True`), fully commented lines are ignored by the parameter `header` but not by `skiprows`. For example, if `comment='#'`, parsing `'#empty\na,b,c\n1,2,3'` with `header=0` will result in `'a,b,c'` being treated as the header.

**encoding** [str, default None] Encoding to use for UTF when reading/writing (e.g. `'utf-8'`). [List of Python standard encodings](#).

**dialect** [str or `csv.Dialect` instance, default None] If provided, this parameter will override values (default or not) for the following parameters: `delimiter`, `doublequote`, `escapechar`, `skipinitialspace`, `quotechar`, and `quoting`. If it is necessary to override values, a `ParserWarning` will be issued. See `csv.Dialect` documentation for more details.

**tupleize\_cols** [boolean, default False]

Deprecated since version 0.21.0.

This argument will be removed and will always convert to `MultiIndex`

Leave a list of tuples on columns as is (default is to convert to a `MultiIndex` on the columns).

## Error Handling

**error\_bad\_lines** [boolean, default True] Lines with too many fields (e.g. a csv line with too many commas) will by default cause an exception to be raised, and no `DataFrame` will be returned. If `False`, then these “bad lines” will be dropped from the `DataFrame` that is returned. See *bad lines* below.

**warn\_bad\_lines** [boolean, default True] If `error_bad_lines` is `False`, and `warn_bad_lines` is `True`, a warning for each “bad line” will be output.

## Specifying column data types

You can indicate the data type for the whole `DataFrame` or individual columns:

```
In [8]: data = ('a,b,c,d\n'
...:          '1,2,3,4\n'
...:          '5,6,7,8\n'
...:          '9,10,11')
...:
```

```
In [9]: print(data)
a,b,c,d
1,2,3,4
5,6,7,8
9,10,11
```

```
In [10]: df = pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), dtype=object)
```

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```

In [11]: df
Out[11]:
   a  b  c  d
0  1  2  3  4
1  5  6  7  8
2  9 10 11 NaN

In [12]: df['a'][0]
Out[12]:
1

In [13]: df = pd.read_csv(StringIO(data),
.....:                    dtype={'b': object, 'c': np.float64, 'd': 'Int64'})
.....:

In [14]: df.dtypes
Out[14]:
a      int64
b      object
c      float64
d      Int64
dtype: object

```

Fortunately, pandas offers more than one way to ensure that your column(s) contain only one dtype. If you're unfamiliar with these concepts, you can see [here](#) to learn more about dtypes, and [here](#) to learn more about object conversion in pandas.

For instance, you can use the `converters` argument of `read_csv()`:

```

In [15]: data = ("col_1\n"
.....:           "1\n"
.....:           "2\n"
.....:           "'A'\n"
.....:           "4.22")
.....:

In [16]: df = pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), converters={'col_1': str})

In [17]: df
Out[17]:
   col_1
0      1
1      2
2      'A'
3  4.22

In [18]: df['col_1'].apply(type).value_counts()
Out[18]:
<class 'str'>    4
Name: col_1, dtype: int64

```

Or you can use the `to_numeric()` function to coerce the dtypes after reading in the data,

```

In [19]: df2 = pd.read_csv(StringIO(data))

In [20]: df2['col_1'] = pd.to_numeric(df2['col_1'], errors='coerce')

```

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```

In [21]: df2
Out[21]:
   col_1
0    1.00
1    2.00
2     NaN
3    4.22

In [22]: df2['col_1'].apply(type).value_counts()
Out[22]:
<class 'float'>    4
Name: col_1, dtype: int64

```

which will convert all valid parsing to floats, leaving the invalid parsing as NaN.

Ultimately, how you deal with reading in columns containing mixed dtypes depends on your specific needs. In the case above, if you wanted to NaN out the data anomalies, then `to_numeric()` is probably your best option. However, if you wanted for all the data to be coerced, no matter the type, then using the `converters` argument of `read_csv()` would certainly be worth trying.

New in version 0.20.0: support for the Python parser.

The `dtype` option is supported by the 'python' engine.

**Note:** In some cases, reading in abnormal data with columns containing mixed dtypes will result in an inconsistent dataset. If you rely on pandas to infer the dtypes of your columns, the parsing engine will go and infer the dtypes for different chunks of the data, rather than the whole dataset at once. Consequently, you can end up with column(s) with mixed dtypes. For example,

```

In [23]: col_1 = list(range(500000)) + ['a', 'b'] + list(range(500000))

In [24]: df = pd.DataFrame({'col_1': col_1})

In [25]: df.to_csv('foo.csv')

In [26]: mixed_df = pd.read_csv('foo.csv')

In [27]: mixed_df['col_1'].apply(type).value_counts()
Out[27]:
<class 'int'>    737858
<class 'str'>   262144
Name: col_1, dtype: int64

In [28]: mixed_df['col_1'].dtype
Out[28]:
dtype('O')

```

will result with `mixed_df` containing an `int` dtype for certain chunks of the column, and `str` for others due to the mixed dtypes from the data that was read in. It is important to note that the overall column will be marked with a dtype of `object`, which is used for columns with mixed dtypes.

## Specifying Categorical dtype

New in version 0.19.0.

Categorical columns can be parsed directly by specifying `dtype='category'` or `dtype=CategoricalDtype(categories, ordered)`.

```
In [29]: data = ('col1,col2,col3\n'
.....:          'a,b,1\n'
.....:          'a,b,2\n'
.....:          'c,d,3')
.....:

In [30]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data))
Out [30]:
   col1 col2 col3
0     a    b    1
1     a    b    2
2     c    d    3

In [31]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data)).dtypes
Out [31]:
col1    object
col2    object
col3    int64
dtype: object

In [32]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), dtype='category').dtypes
Out [32]:
col1    category
col2    category
col3    category
dtype: object
```

Individual columns can be parsed as a Categorical using a dict specification:

```
In [33]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), dtype={'col1': 'category'}).dtypes
Out [33]:
col1    category
col2    object
col3    int64
dtype: object
```

New in version 0.21.0.

Specifying `dtype='category'` will result in an unordered Categorical whose categories are the unique values observed in the data. For more control on the categories and order, create a CategoricalDtype ahead of time, and pass that for that column's dtype.

```
In [34]: from pandas.api.types import CategoricalDtype

In [35]: dtype = CategoricalDtype(['d', 'c', 'b', 'a'], ordered=True)

In [36]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), dtype={'col1': dtype}).dtypes
Out [36]:
col1    category
col2    object
col3    int64
dtype: object
```

When using `dtype=CategoricalDtype`, “unexpected” values outside of `dtype.categories` are treated as

missing values.

```
In [37]: dtype = CategoricalDtype(['a', 'b', 'd']) # No 'c'

In [38]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), dtype={'col1': dtype}).col1
Out [38]:
0      a
1      a
2     NaN
Name: col1, dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [a, b, d]
```

This matches the behavior of `Categorical.set_categories()`.

---

**Note:** With `dtype='category'`, the resulting categories will always be parsed as strings (object dtype). If the categories are numeric they can be converted using the `to_numeric()` function, or as appropriate, another converter such as `to_datetime()`.

When `dtype` is a `CategoricalDtype` with homogeneous categories (all numeric, all datetimes, etc.), the conversion is done automatically.

```
In [39]: df = pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), dtype='category')

In [40]: df.dtypes
Out [40]:
col1    category
col2    category
col3    category
dtype: object

In [41]: df['col3']
Out [41]:
0      1
1      2
2      3
Name: col3, dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [1, 2, 3]

In [42]: df['col3'].cat.categories = pd.to_numeric(df['col3'].cat.categories)

In [43]: df['col3']
Out [43]:
0      1
1      2
2      3
Name: col3, dtype: category
Categories (3, int64): [1, 2, 3]
```

---

## Naming and Using Columns

### Handling column names

A file may or may not have a header row. pandas assumes the first row should be used as the column names:



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```
1 4 5 6
2 7 8 9
```

---

**Note:** Default behavior is to infer the column names: if no names are passed the behavior is identical to `header=0` and column names are inferred from the first non-blank line of the file, if column names are passed explicitly then the behavior is identical to `header=None`.

---

## Duplicate names parsing

If the file or header contains duplicate names, pandas will by default distinguish between them so as to prevent overwriting data:

```
In [52]: data = ('a,b,a\n'
.....:          '0,1,2\n'
.....:          '3,4,5')
.....:

In [53]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data))
Out[53]:
   a  b  a.1
0  0  1    2
1  3  4    5
```

There is no more duplicate data because `mangle_dupe_cols=True` by default, which modifies a series of duplicate columns 'X', ..., 'X' to become 'X', 'X.1', ..., 'X.N'. If `mangle_dupe_cols=False`, duplicate data can arise:

```
In [2]: data = 'a,b,a\n0,1,2\n3,4,5'
In [3]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), mangle_dupe_cols=False)
Out[3]:
   a  b  a
0  2  1  2
1  5  4  5
```

To prevent users from encountering this problem with duplicate data, a `ValueError` exception is raised if `mangle_dupe_cols != True`:

```
In [2]: data = 'a,b,a\n0,1,2\n3,4,5'
In [3]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), mangle_dupe_cols=False)
...
ValueError: Setting mangle_dupe_cols=False is not supported yet
```

## Filtering columns (`usecols`)

The `usecols` argument allows you to select any subset of the columns in a file, either using the column names, position numbers or a callable:

New in version 0.20.0: support for callable `usecols` arguments

```
In [54]: data = 'a,b,c,d\n1,2,3,foo\n4,5,6,bar\n7,8,9,baz'
```

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```

In [55]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data))
Out[55]:
   a  b  c  d
0  1  2  3  foo
1  4  5  6  bar
2  7  8  9  baz

In [56]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), usecols=['b', 'd'])
Out[56]:
   b  d
0  2  foo
1  5  bar
2  8  baz

In [57]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), usecols=[0, 2, 3])
Out[57]:
   a  c  d
0  1  3  foo
1  4  6  bar
2  7  9  baz

In [58]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), usecols=lambda x: x.upper() in ['A', 'C'])
Out[58]:
   a  c
0  1  3
1  4  6
2  7  9

```

The `usecols` argument can also be used to specify which columns not to use in the final result:

```

In [59]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), usecols=lambda x: x not in ['a', 'c'])
Out[59]:
   b  d
0  2  foo
1  5  bar
2  8  baz

```

In this case, the callable is specifying that we exclude the “a” and “c” columns from the output.

## Comments and Empty Lines

### Ignoring line comments and empty lines

If the `comment` parameter is specified, then completely commented lines will be ignored. By default, completely blank lines will be ignored as well.

```

In [60]: data = ('\n'
.....:           'a,b,c\n'
.....:           '\n'
.....:           '# commented line\n'
.....:           '1,2,3\n'
.....:           '\n'
.....:           '4,5,6')

```

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If both `header` and `skiprows` are specified, `header` will be relative to the end of `skiprows`. For example:

```
In [69]: data = ('# empty\n'
.....:          '# second empty line\n'
.....:          '# third emptyline\n'
.....:          'X,Y,Z\n'
.....:          '1,2,3\n'
.....:          'A,B,C\n'
.....:          '1,2.,4.\n'
.....:          '5.,NaN,10.0\n')
.....:

In [70]: print(data)
# empty
# second empty line
# third emptyline
X,Y,Z
1,2,3
A,B,C
1,2.,4.
5.,NaN,10.0

In [71]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), comment='#', skiprows=4, header=1)
Out[71]:
↪
   A    B    C
0  1.0  2.0  4.0
1  5.0  NaN 10.0
```

## Comments

Sometimes comments or meta data may be included in a file:

```
In [72]: print(open('tmp.csv').read())
ID,level,category
Patient1,123000,x # really unpleasant
Patient2,23000,y # wouldn't take his medicine
Patient3,1234018,z # awesome
```

By default, the parser includes the comments in the output:

```
In [73]: df = pd.read_csv('tmp.csv')

In [74]: df
Out[74]:
   ID    level          category
0  Patient1  123000  x # really unpleasant
1  Patient2   23000  y # wouldn't take his medicine
2  Patient3 1234018  z # awesome
```

We can suppress the comments using the `comment` keyword:

```
In [75]: df = pd.read_csv('tmp.csv', comment='#')
```

```
In [76]: df
```

```
Out [76]:
```

```
      ID  level category
0  Patient1  123000      x
1  Patient2   23000      y
2  Patient3 1234018      z
```

## Dealing with Unicode Data

The `encoding` argument should be used for encoded unicode data, which will result in byte strings being decoded to unicode in the result:

```
In [77]: data = (b'word,length\n'
.....:          b'Tr\xc3\xa4umen,7\n'
.....:          b'Gr\xc3\xbc\xc3\xfe,5')
.....:
```

```
In [78]: data = data.decode('utf8').encode('latin-1')
```

```
In [79]: df = pd.read_csv(BytesIO(data), encoding='latin-1')
```

```
In [80]: df
```

```
Out [80]:
```

```
      word  length
0  Tr\u00e4umen      7
1   Gr\u00fc\u00dfe      5
```

```
In [81]: df['word'][1]
```

```
Out [81]: 'Gr\u00fc\u00dfe'
```

Some formats which encode all characters as multiple bytes, like UTF-16, won't parse correctly at all without specifying the encoding. [Full list of Python standard encodings](#).

## Index columns and trailing delimiters

If a file has one more column of data than the number of column names, the first column will be used as the DataFrame's row names:

```
In [82]: data = ('a,b,c\n'
.....:          '4,apple,bat,5.7\n'
.....:          '8,orange,cow,10')
.....:
```

```
In [83]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data))
```

```
Out [83]:
```

```
      a  b  c
4  apple bat  5.7
8  orange cow 10.0
```

```
In [84]: data = ('index,a,b,c\n'
.....:          '4,apple,bat,5.7\n'
.....:          '8,orange,cow,10')
```

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```

////////////////////////////////////Out [93]:
      b   c
4  bat NaN
8  cow NaN

```

## Date Handling

### Specifying Date Columns

To better facilitate working with datetime data, `read_csv()` uses the keyword arguments `parse_dates` and `date_parser` to allow users to specify a variety of columns and date/time formats to turn the input text data into datetime objects.

The simplest case is to just pass in `parse_dates=True`:

```

# Use a column as an index, and parse it as dates.
In [94]: df = pd.read_csv('foo.csv', index_col=0, parse_dates=True)

In [95]: df
Out [95]:
           A  B  C
date
2009-01-01  a  1  2
2009-01-02  b  3  4
2009-01-03  c  4  5

# These are Python datetime objects
In [96]: df.index
////////////////////////////////////
↳ DatetimeIndex(['2009-01-01', '2009-01-02', '2009-01-03'], dtype='datetime64[ns]',
↳ name='date', freq=None)

```

It is often the case that we may want to store date and time data separately, or store various date fields separately. the `parse_dates` keyword can be used to specify a combination of columns to parse the dates and/or times from.

You can specify a list of column lists to `parse_dates`, the resulting date columns will be prepended to the output (so as to not affect the existing column order) and the new column names will be the concatenation of the component column names:

```

In [97]: print(open('tmp.csv').read())
KORD,19990127, 19:00:00, 18:56:00, 0.8100
KORD,19990127, 20:00:00, 19:56:00, 0.0100
KORD,19990127, 21:00:00, 20:56:00, -0.5900
KORD,19990127, 21:00:00, 21:18:00, -0.9900
KORD,19990127, 22:00:00, 21:56:00, -0.5900
KORD,19990127, 23:00:00, 22:56:00, -0.5900

In [98]: df = pd.read_csv('tmp.csv', header=None, parse_dates=[[1, 2], [1, 3]])

In [99]: df
Out [99]:
           1_2           1_3    0    4
0 1999-01-27 19:00:00 1999-01-27 18:56:00  KORD  0.81
1 1999-01-27 20:00:00 1999-01-27 19:56:00  KORD  0.01
2 1999-01-27 21:00:00 1999-01-27 20:56:00  KORD -0.59

```

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```

3 1999-01-27 21:00:00 1999-01-27 21:18:00 KORD -0.99
4 1999-01-27 22:00:00 1999-01-27 21:56:00 KORD -0.59
5 1999-01-27 23:00:00 1999-01-27 22:56:00 KORD -0.59

```

By default the parser removes the component date columns, but you can choose to retain them via the `keep_date_col` keyword:

```

In [100]: df = pd.read_csv('tmp.csv', header=None, parse_dates=[[1, 2], [1, 3]],
.....:                  keep_date_col=True)
.....:

In [101]: df
Out[101]:

```

	1_2	1_3	0	1	2	3	4
0	1999-01-27 19:00:00	1999-01-27 18:56:00	KORD	19990127	19:00:00	18:56:00	0.81
1	1999-01-27 20:00:00	1999-01-27 19:56:00	KORD	19990127	20:00:00	19:56:00	0.01
2	1999-01-27 21:00:00	1999-01-27 20:56:00	KORD	19990127	21:00:00	20:56:00	-0.59
3	1999-01-27 21:00:00	1999-01-27 21:18:00	KORD	19990127	21:00:00	21:18:00	-0.99
4	1999-01-27 22:00:00	1999-01-27 21:56:00	KORD	19990127	22:00:00	21:56:00	-0.59
5	1999-01-27 23:00:00	1999-01-27 22:56:00	KORD	19990127	23:00:00	22:56:00	-0.59

Note that if you wish to combine multiple columns into a single date column, a nested list must be used. In other words, `parse_dates=[1, 2]` indicates that the second and third columns should each be parsed as separate date columns while `parse_dates=[[1, 2]]` means the two columns should be parsed into a single column.

You can also use a dict to specify custom name columns:

```

In [102]: date_spec = {'nominal': [1, 2], 'actual': [1, 3]}

In [103]: df = pd.read_csv('tmp.csv', header=None, parse_dates=date_spec)

In [104]: df
Out[104]:

```

	nominal	actual	0	4
0	1999-01-27 19:00:00	1999-01-27 18:56:00	KORD	0.81
1	1999-01-27 20:00:00	1999-01-27 19:56:00	KORD	0.01
2	1999-01-27 21:00:00	1999-01-27 20:56:00	KORD	-0.59
3	1999-01-27 21:00:00	1999-01-27 21:18:00	KORD	-0.99
4	1999-01-27 22:00:00	1999-01-27 21:56:00	KORD	-0.59
5	1999-01-27 23:00:00	1999-01-27 22:56:00	KORD	-0.59

It is important to remember that if multiple text columns are to be parsed into a single date column, then a new column is prepended to the data. The `index_col` specification is based off of this new set of columns rather than the original data columns:

```

In [105]: date_spec = {'nominal': [1, 2], 'actual': [1, 3]}

In [106]: df = pd.read_csv('tmp.csv', header=None, parse_dates=date_spec,
.....:                  index_col=0) # index is the nominal column
.....:

In [107]: df
Out[107]:

```

	nominal	actual	0	4
1999-01-27 19:00:00	1999-01-27 18:56:00	KORD	0.81	

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```
1999-01-27 20:00:00 1999-01-27 19:56:00 KORD 0.01
1999-01-27 21:00:00 1999-01-27 20:56:00 KORD -0.59
1999-01-27 21:00:00 1999-01-27 21:18:00 KORD -0.99
1999-01-27 22:00:00 1999-01-27 21:56:00 KORD -0.59
1999-01-27 23:00:00 1999-01-27 22:56:00 KORD -0.59
```

**Note:** If a column or index contains an unparseable date, the entire column or index will be returned unaltered as an object data type. For non-standard datetime parsing, use `to_datetime()` after `pd.read_csv`.

**Note:** `read_csv` has a `fast_path` for parsing datetime strings in iso8601 format, e.g. “2000-01-01T00:01:02+00:00” and similar variations. If you can arrange for your data to store datetimes in this format, load times will be significantly faster, ~20x has been observed.

**Note:** When passing a dict as the `parse_dates` argument, the order of the columns prepended is not guaranteed, because `dict` objects do not impose an ordering on their keys. On Python 2.7+ you may use `collections.OrderedDict` instead of a regular `dict` if this matters to you. Because of this, when using a dict for ‘`parse_dates`’ in conjunction with the `index_col` argument, it’s best to specify `index_col` as a column label rather than as an index on the resulting frame.

## Date Parsing Functions

Finally, the parser allows you to specify a custom `date_parser` function to take full advantage of the flexibility of the date parsing API:

```
In [108]: df = pd.read_csv('tmp.csv', header=None, parse_dates=date_spec,
.....:                   date_parser=pd.io.date_converters.parse_date_time)
.....:

In [109]: df
Out[109]:
```

	nominal	actual	0	4
0	1999-01-27 19:00:00	1999-01-27 18:56:00	KORD	0.81
1	1999-01-27 20:00:00	1999-01-27 19:56:00	KORD	0.01
2	1999-01-27 21:00:00	1999-01-27 20:56:00	KORD	-0.59
3	1999-01-27 21:00:00	1999-01-27 21:18:00	KORD	-0.99
4	1999-01-27 22:00:00	1999-01-27 21:56:00	KORD	-0.59
5	1999-01-27 23:00:00	1999-01-27 22:56:00	KORD	-0.59

Pandas will try to call the `date_parser` function in three different ways. If an exception is raised, the next one is tried:

1. `date_parser` is first called with one or more arrays as arguments, as defined using `parse_dates` (e.g., `date_parser(['2013', '2013'], ['1', '2'])`).
2. If #1 fails, `date_parser` is called with all the columns concatenated row-wise into a single array (e.g., `date_parser(['2013 1', '2013 2'])`).
3. If #2 fails, `date_parser` is called once for every row with one or more string arguments from the columns indicated with `parse_dates` (e.g., `date_parser('2013', '1')` for the first row, `date_parser('2013', '2')` for the second, etc.).

Note that performance-wise, you should try these methods of parsing dates in order:

1. Try to infer the format using `infer_datetime_format=True` (see section below).
2. If you know the format, use `pd.to_datetime(): date_parser=lambda x: pd.to_datetime(x, format=...)`.
3. If you have a really non-standard format, use a custom `date_parser` function. For optimal performance, this should be vectorized, i.e., it should accept arrays as arguments.

You can explore the date parsing functionality in `date_converters.py` and add your own. We would love to turn this module into a community supported set of date/time parsers. To get you started, `date_converters.py` contains functions to parse dual date and time columns, year/month/day columns, and year/month/day/hour/minute/second columns. It also contains a `generic_parser` function so you can curry it with a function that deals with a single date rather than the entire array.

### Parsing a CSV with mixed Timezones

Pandas cannot natively represent a column or index with mixed timezones. If your CSV file contains columns with a mixture of timezones, the default result will be an object-dtype column with strings, even with `parse_dates`.

```
In [110]: content = """\
.....: a
.....: 2000-01-01T00:00:00+05:00
.....: 2000-01-01T00:00:00+06:00"""
.....:

In [111]: df = pd.read_csv(StringIO(content), parse_dates=['a'])

In [112]: df['a']
Out[112]:
0    2000-01-01 00:00:00+05:00
1    2000-01-01 00:00:00+06:00
Name: a, dtype: object
```

To parse the mixed-timezone values as a datetime column, pass a partially-applied `to_datetime()` with `utc=True` as the `date_parser`.

```
In [113]: df = pd.read_csv(StringIO(content), parse_dates=['a'],
.....:                      date_parser=lambda col: pd.to_datetime(col, utc=True))
.....:

In [114]: df['a']
Out[114]:
0    1999-12-31 19:00:00+00:00
1    1999-12-31 18:00:00+00:00
Name: a, dtype: datetime64[ns, UTC]
```

### Inferring Datetime Format

If you have `parse_dates` enabled for some or all of your columns, and your datetime strings are all formatted the same way, you may get a large speed up by setting `infer_datetime_format=True`. If set, pandas will attempt to guess the format of your datetime strings, and then use a faster means of parsing the strings. 5-10x parsing speeds have been observed. pandas will fallback to the usual parsing if either the format cannot be guessed or the format that was guessed cannot properly parse the entire column of strings. So in general, `infer_datetime_format` should not have any negative consequences if enabled.







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```
Patient2|23,000|y
Patient3|1,234,018|z
```

```
In [130]: df = pd.read_csv('tmp.csv', sep='|', thousands=',')
```

```
In [131]: df
```

```
Out [131]:
```

	ID	level	category
0	Patient1	123000	x
1	Patient2	23000	y
2	Patient3	1234018	z

```
In [132]: df.level.dtype
```

```
dtype('int64')
```

## NA Values

To control which values are parsed as missing values (which are signified by NaN), specify a string in `na_values`. If you specify a list of strings, then all values in it are considered to be missing values. If you specify a number (a float, like 5.0 or an integer like 5), the corresponding equivalent values will also imply a missing value (in this case effectively [5.0, 5] are recognized as NaN).

To completely override the default values that are recognized as missing, specify `keep_default_na=False`.

The default NaN recognized values are ['-1.#IND', '1.#QNAN', '1.#IND', '-1.#QNAN', '#N/A N/A', '#N/A', 'N/A', 'n/a', 'NA', '#NA', 'NULL', 'null', 'NaN', '-NaN', 'nan', '-nan', ''].

Let us consider some examples:

```
pd.read_csv('path_to_file.csv', na_values=[5])
```

In the example above 5 and 5.0 will be recognized as NaN, in addition to the defaults. A string will first be interpreted as a numerical 5, then as a NaN.

```
pd.read_csv('path_to_file.csv', keep_default_na=False, na_values=[""])
```

Above, only an empty field will be recognized as NaN.

```
pd.read_csv('path_to_file.csv', keep_default_na=False, na_values=["NA", "0"])
```

Above, both NA and 0 as strings are NaN.

```
pd.read_csv('path_to_file.csv', na_values=["Nope"])
```

The default values, in addition to the string "Nope" are recognized as NaN.

## Infinity

`inf` like values will be parsed as `np.inf` (positive infinity), and `-inf` as `-np.inf` (negative infinity). These will ignore the case of the value, meaning `Inf`, will also be parsed as `np.inf`.

## Returning Series

Using the `squeeze` keyword, the parser will return output with a single column as a `Series`:

```
In [133]: print(open('tmp.csv').read())
level
Patient1,123000
Patient2,23000
Patient3,1234018

In [134]: output = pd.read_csv('tmp.csv', squeeze=True)

In [135]: output
Out[135]:
Patient1      123000
Patient2       23000
Patient3     1234018
Name: level, dtype: int64

In [136]: type(output)
\\////////////////////////////////////Out
↪pandas.core.series.Series
```

## Boolean values

The common values `True`, `False`, `TRUE`, and `FALSE` are all recognized as boolean. Occasionally you might want to recognize other values as being boolean. To do this, use the `true_values` and `false_values` options as follows:

```
In [137]: data = ('a,b,c\n'
.....:             '1,Yes,2\n'
.....:             '3,No,4')
.....:

In [138]: print(data)
a,b,c
1,Yes,2
3,No,4

In [139]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data))
\\////////////////////////////////////Out[139]:
   a  b  c
0  1  Yes  2
1  3  No  4

In [140]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), true_values=['Yes'], false_values=['No'])
\\////////////////////////////////////Out[140]:
   a  b  c
0  1  True  2
1  3  False  4
```

## Handling “bad” lines

Some files may have malformed lines with too few fields or too many. Lines with too few fields will have NA values filled in the trailing fields. Lines with too many fields will raise an error by default:

```

In [141]: data = ('a,b,c\n'
.....:          '1,2,3\n'
.....:          '4,5,6,7\n'
.....:          '8,9,10')
.....:

In [142]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data))
-----
ParserError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-142-6388c394e6b8> in <module>
----> 1 pd.read_csv(StringIO(data))

/pandas/pandas/io/parsers.py in parser_f(filepath_or_buffer, sep, delimiter, header,
↳ names, index_col, usecols, squeeze, prefix, mangle_dupe_cols, dtype, engine,
↳ converters, true_values, false_values, skipinitialspace, skiprows, skipfooter,
↳ nrows, na_values, keep_default_na, na_filter, verbose, skip_blank_lines, parse_
↳ dates, infer_datetime_format, keep_date_col, date_parser, dayfirst, iterator,
↳ chunksize, compression, thousands, decimal, lineterminator, quotechar, quoting,
↳ doublequote, escapechar, comment, encoding, dialect, tupleize_cols, error_bad_lines,
↳ warn_bad_lines, delim_whitespace, low_memory, memory_map, float_precision)
    700         skip_blank_lines=skip_blank_lines)
    701
--> 702         return _read(filepath_or_buffer, kwds)
    703
    704     parser_f.__name__ = name

/pandas/pandas/io/parsers.py in _read(filepath_or_buffer, kwds)
    433
    434     try:
--> 435         data = parser.read(nrows)
    436     finally:
    437         parser.close()

/pandas/pandas/io/parsers.py in read(self, nrows)
    1137     def read(self, nrows=None):
    1138         nrows = _validate_integer('nrows', nrows)
-> 1139         ret = self._engine.read(nrows)
    1140
    1141         # May alter columns / col_dict

/pandas/pandas/io/parsers.py in read(self, nrows)
    1993     def read(self, nrows=None):
    1994         try:
-> 1995             data = self._reader.read(nrows)
    1996         except StopIteration:
    1997             if self._first_chunk:

/pandas/pandas/_libs/parsers.pyx in pandas._libs.parsers.TextReader.read()

/pandas/pandas/_libs/parsers.pyx in pandas._libs.parsers.TextReader._read_low_memory()

/pandas/pandas/_libs/parsers.pyx in pandas._libs.parsers.TextReader._read_rows()

/pandas/pandas/_libs/parsers.pyx in pandas._libs.parsers.TextReader._tokenize_rows()

/pandas/pandas/_libs/parsers.pyx in pandas._libs.parsers.raise_parser_error()

ParserError: Error tokenizing data. C error: Expected 3 fields in line 3, saw 4

```

You can elect to skip bad lines:

```
In [29]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), error_bad_lines=False)
Skipping line 3: expected 3 fields, saw 4

Out [29]:
   a  b  c
0  1  2  3
1  8  9 10
```

You can also use the `usecols` parameter to eliminate extraneous column data that appear in some lines but not others:

```
In [30]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), usecols=[0, 1, 2])

Out [30]:
   a  b  c
0  1  2  3
1  4  5  6
2  8  9 10
```

## Dialect

The `dialect` keyword gives greater flexibility in specifying the file format. By default it uses the Excel dialect but you can specify either the dialect name or a `csv.Dialect` instance.

Suppose you had data with unenclosed quotes:

```
In [143]: print(data)
label1,label2,label3
index1,"a,c,e
index2,b,d,f
```

By default, `read_csv` uses the Excel dialect and treats the double quote as the quote character, which causes it to fail when it finds a newline before it finds the closing double quote.

We can get around this using `dialect`:

```
In [144]: import csv

In [145]: dia = csv.excel()

In [146]: dia.quoting = csv.QUOTE_NONE

In [147]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), dialect=dia)
Out [147]:
   label1 label2 label3
index1   "a      c      e
index2    b      d      f
```

All of the dialect options can be specified separately by keyword arguments:

```
In [148]: data = 'a,b,c~1,2,3~4,5,6'

In [149]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), lineterminator='~')
Out [149]:
   a  b  c
```

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```
In [156]: print(open('bar.csv').read())
id8141    360.242940    149.910199    11950.7
id1594    444.953632    166.985655    11788.4
id1849    364.136849    183.628767    11806.2
id1230    413.836124    184.375703    11916.8
id1948    502.953953    173.237159    12468.3
```

In order to parse this file into a DataFrame, we simply need to supply the column specifications to the `read_fwf` function along with the file name:

```
# Column specifications are a list of half-intervals
In [157]: colspecs = [(0, 6), (8, 20), (21, 33), (34, 43)]

In [158]: df = pd.read_fwf('bar.csv', colspecs=colspecs, header=None, index_col=0)

In [159]: df
Out[159]:
```

	1	2	3
0			
id8141	360.242940	149.910199	11950.7
id1594	444.953632	166.985655	11788.4
id1849	364.136849	183.628767	11806.2
id1230	413.836124	184.375703	11916.8
id1948	502.953953	173.237159	12468.3

Note how the parser automatically picks column names X.<column number> when `header=None` argument is specified. Alternatively, you can supply just the column widths for contiguous columns:

```
# Widths are a list of integers
In [160]: widths = [6, 14, 13, 10]

In [161]: df = pd.read_fwf('bar.csv', widths=widths, header=None)

In [162]: df
Out[162]:
```

	0	1	2	3
0	id8141	360.242940	149.910199	11950.7
1	id1594	444.953632	166.985655	11788.4
2	id1849	364.136849	183.628767	11806.2
3	id1230	413.836124	184.375703	11916.8
4	id1948	502.953953	173.237159	12468.3

The parser will take care of extra white spaces around the columns so it's ok to have extra separation between the columns in the file.

By default, `read_fwf` will try to infer the file's `colspecs` by using the first 100 rows of the file. It can do it only in cases when the columns are aligned and correctly separated by the provided `delimiter` (default delimiter is whitespace).

```
In [163]: df = pd.read_fwf('bar.csv', header=None, index_col=0)

In [164]: df
Out[164]:
```

	1	2	3
0			
id8141	360.242940	149.910199	11950.7
id1594	444.953632	166.985655	11788.4

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```
id1849 364.136849 183.628767 11806.2
id1230 413.836124 184.375703 11916.8
id1948 502.953953 173.237159 12468.3
```

New in version 0.20.0.

`read_fwf` supports the `dtype` parameter for specifying the types of parsed columns to be different from the inferred type.

```
In [165]: pd.read_fwf('bar.csv', header=None, index_col=0).dtypes
Out[165]:
1    float64
2    float64
3    float64
dtype: object

In [166]: pd.read_fwf('bar.csv', header=None, dtype={2: 'object'}).dtypes
Out[166]:
0    object
1    float64
2    object
3    float64
dtype: object
```

## Indexes

### Files with an “implicit” index column

Consider a file with one less entry in the header than the number of data column:

```
In [167]: print(open('foo.csv').read())
A,B,C
20090101,a,1,2
20090102,b,3,4
20090103,c,4,5
```

In this special case, `read_csv` assumes that the first column is to be used as the index of the `DataFrame`:

```
In [168]: pd.read_csv('foo.csv')
Out[168]:
      A  B  C
20090101  a  1  2
20090102  b  3  4
20090103  c  4  5
```

Note that the dates weren't automatically parsed. In that case you would need to do as before:

```
In [169]: df = pd.read_csv('foo.csv', parse_dates=True)

In [170]: df.index
Out[170]: DatetimeIndex(['2009-01-01', '2009-01-02', '2009-01-03'], dtype=
  ↳ 'datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```



## Reading an index with a MultiIndex

Suppose you have data indexed by two columns:

```
In [171]: print(open('data/minindex_ex.csv').read())
year,indiv,zit,xit
1977,"A",1.2,.6
1977,"B",1.5,.5
1977,"C",1.7,.8
1978,"A",.2,.06
1978,"B",.7,.2
1978,"C",.8,.3
1978,"D",.9,.5
1978,"E",1.4,.9
1979,"C",.2,.15
1979,"D",.14,.05
1979,"E",.5,.15
1979,"F",1.2,.5
1979,"G",3.4,1.9
1979,"H",5.4,2.7
1979,"I",6.4,1.2
```

The `index_col` argument to `read_csv` can take a list of column numbers to turn multiple columns into a MultiIndex for the index of the returned object:

```
In [172]: df = pd.read_csv("data/minindex_ex.csv", index_col=[0, 1])
```

```
In [173]: df
```

```
Out[173]:
```

year	indiv	zit	xit
1977	A	1.20	0.60
	B	1.50	0.50
	C	1.70	0.80
1978	A	0.20	0.06
	B	0.70	0.20
	C	0.80	0.30
	D	0.90	0.50
	E	1.40	0.90
1979	C	0.20	0.15
	D	0.14	0.05
	E	0.50	0.15
	F	1.20	0.50
	G	3.40	1.90
	H	5.40	2.70
	I	6.40	1.20

```
In [174]: df.loc[1978]
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      zit  xit
indiv
A      0.2  0.06
B      0.7  0.20
C      0.8  0.30
D      0.9  0.50
E      1.4  0.90
```

## Reading columns with a MultiIndex

By specifying list of row locations for the header argument, you can read in a MultiIndex for the columns. Specifying non-consecutive rows will skip the intervening rows.

```
In [175]: from pandas.util.testing import makeCustomDataframe as mkdf
```

```
In [176]: df = mkdf(5, 3, r_idx_nlevels=2, c_idx_nlevels=4)
```

```
In [177]: df.to_csv('mi.csv')
```

```
In [178]: print(open('mi.csv').read())
```

```
C0,,C_10_g0,C_10_g1,C_10_g2
C1,,C_11_g0,C_11_g1,C_11_g2
C2,,C_12_g0,C_12_g1,C_12_g2
C3,,C_13_g0,C_13_g1,C_13_g2
R0,R1,,,
R_10_g0,R_11_g0,R0C0,R0C1,R0C2
R_10_g1,R_11_g1,R1C0,R1C1,R1C2
R_10_g2,R_11_g2,R2C0,R2C1,R2C2
R_10_g3,R_11_g3,R3C0,R3C1,R3C2
R_10_g4,R_11_g4,R4C0,R4C1,R4C2
```

```
In [179]: pd.read_csv('mi.csv', header=[0, 1, 2, 3], index_col=[0, 1])
```

```
\\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
C0             C_10_g0 C_10_g1 C_10_g2
C1             C_11_g0 C_11_g1 C_11_g2
C2             C_12_g0 C_12_g1 C_12_g2
C3             C_13_g0 C_13_g1 C_13_g2
R0             R1
R_10_g0 R_11_g0   R0C0   R0C1   R0C2
R_10_g1 R_11_g1   R1C0   R1C1   R1C2
R_10_g2 R_11_g2   R2C0   R2C1   R2C2
R_10_g3 R_11_g3   R3C0   R3C1   R3C2
R_10_g4 R_11_g4   R4C0   R4C1   R4C2
```

read\_csv is also able to interpret a more common format of multi-columns indices.

```
In [180]: print(open('mi2.csv').read())
```

```
,a,a,a,b,c,c
,q,r,s,t,u,v
one,1,2,3,4,5,6
two,7,8,9,10,11,12
```

```
In [181]: pd.read_csv('mi2.csv', header=[0, 1], index_col=0)
```

```
\\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////\\\Out [181]:
      a      b      c
q  r  s  t  u  v
one 1  2  3  4  5  6
two 7  8  9 10 11 12
```

Note: If an index\_col is not specified (e.g. you don't have an index, or wrote it with df.to\_csv(..., index=False), then any names on the columns index will be *lost*.

## Automatically “sniffing” the delimiter

`read_csv` is capable of inferring delimited (not necessarily comma-separated) files, as pandas uses the `csv.Sniffer` class of the `csv` module. For this, you have to specify `sep=None`.

```
In [182]: print(open('tmp2.csv').read())
:0:1:2:3
0:0.4691122999071863:-0.2828633443286633:-1.5090585031735124:-1.1356323710171934
1:1.2121120250208506:-0.17321464905330858:0.11920871129693428:-1.0442359662799567
2:-0.8618489633477999:-2.1045692188948086:-0.4949292740687813:1.071803807037338
3:0.7215551622443669:-0.7067711336300845:-1.0395749851146963:0.27185988554282986
4:-0.42497232978883753:0.567020349793672:0.27623201927771873:-1.0874006912859915
5:-0.6736897080883706:0.1136484096888855:-1.4784265524372235:0.5249876671147047
6:0.4047052186802365:0.5770459859204836:-1.7150020161146375:-1.0392684835147725
7:-0.3706468582364464:-1.1578922506419993:-1.344311812731667:0.8448851414248841
8:1.0757697837155533:-0.10904997528022223:1.6435630703622064:-1.4693879595399115
9:0.35702056413309086:-0.6746001037299882:-1.776903716971867:-0.9689138124473498
```

```
In [183]: pd.read_csv('tmp2.csv', sep=None, engine='python')
```

```

↳
  Unnamed: 0      0      1      2      3
0      0      0.469112  -0.282863  -1.509059  -1.135632
1      1      1.212112  -0.173215   0.119209  -1.044236
2      2     -0.861849  -2.104569  -0.494929   1.071804
3      3      0.721555  -0.706771  -1.039575   0.271860
4      4     -0.424972   0.567020   0.276232  -1.087401
5      5     -0.673690   0.113648  -1.478427   0.524988
6      6      0.404705   0.577046  -1.715002  -1.039268
7      7     -0.370647  -1.157892  -1.344312   0.844885
8      8      1.075770  -0.109050   1.643563  -1.469388
9      9      0.357021  -0.674600  -1.776904  -0.968914
```

## Reading multiple files to create a single DataFrame

It’s best to use `concat()` to combine multiple files. See the *cookbook* for an example.

## Iterating through files chunk by chunk

Suppose you wish to iterate through a (potentially very large) file lazily rather than reading the entire file into memory, such as the following:

```
In [184]: print(open('tmp.csv').read())
|0|1|2|3
0|0.4691122999071863|-0.2828633443286633|-1.5090585031735124|-1.1356323710171934
1|1.2121120250208506|-0.17321464905330858|0.11920871129693428|-1.0442359662799567
2|-0.8618489633477999|-2.1045692188948086|-0.4949292740687813|1.071803807037338
3|0.7215551622443669|-0.7067711336300845|-1.0395749851146963|0.27185988554282986
4|-0.42497232978883753|0.567020349793672|0.27623201927771873|-1.0874006912859915
5|-0.6736897080883706|0.1136484096888855|-1.4784265524372235|0.5249876671147047
6|0.4047052186802365|0.5770459859204836|-1.7150020161146375|-1.0392684835147725
7|-0.3706468582364464|-1.1578922506419993|-1.344311812731667|0.8448851414248841
8|1.0757697837155533|-0.10904997528022223|1.6435630703622064|-1.4693879595399115
9|0.35702056413309086|-0.6746001037299882|-1.776903716971867|-0.9689138124473498
```

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## Specifying the parser engine

Under the hood pandas uses a fast and efficient parser implemented in C as well as a Python implementation which is currently more feature-complete. Where possible pandas uses the C parser (specified as `engine='c'`), but may fall back to Python if C-unsupported options are specified. Currently, C-unsupported options include:

- `sep` other than a single character (e.g. regex separators)
- `skipfooter`
- `sep=None` with `delim_whitespace=False`

Specifying any of the above options will produce a `ParserWarning` unless the python engine is selected explicitly using `engine='python'`.

## Reading remote files

You can pass in a URL to a CSV file:

```
df = pd.read_csv('https://download.bls.gov/pub/time.series/cu/cu.item',
                sep='\t')
```

S3 URLs are handled as well but require installing the [S3Fs](#) library:

```
df = pd.read_csv('s3://pandas-test/tips.csv')
```

If your S3 bucket requires credentials you will need to set them as environment variables or in the `~/.aws/credentials` config file, refer to the [S3Fs documentation on credentials](#).

## Writing out Data

### Writing to CSV format

The `Series` and `DataFrame` objects have an instance method `to_csv` which allows storing the contents of the object as a comma-separated-values file. The function takes a number of arguments. Only the first is required.

- `path_or_buf`: A string path to the file to write or a `StringIO`
- `sep`: Field delimiter for the output file (default “,”)
- `na_rep`: A string representation of a missing value (default “”)
- `float_format`: Format string for floating point numbers
- `columns`: Columns to write (default `None`)
- `header`: Whether to write out the column names (default `True`)
- `index`: whether to write row (index) names (default `True`)
- `index_label`: Column label(s) for index column(s) if desired. If `None` (default), and `header` and `index` are `True`, then the index names are used. (A sequence should be given if the `DataFrame` uses `MultiIndex`).
- `mode`: Python write mode, default ‘w’
- `encoding`: a string representing the encoding to use if the contents are non-ASCII, for Python versions prior to 3
- `line_terminator`: Character sequence denoting line end (default ‘\n’)

- `quoting`: Set quoting rules as in `csv` module (default `csv.QUOTE_MINIMAL`). Note that if you have set a `float_format` then floats are converted to strings and `csv.QUOTE_NONNUMERIC` will treat them as non-numeric
- `quotechar`: Character used to quote fields (default `"`)
- `doublequote`: Control quoting of `quotechar` in fields (default `True`)
- `escapechar`: Character used to escape `sep` and `quotechar` when appropriate (default `None`)
- `chunksize`: Number of rows to write at a time
- `tupleize_cols`: If `False` (default), write as a list of tuples, otherwise write in an expanded line format suitable for `read_csv`
- `date_format`: Format string for datetime objects

### Writing a formatted string

The `DataFrame` object has an instance method `to_string` which allows control over the string representation of the object. All arguments are optional:

- `buf` default `None`, for example a `StringIO` object
- `columns` default `None`, which columns to write
- `col_space` default `None`, minimum width of each column.
- `na_rep` default `NaN`, representation of NA value
- `formatters` default `None`, a dictionary (by column) of functions each of which takes a single argument and returns a formatted string
- `float_format` default `None`, a function which takes a single (float) argument and returns a formatted string; to be applied to floats in the `DataFrame`.
- `sparsify` default `True`, set to `False` for a `DataFrame` with a hierarchical index to print every `MultiIndex` key at each row.
- `index_names` default `True`, will print the names of the indices
- `index` default `True`, will print the index (ie, row labels)
- `header` default `True`, will print the column labels
- `justify` default `left`, will print column headers left- or right-justified

The `Series` object also has a `to_string` method, but with only the `buf`, `na_rep`, `float_format` arguments. There is also a `length` argument which, if set to `True`, will additionally output the length of the `Series`.

## 4.1.2 JSON

Read and write JSON format files and strings.

### Writing JSON

A `Series` or `DataFrame` can be converted to a valid JSON string. Use `to_json` with optional parameters:

- `path_or_buf`: the pathname or buffer to write the output This can be `None` in which case a JSON string is returned

- `orient` :

**Series:**

- default is `index`
- allowed values are `{split, records, index}`

**DataFrame:**

- default is `columns`
- allowed values are `{split, records, index, columns, values, table}`

The format of the JSON string

<code>split</code>	dict like <code>{index -&gt; [index], columns -&gt; [columns], data -&gt; [values]}</code>
<code>records</code>	list like <code>[{column -&gt; value}, ... , {column -&gt; value}]</code>
<code>index</code>	dict like <code>{index -&gt; {column -&gt; value}}</code>
<code>columns</code>	dict like <code>{column -&gt; {index -&gt; value}}</code>
<code>values</code>	just the values array

- `date_format` : string, type of date conversion, 'epoch' for timestamp, 'iso' for ISO8601.
- `double_precision` : The number of decimal places to use when encoding floating point values, default 10.
- `force_ascii` : force encoded string to be ASCII, default True.
- `date_unit` : The time unit to encode to, governs timestamp and ISO8601 precision. One of 's', 'ms', 'us' or 'ns' for seconds, milliseconds, microseconds and nanoseconds respectively. Default 'ms'.
- `default_handler` : The handler to call if an object cannot otherwise be converted to a suitable format for JSON. Takes a single argument, which is the object to convert, and returns a serializable object.
- `lines` : If `records` orient, then will write each record per line as json.

Note NaN's, NaT's and None will be converted to null and datetime objects will be converted based on the `date_format` and `date_unit` parameters.

```
In [192]: dfj = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 2), columns=list('AB'))
In [193]: json = dfj.to_json()
In [194]: json
Out[194]: '{"A":{"0":-1.2945235903,"1":0.2766617129,"2":-0.0139597524,"3":-0.
↪0061535699,"4":0.8957173022},"B":{"0":0.4137381054,"1":-0.472034511,"2":-0.
↪3625429925,"3":-0.923060654,"4":0.8052440254}}'
```

## Orient Options

There are a number of different options for the format of the resulting JSON file / string. Consider the following DataFrame and Series:

```
In [195]: dfjo = pd.DataFrame(dict(A=range(1, 4), B=range(4, 7), C=range(7, 10)),
.....:                          columns=list('ABC'), index=list('xyz'))
.....:
In [196]: dfjo
Out[196]:
```

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```

    A  B  C
x  1  4  7
y  2  5  8
z  3  6  9

In [197]: sjo = pd.Series(dict(x=15, y=16, z=17), name='D')

In [198]: sjo
Out [198]:
x      15
y      16
z      17
Name: D, dtype: int64

```

**Column oriented** (the default for DataFrame) serializes the data as nested JSON objects with column labels acting as the primary index:

```

In [199]: dfjo.to_json(orient="columns")
Out [199]: '{"A":{"x":1,"y":2,"z":3},"B":{"x":4,"y":5,"z":6},"C":{"x":7,"y":8,"z":9}}'

# Not available for Series

```

**Index oriented** (the default for Series) similar to column oriented but the index labels are now primary:

```

In [200]: dfjo.to_json(orient="index")
Out [200]: '{"x":{"A":1,"B":4,"C":7},"y":{"A":2,"B":5,"C":8},"z":{"A":3,"B":6,"C":9}}'

In [201]: sjo.to_json(orient="index")
Out [201]:
\\Out [201]:
↪ '{"x":15,"y":16,"z":17}'

```

**Record oriented** serializes the data to a JSON array of column -> value records, index labels are not included. This is useful for passing DataFrame data to plotting libraries, for example the JavaScript library d3.js:

```

In [202]: dfjo.to_json(orient="records")
Out [202]: '[{"A":1,"B":4,"C":7}, {"A":2,"B":5,"C":8}, {"A":3,"B":6,"C":9}]'

In [203]: sjo.to_json(orient="records")
Out [203]:
\\Out [203]:
↪ '[15,16,17]'

```

**Value oriented** is a bare-bones option which serializes to nested JSON arrays of values only, column and index labels are not included:

```

In [204]: dfjo.to_json(orient="values")
Out [204]: '[[1,4,7],[2,5,8],[3,6,9]]'

# Not available for Series

```

**Split oriented** serializes to a JSON object containing separate entries for values, index and columns. Name is also included for Series:

```

In [205]: dfjo.to_json(orient="split")
Out [205]: '{"columns":["A","B","C"],"index":["x","y","z"],"data":[[1,4,7],[2,5,8],[3,6,9]]}'

```

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```
In [206]: sjo.to_json(orient="split")
Out [206]: '["name": "D", "index": ["x", "y", "z"], "data": [15, 16, 17]]'
```

**Table oriented** serializes to the JSON **Table Schema**, allowing for the preservation of metadata including but not limited to dtypes and index names.

**Note:** Any orient option that encodes to a JSON object will not preserve the ordering of index and column labels during round-trip serialization. If you wish to preserve label ordering use the *split* option as it uses ordered containers.

## Date Handling

Writing in ISO date format:

```
In [207]: dfd = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 2), columns=list('AB'))
In [208]: dfd['date'] = pd.Timestamp('20130101')
In [209]: dfd = dfd.sort_index(1, ascending=False)
In [210]: json = dfd.to_json(date_format='iso')
In [211]: json
Out [211]: '{"date":{"0":"2013-01-01T00:00:00.000Z", "1":"2013-01-01T00:00:00.000Z", "2":
↳ "2013-01-01T00:00:00.000Z", "3":"2013-01-01T00:00:00.000Z", "4":"2013-01-01T00:00:00.
↳ 000Z"}, "B":{"0":2.5656459463, "1":1.3403088498, "2":-0.2261692849, "3":0.8138502857, "4
↳ :-0.8273169356}, "A":{"0":-1.2064117817, "1":1.4312559863, "2":-1.1702987971, "3":0.
↳ 4108345112, "4":0.1320031703}}'
```

Writing in ISO date format, with microseconds:

```
In [212]: json = dfd.to_json(date_format='iso', date_unit='us')
In [213]: json
Out [213]: '{"date":{"0":"2013-01-01T00:00:00.000000Z", "1":"2013-01-01T00:00:00.000000Z
↳ ", "2":"2013-01-01T00:00:00.000000Z", "3":"2013-01-01T00:00:00.000000Z", "4":"2013-01-
↳ 01T00:00:00.000000Z"}, "B":{"0":2.5656459463, "1":1.3403088498, "2":-0.2261692849, "3
↳ :0.8138502857, "4":-0.8273169356}, "A":{"0":-1.2064117817, "1":1.4312559863, "2":-1.
↳ 1702987971, "3":0.4108345112, "4":0.1320031703}}'
```

Epoch timestamps, in seconds:

```
In [214]: json = dfd.to_json(date_format='epoch', date_unit='s')
In [215]: json
Out [215]: '{"date":{"0":1356998400, "1":1356998400, "2":1356998400, "3":1356998400, "4
↳ :1356998400}, "B":{"0":2.5656459463, "1":1.3403088498, "2":-0.2261692849, "3":0.
↳ 8138502857, "4":-0.8273169356}, "A":{"0":-1.2064117817, "1":1.4312559863, "2":-1.
↳ 1702987971, "3":0.4108345112, "4":0.1320031703}}'
```

Writing to a file, with a date index and a date column:

```

In [216]: dfj2 = dfj.copy()

In [217]: dfj2['date'] = pd.Timestamp('20130101')

In [218]: dfj2['ints'] = list(range(5))

In [219]: dfj2['bools'] = True

In [220]: dfj2.index = pd.date_range('20130101', periods=5)

In [221]: dfj2.to_json('test.json')

In [222]: with open('test.json') as fh:
.....:     print(fh.read())
.....:
{"A":{"1356998400000":-1.2945235903,"1357084800000":0.2766617129,"1357171200000":-0.
↪0139597524,"1357257600000":-0.0061535699,"1357344000000":0.8957173022},"B":{"
↪"1356998400000":0.4137381054,"1357084800000":-0.472034511,"1357171200000":-0.
↪3625429925,"1357257600000":-0.923060654,"1357344000000":0.8052440254},"date":{"
↪"1356998400000":1356998400000,"1357084800000":1356998400000,"1357171200000
↪":1356998400000,"1357257600000":1356998400000,"1357344000000":1356998400000},"ints":
↪{"1356998400000":0,"1357084800000":1,"1357171200000":2,"1357257600000":3,
↪"1357344000000":4},"bools":{"1356998400000":true,"1357084800000":true,"1357171200000
↪":true,"1357257600000":true,"1357344000000":true}}

```

## Fallback Behavior

If the JSON serializer cannot handle the container contents directly it will fall back in the following manner:

- if the dtype is unsupported (e.g. `np.complex`) then the `default_handler`, if provided, will be called for each value, otherwise an exception is raised.
- if an object is unsupported it will attempt the following:
  - check if the object has defined a `toDict` method and call it. A `toDict` method should return a `dict` which will then be JSON serialized.
  - invoke the `default_handler` if one was provided.
  - convert the object to a `dict` by traversing its contents. However this will often fail with an `OverflowError` or give unexpected results.

In general the best approach for unsupported objects or dtypes is to provide a `default_handler`. For example:

```

>>> DataFrame([1.0, 2.0, complex(1.0, 2.0)]).to_json() # raises
RuntimeError: Unhandled numpy dtype 15

```

can be dealt with by specifying a simple `default_handler`:

```

In [223]: pd.DataFrame([1.0, 2.0, complex(1.0, 2.0)]).to_json(default_handler=str)
Out [223]: '{"0":{"0":"(1+0j)", "1":"(2+0j)", "2":"(1+2j)"}}'

```

## Reading JSON

Reading a JSON string to pandas object can take a number of parameters. The parser will try to parse a `DataFrame` if `typ` is not supplied or is `None`. To explicitly force `Series` parsing, pass `typ=series`

- `filepath_or_buffer` : a **VALID** JSON string or file handle / StringIO. The string could be a URL. Valid URL schemes include http, ftp, S3, and file. For file URLs, a host is expected. For instance, a local file could be file `://localhost/path/to/table.json`
- `typ` : type of object to recover (series or frame), default 'frame'
- `orient` :

**Series :**

- default is `index`
- allowed values are `{split, records, index}`

**DataFrame**

- default is `columns`
- allowed values are `{split, records, index, columns, values, table}`

The format of the JSON string

<code>split</code>	dict like <code>{index -&gt; [index], columns -&gt; [columns], data -&gt; [values]}</code>
<code>records</code>	list like <code>[{column -&gt; value}, ... , {column -&gt; value}]</code>
<code>index</code>	dict like <code>{index -&gt; {column -&gt; value}}</code>
<code>columns</code>	dict like <code>{column -&gt; {index -&gt; value}}</code>
<code>values</code>	just the values array
<code>table</code>	adhering to the JSON <a href="#">Table Schema</a>

- `dtype` : if `True`, infer dtypes, if a dict of column to dtype, then use those, if `False`, then don't infer dtypes at all, default is `True`, apply only to the data.
- `convert_axes` : boolean, try to convert the axes to the proper dtypes, default is `True`
- `convert_dates` : a list of columns to parse for dates; If `True`, then try to parse date-like columns, default is `True`.
- `keep_default_dates` : boolean, default `True`. If parsing dates, then parse the default date-like columns.
- `numpy` : direct decoding to NumPy arrays. default is `False`; Supports numeric data only, although labels may be non-numeric. Also note that the JSON ordering **MUST** be the same for each term if `numpy=True`.
- `precise_float` : boolean, default `False`. Set to enable usage of higher precision (`strtod`) function when decoding string to double values. Default (`False`) is to use fast but less precise builtin functionality.
- `date_unit` : string, the timestamp unit to detect if converting dates. Default `None`. By default the timestamp precision will be detected, if this is not desired then pass one of 's', 'ms', 'us' or 'ns' to force timestamp precision to seconds, milliseconds, microseconds or nanoseconds respectively.
- `lines` : reads file as one json object per line.
- `encoding` : The encoding to use to decode py3 bytes.
- `chunksize` : when used in combination with `lines=True`, return a `JsonReader` which reads in `chunksize` lines per iteration.

The parser will raise one of `ValueError/TypeError/AssertionError` if the JSON is not parseable.

If a non-default `orient` was used when encoding to JSON be sure to pass the same option here so that decoding produces sensible results, see *Orient Options* for an overview.

## Data Conversion

The default of `convert_axes=True`, `dtype=True`, and `convert_dates=True` will try to parse the axes, and all of the data into appropriate types, including dates. If you need to override specific dtypes, pass a dict to `dtype`. `convert_axes` should only be set to `False` if you need to preserve string-like numbers (e.g. '1', '2') in an axes.

---

**Note:** Large integer values may be converted to dates if `convert_dates=True` and the data and / or column labels appear 'date-like'. The exact threshold depends on the `date_unit` specified. 'date-like' means that the column label meets one of the following criteria:

- it ends with '\_at'
- it ends with '\_time'
- it begins with 'timestamp'
- it is 'modified'
- it is 'date'

---

**Warning:** When reading JSON data, automatic coercing into dtypes has some quirks:

- an index can be reconstructed in a different order from serialization, that is, the returned order is not guaranteed to be the same as before serialization
- a column that was `float` data will be converted to `integer` if it can be done safely, e.g. a column of 1.
- `bool` columns will be converted to `integer` on reconstruction

Thus there are times where you may want to specify specific dtypes via the `dtype` keyword argument.

Reading from a JSON string:

```
In [224]: pd.read_json(json)
```

```
Out [224]:
```

	date	B	A
0	2013-01-01	2.565646	-1.206412
1	2013-01-01	1.340309	1.431256
2	2013-01-01	-0.226169	-1.170299
3	2013-01-01	0.813850	0.410835
4	2013-01-01	-0.827317	0.132003

Reading from a file:

```
In [225]: pd.read_json('test.json')
```

```
Out [225]:
```

	A	B	date	ints	bools
2013-01-01	-1.294524	0.413738	2013-01-01	0	True
2013-01-02	0.276662	-0.472035	2013-01-01	1	True
2013-01-03	-0.013960	-0.362543	2013-01-01	2	True
2013-01-04	-0.006154	-0.923061	2013-01-01	3	True
2013-01-05	0.895717	0.805244	2013-01-01	4	True

Don't convert any data (but still convert axes and dates):





```
In [244]: randfloats = np.random.uniform(-100, 1000, 10000)
```

```
In [245]: randfloats.shape = (1000, 10)
```

```
In [246]: dffloats = pd.DataFrame(randfloats, columns=list('ABCDEFGHIJ'))
```

```
In [247]: jsonfloats = dffloats.to_json()
```

```
In [248]: %timeit pd.read_json(jsonfloats)
11.8 ms +- 612 us per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)
```

```
In [249]: %timeit pd.read_json(jsonfloats, numpy=True)
8.59 ms +- 192 us per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)
```

The speedup is less noticeable for smaller datasets:

```
In [250]: jsonfloats = dffloats.head(100).to_json()
```

```
In [251]: %timeit pd.read_json(jsonfloats)
7.78 ms +- 155 us per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)
```

```
In [252]: %timeit pd.read_json(jsonfloats, numpy=True)
6.88 ms +- 164 us per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)
```

**Warning:** Direct NumPy decoding makes a number of assumptions and may fail or produce unexpected output if these assumptions are not satisfied:

- data is numeric.
- data is uniform. The dtype is sniffed from the first value decoded. A `ValueError` may be raised, or incorrect output may be produced if this condition is not satisfied.
- labels are ordered. Labels are only read from the first container, it is assumed that each subsequent row / column has been encoded in the same order. This should be satisfied if the data was encoded using `to_json` but may not be the case if the JSON is from another source.

## Normalization

pandas provides a utility function to take a dict or list of dicts and *normalize* this semi-structured data into a flat table.

```
In [253]: from pandas.io.json import json_normalize
```

```
In [254]: data = [{'id': 1, 'name': {'first': 'Coleen', 'last': 'Volk'}},
.....:             {'name': {'given': 'Mose', 'family': 'Regner'}},
.....:             {'id': 2, 'name': 'Faye Raker'}]
.....:
```

```
In [255]: json_normalize(data)
```

```
Out[255]:
```

	id	name	name.family	name.first	name.given	name.last
0	1.0	NaN	NaN	Coleen	NaN	Volk
1	NaN	NaN	Regner	NaN	Mose	NaN
2	2.0	Faye Raker	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

```
In [256]: data = [{'state': 'Florida',
.....:             'shortname': 'FL',
.....:             'info': {'governor': 'Rick Scott'},
.....:             'counties': [{'name': 'Dade', 'population': 12345},
.....:                           {'name': 'Broward', 'population': 40000},
.....:                           {'name': 'Palm Beach', 'population': 60000}]},
.....: {'state': 'Ohio',
.....:     'shortname': 'OH',
.....:     'info': {'governor': 'John Kasich'},
.....:     'counties': [{'name': 'Summit', 'population': 1234},
.....:                   {'name': 'Cuyahoga', 'population': 1337}]}]

In [257]: json_normalize(data, 'counties', ['state', 'shortname', ['info', 'governor
↪']])
Out [257]:
```

	name	population	state	shortname	info.governor
0	Dade	12345	Florida	FL	Rick Scott
1	Broward	40000	Florida	FL	Rick Scott
2	Palm Beach	60000	Florida	FL	Rick Scott
3	Summit	1234	Ohio	OH	John Kasich
4	Cuyahoga	1337	Ohio	OH	John Kasich

### Line delimited json

New in version 0.19.0.

pandas is able to read and write line-delimited json files that are common in data processing pipelines using Hadoop or Spark.

New in version 0.21.0.

For line-delimited json files, pandas can also return an iterator which reads in `chunksize` lines at a time. This can be useful for large files or to read from a stream.

```
In [258]: jsonl = '''
.....:     {"a": 1, "b": 2}
.....:     {"a": 3, "b": 4}
.....: '''
.....:

In [259]: df = pd.read_json(jsonl, lines=True)

In [260]: df
Out [260]:
```

	a	b
0	1	2
1	3	4

```
In [261]: df.to_json(orient='records', lines=True)
Out [261]: '{"a":1,"b":2}\n{"a":3,"b":4}'

# reader is an iterator that returns `chunksize` lines each iteration
In [262]: reader = pd.read_json(StringIO(jsonl), lines=True, chunksize=1)

In [263]: reader
Out [263]: <pandas.io.json.json.JsonReader at 0x7f7a09505898>
```

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Pandas type	Table Schema type
int64	integer
float64	number
bool	boolean
datetime64[ns]	datetime
timedelta64[ns]	duration
categorical	any
object	str

A few notes on the generated table schema:

- The schema object contains a `pandas_version` field. This contains the version of pandas' dialect of the schema, and will be incremented with each revision.
- All dates are converted to UTC when serializing. Even timezone naive values, which are treated as UTC with an offset of 0.

```
In [268]: from pandas.io.json import build_table_schema

In [269]: s = pd.Series(pd.date_range('2016', periods=4))

In [270]: build_table_schema(s)
Out[270]:
{'fields': [{'name': 'index', 'type': 'integer'},
             {'name': 'values', 'type': 'datetime'}],
 'primaryKey': ['index'],
 'pandas_version': '0.20.0'}
```

- datetimes with a timezone (before serializing), include an additional field `tz` with the time zone name (e.g. 'US/Central').

```
In [271]: s_tz = pd.Series(pd.date_range('2016', periods=12,
.....:                                     tz='US/Central'))
.....:

In [272]: build_table_schema(s_tz)
Out[272]:
{'fields': [{'name': 'index', 'type': 'integer'},
             {'name': 'values', 'type': 'datetime', 'tz': 'US/Central'}],
 'primaryKey': ['index'],
 'pandas_version': '0.20.0'}
```

- Periods are converted to timestamps before serialization, and so have the same behavior of being converted to UTC. In addition, periods will contain an additional field `freq` with the period's frequency, e.g. 'A-DEC'.

```
In [273]: s_per = pd.Series(1, index=pd.period_range('2016', freq='A-DEC',
.....:                                               periods=4))
.....:

In [274]: build_table_schema(s_per)
Out[274]:
{'fields': [{'name': 'index', 'type': 'datetime', 'freq': 'A-DEC'},
             {'name': 'values', 'type': 'integer'}],
 'primaryKey': ['index'],
 'pandas_version': '0.20.0'}
```

- Categoricals use the `any` type and an enum constraint listing the set of possible values. Additionally, an ordered field is included:

```
In [275]: s_cat = pd.Series(pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'a']))

In [276]: build_table_schema(s_cat)
Out[276]:
{'fields': [{'name': 'index', 'type': 'integer'},
            {'name': 'values',
             'type': 'any',
             'constraints': {'enum': ['a', 'b']},
             'ordered': False}],
 'primaryKey': ['index'],
 'pandas_version': '0.20.0'}
```

- A `primaryKey` field, containing an array of labels, is included *if the index is unique*:

```
In [277]: s_dupe = pd.Series([1, 2], index=[1, 1])

In [278]: build_table_schema(s_dupe)
Out[278]:
{'fields': [{'name': 'index', 'type': 'integer'},
            {'name': 'values', 'type': 'integer'}],
 'pandas_version': '0.20.0'}
```

- The `primaryKey` behavior is the same with `MultiIndexes`, but in this case the `primaryKey` is an array:

```
In [279]: s_multi = pd.Series(1, index=pd.MultiIndex.from_product([('a', 'b'),
.....:                                                             (0, 1)]))
.....:

In [280]: build_table_schema(s_multi)
Out[280]:
{'fields': [{'name': 'level_0', 'type': 'string'},
            {'name': 'level_1', 'type': 'integer'},
            {'name': 'values', 'type': 'integer'}],
 'primaryKey': FrozenList(['level_0', 'level_1']),
 'pandas_version': '0.20.0'}
```

- The default naming roughly follows these rules:
  - For series, the object `.name` is used. If that's none, then the name is `values`
  - For DataFrames, the stringified version of the column name is used
  - For Index (not `MultiIndex`), `index.name` is used, with a fallback to `index` if that is `None`.
  - For `MultiIndex`, `mi.names` is used. If any level has no name, then `level_<i>` is used.

New in version 0.23.0.

`read_json` also accepts `orient='table'` as an argument. This allows for the preservation of metadata such as dtypes and index names in a round-trippable manner.

```
In [281]: df = pd.DataFrame({'foo': [1, 2, 3, 4],
.....:                      'bar': ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'],
.....:                      'baz': pd.date_range('2018-01-01', freq='d',
↳ periods=4),
.....:                      'qux': pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'c', 'c'])
.....:                      }, index=pd.Index(range(4), name='idx'))
```

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```

.....:

In [282]: df
Out[282]:
   foo bar      baz qux
idx
0     1  a 2018-01-01  a
1     2  b 2018-01-02  b
2     3  c 2018-01-03  c
3     4  d 2018-01-04  c

```

```

In [283]: df.dtypes
////////////////////////////////////
↪
foo          int64
bar          object
baz    datetime64[ns]
qux          category
dtype: object

```

```
In [284]: df.to_json('test.json', orient='table')
```

```
In [285]: new_df = pd.read_json('test.json', orient='table')
```

```

In [286]: new_df
Out[286]:
   foo bar      baz qux
idx
0     1  a 2018-01-01  a
1     2  b 2018-01-02  b
2     3  c 2018-01-03  c
3     4  d 2018-01-04  c

```

```

In [287]: new_df.dtypes
////////////////////////////////////
↪
foo          int64
bar          object
baz    datetime64[ns]
qux          category
dtype: object

```

Please note that the literal string ‘index’ as the name of an *Index* is not round-trippable, nor are any names beginning with ‘level\_’ within a *MultiIndex*. These are used by default in *DataFrame.to\_json()* to indicate missing values and the subsequent read cannot distinguish the intent.

```

In [288]: df.index.name = 'index'

In [289]: df.to_json('test.json', orient='table')

In [290]: new_df = pd.read_json('test.json', orient='table')

In [291]: print(new_df.index.name)
None

```

### 4.1.3 HTML

#### Reading HTML Content

**Warning:** We **highly encourage** you to read the *HTML Table Parsing gotchas* below regarding the issues surrounding the BeautifulSoup4/html5lib/lxml parsers.

The top-level `read_html()` function can accept an HTML string/file/URL and will parse HTML tables into list of pandas DataFrames. Let's look at a few examples.

**Note:** `read_html` returns a list of DataFrame objects, even if there is only a single table contained in the HTML content.

Read a URL with no options:

```
In [292]: url = 'https://www.fdic.gov/bank/individual/failed/banklist.html'

In [293]: dfs = pd.read_html(url)

In [294]: dfs
Out[294]:
```

	Bank Name	...	Updated Date
0	Washington Federal Bank for Savings	...	February 21, 2018
1	The Farmers and Merchants State Bank of Argonia	...	February 21, 2018
2	Fayette County Bank	...	January 29, 2019
3	Guaranty Bank, (d/b/a BestBank in Georgia & Mi...	...	March 22, 2018
4	First NBC Bank	...	January 29, 2019
5	Proficio Bank	...	January 29, 2019
6	Seaway Bank and Trust Company	...	January 29, 2019
..	...	...	...
548	Hamilton Bank, NA En Espanol	...	September 21, 2015
549	Sinclair National Bank	...	October 6, 2017
550	Superior Bank, FSB	...	August 19, 2014
551	Malta National Bank	...	November 18, 2002
552	First Alliance Bank & Trust Co.	...	February 18, 2003
553	National State Bank of Metropolis	...	March 17, 2005
554	Bank of Honolulu	...	March 17, 2005

```
[555 rows x 7 columns]]
```

**Note:** The data from the above URL changes every Monday so the resulting data above and the data below may be slightly different.

Read in the content of the file from the above URL and pass it to `read_html` as a string:

```
In [295]: with open(file_path, 'r') as f:
.....:     dfs = pd.read_html(f.read())
.....:

In [296]: dfs
Out[296]:
```

	Bank Name	City	...	Closing Date
↔	Updated Date			(continues on next page)

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0	Banks of Wisconsin d/b/a Bank of Kenosha	Kenosha	...	May 31, 2013	↵
↵	May 31, 2013				
1	Central Arizona Bank	Scottsdale	...	May 14, 2013	↵
↵	May 20, 2013				
2	Sunrise Bank	Valdosta	...	May 10, 2013	↵
↵	May 21, 2013				
3	Pisgah Community Bank	Asheville	...	May 10, 2013	↵
↵	May 14, 2013				
4	Douglas County Bank	Douglasville	...	April 26, 2013	↵
↵	May 16, 2013				
5	Parkway Bank	Lenoir	...	April 26, 2013	↵
↵	May 17, 2013				
6	Chipola Community Bank	Marianna	...	April 19, 2013	↵
↵	May 16, 2013				
..	...	...	...	...	↵
↵	...				
498	Hamilton Bank, NAE n Espanol	Miami	...	January 11, 2002	↵
↵	June 5, 2012				
499	Sinclair National Bank	Gravette	...	September 7, 2001	↵
↵	February 10, 2004				
500	Superior Bank, FSB	Hinsdale	...	July 27, 2001	↵
↵	June 5, 2012				
501	Malta National Bank	Malta	...	May 3, 2001	↵
↵	November 18, 2002				
502	First Alliance Bank & Trust Co.	Manchester	...	February 2, 2001	↵
↵	February 18, 2003				
503	National State Bank of Metropolis	Metropolis	...	December 14, 2000	↵
↵	March 17, 2005				
504	Bank of Honolulu	Honolulu	...	October 13, 2000	↵
↵	March 17, 2005				
[505 rows x 7 columns]					

You can even pass in an instance of StringIO if you so desire:

```
In [297]: with open(file_path, 'r') as f:
.....:     sio = StringIO(f.read())
.....:

In [298]: dfs = pd.read_html(sio)

In [299]: dfs
Out[299]:
[
      Updated Date      Bank Name      City  ...      Closing Date  ↵
0  Banks of Wisconsin d/b/a Bank of Kenosha      Kenosha  ...      May 31, 2013  ↵
↵  May 31, 2013
1          Central Arizona Bank      Scottsdale  ...      May 14, 2013  ↵
↵  May 20, 2013
2          Sunrise Bank      Valdosta  ...      May 10, 2013  ↵
↵  May 21, 2013
3  Pisgah Community Bank      Asheville  ...      May 10, 2013  ↵
↵  May 14, 2013
4  Douglas County Bank      Douglasville  ...      April 26, 2013  ↵
↵  May 16, 2013
5          Parkway Bank      Lenoir  ...      April 26, 2013  ↵
↵  May 17, 2013
```

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6		Chipola Community Bank	Marianna ...	April 19, 2013	↵
↵	May 16, 2013				
..		...	...	...	↵
↵	...				
498		Hamilton Bank, NAE n Espanol	Miami ...	January 11, 2002	↵
↵	June 5, 2012				
499		Sinclair National Bank	Gravette ...	September 7, 2001	↵
↵	February 10, 2004				
500		Superior Bank, FSB	Hinsdale ...	July 27, 2001	↵
↵	June 5, 2012				
501		Malta National Bank	Malta ...	May 3, 2001	↵
↵	November 18, 2002				
502		First Alliance Bank & Trust Co.	Manchester ...	February 2, 2001	↵
↵	February 18, 2003				
503		National State Bank of Metropolis	Metropolis ...	December 14, 2000	↵
↵	March 17, 2005				
504		Bank of Honolulu	Honolulu ...	October 13, 2000	↵
↵	March 17, 2005				
[505 rows x 7 columns]					

**Note:** The following examples are not run by the IPython evaluator due to the fact that having so many network-accessing functions slows down the documentation build. If you spot an error or an example that doesn't run, please do not hesitate to report it over on [pandas GitHub issues page](#).

Read a URL and match a table that contains specific text:

```
match = 'Metcalf Bank'
df_list = pd.read_html(url, match=match)
```

Specify a header row (by default `<th>` or `<td>` elements located within a `<thead>` are used to form the column index, if multiple rows are contained within `<thead>` then a `MultiIndex` is created); if specified, the header row is taken from the data minus the parsed header elements (`<th>` elements).

```
dfs = pd.read_html(url, header=0)
```

Specify an index column:

```
dfs = pd.read_html(url, index_col=0)
```

Specify a number of rows to skip:

```
dfs = pd.read_html(url, skiprows=0)
```

Specify a number of rows to skip using a list (`xrange` (Python 2 only) works as well):

```
dfs = pd.read_html(url, skiprows=range(2))
```

Specify an HTML attribute:

```
dfs1 = pd.read_html(url, attrs={'id': 'table'})
dfs2 = pd.read_html(url, attrs={'class': 'sortable'})
print(np.array_equal(dfs1[0], dfs2[0])) # Should be True
```

Specify values that should be converted to NaN:

```
dfs = pd.read_html(url, na_values=['No Acquirer'])
```

New in version 0.19.

Specify whether to keep the default set of NaN values:

```
dfs = pd.read_html(url, keep_default_na=False)
```

New in version 0.19.

Specify converters for columns. This is useful for numerical text data that has leading zeros. By default columns that are numerical are cast to numeric types and the leading zeros are lost. To avoid this, we can convert these columns to strings.

```
url_mcc = 'https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mobile_country_code'
dfs = pd.read_html(url_mcc, match='Telekom Albania', header=0,
                  converters={'MNC': str})
```

New in version 0.19.

Use some combination of the above:

```
dfs = pd.read_html(url, match='Metcalfe Bank', index_col=0)
```

Read in pandas `to_html` output (with some loss of floating point precision):

```
df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(2, 2))
s = df.to_html(float_format='{0:.40g}'.format)
dfin = pd.read_html(s, index_col=0)
```

The `lxml` backend will raise an error on a failed parse if that is the only parser you provide. If you only have a single parser you can provide just a string, but it is considered good practice to pass a list with one string if, for example, the function expects a sequence of strings. You may use:

```
dfs = pd.read_html(url, 'Metcalfe Bank', index_col=0, flavor=['lxml'])
```

Or you could pass `flavor='lxml'` without a list:

```
dfs = pd.read_html(url, 'Metcalfe Bank', index_col=0, flavor='lxml')
```

However, if you have `bs4` and `html5lib` installed and pass `None` or `['lxml', 'bs4']` then the parse will most likely succeed. Note that *as soon as a parse succeeds, the function will return*.

```
dfs = pd.read_html(url, 'Metcalfe Bank', index_col=0, flavor=['lxml', 'bs4'])
```

## Writing to HTML files

`DataFrame` objects have an instance method `to_html` which renders the contents of the `DataFrame` as an HTML table. The function arguments are as in the method `to_string` described above.

---

**Note:** Not all of the possible options for `DataFrame.to_html` are shown here for brevity's sake. See `to_html()` for the full set of options.

---



```
In [300]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(2, 2))

In [301]: df
Out[301]:
     0         1
0 -0.184744  0.496971
1 -0.856240  1.857977

In [302]: print(df.to_html()) # raw html
////////////////////////////////////<table_
↪border="1" class="dataframe">
  <thead>
    <tr style="text-align: right;">
      <th></th>
      <th>0</th>
      <th>1</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <th>0</th>
      <td>-0.184744</td>
      <td>0.496971</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>1</th>
      <td>-0.856240</td>
      <td>1.857977</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

HTML:

The columns argument will limit the columns shown:

```
In [303]: print(df.to_html(columns=[0]))
<table border="1" class="dataframe">
  <thead>
    <tr style="text-align: right;">
      <th></th>
      <th>0</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <th>0</th>
      <td>-0.184744</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>1</th>
      <td>-0.856240</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

HTML:

float\_format takes a Python callable to control the precision of floating point values:

```
In [304]: print(df.to_html(float_format='{0:.10f}'.format))
<table border="1" class="dataframe">
  <thead>
    <tr style="text-align: right;">
      <th></th>
      <th>0</th>
      <th>1</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <th>0</th>
      <td>-0.1847438576</td>
      <td>0.4969711327</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>1</th>
      <td>-0.8562396763</td>
      <td>1.8579766508</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

**HTML:**

`bold_rows` will make the row labels bold by default, but you can turn that off:

```
In [305]: print(df.to_html(bold_rows=False))
<table border="1" class="dataframe">
  <thead>
    <tr style="text-align: right;">
      <th></th>
      <th>0</th>
      <th>1</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <td>0</td>
      <td>-0.184744</td>
      <td>0.496971</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <td>1</td>
      <td>-0.856240</td>
      <td>1.857977</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

The `classes` argument provides the ability to give the resulting HTML table CSS classes. Note that these classes are *appended* to the existing 'dataframe' class.

```
In [306]: print(df.to_html(classes=['awesome_table_class', 'even_more_awesome_class
↵']))
<table border="1" class="dataframe awesome_table_class even_more_awesome_class">
  <thead>
    <tr style="text-align: right;">
```

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```

        <th></th>
        <th>0</th>
        <th>1</th>
    </tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
    <tr>
        <th>0</th>
        <td>-0.184744</td>
        <td>0.496971</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
        <th>1</th>
        <td>-0.856240</td>
        <td>1.857977</td>
    </tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```

The `render_links` argument provides the ability to add hyperlinks to cells that contain URLs.

New in version 0.24.

```

In [307]: url_df = pd.DataFrame({
.....:     'name': ['Python', 'Pandas'],
.....:     'url': ['https://www.python.org/', 'http://pandas.pydata.org']})
.....:

In [308]: print(url_df.to_html(render_links=True))
<table border="1" class="dataframe">
  <thead>
    <tr style="text-align: right;">
      <th></th>
      <th>name</th>
      <th>url</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <th>0</th>
      <td>Python</td>
      <td><a href="https://www.python.org/" target="_blank">https://www.python.org/</
↪a></td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>1</th>
      <td>Pandas</td>
      <td><a href="http://pandas.pydata.org" target="_blank">http://pandas.pydata.org
↪</a></td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>

```

HTML:

Finally, the `escape` argument allows you to control whether the “<”, “>” and “&” characters escaped in the resulting HTML (by default it is `True`). So to get the HTML without escaped characters pass `escape=False`

```
In [309]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': list('&<'), 'b': np.random.randn(3)})
```

Escaped:

```
In [310]: print(df.to_html())
<table border="1" class="dataframe">
  <thead>
    <tr style="text-align: right;">
      <th></th>
      <th>a</th>
      <th>b</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <th>0</th>
      <td>&amp;</td>
      <td>-0.474063</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>1</th>
      <td>&lt;</td>
      <td>-0.230305</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>2</th>
      <td>&gt;></td>
      <td>-0.400654</td>
    </tr>
  </tbody>
</table>
```

Not escaped:

```
In [311]: print(df.to_html(escape=False))
<table border="1" class="dataframe">
  <thead>
    <tr style="text-align: right;">
      <th></th>
      <th>a</th>
      <th>b</th>
    </tr>
  </thead>
  <tbody>
    <tr>
      <th>0</th>
      <td>&</td>
      <td>-0.474063</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>1</th>
      <td><<</td>
      <td>-0.230305</td>
    </tr>
    <tr>
      <th>2</th>
      <td>>>>/td>
```

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```

    <td>-0.400654</td>
  </tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```

---

**Note:** Some browsers may not show a difference in the rendering of the previous two HTML tables.

---

## HTML Table Parsing Gotchas

There are some versioning issues surrounding the libraries that are used to parse HTML tables in the top-level pandas io function `read_html`.

### Issues with `lxml`

- Benefits
  - `lxml` is very fast.
  - `lxml` requires Cython to install correctly.
- Drawbacks
  - `lxml` does *not* make any guarantees about the results of its parse *unless* it is given **strictly valid markup**.
  - In light of the above, we have chosen to allow you, the user, to use the `lxml` backend, but **this backend will use `html5lib` if `lxml` fails to parse**
  - It is therefore *highly recommended* that you install both `BeautifulSoup4` and `html5lib`, so that you will still get a valid result (provided everything else is valid) even if `lxml` fails.

### Issues with `BeautifulSoup4` using `lxml` as a backend

- The above issues hold here as well since `BeautifulSoup4` is essentially just a wrapper around a parser backend.

### Issues with `BeautifulSoup4` using `html5lib` as a backend

- Benefits
  - `html5lib` is far more lenient than `lxml` and consequently deals with *real-life markup* in a much saner way rather than just, e.g., dropping an element without notifying you.
  - `html5lib` *generates valid HTML5 markup from invalid markup automatically*. This is extremely important for parsing HTML tables, since it guarantees a valid document. However, that does NOT mean that it is “correct”, since the process of fixing markup does not have a single definition.
  - `html5lib` is pure Python and requires no additional build steps beyond its own installation.
- Drawbacks
  - The biggest drawback to using `html5lib` is that it is slow as molasses. However consider the fact that many tables on the web are not big enough for the parsing algorithm runtime to matter. It is more likely that the bottleneck will be in the process of reading the raw text from the URL over the web, i.e., IO (input-output). For very large tables, this might not be true.

## 4.1.4 Excel files

The `read_excel()` method can read Excel 2003 (`.xls`) and Excel 2007+ (`.xlsx`) files using the `xlrd` Python module. The `to_excel()` instance method is used for saving a `DataFrame` to Excel. Generally the semantics are similar to working with `csv` data. See the *cookbook* for some advanced strategies.

### Reading Excel Files

In the most basic use-case, `read_excel` takes a path to an Excel file, and the `sheet_name` indicating which sheet to parse.

```
# Returns a DataFrame
pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', sheet_name='Sheet1')
```

### ExcelFile class

To facilitate working with multiple sheets from the same file, the `ExcelFile` class can be used to wrap the file and can be passed into `read_excel`. There will be a performance benefit for reading multiple sheets as the file is read into memory only once.

```
xlsx = pd.ExcelFile('path_to_file.xls')
df = pd.read_excel(xlsx, 'Sheet1')
```

The `ExcelFile` class can also be used as a context manager.

```
with pd.ExcelFile('path_to_file.xls') as xls:
    df1 = pd.read_excel(xls, 'Sheet1')
    df2 = pd.read_excel(xls, 'Sheet2')
```

The `sheet_names` property will generate a list of the sheet names in the file.

The primary use-case for an `ExcelFile` is parsing multiple sheets with different parameters:

```
data = {}
# For when Sheet1's format differs from Sheet2
with pd.ExcelFile('path_to_file.xls') as xls:
    data['Sheet1'] = pd.read_excel(xls, 'Sheet1', index_col=None,
                                  na_values=['NA'])
    data['Sheet2'] = pd.read_excel(xls, 'Sheet2', index_col=1)
```

Note that if the same parsing parameters are used for all sheets, a list of sheet names can simply be passed to `read_excel` with no loss in performance.

```
# using the ExcelFile class
data = {}
with pd.ExcelFile('path_to_file.xls') as xls:
    data['Sheet1'] = pd.read_excel(xls, 'Sheet1', index_col=None,
                                  na_values=['NA'])
    data['Sheet2'] = pd.read_excel(xls, 'Sheet2', index_col=None,
                                  na_values=['NA'])

# equivalent using the read_excel function
data = pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', ['Sheet1', 'Sheet2'],
                    index_col=None, na_values=['NA'])
```

## Specifying Sheets

---

**Note:** The second argument is `sheet_name`, not to be confused with `ExcelFile.sheet_names`.

---

**Note:** An `ExcelFile`'s attribute `sheet_names` provides access to a list of sheets.

---

- The arguments `sheet_name` allows specifying the sheet or sheets to read.
- The default value for `sheet_name` is 0, indicating to read the first sheet
- Pass a string to refer to the name of a particular sheet in the workbook.
- Pass an integer to refer to the index of a sheet. Indices follow Python convention, beginning at 0.
- Pass a list of either strings or integers, to return a dictionary of specified sheets.
- Pass a `None` to return a dictionary of all available sheets.

```
# Returns a DataFrame
pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', 'Sheet1', index_col=None, na_values=['NA'])
```

Using the sheet index:

```
# Returns a DataFrame
pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', 0, index_col=None, na_values=['NA'])
```

Using all default values:

```
# Returns a DataFrame
pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls')
```

Using `None` to get all sheets:

```
# Returns a dictionary of DataFrames
pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', sheet_name=None)
```

Using a list to get multiple sheets:

```
# Returns the 1st and 4th sheet, as a dictionary of DataFrames.
pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', sheet_name=['Sheet1', 3])
```

`read_excel` can read more than one sheet, by setting `sheet_name` to either a list of sheet names, a list of sheet positions, or `None` to read all sheets. Sheets can be specified by sheet index or sheet name, using an integer or string, respectively.

## Reading a MultiIndex

`read_excel` can read a `MultiIndex` index, by passing a list of columns to `index_col` and a `MultiIndex` column by passing a list of rows to `header`. If either the `index` or `columns` have serialized level names those will be read in as well by specifying the rows/columns that make up the levels.

For example, to read in a `MultiIndex` index without names:

```
In [312]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2, 3, 4], 'b': [5, 6, 7, 8]},
.....:                      index=pd.MultiIndex.from_product(['a', 'b'], ['c', 'd
↪']))
.....:

In [313]: df.to_excel('path_to_file.xlsx')

In [314]: df = pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xlsx', index_col=[0, 1])

In [315]: df
Out [315]:
      a  b
a c  1  5
  d  2  6
b c  3  7
  d  4  8
```

If the index has level names, they will be parsed as well, using the same parameters.

```
In [316]: df.index = df.index.set_names(['lvl1', 'lvl2'])

In [317]: df.to_excel('path_to_file.xlsx')

In [318]: df = pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xlsx', index_col=[0, 1])

In [319]: df
Out [319]:
      a  b
lvl1 lvl2
a     c   1  5
     d   2  6
b     c   3  7
     d   4  8
```

If the source file has both MultiIndex index and columns, lists specifying each should be passed to `index_col` and `header`:

```
In [320]: df.columns = pd.MultiIndex.from_product(['a'], ['b', 'd']),
.....:                      names=['c1', 'c2'])
.....:

In [321]: df.to_excel('path_to_file.xlsx')

In [322]: df = pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xlsx', index_col=[0, 1], header=[0, 1])

In [323]: df
Out [323]:
c1      a
c2      b  d
lvl1 lvl2
a     c   1  5
     d   2  6
b     c   3  7
     d   4  8
```



## Parsing Specific Columns

It is often the case that users will insert columns to do temporary computations in Excel and you may not want to read in those columns. `read_excel` takes a `usecols` keyword to allow you to specify a subset of columns to parse.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0.

Passing in an integer for `usecols` has been deprecated. Please pass in a list of ints from 0 to `usecols` inclusive instead.

If `usecols` is an integer, then it is assumed to indicate the last column to be parsed.

```
pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', 'Sheet1', usecols=2)
```

You can also specify a comma-delimited set of Excel columns and ranges as a string:

```
pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', 'Sheet1', usecols='A,C:E')
```

If `usecols` is a list of integers, then it is assumed to be the file column indices to be parsed.

```
pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', 'Sheet1', usecols=[0, 2, 3])
```

Element order is ignored, so `usecols=[0, 1]` is the same as `[1, 0]`.

New in version 0.24.

If `usecols` is a list of strings, it is assumed that each string corresponds to a column name provided either by the user in `names` or inferred from the document header row(s). Those strings define which columns will be parsed:

```
pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', 'Sheet1', usecols=['foo', 'bar'])
```

Element order is ignored, so `usecols=['baz', 'joe']` is the same as `['joe', 'baz']`.

New in version 0.24.

If `usecols` is callable, the callable function will be evaluated against the column names, returning names where the callable function evaluates to `True`.

```
pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', 'Sheet1', usecols=lambda x: x.isalpha())
```

## Parsing Dates

Datetime-like values are normally automatically converted to the appropriate dtype when reading the excel file. But if you have a column of strings that *look* like dates (but are not actually formatted as dates in excel), you can use the `parse_dates` keyword to parse those strings to datetimes:

```
pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', 'Sheet1', parse_dates=['date_strings'])
```

## Cell Converters

It is possible to transform the contents of Excel cells via the `converters` option. For instance, to convert a column to boolean:

```
pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', 'Sheet1', converters={'MyBools': bool})
```

This options handles missing values and treats exceptions in the converters as missing data. Transformations are applied cell by cell rather than to the column as a whole, so the array dtype is not guaranteed. For instance, a column of integers with missing values cannot be transformed to an array with integer dtype, because NaN is strictly a float. You can manually mask missing data to recover integer dtype:

```
def cfun(x):
    return int(x) if x else -1

pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', 'Sheet1', converters={'MyInts': cfun})
```

### dtype Specifications

New in version 0.20.

As an alternative to converters, the type for an entire column can be specified using the *dtype* keyword, which takes a dictionary mapping column names to types. To interpret data with no type inference, use the type `str` or `object`.

```
pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', dtype={'MyInts': 'int64', 'MyText': str})
```

### Writing Excel Files

#### Writing Excel Files to Disk

To write a `DataFrame` object to a sheet of an Excel file, you can use the `to_excel` instance method. The arguments are largely the same as `to_csv` described above, the first argument being the name of the excel file, and the optional second argument the name of the sheet to which the `DataFrame` should be written. For example:

```
df.to_excel('path_to_file.xlsx', sheet_name='Sheet1')
```

Files with a `.xls` extension will be written using `xlwt` and those with a `.xlsx` extension will be written using `xlsxwriter` (if available) or `openpyxl`.

The `DataFrame` will be written in a way that tries to mimic the REPL output. The `index_label` will be placed in the second row instead of the first. You can place it in the first row by setting the `merge_cells` option in `to_excel()` to `False`:

```
df.to_excel('path_to_file.xlsx', index_label='label', merge_cells=False)
```

In order to write separate `DataFrames` to separate sheets in a single Excel file, one can pass an `ExcelWriter`.

```
with pd.ExcelWriter('path_to_file.xlsx') as writer:
    df1.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Sheet1')
    df2.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Sheet2')
```

---

**Note:** Wringing a little more performance out of `read_excel` Internally, Excel stores all numeric data as floats. Because this can produce unexpected behavior when reading in data, pandas defaults to trying to convert integers to floats if it doesn't lose information (`1.0 --> 1`). You can pass `convert_float=False` to disable this behavior, which may give a slight performance improvement.

---

## Writing Excel Files to Memory

Pandas supports writing Excel files to buffer-like objects such as StringIO or BytesIO using ExcelWriter.

```
# Safe import for either Python 2.x or 3.x
try:
    from io import BytesIO
except ImportError:
    from cStringIO import StringIO as BytesIO

bio = BytesIO()

# By setting the 'engine' in the ExcelWriter constructor.
writer = pd.ExcelWriter(bio, engine='xlsxwriter')
df.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Sheet1')

# Save the workbook
writer.save()

# Seek to the beginning and read to copy the workbook to a variable in memory
bio.seek(0)
workbook = bio.read()
```

**Note:** engine is optional but recommended. Setting the engine determines the version of workbook produced. Setting engine='xlrd' will produce an Excel 2003-format workbook (xls). Using either 'openpyxl' or 'xlsxwriter' will produce an Excel 2007-format workbook (xlsx). If omitted, an Excel 2007-formatted workbook is produced.

## Excel writer engines

Pandas chooses an Excel writer via two methods:

1. the engine keyword argument
2. the filename extension (via the default specified in config options)

By default, pandas uses the `XlsxWriter` for `.xlsx`, `openpyxl` for `.xlsm`, and `xlwt` for `.xls` files. If you have multiple engines installed, you can set the default engine through *setting the config options* `io.excel.xlsx.writer` and `io.excel.xls.writer`. pandas will fall back on `openpyxl` for `.xlsx` files if `Xlsxwriter` is not available.

To specify which writer you want to use, you can pass an engine keyword argument to `to_excel` and to `ExcelWriter`. The built-in engines are:

- openpyxl: version 2.4 or higher is required
- xlsxwriter
- xlwt

```
# By setting the 'engine' in the DataFrame and Panel 'to_excel()' methods.
df.to_excel('path_to_file.xlsx', sheet_name='Sheet1', engine='xlsxwriter')

# By setting the 'engine' in the ExcelWriter constructor.
writer = pd.ExcelWriter('path_to_file.xlsx', engine='xlsxwriter')

# Or via pandas configuration.
```

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```
from pandas import options # noqa: E402
options.io.excel.xlsx.writer = 'xlsxwriter'

df.to_excel('path_to_file.xlsx', sheet_name='Sheet1')
```

## Style and Formatting

The look and feel of Excel worksheets created from pandas can be modified using the following parameters on the DataFrame's `to_excel` method.

- `float_format` : Format string for floating point numbers (default `None`).
- `freeze_panes` : A tuple of two integers representing the bottommost row and rightmost column to freeze. Each of these parameters is one-based, so (1, 1) will freeze the first row and first column (default `None`).

### 4.1.5 Clipboard

A handy way to grab data is to use the `read_clipboard()` method, which takes the contents of the clipboard buffer and passes them to the `read_csv` method. For instance, you can copy the following text to the clipboard (CTRL-C on many operating systems):

```
A B C
x 1 4 p
y 2 5 q
z 3 6 r
```

And then import the data directly to a DataFrame by calling:

```
clipdf = pd.read_clipboard()
```

```
In [324]: clipdf
Out [324]:
   A  B  C
x  1  4  p
y  2  5  q
z  3  6  r
```

The `to_clipboard` method can be used to write the contents of a DataFrame to the clipboard. Following which you can paste the clipboard contents into other applications (CTRL-V on many operating systems). Here we illustrate writing a DataFrame into clipboard and reading it back.

```
In [325]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 3))

In [326]: df
Out [326]:
   0         1         2
0 -0.288267 -0.084905  0.004772
1  1.382989  0.343635 -1.253994
2 -0.124925  0.212244  0.496654
3  0.525417  1.238640 -1.210543
4 -1.175743 -0.172372 -0.734129

In [327]: df.to_clipboard()
```

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```

-----
PyperclipException                                          Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-327-d9e762ebf7d3> in <module>
----> 1 df.to_clipboard()

/pandas/pandas/core/generic.py in to_clipboard(self, excel, sep, **kwargs)
    2649      """
    2650      from pandas.io import clipboards
-> 2651      clipboards.to_clipboard(self, excel=excel, sep=sep, **kwargs)
    2652
    2653      def to_xarray(self):

/pandas/pandas/io/clipboards.py in to_clipboard(obj, excel, sep, **kwargs)
    129          if PY2:
    130              text = text.decode('utf-8')
-> 131          clipboard_set(text)
    132          return
    133          except TypeError:

/pandas/pandas/io/clipboard/clipboards.py in __call__(self, *args, **kwargs)
    134
    135      def __call__(self, *args, **kwargs):
-> 136          raise PyperclipException(EXCEPT_MSG)
    137
    138          if PY2:

PyperclipException:
Pyperclip could not find a copy/paste mechanism for your system.
For more information, please visit https://pyperclip.readthedocs.org

In [328]: pd.read_clipboard()
-----
PyperclipException                                          Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-328-8cbad928c47b> in <module>
----> 1 pd.read_clipboard()

/pandas/pandas/io/clipboards.py in read_clipboard(sep, **kwargs)
    35      from pandas.io.clipboard import clipboard_get
    36      from pandas.io.parsers import read_csv
-> 37      text = clipboard_get()
    38
    39      # try to decode (if needed on PY3)

/pandas/pandas/io/clipboard/clipboards.py in __call__(self, *args, **kwargs)
    134
    135      def __call__(self, *args, **kwargs):
-> 136          raise PyperclipException(EXCEPT_MSG)
    137
    138          if PY2:

PyperclipException:
Pyperclip could not find a copy/paste mechanism for your system.
For more information, please visit https://pyperclip.readthedocs.org

```

We can see that we got the same content back, which we had earlier written to the clipboard.

**Note:** You may need to install xclip or xsel (with gtk, PyQt5, PyQt4 or qtpy) on Linux to use these methods.

---

## 4.1.6 Pickling

All pandas objects are equipped with `to_pickle` methods which use Python's `cPickle` module to save data structures to disk using the pickle format.

```
In [329]: df
Out [329]:
```

	0	1	2
0	-0.288267	-0.084905	0.004772
1	1.382989	0.343635	-1.253994
2	-0.124925	0.212244	0.496654
3	0.525417	1.238640	-1.210543
4	-1.175743	-0.172372	-0.734129

```
In [330]: df.to_pickle('foo.pkl')
```

The `read_pickle` function in the pandas namespace can be used to load any pickled pandas object (or any other pickled object) from file:

```
In [331]: pd.read_pickle('foo.pkl')
Out [331]:
```

	0	1	2
0	-0.288267	-0.084905	0.004772
1	1.382989	0.343635	-1.253994
2	-0.124925	0.212244	0.496654
3	0.525417	1.238640	-1.210543
4	-1.175743	-0.172372	-0.734129

**Warning:** Loading pickled data received from untrusted sources can be unsafe.

See: <https://docs.python.org/3/library/pickle.html>

**Warning:** Several internal refactoring have been done while still preserving compatibility with pickles created with older versions of pandas. However, for such cases, pickled `DataFrames`, `Series` etc, must be read with `pd.read_pickle`, rather than `pickle.load`.

See [here](#) and [here](#) for some examples of compatibility-breaking changes. See [this question](#) for a detailed explanation.

## Compressed pickle files

New in version 0.20.0.

`read_pickle()`, `DataFrame.to_pickle()` and `Series.to_pickle()` can read and write compressed pickle files. The compression types of `gzip`, `bz2`, `xz` are supported for reading and writing. The `zip` file format only supports reading and must contain only one data file to be read.

The compression type can be an explicit parameter or be inferred from the file extension. If 'infer', then use `gzip`, `bz2`, `zip`, or `xz` if filename ends in `'.gz'`, `'.bz2'`, `'.zip'`, or `'.xz'`, respectively.

```
In [332]: df = pd.DataFrame({
.....:     'A': np.random.randn(1000),
.....:     'B': 'foo',
.....:     'C': pd.date_range('20130101', periods=1000, freq='s')})
.....:
```

```
In [333]: df
```

```
Out [333]:
```

	A	B	C
0	0.478412	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:00
1	-0.783748	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:01
2	1.403558	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:02
3	-0.539282	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:03
4	-1.651012	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:04
5	0.692072	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:05
6	1.022171	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:06
..	...	...	...
993	-1.613932	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:33
994	1.088104	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:34
995	-0.632963	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:35
996	-0.585314	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:36
997	-0.275038	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:37
998	-0.937512	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:38
999	0.632369	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:39

```
[1000 rows x 3 columns]
```

Using an explicit compression type:

```
In [334]: df.to_pickle("data.pkl.compress", compression="gzip")
```

```
In [335]: rt = pd.read_pickle("data.pkl.compress", compression="gzip")
```

```
In [336]: rt
```

```
Out [336]:
```

	A	B	C
0	0.478412	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:00
1	-0.783748	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:01
2	1.403558	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:02
3	-0.539282	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:03
4	-1.651012	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:04
5	0.692072	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:05
6	1.022171	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:06
..	...	...	...
993	-1.613932	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:33
994	1.088104	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:34
995	-0.632963	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:35
996	-0.585314	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:36
997	-0.275038	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:37
998	-0.937512	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:38
999	0.632369	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:39

```
[1000 rows x 3 columns]
```

Inferring compression type from the extension:

```
In [337]: df.to_pickle("data.pkl.xz", compression="infer")
```

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```
In [338]: rt = pd.read_pickle("data.pkl.xz", compression="infer")
```

```
In [339]: rt
```

```
Out [339]:
```

	A	B	C
0	0.478412	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:00
1	-0.783748	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:01
2	1.403558	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:02
3	-0.539282	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:03
4	-1.651012	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:04
5	0.692072	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:05
6	1.022171	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:06
...	...	...	...
993	-1.613932	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:33
994	1.088104	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:34
995	-0.632963	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:35
996	-0.585314	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:36
997	-0.275038	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:37
998	-0.937512	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:38
999	0.632369	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:39

```
[1000 rows x 3 columns]
```

The default is to 'infer':

```
In [340]: df.to_pickle("data.pkl.gz")
```

```
In [341]: rt = pd.read_pickle("data.pkl.gz")
```

```
In [342]: rt
```

```
Out [342]:
```

	A	B	C
0	0.478412	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:00
1	-0.783748	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:01
2	1.403558	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:02
3	-0.539282	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:03
4	-1.651012	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:04
5	0.692072	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:05
6	1.022171	foo	2013-01-01 00:00:06
...	...	...	...
993	-1.613932	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:33
994	1.088104	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:34
995	-0.632963	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:35
996	-0.585314	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:36
997	-0.275038	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:37
998	-0.937512	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:38
999	0.632369	foo	2013-01-01 00:16:39

```
[1000 rows x 3 columns]
```

```
In [343]: df["A"].to_pickle("s1.pkl.bz2")
```

```
In [344]: rt = pd.read_pickle("s1.pkl.bz2")
```

```
In [345]: rt
```

```
Out [345]:
```

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```

0      0.478412
1     -0.783748
2      1.403558
3     -0.539282
4     -1.651012
5      0.692072
6      1.022171
...
993   -1.613932
994    1.088104
995   -0.632963
996   -0.585314
997   -0.275038
998   -0.937512
999    0.632369
Name: A, Length: 1000, dtype: float64

```

### 4.1.7 msgpack

pandas supports the msgpack format for object serialization. This is a lightweight portable binary format, similar to binary JSON, that is highly space efficient, and provides good performance both on the writing (serialization), and reading (deserialization).

**Warning:** This is a very new feature of pandas. We intend to provide certain optimizations in the io of the msgpack data. Since this is marked as an EXPERIMENTAL LIBRARY, the storage format may not be stable until a future release.

```

In [346]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(5, 2), columns=list('AB'))
In [347]: df.to_msgpack('foo.msg')
In [348]: pd.read_msgpack('foo.msg')
Out[348]:
   A      B
0  0.170801  0.895366
1  0.838238  0.052592
2  0.664140  0.289750
3  0.449593  0.872087
4  0.983618  0.744359
In [349]: s = pd.Series(np.random.rand(5), index=pd.date_range('20130101', periods=5))

```

You can pass a list of objects and you will receive them back on deserialization.

```

In [350]: pd.to_msgpack('foo.msg', df, 'foo', np.array([1, 2, 3]), s)
In [351]: pd.read_msgpack('foo.msg')
Out[351]:
[
   A      B
0  0.170801  0.895366
1  0.838238  0.052592
2  0.664140  0.289750

```

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```

3  0.449593  0.872087
4  0.983618  0.744359, 'foo', array([1, 2, 3]), 2013-01-01    0.548134
2013-01-02    0.503447
2013-01-03    0.348438
2013-01-04    0.707267
2013-01-05    0.261656
Freq: D, dtype: float64]

```

You can pass `iterator=True` to iterate over the unpacked results:

```

In [352]: for o in pd.read_msgpack('foo.msg', iterator=True):
.....:     print(o)
.....:
           A           B
0  0.170801  0.895366
1  0.838238  0.052592
2  0.664140  0.289750
3  0.449593  0.872087
4  0.983618  0.744359
foo
[1 2 3]
2013-01-01    0.548134
2013-01-02    0.503447
2013-01-03    0.348438
2013-01-04    0.707267
2013-01-05    0.261656
Freq: D, dtype: float64

```

You can pass `append=True` to the writer to append to an existing pack:

```

In [353]: df.to_msgpack('foo.msg', append=True)

In [354]: pd.read_msgpack('foo.msg')
Out[354]:
[
  0  0.170801  0.895366
  1  0.838238  0.052592
  2  0.664140  0.289750
  3  0.449593  0.872087
  4  0.983618  0.744359, 'foo', array([1, 2, 3]), 2013-01-01    0.548134
2013-01-02    0.503447
2013-01-03    0.348438
2013-01-04    0.707267
2013-01-05    0.261656
Freq: D, dtype: float64,           A           B
0  0.170801  0.895366
1  0.838238  0.052592
2  0.664140  0.289750
3  0.449593  0.872087
4  0.983618  0.744359]

```

Unlike other io methods, `to_msgpack` is available on both a per-object basis, `df.to_msgpack()` and using the top-level `pd.to_msgpack(...)` where you can pack arbitrary collections of Python lists, dicts, scalars, while intermixing pandas objects.

```

In [355]: pd.to_msgpack('foo2.msg', {'dict': [{'df': df}, {'string': 'foo'}],

```

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```

.....:                                     {'scalar': 1.}, {'s': s}}})
.....:
In [356]: pd.read_msgpack('foo2.msg')
Out [356]:
{'dict': ({'df':
  0  0.170801  0.895366
  1  0.838238  0.052592
  2  0.664140  0.289750
  3  0.449593  0.872087
  4  0.983618  0.744359},
{'string': 'foo'},
{'scalar': 1.0},
{'s': 2013-01-01    0.548134
 2013-01-02    0.503447
 2013-01-03    0.348438
 2013-01-04    0.707267
 2013-01-05    0.261656
Freq: D, dtype: float64})}

```

## Read/Write API

Msgpacks can also be read from and written to strings.

```

In [357]: df.to_msgpack()
Out [357]: b'\x84\xa3typ\xadbloc_
→manager\xa5klass\xa9DataFrame\xa4axes\x92\x86\xa3typ\xa5index\xa5klass\xa5Index\xa4name\xc0\xa5dtype
→index\xa5klass\xaaRangeIndex\xa4name\xc0\xa5start\x00\xa4stop\x05\xa4step\x01\xa6blocks\x91\x86\xa
→<\xfd\xd2f\xcf\xdc\xc5?0\x15\xebN\xd9\xd2\xea?, \x9c\x16A\xa2@\xe5?\xd8/\xdd\xfd
→"\xc6\xdc?\x11\x1e\x97\x1b\xcdy\xef?&\x1e<\xee\xd6\xa6\xec?p\xd3;\xb2N\xed\xaa?
→h\xcb\xb1\xbdB\x8b\xd2?\xaf4\x01r"\xe8\xeb?)G6\xd9\xc9\xd1\xe7?
→\xa5shape\x92\x02\x05\xa5dtype\xa7float64\xa5klass\xaaFloatBlock\xa8compress\xc0'

```

Furthermore you can concatenate the strings to produce a list of the original objects.

```

In [358]: pd.read_msgpack(df.to_msgpack() + s.to_msgpack())
Out [358]:
[
  0  0.170801  0.895366
  1  0.838238  0.052592
  2  0.664140  0.289750
  3  0.449593  0.872087
  4  0.983618  0.744359, 2013-01-01    0.548134
 2013-01-02    0.503447
 2013-01-03    0.348438
 2013-01-04    0.707267
 2013-01-05    0.261656
Freq: D, dtype: float64]

```

## 4.1.8 HDF5 (PyTables)

HDFStore is a dict-like object which reads and writes pandas using the high performance HDF5 format using the excellent [PyTables](#) library. See the *cookbook* for some advanced strategies



(continued from previous page)

```
# dotted (attribute) access provides get as well
```

```
In [371]: store.df
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
           A          B          C
2000-01-01  0.954551  0.859671 -1.170458
2000-01-02 -1.211386 -0.852728 -0.450781
2000-01-03  1.064650  1.014927 -0.810399
2000-01-04  0.254343 -0.875526 -0.980856
2000-01-05 -0.906920  0.988185 -1.596540
2000-01-06  0.205007 -0.772889 -0.043509
2000-01-07  0.768606  0.298656 -1.294022
2000-01-08 -0.618845  1.122438 -0.914616

```

Deletion of the object specified by the key:

```
# store.remove('wp') is an equivalent method
```

```
In [372]: del store['wp']
```

```
In [373]: store
```

```
Out[373]:
```

```
<class 'pandas.io.pytables.HDFStore'>
File path: store.h5
```

Closing a Store and using a context manager:

```
In [374]: store.close()
```

```
In [375]: store
```

```
Out[375]:
```

```
<class 'pandas.io.pytables.HDFStore'>
File path: store.h5
```

```
In [376]: store.is_open
```

```
Out[376]: False
```

```
# Working with, and automatically closing the store using a context manager
```

```
In [377]: with pd.HDFStore('store.h5') as store:
```

```
.....:     store.keys()
```

```
.....:
```

## Read/Write API

HDFStore supports a top-level API using `read_hdf` for reading and `to_hdf` for writing, similar to how `read_csv` and `to_csv` work.

```
In [378]: df_tl = pd.DataFrame({'A': list(range(5)), 'B': list(range(5))})
```

```
In [379]: df_tl.to_hdf('store_tl.h5', 'table', append=True)
```

```
In [380]: pd.read_hdf('store_tl.h5', 'table', where=['index>2'])
```

```
Out[380]:
```

```

  A  B
3  3  3
4  4  4

```

HDFStore will by default not drop rows that are all missing. This behavior can be changed by setting `dropna=True`.

```
In [381]: df_with_missing = pd.DataFrame({'col1': [0, np.nan, 2],
.....:                                'col2': [1, np.nan, np.nan]})
.....:

In [382]: df_with_missing
Out[382]:
   col1  col2
0    0.0    1.0
1    NaN    NaN
2    2.0    NaN

In [383]: df_with_missing.to_hdf('file.h5', 'df_with_missing',
.....:                           format='table', mode='w')
.....:

In [384]: pd.read_hdf('file.h5', 'df_with_missing')
Out[384]:
   col1  col2
0    0.0    1.0
1    NaN    NaN
2    2.0    NaN

In [385]: df_with_missing.to_hdf('file.h5', 'df_with_missing',
.....:                           format='table', mode='w', dropna=True)
.....:

In [386]: pd.read_hdf('file.h5', 'df_with_missing')
Out[386]:
   col1  col2
0    0.0    1.0
2    2.0    NaN
```

This is also true for the major axis of a Panel:

```
In [387]: matrix = [[np.nan, np.nan, np.nan], [1, np.nan, np.nan]],
.....:               [[np.nan, np.nan, np.nan], [np.nan, 5, 6]],
.....:               [[np.nan, np.nan, np.nan], [np.nan, 3, np.nan]]
.....:

In [388]: panel_with_major_axis_all_missing = pd.Panel(matrix,
.....:                                                  items=['Item1', 'Item2', 'Item3
↵'],
.....:                                                  major_axis=[1, 2],
.....:                                                  minor_axis=['A', 'B', 'C'])
.....:

In [389]: panel_with_major_axis_all_missing
Out[389]:
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 3 (items) x 2 (major_axis) x 3 (minor_axis)
Items axis: Item1 to Item3
Major_axis axis: 1 to 2
Minor_axis axis: A to C

In [390]: panel_with_major_axis_all_missing.to_hdf('file.h5', 'panel',
.....:                                             dropna=True,
```

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```

.....:                                     format='table',
.....:                                     mode='w')
.....:

In [391]: reloaded = pd.read_hdf('file.h5', 'panel')

In [392]: reloaded
Out [392]:
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 3 (items) x 1 (major_axis) x 3 (minor_axis)
Items axis: Item1 to Item3
Major_axis axis: 2 to 2
Minor_axis axis: A to C

```

## Fixed Format

The examples above show storing using `put`, which write the HDF5 to PyTables in a fixed array format, called the `fixed` format. These types of stores are **not** appendable once written (though you can simply remove them and rewrite). Nor are they **queryable**; they must be retrieved in their entirety. They also do not support dataframes with non-unique column names. The `fixed` format stores offer very fast writing and slightly faster reading than `table` stores. This format is specified by default when using `put` or `to_hdf` or by `format='fixed'` or `format='f'`.

**Warning:** A `fixed` format will raise a `TypeError` if you try to retrieve using a `where`:

```

>>> pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 2)).to_hdf('test_fixed.h5', 'df')
>>> pd.read_hdf('test_fixed.h5', 'df', where='index>5')
TypeError: cannot pass a where specification when reading a fixed format.
        this store must be selected in its entirety

```

## Table Format

`HDFStore` supports another PyTables format on disk, the `table` format. Conceptually a table is shaped very much like a `DataFrame`, with rows and columns. A table may be appended to in the same or other sessions. In addition, delete and query type operations are supported. This format is specified by `format='table'` or `format='t'` to append or `put` or `to_hdf`.

This format can be set as an option as well `pd.set_option('io.hdf.default_format', 'table')` to enable `put`/`append`/`to_hdf` to by default store in the table format.

```

In [393]: store = pd.HDFStore('store.h5')

In [394]: df1 = df[0:4]

In [395]: df2 = df[4:]

# append data (creates a table automatically)
In [396]: store.append('df', df1)

In [397]: store.append('df', df2)

In [398]: store
Out [398]:

```

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```

<class 'pandas.io.pytables.HDFStore'>
File path: store.h5

# select the entire object
In [399]: store.select('df')
\\Out [399]:
          A         B         C
2000-01-01  0.954551  0.859671 -1.170458
2000-01-02 -1.211386 -0.852728 -0.450781
2000-01-03  1.064650  1.014927 -0.810399
2000-01-04  0.254343 -0.875526 -0.980856
2000-01-05 -0.906920  0.988185 -1.596540
2000-01-06  0.205007 -0.772889 -0.043509
2000-01-07  0.768606  0.298656 -1.294022
2000-01-08 -0.618845  1.122438 -0.914616

# the type of stored data
In [400]: store.root.df._v_attrs.pandas_type
\\Out [400]:
↪ 'frame_table'

```

**Note:** You can also create a table by passing `format='table'` or `format='t'` to a put operation.

## Hierarchical Keys

Keys to a store can be specified as a string. These can be in a hierarchical path-name like format (e.g. `foo/bar/bah`), which will generate a hierarchy of sub-stores (or Groups in PyTables parlance). Keys can be specified without the leading `/` and are **always** absolute (e.g. `'foo'` refers to `'/foo'`). Removal operations can remove everything in the sub-store and **below**, so be *careful*.

```

In [401]: store.put('foo/bar/bah', df)

In [402]: store.append('food/orange', df)

In [403]: store.append('food/apple', df)

In [404]: store
Out [404]:
<class 'pandas.io.pytables.HDFStore'>
File path: store.h5

# a list of keys are returned
In [405]: store.keys()
\\Out [405]: ['/df',
↪ '/food/apple', '/food/orange', '/foo/bar/bah']

# remove all nodes under this level
In [406]: store.remove('food')

In [407]: store
Out [407]:
<class 'pandas.io.pytables.HDFStore'>
File path: store.h5

```



You can walk through the group hierarchy using the `walk` method which will yield a tuple for each group key along with the relative keys of its contents.

New in version 0.24.0.

```
In [408]: for (path, subgroups, subkeys) in store.walk():
.....:     for subgroup in subgroups:
.....:         print('GROUP: {}'.format(path, subgroup))
.....:     for subkey in subkeys:
.....:         key = '/'.join([path, subkey])
.....:         print('KEY: {}'.format(key))
.....:         print(store.get(key))
.....:
```

```
GROUP: /foo
```

```
KEY: /df
```

	A	B	C
2000-01-01	0.954551	0.859671	-1.170458
2000-01-02	-1.211386	-0.852728	-0.450781
2000-01-03	1.064650	1.014927	-0.810399
2000-01-04	0.254343	-0.875526	-0.980856
2000-01-05	-0.906920	0.988185	-1.596540
2000-01-06	0.205007	-0.772889	-0.043509
2000-01-07	0.768606	0.298656	-1.294022
2000-01-08	-0.618845	1.122438	-0.914616

```
GROUP: /foo/bar
```

```
KEY: /foo/bar/bah
```

	A	B	C
2000-01-01	0.954551	0.859671	-1.170458
2000-01-02	-1.211386	-0.852728	-0.450781
2000-01-03	1.064650	1.014927	-0.810399
2000-01-04	0.254343	-0.875526	-0.980856
2000-01-05	-0.906920	0.988185	-1.596540
2000-01-06	0.205007	-0.772889	-0.043509
2000-01-07	0.768606	0.298656	-1.294022
2000-01-08	-0.618845	1.122438	-0.914616

**Warning:** Hierarchical keys cannot be retrieved as dotted (attribute) access as described above for items stored under the root node.

```
In [8]: store.foo.bar.bah
```

```
AttributeError: 'HDFStore' object has no attribute 'foo'
```

```
# you can directly access the actual PyTables node but using the root node
```

```
In [9]: store.root.foo.bar.bah
```

```
Out [9]:
```

```
/foo/bar/bah (Group) ''
```

```
  children := ['block0_items' (Array), 'block0_values' (Array), 'axis0' (Array),
  ↪ 'axis1' (Array)]
```

Instead, use explicit string based keys:

```
In [409]: store['foo/bar/bah']
```

```
Out [409]:
```

	A	B	C
2000-01-01	0.954551	0.859671	-1.170458
2000-01-02	-1.211386	-0.852728	-0.450781
2000-01-03	1.064650	1.014927	-0.810399
2000-01-04	0.254343	-0.875526	-0.980856
2000-01-05	-0.906920	0.988185	-1.596540
2000-01-06	0.205007	-0.772889	-0.043509
2000-01-07	0.768606	0.298656	-1.294022
2000-01-08	-0.618845	1.122438	-0.914616

## Storing Types

### Storing Mixed Types in a Table

Storing mixed-dtype data is supported. Strings are stored as a fixed-width using the maximum size of the appended column. Subsequent attempts at appending longer strings will raise a `ValueError`.

Passing `min_itemsize={'values': size}` as a parameter to `append` will set a larger minimum for the string columns. Storing floats, strings, ints, bools, `datetime64` are currently supported. For string columns, passing `nan_rep = 'nan'` to `append` will change the default nan representation on disk (which converts to/from `np.nan`), this defaults to `nan`.

```
In [410]: df_mixed = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.random.randn(8),
.....:                          'B': np.random.randn(8),
.....:                          'C': np.array(np.random.randn(8), dtype='float32'),
.....:                          'string': 'string',
.....:                          'int': 1,
.....:                          'bool': True,
.....:                          'datetime64': pd.Timestamp('20010102')},
.....:                          index=list(range(8)))
```

```
In [411]: df_mixed.loc[df_mixed.index[3:5],
.....:                 ['A', 'B', 'string', 'datetime64']] = np.nan
.....:
```

```
In [412]: store.append('df_mixed', df_mixed, min_itemsize={'values': 50})
```

```
In [413]: df_mixed1 = store.select('df_mixed')
```

```
In [414]: df_mixed1
```

```
Out[414]:
```

	A	B	C	string	int	bool	datetime64
0	0.376816	-1.507533	0.255584	string	1	True	2001-01-02
1	-0.161614	0.335303	0.450263	string	1	True	2001-01-02
2	-1.636805	-1.340566	0.755221	string	1	True	2001-01-02
3	NaN	NaN	-1.506656	NaN	1	True	NaT
4	NaN	NaN	0.808794	NaN	1	True	NaT
5	0.843452	-0.585357	0.019915	string	1	True	2001-01-02
6	-0.122918	-1.273599	0.300003	string	1	True	2001-01-02
7	-0.026122	-0.487935	-0.727093	string	1	True	2001-01-02

```
In [415]: df_mixed1.get_dtype_counts()
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↔
float64          2
float32          1
object           1
int64            1
bool             1
datetime64[ns]  1
dtype: int64
```

```
# we have provided a minimum string column size
```

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```
In [416]: store.root.df_mixed.table
////////////////////////////////////
↪
/df_mixed/table (Table(8,)) ''
description := {
  "index": Int64Col(shape=(), dflt=0, pos=0),
  "values_block_0": Float64Col(shape=(2,), dflt=0.0, pos=1),
  "values_block_1": Float32Col(shape=(1,), dflt=0.0, pos=2),
  "values_block_2": Int64Col(shape=(1,), dflt=0, pos=3),
  "values_block_3": Int64Col(shape=(1,), dflt=0, pos=4),
  "values_block_4": BoolCol(shape=(1,), dflt=False, pos=5),
  "values_block_5": StringCol(itemsize=50, shape=(1,), dflt=b'', pos=6)}
byteorder := 'little'
chunkshape := (689,)
autoindex := True
colindexes := {
  "index": Index(6, medium, shuffle, zlib(1)).is_csi=False}
```

## Storing MultiIndex DataFrames

Storing MultiIndex DataFrames as tables is very similar to storing/selecting from homogeneous index DataFrames.

```
In [417]: index = pd.MultiIndex(levels=[['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux'],
.....:                                ['one', 'two', 'three']],
.....:                           codes=[[0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3],
.....:                                [0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2]],
.....:                           names=['foo', 'bar'])
.....:

In [418]: df_mi = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 3), index=index,
.....:                           columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
.....:

In [419]: df_mi
Out[419]:
```

	A	B	C
foo bar			
foo one	-1.119363	1.878479	-0.026513
two	0.573793	0.154237	3.272320
three	0.077044	0.397034	-0.613983
bar one	-0.398346	0.507286	-0.368864
two	1.096917	0.516017	-0.501550
baz two	0.138212	0.218366	0.848216
three	-0.948325	0.278775	-0.764608
qux one	1.145069	1.033972	-0.130405
two	-1.561954	-0.872400	0.038366
three	-0.359613	-0.256250	0.754720

```
In [420]: store.append('df_mi', df_mi)

In [421]: store.select('df_mi')
Out[421]:
```

	A	B	C
foo bar			

(continues on next page)

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```

foo one   -1.119363  1.878479 -0.026513
   two    0.573793  0.154237  3.272320
   three  0.077044  0.397034 -0.613983
bar one   -0.398346  0.507286 -0.368864
   two    1.096917  0.516017 -0.501550
baz two    0.138212  0.218366  0.848216
   three -0.948325  0.278775 -0.764608
gux one    1.145069  1.033972 -0.130405
   two   -1.561954 -0.872400  0.038366
   three -0.359613 -0.256250  0.754720

# the levels are automatically included as data columns
In [422]: store.select('df_mi', 'foo=bar')
//////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
           A          B          C
foo bar
bar one -0.398346  0.507286 -0.368864
   two  1.096917  0.516017 -0.501550

```

## Querying

### Querying a Table

`select` and `delete` operations have an optional criterion that can be specified to select/delete only a subset of the data. This allows one to have a very large on-disk table and retrieve only a portion of the data.

A query is specified using the `Term` class under the hood, as a boolean expression.

- `index` and `columns` are supported indexers of a `DataFrames`.
- `major_axis`, `minor_axis`, and `items` are supported indexers of the `Panel`.
- if `data_columns` are specified, these can be used as additional indexers.

Valid comparison operators are:

`=`, `==`, `!=`, `>`, `>=`, `<`, `<=`

Valid boolean expressions are combined with:

- `|` : or
- `&` : and
- `( and )` : for grouping

These rules are similar to how boolean expressions are used in pandas for indexing.

---

### Note:

- `=` will be automatically expanded to the comparison operator `==`
  - `~` is the not operator, but can only be used in very limited circumstances
  - If a list/tuple of expressions is passed they will be combined via `&`
- 

The following are valid expressions:

- `'index >= date'`
- `"columns = ['A', 'D']"`
- `"columns in ['A', 'D']"`
- `'columns = A'`
- `'columns == A'`
- `"~(columns = ['A', 'B'])"`
- `'index > df.index[3] & string = "bar"'`
- `'(index > df.index[3] & index <= df.index[6]) | string = "bar"'`
- `"ts >= Timestamp('2012-02-01')"`
- `"major_axis>=20130101"`

The indexers are on the left-hand side of the sub-expression:

```
columns,major_axis,ts
```

The right-hand side of the sub-expression (after a comparison operator) can be:

- functions that will be evaluated, e.g. `Timestamp('2012-02-01')`
- strings, e.g. `"bar"`
- date-like, e.g. `20130101`, or `"20130101"`
- lists, e.g. `['A', 'B']`
- variables that are defined in the local names space, e.g. `date`

**Note:** Passing a string to a query by interpolating it into the query expression is not recommended. Simply assign the string of interest to a variable and use that variable in an expression. For example, do this

```
string = "HolyMoly"
store.select('df', 'index == string')
```

instead of this

```
string = "HolyMoly"
store.select('df', 'index == %s' % string)
```

The latter will **not** work and will raise a `SyntaxError`. Note that there's a single quote followed by a double quote in the string variable.

If you *must* interpolate, use the `'%r'` format specifier

```
store.select('df', 'index == %r' % string)
```

which will quote string.

Here are some examples:

```
In [423]: dfq = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 4), columns=list('ABCD'),
.....:                       index=pd.date_range('20130101', periods=10))
.....:
In [424]: store.append('dfq', dfq, format='table', data_columns=True)
```



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```
2000-01-08 -0.618845  1.122438
```

start and stop parameters can be specified to limit the total search space. These are in terms of the total number of rows in a table.

```
# this is effectively what the storage of a Panel looks like
```

```
In [431]: wp.to_frame()
```

```
Out [431]:
```

```
          Item1  Item2
major  minor
2000-01-01 A   -0.340872  0.758552
         B   -0.303900  0.384775
         C   -0.871948 -1.133177
         D    0.151508 -1.002973
2000-01-02 A    0.587939 -1.644393
         B    0.043096 -0.311536
         C    0.362451 -0.615506
...
2000-01-04 B    0.479460  0.542245
         C   -0.630652 -0.384429
         D   -0.182400  0.170697
2000-01-05 A   -0.789979 -0.200289
         B   -0.282700  1.220322
         C   -0.813404 -1.001273
         D    1.252998  0.162172
```

```
[20 rows x 2 columns]
```

```
# limiting the search
```

```
In [432]: store.select('wp', "major_axis>20000102 & minor_axis=['A', 'B']",
.....:                  start=0, stop=10)
.....:
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
```

```
↪
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
```

```
Dimensions: 2 (items) x 1 (major_axis) x 2 (minor_axis)
```

```
Items axis: Item1 to Item2
```

```
Major_axis axis: 2000-01-03 00:00:00 to 2000-01-03 00:00:00
```

```
Minor_axis axis: A to B
```

**Note:** select will raise a ValueError if the query expression has an unknown variable reference. Usually this means that you are trying to select on a column that is **not** a data\_column.

select will raise a SyntaxError if the query expression is not valid.

## Using timedelta64[ns]

You can store and query using the timedelta64[ns] type. Terms can be specified in the format: <float><unit>, where float may be signed (and fractional), and unit can be D, s, ms, us, ns for the timedelta. Here's an example:

```
In [433]: from datetime import timedelta
```

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```
In [434]: dftd = pd.DataFrame({'A': pd.Timestamp('20130101'),
.....:                       'B': [pd.Timestamp('20130101') + timedelta(days=i,
.....:                                                                    seconds=10)
.....:                               for i in range(10)]})
.....:
```

```
In [435]: dftd['C'] = dftd['A'] - dftd['B']
```

```
In [436]: dftd
Out[436]:
```

	A	B	C
0	2013-01-01 2013-01-01 00:00:10	-1 days +23:59:50	
1	2013-01-01 2013-01-02 00:00:10	-2 days +23:59:50	
2	2013-01-01 2013-01-03 00:00:10	-3 days +23:59:50	
3	2013-01-01 2013-01-04 00:00:10	-4 days +23:59:50	
4	2013-01-01 2013-01-05 00:00:10	-5 days +23:59:50	
5	2013-01-01 2013-01-06 00:00:10	-6 days +23:59:50	
6	2013-01-01 2013-01-07 00:00:10	-7 days +23:59:50	
7	2013-01-01 2013-01-08 00:00:10	-8 days +23:59:50	
8	2013-01-01 2013-01-09 00:00:10	-9 days +23:59:50	
9	2013-01-01 2013-01-10 00:00:10	-10 days +23:59:50	

```
In [437]: store.append('dftd', dftd, data_columns=True)
```

```
In [438]: store.select('dftd', "C<-3.5D")
Out[438]:
```

	A	B	C
4	2013-01-01 2013-01-05 00:00:10	-5 days +23:59:50	
5	2013-01-01 2013-01-06 00:00:10	-6 days +23:59:50	
6	2013-01-01 2013-01-07 00:00:10	-7 days +23:59:50	
7	2013-01-01 2013-01-08 00:00:10	-8 days +23:59:50	
8	2013-01-01 2013-01-09 00:00:10	-9 days +23:59:50	
9	2013-01-01 2013-01-10 00:00:10	-10 days +23:59:50	

## Indexing

You can create/modify an index for a table with `create_table_index` after data is already in the table (after and append/put operation). Creating a table index is **highly** encouraged. This will speed your queries a great deal when you use a select with the indexed dimension as the where.

**Note:** Indexes are automatically created on the indexables and any data columns you specify. This behavior can be turned off by passing `index=False` to `append`.

```
# we have automatically already created an index (in the first section)
In [439]: i = store.root.df.table.cols.index.index

In [440]: i.optlevel, i.kind
Out[440]: (6, 'medium')

# change an index by passing new parameters
In [441]: store.create_table_index('df', optlevel=9, kind='full')

In [442]: i = store.root.df.table.cols.index.index
```

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(continued from previous page)

```
In [443]: i.optlevel, i.kind
Out [443]: (9, 'full')
```

Oftentimes when appending large amounts of data to a store, it is useful to turn off index creation for each append, then recreate at the end.

```
In [444]: df_1 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 2), columns=list('AB'))
In [445]: df_2 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 2), columns=list('AB'))
In [446]: st = pd.HDFStore('appends.h5', mode='w')
In [447]: st.append('df', df_1, data_columns=['B'], index=False)
In [448]: st.append('df', df_2, data_columns=['B'], index=False)
In [449]: st.get_storer('df').table
Out [449]:
/df/table (Table(20,)) ''
description := {
  "index": Int64Col(shape=(), dflt=0, pos=0),
  "values_block_0": Float64Col(shape=(1,), dflt=0.0, pos=1),
  "B": Float64Col(shape=(), dflt=0.0, pos=2)}
byteorder := 'little'
chunkshape := (2730,)
```

Then create the index when finished appending.

```
In [450]: st.create_table_index('df', columns=['B'], optlevel=9, kind='full')
In [451]: st.get_storer('df').table
Out [451]:
/df/table (Table(20,)) ''
description := {
  "index": Int64Col(shape=(), dflt=0, pos=0),
  "values_block_0": Float64Col(shape=(1,), dflt=0.0, pos=1),
  "B": Float64Col(shape=(), dflt=0.0, pos=2)}
byteorder := 'little'
chunkshape := (2730,)
autoindex := True
colindexes := {
  "B": Index(9, full, shuffle, zlib(1)).is_csi=True}
In [452]: st.close()
```

See [here](#) for how to create a completely-sorted-index (CSI) on an existing store.

## Query via Data Columns

You can designate (and index) certain columns that you want to be able to perform queries (other than the *indexable* columns, which you can always query). For instance say you want to perform this common operation, on-disk, and return just the frame that matches this query. You can specify `data_columns = True` to force all columns to be `data_columns`.



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```

/df_dc/table (Table(8,)) ''
description := {
  "index": Int64Col(shape=(), dflt=0, pos=0),
  "values_block_0": Float64Col(shape=(1,), dflt=0.0, pos=1),
  "B": Float64Col(shape=(), dflt=0.0, pos=2),
  "C": Float64Col(shape=(), dflt=0.0, pos=3),
  "string": StringCol(itemsize=3, shape=(), dflt=b'', pos=4),
  "string2": StringCol(itemsize=4, shape=(), dflt=b'', pos=5)}
byteorder := 'little'
chunkshape := (1680,)
autoindex := True
colindexes := {
  "index": Index(6, medium, shuffle, zlib(1)).is_csi=False,
  "B": Index(6, medium, shuffle, zlib(1)).is_csi=False,
  "C": Index(6, medium, shuffle, zlib(1)).is_csi=False,
  "string": Index(6, medium, shuffle, zlib(1)).is_csi=False,
  "string2": Index(6, medium, shuffle, zlib(1)).is_csi=False}

```

There is some performance degradation by making lots of columns into *data columns*, so it is up to the user to designate these. In addition, you cannot change data columns (nor indexables) after the first append/put operation (Of course you can simply read in the data and create a new table!).

## Iterator

You can pass `iterator=True` or `chunksize=number_in_a_chunk` to select and `select_as_multiple` to return an iterator on the results. The default is 50,000 rows returned in a chunk.

```

In [465]: for df in store.select('df', chunksize=3):
.....:     print(df)
.....:
           A          B          C
2000-01-01  0.954551  0.859671 -1.170458
2000-01-02 -1.211386 -0.852728 -0.450781
2000-01-03  1.064650  1.014927 -0.810399
           A          B          C
2000-01-04  0.254343 -0.875526 -0.980856
2000-01-05 -0.906920  0.988185 -1.596540
2000-01-06  0.205007 -0.772889 -0.043509
           A          B          C
2000-01-07  0.768606  0.298656 -1.294022
2000-01-08 -0.618845  1.122438 -0.914616

```

**Note:** You can also use the iterator with `read_hdf` which will open, then automatically close the store when finished iterating.

```

for df in pd.read_hdf('store.h5', 'df', chunksize=3):
    print(df)

```

Note, that the `chunksize` keyword applies to the **source** rows. So if you are doing a query, then the `chunksize` will subdivide the total rows in the table and the query applied, returning an iterator on potentially unequal sized chunks.

Here is a recipe for generating a query and using it to create equal sized return chunks.

```
In [466]: dfreq = pd.DataFrame({'number': np.arange(1, 11)})
In [467]: dfreq
Out [467]:
   number
0        1
1        2
2        3
3        4
4        5
5        6
6        7
7        8
8        9
9       10

In [468]: store.append('dfreq', dfreq, data_columns=['number'])

In [469]: def chunks(l, n):
.....:     return [l[i:i + n] for i in range(0, len(l), n)]
.....:

In [470]: evens = [2, 4, 6, 8, 10]

In [471]: coordinates = store.select_as_coordinates('dfreq', 'number=evens')

In [472]: for c in chunks(coordinates, 2):
.....:     print(store.select('dfreq', where=c))
.....:
   number
1        2
3        4
   number
5        6
7        8
   number
9       10
```

## Advanced Queries

### Select a Single Column

To retrieve a single indexable or data column, use the method `select_column`. This will, for example, enable you to get the index very quickly. These return a `Series` of the result, indexed by the row number. These do not currently accept the `where` selector.

```
In [473]: store.select_column('df_dc', 'index')
Out [473]:
0    2000-01-01
1    2000-01-02
2    2000-01-03
3    2000-01-04
4    2000-01-05
5    2000-01-06
6    2000-01-07
```

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[268 rows x 2 columns]

## Selecting using a where mask

Sometime your query can involve creating a list of rows to select. Usually this mask would be a resulting index from an indexing operation. This example selects the months of a datetimeindex which are 5.

```
In [480]: df_mask = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 2),
.....:                          index=pd.date_range('20000101', periods=1000))
.....:

In [481]: store.append('df_mask', df_mask)

In [482]: c = store.select_column('df_mask', 'index')

In [483]: where = c[pd.DatetimeIndex(c).month == 5].index

In [484]: store.select('df_mask', where=where)
Out[484]:
```

	0	1
2000-05-01	0.498698	-0.643722
2000-05-02	-0.028228	0.070209
2000-05-03	-0.791176	0.393495
2000-05-04	2.410230	-0.368339
2000-05-05	-1.934392	2.398912
2000-05-06	0.521658	-2.389278
2000-05-07	0.395639	-0.003721
...	...	...
2002-05-25	-0.193055	-1.233890
2002-05-26	1.205218	-0.450279
2002-05-27	1.245164	-0.295348
2002-05-28	0.179561	0.648173
2002-05-29	0.524473	-0.528987
2002-05-30	2.782922	2.358034
2002-05-31	-1.565489	0.005781

```
[93 rows x 2 columns]
```

## Storer Object

If you want to inspect the stored object, retrieve via `get_storer`. You could use this programmatically to say get the number of rows in an object.

```
In [485]: store.get_storer('df_dc').nrows
Out[485]: 8
```

## Multiple Table Queries

The methods `append_to_multiple` and `select_as_multiple` can perform appending/selecting from multiple tables at once. The idea is to have one table (call it the selector table) that you index most/all of the columns, and







**Warning:** Please note that HDF5 **DOES NOT RECLAIM SPACE** in the h5 files automatically. Thus, repeatedly deleting (or removing nodes) and adding again, **WILL TEND TO INCREASE THE FILE SIZE**.

To *repack and clean* the file, use *ptrepack*.

## Notes & Caveats

### Compression

PyTables allows the stored data to be compressed. This applies to all kinds of stores, not just tables. Two parameters are used to control compression: `complevel` and `complib`.

**`complevel` specifies if and how hard data is to be compressed.** `complevel=0` and `complevel=None` disables compression and  $0 < \text{complevel} < 10$  enables compression.

**`complib` specifies which compression library to use. If nothing is specified the default library `zlib` is used.** A compression library usually optimizes for either good compression rates or speed and the results will depend on the type of data. Which type of compression to choose depends on your specific needs and data. The list of supported compression libraries:

- `zlib`: The default compression library. A classic in terms of compression, achieves good compression rates but is somewhat slow.
- `lzo`: Fast compression and decompression.
- `bzip2`: Good compression rates.
- `blosc`: Fast compression and decompression.

New in version 0.20.2: Support for alternative `blosc` compressors:

- `blosc:blosclz` This is the default compressor for `blosc`
- `blosc:lz4`: A compact, very popular and fast compressor.
- `blosc:lz4hc`: A tweaked version of LZ4, produces better compression ratios at the expense of speed.
- `blosc:snappy`: A popular compressor used in many places.
- `blosc:zlib`: A classic; somewhat slower than the previous ones, but achieving better compression ratios.
- `blosc:zstd`: An extremely well balanced codec; it provides the best compression ratios among the others above, and at reasonably fast speed.

If `complib` is defined as something other than the listed libraries a `ValueError` exception is issued.

**Note:** If the library specified with the `complib` option is missing on your platform, compression defaults to `zlib` without further ado.

Enable compression for all objects within the file:

```
store_compressed = pd.HDFStore('store_compressed.h5', complevel=9,
                               complib='blosc:blosclz')
```

Or on-the-fly compression (this only applies to tables) in stores where compression is not enabled:

```
store.append('df', df, complib='zlib', complevel=5)
```

## ptrepack

PyTables offers better write performance when tables are compressed after they are written, as opposed to turning on compression at the very beginning. You can use the supplied PyTables utility `ptrepack`. In addition, `ptrepack` can change compression levels after the fact.

```
ptrepack --chunkshape=auto --propindexes --complevel=9 --complib=blosc in.h5 out.h5
```

Furthermore `ptrepack in.h5 out.h5` will *repack* the file to allow you to reuse previously deleted space. Alternatively, one can simply remove the file and write again, or use the `copy` method.

## Caveats

**Warning:** HDFStore is **not-threadsafe for writing**. The underlying PyTables only supports concurrent reads (via threading or processes). If you need reading and writing *at the same time*, you need to serialize these operations in a single thread in a single process. You will corrupt your data otherwise. See the (GH2397) for more information.

- If you use locks to manage write access between multiple processes, you may want to use `fsync()` before releasing write locks. For convenience you can use `store.flush(fsyntax=True)` to do this for you.
- Once a table is created its items (Panel) / columns (DataFrame) are fixed; only exactly the same columns can be appended
- Be aware that timezones (e.g., `pytz.timezone('US/Eastern')`) are not necessarily equal across timezone versions. So if data is localized to a specific timezone in the HDFStore using one version of a timezone library and that data is updated with another version, the data will be converted to UTC since these timezones are not considered equal. Either use the same version of timezone library or use `tz_convert` with the updated timezone definition.

**Warning:** PyTables will show a `NaturalNameWarning` if a column name cannot be used as an attribute selector. *Natural* identifiers contain only letters, numbers, and underscores, and may not begin with a number. Other identifiers cannot be used in a `where` clause and are generally a bad idea.

## DataTypes

HDFStore will map an object dtype to the PyTables underlying dtype. This means the following types are known to work:

Type	Represents missing values
floating: float64, float32, float16	np.nan
integer: int64, int32, int8, uint64, uint32, uint8	
boolean	
datetime64[ns]	NaT
timedelta64[ns]	NaT
categorical: see the section below	
object: strings	np.nan

unicode columns are not supported, and **WILL FAIL**.

## Categorical Data

You can write data that contains `category` dtypes to a `HDFStore`. Queries work the same as if it was an object array. However, the `category` typed data is stored in a more efficient manner.

```
In [496]: dfcat = pd.DataFrame({'A': pd.Series(list('aabbcdba')).astype('category'),
.....:                        'B': np.random.randn(8)})
.....:
```

```
In [497]: dfcat
```

```
Out [497]:
   A      B
0  a -2.367211
1  a -0.058314
2  b -0.432893
3  b -0.056124
4  c  1.692911
5  d  0.771411
6  b -0.132217
7  a  1.575762
```

```
In [498]: dfcat.dtypes
```

```

\-----/
↪
A      category
B      float64
dtype: object
```

```
In [499]: cstore = pd.HDFStore('cats.h5', mode='w')
```

```
In [500]: cstore.append('dfcat', dfcat, format='table', data_columns=['A'])
```

```
In [501]: result = cstore.select('dfcat', where="A in ['b', 'c']")
```

```
In [502]: result
```

```
Out [502]:
   A      B
2  b -0.432893
3  b -0.056124
4  c  1.692911
6  b -0.132217
```

```
In [503]: result.dtypes
```

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```

////////////////////////////////////Out [503]:
↪
A    category
B    float64
dtype: object

```

## String Columns

### min\_itemsize

The underlying implementation of `HDFStore` uses a fixed column width (`itemsize`) for string columns. A string column `itemsize` is calculated as the maximum of the length of data (for that column) that is passed to the `HDFStore`, **in the first append**. Subsequent appends, may introduce a string for a column **larger** than the column can hold, an `Exception` will be raised (otherwise you could have a silent truncation of these columns, leading to loss of information). In the future we may relax this and allow a user-specified truncation to occur.

Pass `min_itemsize` on the first table creation to a-priori specify the minimum length of a particular string column. `min_itemsize` can be an integer, or a dict mapping a column name to an integer. You can pass `values` as a key to allow all *indexables* or *data\_columns* to have this `min_itemsize`.

Passing a `min_itemsize` dict will cause all passed columns to be created as *data\_columns* automatically.

---

**Note:** If you are not passing any `data_columns`, then the `min_itemsize` will be the maximum of the length of any string passed

---

```
In [504]: dfs = pd.DataFrame({'A': 'foo', 'B': 'bar'}, index=list(range(5)))
```

```
In [505]: dfs
```

```
Out [505]:
   A  B
0  foo bar
1  foo bar
2  foo bar
3  foo bar
4  foo bar
```

```
# A and B have a size of 30
```

```
In [506]: store.append('dfs', dfs, min_itemsize=30)
```

```
In [507]: store.get_storer('dfs').table
```

```
Out [507]:
/dfs/table (Table(5,)) ''
description := {
  "index": Int64Col(shape=(), dflt=0, pos=0),
  "values_block_0": StringCol(itemsize=30, shape=(2,), dflt=b'', pos=1)}
byteorder := 'little'
chunkshape := (963,)
autoindex := True
colindexes := {
  "index": Index(6, medium, shuffle, zlib(1)).is_csi=False}
```

```
# A is created as a data_column with a size of 30
```

```
# B is size is calculated
```

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```
In [508]: store.append('dfs2', dfs, min_itemsize={'A': 30})

In [509]: store.get_storer('dfs2').table
Out [509]:
/dfs2/table (Table(5,)) ''
  description := {
    "index": Int64Col(shape=(), dflt=0, pos=0),
    "values_block_0": StringCol(itemsize=3, shape=(1,), dflt=b'', pos=1),
    "A": StringCol(itemsize=30, shape=(), dflt=b'', pos=2)}
  byteorder := 'little'
  chunkshape := (1598,)
  autoindex := True
  colindexes := {
    "index": Index(6, medium, shuffle, zlib(1)).is_csi=False,
    "A": Index(6, medium, shuffle, zlib(1)).is_csi=False}
```

### nan\_rep

String columns will serialize a `np.nan` (a missing value) with the `nan_rep` string representation. This defaults to the string value `nan`. You could inadvertently turn an actual `nan` value into a missing value.

```
In [510]: dfss = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['foo', 'bar', 'nan']})

In [511]: dfss
Out [511]:
   A
0  foo
1  bar
2  nan

In [512]: store.append('dfss', dfss)

In [513]: store.select('dfss')
Out [513]:
   A
0  foo
1  bar
2  NaN

# here you need to specify a different nan rep
In [514]: store.append('dfss2', dfss, nan_rep='_nan_')

In [515]: store.select('dfss2')
Out [515]:
   A
0  foo
1  bar
2  nan
```

## External Compatibility

HDFStore writes table format objects in specific formats suitable for producing loss-less round trips to pandas objects. For external compatibility, HDFStore can read native PyTables format tables.

It is possible to write an HDFStore object that can easily be imported into R using the `rhd5` library ([Package website](#)). Create a table format store like this:

```
In [516]: df_for_r = pd.DataFrame({"first": np.random.rand(100),
.....:                          "second": np.random.rand(100),
.....:                          "class": np.random.randint(0, 2, (100, ))},
.....:                          index=range(100))
.....:

In [517]: df_for_r.head()
Out[517]:
   first    second  class
0  0.365127  0.012583     0
1  0.004826  0.607160     1
2  0.373122  0.092975     1
3  0.207335  0.828299     0
4  0.515948  0.832586     1

In [518]: store_export = pd.HDFStore('export.h5')

In [519]: store_export.append('df_for_r', df_for_r, data_columns=df_dc.columns)

In [520]: store_export
Out[520]:
<class 'pandas.io.pytables.HDFStore'>
File path: export.h5
```

In R this file can be read into a `data.frame` object using the `rhdf5` library. The following example function reads the corresponding column names and data values from the values and assembles them into a `data.frame`:

```
# Load values and column names for all datasets from corresponding nodes and
# insert them into one data.frame object.

library(rhdf5)

loadhdf5data <- function(h5File) {

  listing <- h5ls(h5File)
  # Find all data nodes, values are stored in *_values and corresponding column
  # titles in *_items
  data_nodes <- grep("_values", listing$name)
  name_nodes <- grep("_items", listing$name)
  data_paths = paste(listing$group[data_nodes], listing$name[data_nodes], sep = "/")
  name_paths = paste(listing$group[name_nodes], listing$name[name_nodes], sep = "/")
  columns = list()
  for (idx in seq(data_paths)) {
    # NOTE: matrices returned by h5read have to be transposed to obtain
    # required Fortran order!
    data <- data.frame(t(h5read(h5File, data_paths[idx])))
    names <- t(h5read(h5File, name_paths[idx]))
    entry <- data.frame(data)
    colnames(entry) <- names
    columns <- append(columns, entry)
  }

  data <- data.frame(columns)

  return(data)
}
```

Now you can import the `DataFrame` into R:

```

> data = loadhdf5data("transfer.hdf5")
> head(data)
   first    second class
1 0.4170220047 0.3266449    0
2 0.7203244934 0.5270581    0
3 0.0001143748 0.8859421    1
4 0.3023325726 0.3572698    1
5 0.1467558908 0.9085352    1
6 0.0923385948 0.6233601    1

```

**Note:** The R function lists the entire HDF5 file's contents and assembles the `data.frame` object from all matching nodes, so use this only as a starting point if you have stored multiple `DataFrame` objects to a single HDF5 file.

## Performance

- `tables` format come with a writing performance penalty as compared to `fixed` stores. The benefit is the ability to append/delete and query (potentially very large amounts of data). Write times are generally longer as compared with regular stores. Query times can be quite fast, especially on an indexed axis.
- You can pass `chunksize=<int>` to `append`, specifying the write chunksize (default is 50000). This will significantly lower your memory usage on writing.
- You can pass `expectedrows=<int>` to the first `append`, to set the TOTAL number of expected rows that `PyTables` will expect. This will optimize read/write performance.
- Duplicate rows can be written to tables, but are filtered out in selection (with the last items being selected; thus a table is unique on major, minor pairs)
- A `PerformanceWarning` will be raised if you are attempting to store types that will be pickled by `PyTables` (rather than stored as endemic types). See [Here](#) for more information and some solutions.

### 4.1.9 Feather

New in version 0.20.0.

Feather provides binary columnar serialization for data frames. It is designed to make reading and writing data frames efficient, and to make sharing data across data analysis languages easy.

Feather is designed to faithfully serialize and de-serialize `DataFrames`, supporting all of the pandas dtypes, including extension dtypes such as categorical and datetime with tz.

Several caveats.

- This is a newer library, and the format, though stable, is not guaranteed to be backward compatible to the earlier versions.
- The format will NOT write an `Index`, or `MultiIndex` for the `DataFrame` and will raise an error if a non-default one is provided. You can `.reset_index()` to store the index or `.reset_index(drop=True)` to ignore it.
- Duplicate column names and non-string columns names are not supported
- Non supported types include `Period` and actual Python object types. These will raise a helpful error message on an attempt at serialization.

See the [Full Documentation](#).





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```
In [527]: result.dtypes
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
a                object
b                int64
c                uint8
d                float64
e                bool
f                category
g                datetime64[ns]
h  datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]
i                datetime64[ns]
dtype: object

```

### 4.1.10 Parquet

New in version 0.21.0.

[Apache Parquet](#) provides a partitioned binary columnar serialization for data frames. It is designed to make reading and writing data frames efficient, and to make sharing data across data analysis languages easy. Parquet can use a variety of compression techniques to shrink the file size as much as possible while still maintaining good read performance.

Parquet is designed to faithfully serialize and de-serialize `DataFrame`s, supporting all of the pandas dtypes, including extension dtypes such as datetime with tz.

Several caveats.

- Duplicate column names and non-string column names are not supported.
- The `pyarrow` engine always writes the index to the output, but `fastparquet` only writes non-default indexes. This extra column can cause problems for non-Pandas consumers that are not expecting it. You can force including or omitting indexes with the `index` argument, regardless of the underlying engine.
- Index level names, if specified, must be strings.
- Categorical dtypes can be serialized to parquet, but will de-serialize as `object` dtype.
- Non supported types include `Period` and actual Python object types. These will raise a helpful error message on an attempt at serialization.

You can specify an engine to direct the serialization. This can be one of `pyarrow`, or `fastparquet`, or `auto`. If the engine is NOT specified, then the `pd.options.io.parquet.engine` option is checked; if this is also `auto`, then `pyarrow` is tried, and falling back to `fastparquet`.

See the documentation for [pyarrow](#) and [fastparquet](#).

---

**Note:** These engines are very similar and should read/write nearly identical parquet format files. Currently `pyarrow` does not support `timedelta` data, `fastparquet`  $\geq 0.1.4$  supports timezone aware datetimes. These libraries differ by having different underlying dependencies (`fastparquet` by using `numba`, while `pyarrow` uses a c-library).

---

```

In [528]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': list('abc'),
.....:                      'b': list(range(1, 4)),
.....:                      'c': np.arange(3, 6).astype('u1'),
.....:                      'd': np.arange(4.0, 7.0, dtype='float64'),
.....:                      'e': [True, False, True],
.....:                      'f': pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3),

```

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## Handling Indexes

Serializing a `DataFrame` to parquet may include the implicit index as one or more columns in the output file. Thus, this code:

```
In [538]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2], 'b': [3, 4]})
In [539]: df.to_parquet('test.parquet', engine='pyarrow')
```

creates a parquet file with *three* columns if you use `pyarrow` for serialization: `a`, `b`, and `__index_level_0__`. If you're using `fastparquet`, the index may or may not be written to the file.

This unexpected extra column causes some databases like Amazon Redshift to reject the file, because that column doesn't exist in the target table.

If you want to omit a dataframe's indexes when writing, pass `index=False` to `to_parquet()`:

```
In [540]: df.to_parquet('test.parquet', index=False)
```

This creates a parquet file with just the two expected columns, `a` and `b`. If your `DataFrame` has a custom index, you won't get it back when you load this file into a `DataFrame`.

Passing `index=True` will *always* write the index, even if that's not the underlying engine's default behavior.

## Partitioning Parquet files

New in version 0.24.0.

Parquet supports partitioning of data based on the values of one or more columns.

```
In [541]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [0, 0, 1, 1], 'b': [0, 1, 0, 1]})
In [542]: df.to_parquet(fname='test', engine='pyarrow',
.....:                  partition_cols=['a'], compression=None)
.....:
```

The `fname` specifies the parent directory to which data will be saved. The `partition_cols` are the column names by which the dataset will be partitioned. Columns are partitioned in the order they are given. The partition splits are determined by the unique values in the partition columns. The above example creates a partitioned dataset that may look like:

```
test
├── a=0
│   ├── 0bac803e32dc42ae83fddfd029cbdebc.parquet
│   └── ...
└── a=1
    ├── e6ab24a4f45147b49b54a662f0c412a3.parquet
    └── ...
```

### 4.1.11 SQL Queries

The `pandas.io.sql` module provides a collection of query wrappers to both facilitate data retrieval and to reduce dependency on DB-specific API. Database abstraction is provided by `SQLAlchemy` if installed. In addition you will need a driver library for your database. Examples of such drivers are `psycopg2` for PostgreSQL or `pymysql` for MySQL. For `SQLite` this is included in Python's standard library by default. You can find an overview of supported drivers for each SQL dialect in the [SQLAlchemy docs](#).

If SQLAlchemy is not installed, a fallback is only provided for sqlite (and for mysql for backwards compatibility, but this is deprecated and will be removed in a future version). This mode requires a Python database adapter which respect the [Python DB-API](#).

See also some *cookbook examples* for some advanced strategies.

The key functions are:

<code>read_sql_table(table_name, con[, schema, ...])</code>	Read SQL database table into a DataFrame.
<code>read_sql_query(sql, con[, index_col, ...])</code>	Read SQL query into a DataFrame.
<code>read_sql(sql, con[, index_col, ...])</code>	Read SQL query or database table into a DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.to_sql(name, con[, schema, ...])</code>	Write records stored in a DataFrame to a SQL database.

## **pandas.read\_sql\_table**

`pandas.read_sql_table(table_name, con, schema=None, index_col=None, coerce_float=True, parse_dates=None, columns=None, chunksize=None)`  
Read SQL database table into a DataFrame.

Given a table name and a SQLAlchemy connectable, returns a DataFrame. This function does not support DBAPI connections.

### **Parameters**

**table\_name** [string] Name of SQL table in database.

**con** [SQLAlchemy connectable (or database string URI)] SQLite DBAPI connection mode not supported.

**schema** [string, default None] Name of SQL schema in database to query (if database flavor supports this). Uses default schema if None (default).

**index\_col** [string or list of strings, optional, default: None] Column(s) to set as index(MultiIndex).

**coerce\_float** [boolean, default True] Attempts to convert values of non-string, non-numeric objects (like decimal.Decimal) to floating point. Can result in loss of Precision.

**parse\_dates** [list or dict, default: None]

- List of column names to parse as dates.
- Dict of {column\_name: format string} where format string is strftime compatible in case of parsing string times or is one of (D, s, ns, ms, us) in case of parsing integer timestamps.
- Dict of {column\_name: arg dict}, where the arg dict corresponds to the keyword arguments of `pandas.to_datetime()` Especially useful with databases without native Datetime support, such as SQLite.

**columns** [list, default: None] List of column names to select from SQL table

**chunksize** [int, default None] If specified, returns an iterator where *chunksize* is the number of rows to include in each chunk.

### **Returns**

**DataFrame**

See also:

`read_sql_query` Read SQL query into a DataFrame.

`read_sql`

## Notes

Any datetime values with time zone information will be converted to UTC.

## pandas.read\_sql\_query

`pandas.read_sql_query(sql, con, index_col=None, coerce_float=True, params=None, parse_dates=None, chunksize=None)`

Read SQL query into a DataFrame.

Returns a DataFrame corresponding to the result set of the query string. Optionally provide an `index_col` parameter to use one of the columns as the index, otherwise default integer index will be used.

### Parameters

- sql** [string SQL query or SQLAlchemy Selectable (select or text object)] SQL query to be executed.
- con** [SQLAlchemy connectable(engine/connection), database string URI,] or sqlite3 DBAPI2 connection Using SQLAlchemy makes it possible to use any DB supported by that library. If a DBAPI2 object, only sqlite3 is supported.
- index\_col** [string or list of strings, optional, default: None] Column(s) to set as index(MultiIndex).
- coerce\_float** [boolean, default True] Attempts to convert values of non-string, non-numeric objects (like decimal.Decimal) to floating point. Useful for SQL result sets.
- params** [list, tuple or dict, optional, default: None] List of parameters to pass to execute method. The syntax used to pass parameters is database driver dependent. Check your database driver documentation for which of the five syntax styles, described in PEP 249's paramstyle, is supported. Eg. for psycopg2, uses %(name)s so use params={'name' : 'value'}
- parse\_dates** [list or dict, default: None]
  - List of column names to parse as dates.
  - Dict of {column\_name: format string} where format string is strftime compatible in case of parsing string times, or is one of (D, s, ns, ms, us) in case of parsing integer timestamps.
  - Dict of {column\_name: arg dict}, where the arg dict corresponds to the keyword arguments of `pandas.to_datetime()` Especially useful with databases without native Datetime support, such as SQLite.
- chunksize** [int, default None] If specified, return an iterator where `chunksize` is the number of rows to include in each chunk.

### Returns

**DataFrame**

See also:

**`read_sql_table`** Read SQL database table into a DataFrame.

`read_sql`

## Notes

Any datetime values with time zone information parsed via the `parse_dates` parameter will be converted to UTC.

## pandas.read\_sql

`pandas.read_sql(sql, con, index_col=None, coerce_float=True, params=None, parse_dates=None, columns=None, chunksize=None)`

Read SQL query or database table into a DataFrame.

This function is a convenience wrapper around `read_sql_table` and `read_sql_query` (for backward compatibility). It will delegate to the specific function depending on the provided input. A SQL query will be routed to `read_sql_query`, while a database table name will be routed to `read_sql_table`. Note that the delegated function might have more specific notes about their functionality not listed here.

### Parameters

- sql** [string or SQLAlchemy Selectable (select or text object)] SQL query to be executed or a table name.
- con** [SQLAlchemy connectable (engine/connection) or database string URI] or DBAPI2 connection (fallback mode)
- Using SQLAlchemy makes it possible to use any DB supported by that library. If a DBAPI2 object, only sqlite3 is supported.
- index\_col** [string or list of strings, optional, default: None] Column(s) to set as index(MultiIndex).
- coerce\_float** [boolean, default True] Attempts to convert values of non-string, non-numeric objects (like decimal.Decimal) to floating point, useful for SQL result sets.
- params** [list, tuple or dict, optional, default: None] List of parameters to pass to execute method. The syntax used to pass parameters is database driver dependent. Check your database driver documentation for which of the five syntax styles, described in PEP 249's paramstyle, is supported. Eg. for psycopg2, uses %(name)s so use params={'name' : 'value'}
- parse\_dates** [list or dict, default: None]
- List of column names to parse as dates.
  - Dict of {column\_name: format string} where format string is strftime compatible in case of parsing string times, or is one of (D, s, ns, ms, us) in case of parsing integer timestamps.
  - Dict of {column\_name: arg dict}, where the arg dict corresponds to the keyword arguments of `pandas.to_datetime()` Especially useful with databases without native Datetime support, such as SQLite.
- columns** [list, default: None] List of column names to select from SQL table (only used when reading a table).
- chunksize** [int, default None] If specified, return an iterator where `chunksize` is the number of rows to include in each chunk.

### Returns

**DataFrame**

See also:

**`read_sql_table`** Read SQL database table into a DataFrame.

**`read_sql_query`** Read SQL query into a DataFrame.

## **pandas.DataFrame.to\_sql**

`DataFrame.to_sql` (*name*, *con*, *schema=None*, *if\_exists='fail'*, *index=True*, *index\_label=None*, *chunksize=None*, *dtype=None*, *method=None*)

Write records stored in a DataFrame to a SQL database.

Databases supported by SQLAlchemy [?] are supported. Tables can be newly created, appended to, or overwritten.

### **Parameters**

**name** [string] Name of SQL table.

**con** [sqlalchemy.engine.Engine or sqlite3.Connection] Using SQLAlchemy makes it possible to use any DB supported by that library. Legacy support is provided for sqlite3.Connection objects.

**schema** [string, optional] Specify the schema (if database flavor supports this). If None, use default schema.

**if\_exists** [{ 'fail', 'replace', 'append' }, default 'fail'] How to behave if the table already exists.

- fail: Raise a ValueError.
- replace: Drop the table before inserting new values.
- append: Insert new values to the existing table.

**index** [bool, default True] Write DataFrame index as a column. Uses *index\_label* as the column name in the table.

**index\_label** [string or sequence, default None] Column label for index column(s). If None is given (default) and *index* is True, then the index names are used. A sequence should be given if the DataFrame uses MultiIndex.

**chunksize** [int, optional] Rows will be written in batches of this size at a time. By default, all rows will be written at once.

**dtype** [dict, optional] Specifying the datatype for columns. The keys should be the column names and the values should be the SQLAlchemy types or strings for the sqlite3 legacy mode.

**method** [{None, 'multi', callable}, default None] Controls the SQL insertion clause used:

- None : Uses standard SQL INSERT clause (one per row).
- 'multi': Pass multiple values in a single INSERT clause.
- callable with signature (pd\_table, conn, keys, data\_iter).

Details and a sample callable implementation can be found in the section *insert method*.

New in version 0.24.0.

### **Raises**

**ValueError** When the table already exists and *if\_exists* is 'fail' (the default).

**See also:**

**`read_sql`** Read a DataFrame from a table.

## Notes

Timezone aware datetime columns will be written as `Timestamp` with `timezone` type with SQLAlchemy if supported by the database. Otherwise, the datetimes will be stored as timezone unaware timestamps local to the original timezone.

New in version 0.24.0.

## References

[?], [?]

## Examples

Create an in-memory SQLite database.

```
>>> from sqlalchemy import create_engine
>>> engine = create_engine('sqlite://', echo=False)
```

Create a table from scratch with 3 rows.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'name' : ['User 1', 'User 2', 'User 3']})
>>> df
   name
0  User 1
1  User 2
2  User 3
```

```
>>> df.to_sql('users', con=engine)
>>> engine.execute("SELECT * FROM users").fetchall()
[(0, 'User 1'), (1, 'User 2'), (2, 'User 3')]
```

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame({'name' : ['User 4', 'User 5']})
>>> df1.to_sql('users', con=engine, if_exists='append')
>>> engine.execute("SELECT * FROM users").fetchall()
[(0, 'User 1'), (1, 'User 2'), (2, 'User 3'),
 (0, 'User 4'), (1, 'User 5')]
```

Overwrite the table with just df1.

```
>>> df1.to_sql('users', con=engine, if_exists='replace',
...           index_label='id')
>>> engine.execute("SELECT * FROM users").fetchall()
[(0, 'User 4'), (1, 'User 5')]
```

Specify the dtype (especially useful for integers with missing values). Notice that while pandas is forced to store the data as floating point, the database supports nullable integers. When fetching the data with Python, we get back integer scalars.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, None, 2]})
>>> df
   A
0  1.0
1  NaN
2  2.0
```



```
>>> from sqlalchemy.types import Integer
>>> df.to_sql('integers', con=engine, index=False,
...         dtype={"A": Integer()})
```

```
>>> engine.execute("SELECT * FROM integers").fetchall()
[(1,), (None,), (2,)]
```

**Note:** The function `read_sql()` is a convenience wrapper around `read_sql_table()` and `read_sql_query()` (and for backward compatibility) and will delegate to specific function depending on the provided input (database table name or sql query). Table names do not need to be quoted if they have special characters.

In the following example, we use the `SQLite` SQL database engine. You can use a temporary `SQLite` database where data are stored in “memory”.

To connect with `SQLAlchemy` you use the `create_engine()` function to create an engine object from database URI. You only need to create the engine once per database you are connecting to. For more information on `create_engine()` and the URI formatting, see the examples below and the `SQLAlchemy` [documentation](#)

```
In [543]: from sqlalchemy import create_engine

# Create your engine.
In [544]: engine = create_engine('sqlite:///memory:')
```

If you want to manage your own connections you can pass one of those instead:

```
with engine.connect() as conn, conn.begin():
    data = pd.read_sql_table('data', conn)
```

## Writing DataFrames

Assuming the following data is in a `DataFrame` `data`, we can insert it into the database using `to_sql()`.

id	Date	Col_1	Col_2	Col_3
26	2012-10-18	X	25.7	True
42	2012-10-19	Y	-12.4	False
63	2012-10-20	Z	5.73	True

```
In [545]: data
Out[545]:
   id  Date      Col_1  Col_2  Col_3
0  26  2010-10-18     X   27.50   True
1  42  2010-10-19     Y  -12.50  False
2  63  2010-10-20     Z    5.73   True

In [546]: data.to_sql('data', engine)
```

With some databases, writing large `DataFrames` can result in errors due to packet size limitations being exceeded. This can be avoided by setting the `chunksize` parameter when calling `to_sql`. For example, the following writes `data` to the database in batches of 1000 rows at a time:

```
In [547]: data.to_sql('data_chunked', engine, chunksize=1000)
```

## SQL data types

`to_sql()` will try to map your data to an appropriate SQL data type based on the dtype of the data. When you have columns of dtype `object`, pandas will try to infer the data type.

You can always override the default type by specifying the desired SQL type of any of the columns by using the `dtype` argument. This argument needs a dictionary mapping column names to SQLAlchemy types (or strings for the sqlite3 fallback mode). For example, specifying to use the sqlalchemy `String` type instead of the default `Text` type for string columns:

```
In [548]: from sqlalchemy.types import String
In [549]: data.to_sql('data_dtype', engine, dtype={'Col_1': String})
```

---

**Note:** Due to the limited support for `timedelta`'s in the different database flavors, columns with type `timedelta64` will be written as integer values as nanoseconds to the database and a warning will be raised.

---

---

**Note:** Columns of `category` dtype will be converted to the dense representation as you would get with `np.asarray(categorical)` (e.g. for string categories this gives an array of strings). Because of this, reading the database table back in does **not** generate a categorical.

---

## Datetime data types

Using SQLAlchemy, `to_sql()` is capable of writing datetime data that is timezone naive or timezone aware. However, the resulting data stored in the database ultimately depends on the supported data type for datetime data of the database system being used.

The following table lists supported data types for datetime data for some common databases. Other database dialects may have different data types for datetime data.

Database	SQL Datetime Types	Timezone Support
SQLite	TEXT	No
MySQL	TIMESTAMP or DATETIME	No
PostgreSQL	TIMESTAMP or TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE	Yes

When writing timezone aware data to databases that do not support timezones, the data will be written as timezone naive timestamps that are in local time with respect to the timezone.

`read_sql_table()` is also capable of reading datetime data that is timezone aware or naive. When reading `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` types, pandas will convert the data to UTC.

## Insertion Method

New in version 0.24.0.

The parameter `method` controls the SQL insertion clause used. Possible values are:

- None: Uses standard SQL INSERT clause (one per row).
- 'multi': Pass multiple values in a single INSERT clause. It uses a *special* SQL syntax not supported by all backends. This usually provides better performance for analytic databases like *Presto* and *Redshift*, but has worse performance for traditional SQL backend if the table contains many columns. For more information check the SQLAlchemy [documentation](#).
- callable with signature (pd\_table, conn, keys, data\_iter): This can be used to implement a more performant insertion method based on specific backend dialect features.

Example of a callable using PostgreSQL COPY clause:

```
# Alternative to_sql() *method* for DBs that support COPY FROM
import csv
from io import StringIO

def psql_insert_copy(table, conn, keys, data_iter):
    # gets a DBAPI connection that can provide a cursor
    dbapi_conn = conn.connection
    with dbapi_conn.cursor() as cur:
        s_buf = StringIO()
        writer = csv.writer(s_buf)
        writer.writerows(data_iter)
        s_buf.seek(0)

        columns = ', '.join("{}{}".format(k) for k in keys)
        if table.schema:
            table_name = '{}.{}'.format(table.schema, table.name)
        else:
            table_name = table.name

        sql = 'COPY {} ({} FROM STDIN WITH CSV'.format(
            table_name, columns)
        cur.copy_expert(sql=sql, file=s_buf)
```

## Reading Tables

`read_sql_table()` will read a database table given the table name and optionally a subset of columns to read.

**Note:** In order to use `read_sql_table()`, you **must** have the SQLAlchemy optional dependency installed.

```
In [550]: pd.read_sql_table('data', engine)
Out[550]:
   index  id  Date Col_1  Col_2  Col_3
0      0  26 2010-10-18    X  27.50   True
1      1  42 2010-10-19    Y -12.50  False
2      2  63 2010-10-20    Z   5.73   True
```

You can also specify the name of the column as the DataFrame index, and specify a subset of columns to be read.

```
In [551]: pd.read_sql_table('data', engine, index_col='id')
Out[551]:
   index  Date Col_1  Col_2  Col_3
id
26      0 2010-10-18    X  27.50   True
```

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```
42      1 2010-10-19      Y -12.50  False
63      2 2010-10-20      Z   5.73   True
```

```
In [552]: pd.read_sql_table('data', engine, columns=['Col_1', 'Col_2'])
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
  Col_1  Col_2
0      X  27.50
1      Y -12.50
2      Z   5.73

```

And you can explicitly force columns to be parsed as dates:

```
In [553]: pd.read_sql_table('data', engine, parse_dates=['Date'])
```

```
Out [553]:
```

```

  index  id      Date  Col_1  Col_2  Col_3
0      0  26 2010-10-18      X  27.50   True
1      1  42 2010-10-19      Y -12.50  False
2      2  63 2010-10-20      Z   5.73   True

```

If needed you can explicitly specify a format string, or a dict of arguments to pass to `pandas.to_datetime()`:

```

pd.read_sql_table('data', engine, parse_dates={'Date': '%Y-%m-%d'})
pd.read_sql_table('data', engine,
                  parse_dates={'Date': {'format': '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S'}})

```

You can check if a table exists using `has_table()`

## Schema support

Reading from and writing to different schema's is supported through the `schema` keyword in the `read_sql_table()` and `to_sql()` functions. Note however that this depends on the database flavor (sqlite does not have schema's). For example:

```

df.to_sql('table', engine, schema='other_schema')
pd.read_sql_table('table', engine, schema='other_schema')

```

## Querying

You can query using raw SQL in the `read_sql_query()` function. In this case you must use the SQL variant appropriate for your database. When using SQLAlchemy, you can also pass SQLAlchemy Expression language constructs, which are database-agnostic.

```
In [554]: pd.read_sql_query('SELECT * FROM data', engine)
```

```
Out [554]:
```

```

  index  id      Date  Col_1  Col_2  Col_3
0      0  26 2010-10-18 00:00:00.000000      X  27.50      1
1      1  42 2010-10-19 00:00:00.000000      Y -12.50      0
2      2  63 2010-10-20 00:00:00.000000      Z   5.73      1

```

Of course, you can specify a more “complex” query.

```
In [555]: pd.read_sql_query("SELECT id, Col_1, Col_2 FROM data WHERE id = 42;",
↳engine)
Out[555]:
   id Col_1 Col_2
0  42     Y -12.5
```

The `read_sql_query()` function supports a `chunksize` argument. Specifying this will return an iterator through chunks of the query result:

```
In [556]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(20, 3), columns=list('abc'))
In [557]: df.to_sql('data_chunks', engine, index=False)
```

```
In [558]: for chunk in pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM data_chunks",
.....:                                 engine, chunksize=5):
.....:     print(chunk)
.....:
      a      b      c
0  1.892774 -0.253477  0.714395
1  0.664179  0.897140  0.455791
2  1.549590  1.031231  0.196447
3  0.190188  0.619078  0.036658
4 -0.100501  0.201772  1.763002
      a      b      c
0  0.454977 -1.958922 -0.628529
1  0.133171 -1.274374  2.518925
2 -0.517547 -0.360773  0.877961
3 -1.881598 -0.699067 -1.566913
4  0.824581 -0.674292 -1.136157
      a      b      c
0  0.897844  1.430243  0.356573
1  0.425873 -0.183641 -0.264369
2 -1.136008  1.249329 -0.940339
3  0.495185 -0.458671  2.425292
4 -1.502778  0.510224  0.700035
      a      b      c
0  0.864174  0.839935 -1.670980
1 -0.579623  2.291643  0.616315
2 -0.003224  1.075287 -0.657822
3  1.471841 -0.284241  0.675387
4 -1.676314  0.126986  0.031905
```

You can also run a plain query without creating a `DataFrame` with `execute()`. This is useful for queries that don't return values, such as `INSERT`. This is functionally equivalent to calling `execute` on the SQLAlchemy engine or db connection object. Again, you must use the SQL syntax variant appropriate for your database.

```
from pandas.io import sql
sql.execute('SELECT * FROM table_name', engine)
sql.execute('INSERT INTO table_name VALUES(?, ?, ?)', engine,
           params=[('id', 1, 12.2, True)])
```

## Engine connection examples

To connect with SQLAlchemy you use the `create_engine()` function to create an engine object from database URI. You only need to create the engine once per database you are connecting to.

```
from sqlalchemy import create_engine

engine = create_engine('postgresql://scott:tiger@localhost:5432/mydatabase')

engine = create_engine('mysql+mysqldb://scott:tiger@localhost/foo')

engine = create_engine('oracle://scott:tiger@127.0.0.1:1521/sidname')

engine = create_engine('mssql+pyodbc://mydsn')

# sqlite://<nohostname>/<path>
# where <path> is relative:
engine = create_engine('sqlite:///foo.db')

# or absolute, starting with a slash:
engine = create_engine('sqlite:///absolute/path/to/foo.db')
```

For more information see the examples the SQLAlchemy documentation

### Advanced SQLAlchemy queries

You can use SQLAlchemy constructs to describe your query.

Use `sqlalchemy.text()` to specify query parameters in a backend-neutral way

```
In [559]: import sqlalchemy as sa

In [560]: pd.read_sql(sa.text('SELECT * FROM data where Col_1=:coll1'),
.....:                engine, params={'coll1': 'X'})
.....:
Out[560]:
   index  id  Date Col_1  Col_2  Col_3
0      0  26 2010-10-18 00:00:00.000000  X   27.5      1
```

If you have an SQLAlchemy description of your database you can express where conditions using SQLAlchemy expressions

```
In [561]: metadata = sa.MetaData()

In [562]: data_table = sa.Table('data', metadata,
.....:                          sa.Column('index', sa.Integer),
.....:                          sa.Column('Date', sa.DateTime),
.....:                          sa.Column('Col_1', sa.String),
.....:                          sa.Column('Col_2', sa.Float),
.....:                          sa.Column('Col_3', sa.Boolean),
.....:                          )

In [563]: pd.read_sql(sa.select([data_table]).where(data_table.c.Col_3 is True),
→engine)
Out[563]:
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [index, Date, Col_1, Col_2, Col_3]
Index: []
```

You can combine SQLAlchemy expressions with parameters passed to `read_sql()` using `sqlalchemy.bindparam()`

```
In [564]: import datetime as dt

In [565]: expr = sa.select([data_table]).where(data_table.c.Date > sa.bindparam('date
↪'))

In [566]: pd.read_sql(expr, engine, params={'date': dt.datetime(2010, 10, 18)})
Out[566]:
   index  Date Col_1  Col_2  Col_3
0      1 2010-10-19     Y -12.50  False
1      2 2010-10-20     Z   5.73   True
```

## Sqlite fallback

The use of sqlite is supported without using SQLAlchemy. This mode requires a Python database adapter which respect the [Python DB-API](#).

You can create connections like so:

```
import sqlite3
con = sqlite3.connect(':memory:')
```

And then issue the following queries:

```
data.to_sql('data', con)
pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM data", con)
```

## 4.1.12 Google BigQuery

**Warning:** Starting in 0.20.0, pandas has split off Google BigQuery support into the separate package `pandas-gbq`. You can `pip install pandas-gbq` to get it.

The `pandas-gbq` package provides functionality to read/write from Google BigQuery.

`pandas` integrates with this external package. If `pandas-gbq` is installed, you can use the `pandas` methods `pd.read_gbq` and `DataFrame.to_gbq`, which will call the respective functions from `pandas-gbq`.

Full documentation can be found [here](#).

## 4.1.13 Stata Format

### Writing to Stata format

The method `to_stata()` will write a `DataFrame` into a `.dta` file. The format version of this file is always 115 (Stata 12).

```
In [567]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 2), columns=list('AB'))
In [568]: df.to_stata('stata.dta')
```

*Stata* data files have limited data type support; only strings with 244 or fewer characters, `int8`, `int16`, `int32`, `float32` and `float64` can be stored in `.dta` files. Additionally, *Stata* reserves certain values to represent missing

data. Exporting a non-missing value that is outside of the permitted range in Stata for a particular data type will retype the variable to the next larger size. For example, `int8` values are restricted to lie between -127 and 100 in Stata, and so variables with values above 100 will trigger a conversion to `int16`. `nan` values in floating points data types are stored as the basic missing data type (`.` in Stata).

---

**Note:** It is not possible to export missing data values for integer data types.

---

The Stata writer gracefully handles other data types including `int64`, `bool`, `uint8`, `uint16`, `uint32` by casting to the smallest supported type that can represent the data. For example, data with a type of `uint8` will be cast to `int8` if all values are less than 100 (the upper bound for non-missing `int8` data in Stata), or, if values are outside of this range, the variable is cast to `int16`.

**Warning:** Conversion from `int64` to `float64` may result in a loss of precision if `int64` values are larger than `2**53`.

**Warning:** `StataWriter` and `to_stata()` only support fixed width strings containing up to 244 characters, a limitation imposed by the version 115 dta file format. Attempting to write Stata dta files with strings longer than 244 characters raises a `ValueError`.

## Reading from Stata format

The top-level function `read_stata` will read a dta file and return either a `DataFrame` or a `StataReader` that can be used to read the file incrementally.

```
In [569]: pd.read_stata('stata.dta')
```

```
Out [569]:
```

```
   index      A      B
0      0  1.789587 -1.454551
1      1  0.420343 -1.046421
2      2  0.104704 -1.113877
3      3 -0.837801 -0.257054
4      4 -2.735632  0.702059
5      5 -0.015027  0.123337
6      6 -0.163379 -0.702725
7      7  1.885344  1.187743
8      8 -0.061320 -0.413435
9      9  0.037276  0.006548
```

Specifying a `chunksize` yields a `StataReader` instance that can be used to read `chunksize` lines from the file at a time. The `StataReader` object can be used as an iterator.

```
In [570]: reader = pd.read_stata('stata.dta', chunksize=3)
```

```
In [571]: for df in reader:
.....:     print(df.shape)
.....:
```

```
(3, 3)
(3, 3)
(3, 3)
(1, 3)
```

For more fine-grained control, use `iterator=True` and specify `chunksize` with each call to `read()`.



```
In [572]: reader = pd.read_stata('stata.dta', iterator=True)
```

```
In [573]: chunk1 = reader.read(5)
```

```
In [574]: chunk2 = reader.read(5)
```

Currently the index is retrieved as a column.

The parameter `convert_categoricals` indicates whether value labels should be read and used to create a `Categorical` variable from them. Value labels can also be retrieved by the function `value_labels`, which requires `read()` to be called before use.

The parameter `convert_missing` indicates whether missing value representations in Stata should be preserved. If `False` (the default), missing values are represented as `np.nan`. If `True`, missing values are represented using `StataMissingValue` objects, and columns containing missing values will have object data type.

---

**Note:** `read_stata()` and `StataReader` support .dta formats 113-115 (Stata 10-12), 117 (Stata 13), and 118 (Stata 14).

---

---

**Note:** Setting `preserve_dtypes=False` will upcast to the standard pandas data types: `int64` for all integer types and `float64` for floating point data. By default, the Stata data types are preserved when importing.

---

## Categorical Data

Categorical data can be exported to *Stata* data files as value labeled data. The exported data consists of the underlying category codes as integer data values and the categories as value labels. *Stata* does not have an explicit equivalent to a `Categorical` and information about *whether* the variable is ordered is lost when exporting.

**Warning:** *Stata* only supports string value labels, and so `str` is called on the categories when exporting data. Exporting `Categorical` variables with non-string categories produces a warning, and can result a loss of information if the `str` representations of the categories are not unique.

Labeled data can similarly be imported from *Stata* data files as `Categorical` variables using the keyword argument `convert_categoricals` (`True` by default). The keyword argument `order_categoricals` (`True` by default) determines whether imported `Categorical` variables are ordered.

---

**Note:** When importing categorical data, the values of the variables in the *Stata* data file are not preserved since `Categorical` variables always use integer data types between `-1` and `n-1` where `n` is the number of categories. If the original values in the *Stata* data file are required, these can be imported by setting `convert_categoricals=False`, which will import original data (but not the variable labels). The original values can be matched to the imported categorical data since there is a simple mapping between the original *Stata* data values and the category codes of imported `Categorical` variables: missing values are assigned code `-1`, and the smallest original value is assigned `0`, the second smallest is assigned `1` and so on until the largest original value is assigned the code `n-1`.

---

---

**Note:** *Stata* supports partially labeled series. These series have value labels for some but not all data values. Importing a partially labeled series will produce a `Categorical` with string categories for the values that are labeled and

numeric categories for values with no label.

---

#### 4.1.14 SAS Formats

The top-level function `read_sas()` can read (but not write) SAS *xport* (.XPT) and (since *v0.18.0*) *SAS7BDAT* (.sas7bdat) format files.

SAS files only contain two value types: ASCII text and floating point values (usually 8 bytes but sometimes truncated). For *xport* files, there is no automatic type conversion to integers, dates, or categoricals. For *SAS7BDAT* files, the format codes may allow date variables to be automatically converted to dates. By default the whole file is read and returned as a `DataFrame`.

Specify a `chunksize` or use `iterator=True` to obtain reader objects (`XportReader` or `SAS7BDATReader`) for incrementally reading the file. The reader objects also have attributes that contain additional information about the file and its variables.

Read a *SAS7BDAT* file:

```
df = pd.read_sas('sas_data.sas7bdat')
```

Obtain an iterator and read an *XPORT* file 100,000 lines at a time:

```
def do_something(chunk):
    pass

rdr = pd.read_sas('sas_xport.xpt', chunk=100000)
for chunk in rdr:
    do_something(chunk)
```

The [specification](#) for the *xport* file format is available from the SAS web site.

No official documentation is available for the *SAS7BDAT* format.

#### 4.1.15 Other file formats

`pandas` itself only supports IO with a limited set of file formats that map cleanly to its tabular data model. For reading and writing other file formats into and from `pandas`, we recommend these packages from the broader community.

##### netCDF

`xarray` provides data structures inspired by the `pandas DataFrame` for working with multi-dimensional datasets, with a focus on the `netCDF` file format and easy conversion to and from `pandas`.

#### 4.1.16 Performance Considerations

This is an informal comparison of various IO methods, using `pandas 0.20.3`. Timings are machine dependent and small differences should be ignored.

```
In [1]: sz = 1000000
In [2]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.random.randn(sz), 'B': [1] * sz})

In [3]: df.info()
```

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```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1000000 entries, 0 to 999999
Data columns (total 2 columns):
A      1000000 non-null float64
B      1000000 non-null int64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1)
memory usage: 15.3 MB
```

Given the next test set:

```
from numpy.random import randn

sz = 1000000
df = pd.DataFrame({'A': randn(sz), 'B': [1] * sz})

def test_sql_write(df):
    if os.path.exists('test.sql'):
        os.remove('test.sql')
    sql_db = sqlite3.connect('test.sql')
    df.to_sql(name='test_table', con=sql_db)
    sql_db.close()

def test_sql_read():
    sql_db = sqlite3.connect('test.sql')
    pd.read_sql_query("select * from test_table", sql_db)
    sql_db.close()

def test_hdf_fixed_write(df):
    df.to_hdf('test_fixed.hdf', 'test', mode='w')

def test_hdf_fixed_read():
    pd.read_hdf('test_fixed.hdf', 'test')

def test_hdf_fixed_write_compress(df):
    df.to_hdf('test_fixed_compress.hdf', 'test', mode='w', complib='blosc')

def test_hdf_fixed_read_compress():
    pd.read_hdf('test_fixed_compress.hdf', 'test')

def test_hdf_table_write(df):
    df.to_hdf('test_table.hdf', 'test', mode='w', format='table')

def test_hdf_table_read():
    pd.read_hdf('test_table.hdf', 'test')

def test_hdf_table_write_compress(df):
    df.to_hdf('test_table_compress.hdf', 'test', mode='w',
              complib='blosc', format='table')
```

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```
def test_hdf_table_read_compress():
    pd.read_hdf('test_table_compress.hdf', 'test')

def test_csv_write(df):
    df.to_csv('test.csv', mode='w')

def test_csv_read():
    pd.read_csv('test.csv', index_col=0)

def test_feather_write(df):
    df.to_feather('test.feather')

def test_feather_read():
    pd.read_feather('test.feather')

def test_pickle_write(df):
    df.to_pickle('test.pkl')

def test_pickle_read():
    pd.read_pickle('test.pkl')

def test_pickle_write_compress(df):
    df.to_pickle('test.pkl.compress', compression='xz')

def test_pickle_read_compress():
    pd.read_pickle('test.pkl.compress', compression='xz')
```

When writing, the top-three functions in terms of speed are `test_pickle_write`, `test_feather_write` and `test_hdf_fixed_write_compress`.

```
In [14]: %timeit test_sql_write(df)
2.37 s ± 36.6 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1 loop each)

In [15]: %timeit test_hdf_fixed_write(df)
194 ms ± 65.9 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)

In [26]: %timeit test_hdf_fixed_write_compress(df)
119 ms ± 2.15 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)

In [16]: %timeit test_hdf_table_write(df)
623 ms ± 125 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1 loop each)

In [27]: %timeit test_hdf_table_write_compress(df)
563 ms ± 23.7 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1 loop each)

In [17]: %timeit test_csv_write(df)
```

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```

3.13 s ± 49.9 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1 loop each)

In [30]: %timeit test_feather_write(df)
103 ms ± 5.88 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)

In [31]: %timeit test_pickle_write(df)
109 ms ± 3.72 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)

In [32]: %timeit test_pickle_write_compress(df)
3.33 s ± 55.2 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1 loop each)

```

When reading, the top three are `test_feather_read`, `test_pickle_read` and `test_hdf_fixed_read`.

```

In [18]: %timeit test_sql_read()
1.35 s ± 14.7 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1 loop each)

In [19]: %timeit test_hdf_fixed_read()
14.3 ms ± 438 µs per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)

In [28]: %timeit test_hdf_fixed_read_compress()
23.5 ms ± 672 µs per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)

In [20]: %timeit test_hdf_table_read()
35.4 ms ± 314 µs per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)

In [29]: %timeit test_hdf_table_read_compress()
42.6 ms ± 2.1 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)

In [22]: %timeit test_csv_read()
516 ms ± 27.1 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1 loop each)

In [33]: %timeit test_feather_read()
4.06 ms ± 115 µs per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)

In [34]: %timeit test_pickle_read()
6.5 ms ± 172 µs per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)

In [35]: %timeit test_pickle_read_compress()
588 ms ± 3.57 ms per loop (mean ± std. dev. of 7 runs, 1 loop each)

```

Space on disk (in bytes)

```

34816000 Aug 21 18:00 test.sql
24009240 Aug 21 18:00 test_fixed.hdf
 7919610 Aug 21 18:00 test_fixed_compress.hdf
24458892 Aug 21 18:00 test_table.hdf
 8657116 Aug 21 18:00 test_table_compress.hdf
28520770 Aug 21 18:00 test.csv
16000248 Aug 21 18:00 test.feather
16000848 Aug 21 18:00 test.pkl
 7554108 Aug 21 18:00 test.pkl.compress

```

## 4.2 Indexing and Selecting Data

The axis labeling information in pandas objects serves many purposes:

- Identifies data (i.e. provides *metadata*) using known indicators, important for analysis, visualization, and interactive console display.
- Enables automatic and explicit data alignment.
- Allows intuitive getting and setting of subsets of the data set.

In this section, we will focus on the final point: namely, how to slice, dice, and generally get and set subsets of pandas objects. The primary focus will be on Series and DataFrame as they have received more development attention in this area.

---

**Note:** The Python and NumPy indexing operators `[]` and attribute operator `.` provide quick and easy access to pandas data structures across a wide range of use cases. This makes interactive work intuitive, as there's little new to learn if you already know how to deal with Python dictionaries and NumPy arrays. However, since the type of the data to be accessed isn't known in advance, directly using standard operators has some optimization limits. For production code, we recommended that you take advantage of the optimized pandas data access methods exposed in this chapter.

---

**Warning:** Whether a copy or a reference is returned for a setting operation, may depend on the context. This is sometimes called `chained assignment` and should be avoided. See *Returning a View versus Copy*.

**Warning:** Indexing on an integer-based Index with floats has been clarified in 0.18.0, for a summary of the changes, see *here*.

See the *MultiIndex / Advanced Indexing* for `MultiIndex` and more advanced indexing documentation.

See the *cookbook* for some advanced strategies.

### 4.2.1 Different Choices for Indexing

Object selection has had a number of user-requested additions in order to support more explicit location based indexing. Pandas now supports three types of multi-axis indexing.

- `.loc` is primarily label based, but may also be used with a boolean array. `.loc` will raise `KeyError` when the items are not found. Allowed inputs are:
  - A single label, e.g. `5` or `'a'` (Note that `5` is interpreted as a *label* of the index. This use is **not** an integer position along the index.).
  - A list or array of labels `['a', 'b', 'c']`.
  - A slice object with labels `'a': 'f'` (Note that contrary to usual python slices, **both** the start and the stop are included, when present in the index! See *Slicing with labels*.).
  - A boolean array
  - A callable function with one argument (the calling Series, DataFrame or Panel) and that returns valid output for indexing (one of the above).

New in version 0.18.1.

See more at *Selection by Label*.

- `.iloc` is primarily integer position based (from 0 to `length-1` of the axis), but may also be used with a boolean array. `.iloc` will raise `IndexError` if a requested indexer is out-of-bounds, except *slice* indexers which allow out-of-bounds indexing. (this conforms with Python/NumPy *slice* semantics). Allowed inputs are:

- An integer e.g. 5.
- A list or array of integers [4, 3, 0].
- A slice object with ints 1:7.
- A boolean array.
- A callable function with one argument (the calling Series, DataFrame or Panel) and that returns valid output for indexing (one of the above).

New in version 0.18.1.

See more at *Selection by Position*, *Advanced Indexing* and *Advanced Hierarchical*.

- `.loc`, `.iloc`, and also `[]` indexing can accept a callable as indexer. See more at *Selection By Callable*.

Getting values from an object with multi-axes selection uses the following notation (using `.loc` as an example, but the following applies to `.iloc` as well). Any of the axes accessors may be the null slice `:`. Axes left out of the specification are assumed to be `:`, e.g. `p.loc['a']` is equivalent to `p.loc['a', :, :]`.

Object Type	Indexers
Series	<code>s.loc[indexer]</code>
DataFrame	<code>df.loc[row_indexer, column_indexer]</code>
Panel	<code>p.loc[item_indexer, major_indexer, minor_indexer]</code>

## 4.2.2 Basics

As mentioned when introducing the data structures in the *last section*, the primary function of indexing with `[]` (a.k.a. `__getitem__` for those familiar with implementing class behavior in Python) is selecting out lower-dimensional slices. The following table shows return type values when indexing pandas objects with `[]`:

Object Type	Selection	Return Value Type
Series	<code>series[label]</code>	scalar value
DataFrame	<code>frame[colname]</code>	Series corresponding to colname
Panel	<code>panel[itemname]</code>	DataFrame corresponding to the itemname

Here we construct a simple time series data set to use for illustrating the indexing functionality:

```
In [1]: dates = pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=8)

In [2]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(8, 4),
...:                      index=dates, columns=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
...:

In [3]: df
Out[3]:
```

	A	B	C	D
2000-01-01	0.469112	-0.282863	-1.509059	-1.135632
2000-01-02	1.212112	-0.173215	0.119209	-1.044236
2000-01-03	-0.861849	-2.104569	-0.494929	1.071804
2000-01-04	0.721555	-0.706771	-1.039575	0.271860
2000-01-05	-0.424972	0.567020	0.276232	-1.087401
2000-01-06	-0.673690	0.113648	-1.478427	0.524988
2000-01-07	0.404705	0.577046	-1.715002	-1.039268
2000-01-08	-0.370647	-1.157892	-1.344312	0.844885

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```
In [4]: panel = pd.Panel({'one': df, 'two': df - df.mean()})
In [5]: panel
Out[5]:
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 2 (items) x 8 (major_axis) x 4 (minor_axis)
Items axis: one to two
Major_axis axis: 2000-01-01 00:00:00 to 2000-01-08 00:00:00
Minor_axis axis: A to D
```

**Note:** None of the indexing functionality is time series specific unless specifically stated.

Thus, as per above, we have the most basic indexing using []:

```
In [6]: s = df['A']
In [7]: s[dates[5]]
Out[7]: -0.67368970808837059
In [8]: panel['two']
Out[8]:
A          B          C          D
2000-01-01  0.409571  0.113086 -0.610826 -0.936507
2000-01-02  1.152571  0.222735  1.017442 -0.845111
2000-01-03 -0.921390 -1.708620  0.403304  1.270929
2000-01-04  0.662014 -0.310822 -0.141342  0.470985
2000-01-05 -0.484513  0.962970  1.174465 -0.888276
2000-01-06 -0.733231  0.509598 -0.580194  0.724113
2000-01-07  0.345164  0.972995 -0.816769 -0.840143
2000-01-08 -0.430188 -0.761943 -0.446079  1.044010
```

You can pass a list of columns to [] to select columns in that order. If a column is not contained in the DataFrame, an exception will be raised. Multiple columns can also be set in this manner:

```
In [9]: df
Out[9]:
A          B          C          D
2000-01-01  0.469112 -0.282863 -1.509059 -1.135632
2000-01-02  1.212112 -0.173215  0.119209 -1.044236
2000-01-03 -0.861849 -2.104569 -0.494929  1.071804
2000-01-04  0.721555 -0.706771 -1.039575  0.271860
2000-01-05 -0.424972  0.567020  0.276232 -1.087401
2000-01-06 -0.673690  0.113648 -1.478427  0.524988
2000-01-07  0.404705  0.577046 -1.715002 -1.039268
2000-01-08 -0.370647 -1.157892 -1.344312  0.844885
In [10]: df[['B', 'A']] = df[['A', 'B']]
In [11]: df
Out[11]:
A          B          C          D
2000-01-01 -0.282863  0.469112 -1.509059 -1.135632
2000-01-02 -0.173215  1.212112  0.119209 -1.044236
2000-01-03 -2.104569 -0.861849 -0.494929  1.071804
```

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```

2000-01-04 -0.706771  0.721555 -1.039575  0.271860
2000-01-05  0.567020 -0.424972  0.276232 -1.087401
2000-01-06  0.113648 -0.673690 -1.478427  0.524988
2000-01-07  0.577046  0.404705 -1.715002 -1.039268
2000-01-08 -1.157892 -0.370647 -1.344312  0.844885

```

You may find this useful for applying a transform (in-place) to a subset of the columns.

**Warning:** pandas aligns all AXES when setting Series and DataFrame from `.loc`, and `.iloc`.

This will **not** modify `df` because the column alignment is before value assignment.

```
In [12]: df[['A', 'B']]
```

```
Out [12]:
```

	A	B
2000-01-01	-0.282863	0.469112
2000-01-02	-0.173215	1.212112
2000-01-03	-2.104569	-0.861849
2000-01-04	-0.706771	0.721555
2000-01-05	0.567020	-0.424972
2000-01-06	0.113648	-0.673690
2000-01-07	0.577046	0.404705
2000-01-08	-1.157892	-0.370647

```
In [13]: df.loc[:, ['B', 'A']] = df[['A', 'B']]
```

```
In [14]: df[['A', 'B']]
```

```
Out [14]:
```

	A	B
2000-01-01	-0.282863	0.469112
2000-01-02	-0.173215	1.212112
2000-01-03	-2.104569	-0.861849
2000-01-04	-0.706771	0.721555
2000-01-05	0.567020	-0.424972
2000-01-06	0.113648	-0.673690
2000-01-07	0.577046	0.404705
2000-01-08	-1.157892	-0.370647

The correct way to swap column values is by using raw values:

```
In [15]: df.loc[:, ['B', 'A']] = df[['A', 'B']].to_numpy()
```

```
In [16]: df[['A', 'B']]
```

```
Out [16]:
```

	A	B
2000-01-01	0.469112	-0.282863
2000-01-02	1.212112	-0.173215
2000-01-03	-0.861849	-2.104569
2000-01-04	0.721555	-0.706771
2000-01-05	-0.424972	0.567020
2000-01-06	-0.673690	0.113648
2000-01-07	0.404705	0.577046
2000-01-08	-0.370647	-1.157892

### 4.2.3 Attribute Access

You may access an index on a Series, column on a DataFrame, and an item on a Panel directly as an attribute:

```
In [17]: sa = pd.Series([1, 2, 3], index=list('abc'))
```

```
In [18]: dfa = df.copy()
```

```
In [19]: sa.b
```

```
Out[19]: 2
```

```
In [20]: dfa.A
```

```
Out[20]:
```

```
2000-01-01    0.469112
2000-01-02    1.212112
2000-01-03   -0.861849
2000-01-04    0.721555
2000-01-05   -0.424972
2000-01-06   -0.673690
2000-01-07    0.404705
2000-01-08   -0.370647
```

```
Freq: D, Name: A, dtype: float64
```

```
In [21]: panel.one
```

```
Out[21]:
```

	A	B	C	D
2000-01-01	0.469112	-0.282863	-1.509059	-1.135632
2000-01-02	1.212112	-0.173215	0.119209	-1.044236
2000-01-03	-0.861849	-2.104569	-0.494929	1.071804
2000-01-04	0.721555	-0.706771	-1.039575	0.271860
2000-01-05	-0.424972	0.567020	0.276232	-1.087401
2000-01-06	-0.673690	0.113648	-1.478427	0.524988
2000-01-07	0.404705	0.577046	-1.715002	-1.039268
2000-01-08	-0.370647	-1.157892	-1.344312	0.844885

```
In [22]: sa.a = 5
```

```
In [23]: sa
```

```
Out[23]:
```

```
a    5
b    2
c    3
dtype: int64
```

```
In [24]: dfa.A = list(range(len(dfa.index))) # ok if A already exists
```

```
In [25]: dfa
```

```
Out[25]:
```

	A	B	C	D
2000-01-01	0	-0.282863	-1.509059	-1.135632
2000-01-02	1	-0.173215	0.119209	-1.044236
2000-01-03	2	-2.104569	-0.494929	1.071804
2000-01-04	3	-0.706771	-1.039575	0.271860
2000-01-05	4	0.567020	0.276232	-1.087401
2000-01-06	5	0.113648	-1.478427	0.524988
2000-01-07	6	0.577046	-1.715002	-1.039268

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```

2000-01-08  7 -1.157892 -1.344312  0.844885

In [26]: dfa['A'] = list(range(len(dfa.index))) # use this form to create a new_
↳column

In [27]: dfa
Out [27]:
      A          B          C          D
2000-01-01  0 -0.282863 -1.509059 -1.135632
2000-01-02  1 -0.173215  0.119209 -1.044236
2000-01-03  2 -2.104569 -0.494929  1.071804
2000-01-04  3 -0.706771 -1.039575  0.271860
2000-01-05  4  0.567020  0.276232 -1.087401
2000-01-06  5  0.113648 -1.478427  0.524988
2000-01-07  6  0.577046 -1.715002 -1.039268
2000-01-08  7 -1.157892 -1.344312  0.844885

```

**Warning:**

- You can use this access only if the index element is a valid Python identifier, e.g. `s.1` is not allowed. See [here](#) for an explanation of valid identifiers.
- The attribute will not be available if it conflicts with an existing method name, e.g. `s.min` is not allowed.
- Similarly, the attribute will not be available if it conflicts with any of the following list: `index`, `major_axis`, `minor_axis`, `items`.
- In any of these cases, standard indexing will still work, e.g. `s['1']`, `s['min']`, and `s['index']` will access the corresponding element or column.

If you are using the IPython environment, you may also use tab-completion to see these accessible attributes.

You can also assign a dict to a row of a DataFrame:

```

In [28]: x = pd.DataFrame({'x': [1, 2, 3], 'y': [3, 4, 5]})

In [29]: x.iloc[1] = {'x': 9, 'y': 99}

In [30]: x
Out [30]:
   x  y
0  1  3
1  9 99
2  3  5

```

You can use attribute access to modify an existing element of a Series or column of a DataFrame, but be careful; if you try to use attribute access to create a new column, it creates a new attribute rather than a new column. In 0.21.0 and later, this will raise a `UserWarning`:

```

In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame({'one': [1., 2., 3.]})
In [2]: df.two = [4, 5, 6]
UserWarning: Pandas doesn't allow Series to be assigned into nonexistent columns -
↳see https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/indexing.html#attribute_access
In [3]: df
Out [3]:
   one

```

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```
In [4]: df1.loc[2:3]
TypeError: cannot do slice indexing on <class 'pandas.tseries.index.DatetimeIndex'>
↳with these indexers [2] of <type 'int'>
```

String likes in slicing *can* be convertible to the type of the index and lead to natural slicing.

```
In [41]: df1.loc['20130102':'20130104']
Out [41]:
```

	A	B	C	D
2013-01-02	0.357021	-0.674600	-1.776904	-0.968914
2013-01-03	-1.294524	0.413738	0.276662	-0.472035
2013-01-04	-0.013960	-0.362543	-0.006154	-0.923061

**Warning:** Starting in 0.21.0, pandas will show a FutureWarning if indexing with a list with missing labels. In the future this will raise a KeyError. See *list-like Using loc with missing keys in a list is Deprecated*.

pandas provides a suite of methods in order to have **purely label based indexing**. This is a strict inclusion based protocol. Every label asked for must be in the index, or a `KeyError` will be raised. When slicing, both the start bound **AND** the stop bound are *included*, if present in the index. Integers are valid labels, but they refer to the label **and not the position**.

The `.loc` attribute is the primary access method. The following are valid inputs:

- A single label, e.g. 5 or 'a' (Note that 5 is interpreted as a *label* of the index. This use is **not** an integer position along the index.).
- A list or array of labels ['a', 'b', 'c'].
- A slice object with labels 'a': 'f' (Note that contrary to usual python slices, **both** the start and the stop are included, when present in the index! See *Slicing with labels*.).
- A boolean array.
- A callable, see *Selection By Callable*.

```
In [42]: s1 = pd.Series(np.random.randn(6), index=list('abcdef'))
```

```
In [43]: s1
```

```
Out [43]:
```

a	1.431256
b	1.340309
c	-1.170299
d	-0.226169
e	0.410835
f	0.813850

dtype: float64

```
In [44]: s1.loc['c:']
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↳
c    -1.170299
d    -0.226169
e     0.410835
f     0.813850
dtype: float64
```

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```
A    0.132003
B   -0.827317
C   -0.076467
D   -1.187678
Name: a, dtype: float64
```

For getting values with a boolean array:

```
In [53]: df1.loc['a'] > 0
Out [53]:
A     True
B    False
C    False
D    False
Name: a, dtype: bool

In [54]: df1.loc[:, df1.loc['a'] > 0]
Out [54]:
\Out [54]:
      A
a  0.132003
b  1.130127
c  1.024180
d  0.974466
e  0.545952
f -1.281247
```

For getting a value explicitly (equivalent to deprecated `df.get_value('a', 'A')`):

```
# this is also equivalent to ``df1.at['a','A']``
In [55]: df1.loc['a', 'A']
Out [55]: 0.13200317033032932
```

## Slicing with labels

When using `.loc` with slices, if both the start and the stop labels are present in the index, then elements *located* between the two (including them) are returned:

```
In [56]: s = pd.Series(list('abcde'), index=[0, 3, 2, 5, 4])
In [57]: s.loc[3:5]
Out [57]:
3    b
2    c
5    d
dtype: object
```

If at least one of the two is absent, but the index is sorted, and can be compared against start and stop labels, then slicing will still work as expected, by selecting labels which *rank* between the two:

```
In [58]: s.sort_index()
Out [58]:
0    a
2    c
3    b
4    e
```

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```

5      d
dtype: object

In [59]: s.sort_index().loc[1:6]
\\Out [59]:
2      c
3      b
4      e
5      d
dtype: object

```

However, if at least one of the two is absent *and* the index is not sorted, an error will be raised (since doing otherwise would be computationally expensive, as well as potentially ambiguous for mixed type indexes). For instance, in the above example, `s.loc[1:6]` would raise `KeyError`.

## 4.2.6 Selection By Position

**Warning:** Whether a copy or a reference is returned for a setting operation, may depend on the context. This is sometimes called `chained assignment` and should be avoided. See *Returning a View versus Copy*.

Pandas provides a suite of methods in order to get **purely integer based indexing**. The semantics follow closely Python and NumPy slicing. These are 0-based indexing. When slicing, the start bounds is *included*, while the upper bound is *excluded*. Trying to use a non-integer, even a **valid** label will raise an `IndexError`.

The `.iloc` attribute is the primary access method. The following are valid inputs:

- An integer e.g. 5.
- A list or array of integers [4, 3, 0].
- A slice object with ints 1:7.
- A boolean array.
- A callable, see *Selection By Callable*.

```
In [60]: s1 = pd.Series(np.random.randn(5), index=list(range(0, 10, 2)))
```

```
In [61]: s1
```

```
Out [61]:
0      0.695775
2      0.341734
4      0.959726
6     -1.110336
8     -0.619976
dtype: float64
```

```
In [62]: s1.iloc[:3]
```

```
\\Out [62]:
↔
0      0.695775
2      0.341734
4      0.959726
dtype: float64
```

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```

      2      6
2  -0.154951 -2.179861
6  -0.345352  0.690579
10 -1.236269 -0.487602

```

```

In [71]: df1.iloc[1:3, :]
Out [71]:

```

```

      0      2      4      6
2  0.403310 -0.154951  0.301624 -2.179861
4 -1.369849 -0.954208  1.462696 -1.743161

```

```

In [72]: df1.iloc[:, 1:3]
Out [72]:

```

```

      2      4
0  -0.732339  0.687738
2  -0.154951  0.301624
4  -0.954208  1.462696
6  -0.345352  1.314232
8   2.396780  0.014871
10 -1.236269  0.896171

```

```

# this is also equivalent to ``df1.iat[1,1]``

```

```

In [73]: df1.iloc[1, 1]
Out [73]: -0.15495077442490321

```

For getting a cross section using an integer position (equiv to `df.xs(1)`):

```

In [74]: df1.iloc[1]
Out [74]:
0    0.403310
2   -0.154951
4    0.301624
6   -2.179861
Name: 2, dtype: float64

```

Out of range slice indexes are handled gracefully just as in Python/Numpy.

```

# these are allowed in python/numpy.

```

```

In [75]: x = list('abcdef')

```

```

In [76]: x

```

```

Out [76]: ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f']

```

```

In [77]: x[4:10]

```

```

\\Out [77]: ['e', 'f']

```

```

In [78]: x[8:10]

```

```

\\Out [78]: []

```

```

In [79]: s = pd.Series(x)

```

```

In [80]: s

```

```

Out [80]:

```

```

0    a
1    b

```

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```

2    c
3    d
4    e
5    f
dtype: object

```

```

In [81]: s.iloc[4:10]
Out[81]:
4    e
5    f
dtype: object

```

```

In [82]: s.iloc[8:10]
Out[82]:
↪Series([], dtype: object)

```

Note that using slices that go out of bounds can result in an empty axis (e.g. an empty DataFrame being returned).

```

In [83]: df1 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 2), columns=list('AB'))

```

```

In [84]: df1

```

```

Out[84]:
   A         B
0 -0.082240 -2.182937
1  0.380396  0.084844
2  0.432390  1.519970
3 -0.493662  0.600178
4  0.274230  0.132885

```

```

In [85]: df1.iloc[:, 2:3]

```

```

↪
Empty DataFrame
Columns: []
Index: [0, 1, 2, 3, 4]

```

```

In [86]: df1.iloc[:, 1:3]

```

```

↪
   B
0 -2.182937
1  0.084844
2  1.519970
3  0.600178
4  0.132885

```

```

In [87]: df1.iloc[4:6]

```

```

↪
   A         B
4  0.27423  0.132885

```

A single indexer that is out of bounds will raise an `IndexError`. A list of indexers where any element is out of bounds will raise an `IndexError`.

```

>>> df1.iloc[[4, 5, 6]]

```

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```

IndexError: positional indexers are out-of-bounds

>>> df1.iloc[:, 4]
IndexError: single positional indexer is out-of-bounds

```

## 4.2.7 Selection By Callable

New in version 0.18.1.

`.loc`, `.iloc`, and also `[]` indexing can accept a callable as indexer. The callable must be a function with one argument (the calling Series, DataFrame or Panel) and that returns valid output for indexing.

```

In [88]: df1 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(6, 4),
.....:                      index=list('abcdef'),
.....:                      columns=list('ABCD'))
.....:

```

```

In [89]: df1
Out[89]:

```

	A	B	C	D
a	-0.023688	2.410179	1.450520	0.206053
b	-0.251905	-2.213588	1.063327	1.266143
c	0.299368	-0.863838	0.408204	-1.048089
d	-0.025747	-0.988387	0.094055	1.262731
e	1.289997	0.082423	-0.055758	0.536580
f	-0.489682	0.369374	-0.034571	-2.484478

```

In [90]: df1.loc[lambda df: df.A > 0, :]

```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪

```

	A	B	C	D
c	0.299368	-0.863838	0.408204	-1.048089
e	1.289997	0.082423	-0.055758	0.536580

```

In [91]: df1.loc[:, lambda df: ['A', 'B']]

```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪

```

	A	B
a	-0.023688	2.410179
b	-0.251905	-2.213588
c	0.299368	-0.863838
d	-0.025747	-0.988387
e	1.289997	0.082423
f	-0.489682	0.369374

```

In [92]: df1.iloc[:, lambda df: [0, 1]]

```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪

```

	A	B
a	-0.023688	2.410179
b	-0.251905	-2.213588
c	0.299368	-0.863838
d	-0.025747	-0.988387
e	1.289997	0.082423
f	-0.489682	0.369374

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```
In [93]: df1[lambda df: df.columns[0]]
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
a    -0.023688
b    -0.251905
c     0.299368
d    -0.025747
e     1.289997
f    -0.489682
Name: A, dtype: float64

```

You can use callable indexing in Series.

```
In [94]: df1.A.loc[lambda s: s > 0]
```

```
Out [94]:
```

```

c     0.299368
e     1.289997
Name: A, dtype: float64

```

Using these methods / indexers, you can chain data selection operations without using temporary variable.

```
In [95]: bb = pd.read_csv('data/baseball.csv', index_col='id')
```

```
In [96]: (bb.groupby(['year', 'team']).sum()
```

```
.....:     .loc[lambda df: df.r > 100])
```

```
.....:
Out [96]:
```

```

      stint  g   ab   r   h  X2b  X3b  hr  ...  cs  bb   so  ibb  hbp_
↪ sh      sf  gidp
year team                                     ...
↪
2007 CIN      6  379   745  101  203   35   2  36  ...  1.0  105  127.0  14.0   1.0_
↪ 1.0  15.0  18.0
   DET      5  301  1062  162  283   54   4  37  ...  7.0   97  176.0   3.0  10.0_
↪ 4.0   8.0  28.0
   HOU      4  311   926  109  218   47   6  14  ...  4.0   60  212.0   3.0   9.0_
↪ 16.0   6.0  17.0
   LAN     11  413  1021  153  293   61   3  36  ...  5.0  114  141.0   8.0   9.0_
↪ 3.0   8.0  29.0
   NYN     13  622  1854  240  509  101   3  61  ...  4.0  174  310.0  24.0  23.0_
↪ 18.0  15.0  48.0
   SFN      5  482  1305  198  337   67   6  40  ...  7.0  235  188.0  51.0   8.0_
↪ 16.0   6.0  41.0
   TEX      2  198   729  115  200   40   4  28  ...  4.0   73  140.0   4.0   5.0_
↪ 2.0   8.0  16.0
   TOR      4  459  1408  187  378   96   2  58  ...  2.0  190  265.0  16.0  12.0_
↪ 4.0  16.0  38.0

```

```
[8 rows x 18 columns]
```

## 4.2.8 IX Indexer is Deprecated

**Warning:** Starting in 0.20.0, the `.ix` indexer is deprecated, in favor of the more strict `.iloc` and `.loc` indexers.

`.ix` offers a lot of magic on the inference of what the user wants to do. To wit, `.ix` can decide to index *positionally* OR via *labels* depending on the data type of the index. This has caused quite a bit of user confusion over the years.

The recommended methods of indexing are:

- `.loc` if you want to *label* index.
- `.iloc` if you want to *positionally* index.

```
In [97]: dfd = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3],
.....:                    'B': [4, 5, 6]},
.....:                    index=list('abc'))
.....:

In [98]: dfd
Out [98]:
   A  B
a  1  4
b  2  5
c  3  6
```

Previous behavior, where you wish to get the 0th and the 2nd elements from the index in the 'A' column.

```
In [3]: dfd.ix[[0, 2], 'A']
Out [3]:
a    1
c    3
Name: A, dtype: int64
```

Using `.loc`. Here we will select the appropriate indexes from the index, then use *label* indexing.

```
In [99]: dfd.loc[dfd.index[[0, 2]], 'A']
Out [99]:
a    1
c    3
Name: A, dtype: int64
```

This can also be expressed using `.iloc`, by explicitly getting locations on the indexers, and using *positional* indexing to select things.

```
In [100]: dfd.iloc[[0, 2], dfd.columns.get_loc('A')]
Out [100]:
a    1
c    3
Name: A, dtype: int64
```

For getting *multiple* indexers, using `.get_indexer`:

```
In [101]: dfd.iloc[[0, 2], dfd.columns.get_indexer(['A', 'B'])]
Out [101]:
   A  B
a  1  4
c  3  6
```

## 4.2.9 Indexing with list with missing labels is Deprecated

**Warning:** Starting in 0.21.0, using `.loc` or `[]` with a list with one or more missing labels, is deprecated, in favor of `.reindex`.

In prior versions, using `.loc[list-of-labels]` would work as long as *at least 1* of the keys was found (otherwise it would raise a `KeyError`). This behavior is deprecated and will show a warning message pointing to this section. The recommended alternative is to use `.reindex()`.

For example.

```
In [102]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])

In [103]: s
Out[103]:
0      1
1      2
2      3
dtype: int64
```

Selection with all keys found is unchanged.

```
In [104]: s.loc[[1, 2]]
Out[104]:
1      2
2      3
dtype: int64
```

### Previous Behavior

```
In [4]: s.loc[[1, 2, 3]]
Out[4]:
1      2.0
2      3.0
3      NaN
dtype: float64
```

### Current Behavior

```
In [4]: s.loc[[1, 2, 3]]
Passing list-likes to .loc with any non-matching elements will raise
KeyError in the future, you can use .reindex() as an alternative.

See the documentation here:
http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/indexing.html#deprecate-loc-reindex->listlike

Out[4]:
1      2.0
2      3.0
3      NaN
dtype: float64
```



## Reindexing

The idiomatic way to achieve selecting potentially not-found elements is via `.reindex()`. See also the section on *reindexing*.

```
In [105]: s.reindex([1, 2, 3])
Out [105]:
1      2.0
2      3.0
3      NaN
dtype: float64
```

Alternatively, if you want to select only *valid* keys, the following is idiomatic and efficient; it is guaranteed to preserve the dtype of the selection.

```
In [106]: labels = [1, 2, 3]
In [107]: s.loc[s.index.intersection(labels)]
Out [107]:
1      2
2      3
dtype: int64
```

Having a duplicated index will raise for a `.reindex()`:

```
In [108]: s = pd.Series(np.arange(4), index=['a', 'a', 'b', 'c'])
In [109]: labels = ['c', 'd']
```

```
In [17]: s.reindex(labels)
ValueError: cannot reindex from a duplicate axis
```

Generally, you can intersect the desired labels with the current axis, and then reindex.

```
In [110]: s.loc[s.index.intersection(labels)].reindex(labels)
Out [110]:
c      3.0
d      NaN
dtype: float64
```

However, this would *still* raise if your resulting index is duplicated.

```
In [41]: labels = ['a', 'd']
In [42]: s.loc[s.index.intersection(labels)].reindex(labels)
ValueError: cannot reindex from a duplicate axis
```

### 4.2.10 Selecting Random Samples

A random selection of rows or columns from a Series, DataFrame, or Panel with the `sample()` method. The method will sample rows by default, and accepts a specific number of rows/columns to return, or a fraction of rows.

```
In [111]: s = pd.Series([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
# When no arguments are passed, returns 1 row.
```

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```

    col1  col2
2      3     4
1      2     3

```

## 4.2.11 Setting With Enlargement

The `.loc/[]` operations can perform enlargement when setting a non-existent key for that axis.

In the `Series` case this is effectively an appending operation.

```
In [130]: se = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
```

```
In [131]: se
```

```
Out[131]:
```

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

```
In [132]: se[5] = 5.
```

```
In [133]: se
```

```
Out[133]:
```

```
0      1.0
1      2.0
2      3.0
5      5.0
dtype: float64
```

A `DataFrame` can be enlarged on either axis via `.loc`.

```
In [134]: dfi = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(6).reshape(3, 2),
.....:                       columns=['A', 'B'])
.....:
```

```
In [135]: dfi
```

```
Out[135]:
```

```
   A  B
0  0  1
1  2  3
2  4  5
```

```
In [136]: dfi.loc[:, 'C'] = dfi.loc[:, 'A']
```

```
In [137]: dfi
```

```
Out[137]:
```

```
   A  B  C
0  0  1  0
1  2  3  2
2  4  5  4
```

This is like an append operation on the `DataFrame`.

```
In [138]: dfi.loc[3] = 5
```

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```
In [139]: dfi
Out[139]:
   A  B  C
0  0  1  0
1  2  3  2
2  4  5  4
3  5  5  5
```

## 4.2.12 Fast scalar value getting and setting

Since indexing with `[]` must handle a lot of cases (single-label access, slicing, boolean indexing, etc.), it has a bit of overhead in order to figure out what you're asking for. If you only want to access a scalar value, the fastest way is to use the `at` and `iat` methods, which are implemented on all of the data structures.

Similarly to `loc`, `at` provides **label** based scalar lookups, while, `iat` provides **integer** based lookups analogously to `iloc`

```
In [140]: s.iat[5]
Out[140]: 5

In [141]: df.at[dates[5], 'A']
Out[141]: -0.67368970808837059

In [142]: df.iat[3, 0]
Out[142]: 0.72155516224436689
```

You can also set using these same indexers.

```
In [143]: df.at[dates[5], 'E'] = 7
In [144]: df.iat[3, 0] = 7
```

`at` may enlarge the object in-place as above if the indexer is missing.

```
In [145]: df.at[dates[-1] + 1, 0] = 7

In [146]: df
Out[146]:
              A          B          C          D          E          0
2000-01-01  0.469112 -0.282863 -1.509059 -1.135632      NaN      NaN
2000-01-02  1.212112 -0.173215  0.119209 -1.044236      NaN      NaN
2000-01-03 -0.861849 -2.104569 -0.494929  1.071804      NaN      NaN
2000-01-04  7.000000 -0.706771 -1.039575  0.271860      NaN      NaN
2000-01-05 -0.424972  0.567020  0.276232 -1.087401      NaN      NaN
2000-01-06 -0.673690  0.113648 -1.478427  0.524988  7.0      NaN
2000-01-07  0.404705  0.577046 -1.715002 -1.039268      NaN      NaN
2000-01-08 -0.370647 -1.157892 -1.344312  0.844885      NaN      NaN
2000-01-09         NaN         NaN         NaN         NaN      NaN  7.0
```

## 4.2.13 Boolean indexing

Another common operation is the use of boolean vectors to filter the data. The operators are: `|` for `or`, `&` for `and`, and `~` for `not`. These **must** be grouped by using parentheses, since by default Python will evaluate an expression such as

`df.A > 2 & df.B < 3` as `df.A > (2 & df.B) < 3`, while the desired evaluation order is `(df.A > 2) & (df.B < 3)`.

Using a boolean vector to index a Series works exactly as in a NumPy ndarray:

```
In [147]: s = pd.Series(range(-3, 4))

In [148]: s
Out[148]:
0    -3
1    -2
2    -1
3     0
4     1
5     2
6     3
dtype: int64

In [149]: s[s > 0]
Out[149]:
4     1
5     2
6     3
dtype: int64

In [150]: s[(s < -1) | (s > 0.5)]
Out[150]:
0    -3
1    -2
4     1
5     2
6     3
dtype: int64

In [151]: s[~(s < 0)]
Out[151]:
3     0
4     1
5     2
6     3
dtype: int64
```

You may select rows from a DataFrame using a boolean vector the same length as the DataFrame's index (for example, something derived from one of the columns of the DataFrame):

```
In [152]: df[df['A'] > 0]
Out[152]:
```

	A	B	C	D	E	0
2000-01-01	0.469112	-0.282863	-1.509059	-1.135632	NaN	NaN
2000-01-02	1.212112	-0.173215	0.119209	-1.044236	NaN	NaN
2000-01-04	7.000000	-0.706771	-1.039575	0.271860	NaN	NaN
2000-01-07	0.404705	0.577046	-1.715002	-1.039268	NaN	NaN

List comprehensions and map method of Series can also be used to produce more complex criteria:

```
In [153]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({'a': ['one', 'one', 'two', 'three', 'two', 'one', 'six']},
Out[153]:
```

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```

.....:          'b': ['x', 'y', 'y', 'x', 'y', 'x', 'x'],
.....:          'c': np.random.randn(7)}
.....:

# only want 'two' or 'three'
In [154]: criterion = df2['a'].map(lambda x: x.startswith('t'))

In [155]: df2[criterion]
Out[155]:
   a b      c
2  two y  0.041290
3  three x  0.361719
4  two y -0.238075

# equivalent but slower
In [156]: df2[[x.startswith('t') for x in df2['a']]]
\-----/
↪
   a b      c
2  two y  0.041290
3  three x  0.361719
4  two y -0.238075

# Multiple criteria
In [157]: df2[criterion & (df2['b'] == 'x')]
\-----/
↪
   a b      c
3  three x  0.361719

```

With the choice methods *Selection by Label*, *Selection by Position*, and *Advanced Indexing* you may select along more than one axis using boolean vectors combined with other indexing expressions.

```

In [158]: df2.loc[criterion & (df2['b'] == 'x'), 'b':'c']
Out[158]:
   b      c
3  x  0.361719

```

#### 4.2.14 Indexing with `isin`

Consider the `isin()` method of `Series`, which returns a boolean vector that is true wherever the `Series` elements exist in the passed list. This allows you to select rows where one or more columns have values you want:

```

In [159]: s = pd.Series(np.arange(5), index=np.arange(5)[::-1], dtype='int64')

In [160]: s
Out[160]:
4    0
3    1
2    2
1    3
0    4
dtype: int64

In [161]: s.isin([2, 4, 6])

```

(continues on next page)







## 4.2.15 The where () Method and Masking

Selecting values from a Series with a boolean vector generally returns a subset of the data. To guarantee that selection output has the same shape as the original data, you can use the `where` method in `Series` and `DataFrame`.

To return only the selected rows:

```
In [177]: s[s > 0]
Out [177]:
3      1
2      2
1      3
0      4
dtype: int64
```

To return a Series of the same shape as the original:

```
In [178]: s.where(s > 0)
Out [178]:
4      NaN
3      1.0
2      2.0
1      3.0
0      4.0
dtype: float64
```

Selecting values from a `DataFrame` with a boolean criterion now also preserves input data shape. `where` is used under the hood as the implementation. The code below is equivalent to `df.where(df < 0)`.

```
In [179]: df[df < 0]
Out [179]:
           A          B          C          D
2000-01-01 -2.104139 -1.309525      NaN      NaN
2000-01-02 -0.352480      NaN -1.192319      NaN
2000-01-03 -0.864883      NaN -0.227870      NaN
2000-01-04      NaN -1.222082      NaN -1.233203
2000-01-05      NaN -0.605656 -1.169184      NaN
2000-01-06      NaN -0.948458      NaN -0.684718
2000-01-07 -2.670153 -0.114722      NaN -0.048048
2000-01-08      NaN      NaN -0.048788 -0.808838
```

In addition, `where` takes an optional `other` argument for replacement of values where the condition is `False`, in the returned copy.

```
In [180]: df.where(df < 0, -df)
Out [180]:
           A          B          C          D
2000-01-01 -2.104139 -1.309525 -0.485855 -0.245166
2000-01-02 -0.352480 -0.390389 -1.192319 -1.655824
2000-01-03 -0.864883 -0.299674 -0.227870 -0.281059
2000-01-04 -0.846958 -1.222082 -0.600705 -1.233203
2000-01-05 -0.669692 -0.605656 -1.169184 -0.342416
2000-01-06 -0.868584 -0.948458 -2.297780 -0.684718
2000-01-07 -2.670153 -0.114722 -0.168904 -0.048048
2000-01-08 -0.801196 -1.392071 -0.048788 -0.808838
```

You may wish to set values based on some boolean criteria. This can be done intuitively like so:

```
In [181]: s2 = s.copy()

In [182]: s2[s2 < 0] = 0

In [183]: s2
Out[183]:
4    0
3    1
2    2
1    3
0    4
dtype: int64

In [184]: df2 = df.copy()

In [185]: df2[df2 < 0] = 0

In [186]: df2
Out[186]:
```

	A	B	C	D
2000-01-01	0.000000	0.000000	0.485855	0.245166
2000-01-02	0.000000	0.390389	0.000000	1.655824
2000-01-03	0.000000	0.299674	0.000000	0.281059
2000-01-04	0.846958	0.000000	0.600705	0.000000
2000-01-05	0.669692	0.000000	0.000000	0.342416
2000-01-06	0.868584	0.000000	2.297780	0.000000
2000-01-07	0.000000	0.000000	0.168904	0.000000
2000-01-08	0.801196	1.392071	0.000000	0.000000

By default, `where` returns a modified copy of the data. There is an optional parameter `inplace` so that the original data can be modified without creating a copy:

```
In [187]: df_orig = df.copy()

In [188]: df_orig.where(df > 0, -df, inplace=True)

In [189]: df_orig
Out[189]:
```

	A	B	C	D
2000-01-01	2.104139	1.309525	0.485855	0.245166
2000-01-02	0.352480	0.390389	1.192319	1.655824
2000-01-03	0.864883	0.299674	0.227870	0.281059
2000-01-04	0.846958	1.222082	0.600705	1.233203
2000-01-05	0.669692	0.605656	1.169184	0.342416
2000-01-06	0.868584	0.948458	2.297780	0.684718
2000-01-07	2.670153	0.114722	0.168904	0.048048
2000-01-08	0.801196	1.392071	0.048788	0.808838

**Note:** The signature for `DataFrame.where()` differs from `numpy.where()`. Roughly `df1.where(m, df2)` is equivalent to `np.where(m, df1, df2)`.

```
In [190]: df.where(df < 0, -df) == np.where(df < 0, df, -df)
Out[190]:
```

	A	B	C	D
2000-01-01	True	True	True	True
2000-01-02	True	True	True	True

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```

2000-01-03  True  True  True  True
2000-01-04  True  True  True  True
2000-01-05  True  True  True  True
2000-01-06  True  True  True  True
2000-01-07  True  True  True  True
2000-01-08  True  True  True  True

```

## alignment

Furthermore, `where` aligns the input boolean condition (ndarray or DataFrame), such that partial selection with setting is possible. This is analogous to partial setting via `.loc` (but on the contents rather than the axis labels).

```

In [191]: df2 = df.copy()

In [192]: df2[df2[1:4] > 0] = 3

In [193]: df2
Out [193]:

```

	A	B	C	D
2000-01-01	-2.104139	-1.309525	0.485855	0.245166
2000-01-02	-0.352480	3.000000	-1.192319	3.000000
2000-01-03	-0.864883	3.000000	-0.227870	3.000000
2000-01-04	3.000000	-1.222082	3.000000	-1.233203
2000-01-05	0.669692	-0.605656	-1.169184	0.342416
2000-01-06	0.868584	-0.948458	2.297780	-0.684718
2000-01-07	-2.670153	-0.114722	0.168904	-0.048048
2000-01-08	0.801196	1.392071	-0.048788	-0.808838

`where` can also accept `axis` and `level` parameters to align the input when performing the `where`.

```

In [194]: df2 = df.copy()

In [195]: df2.where(df2 > 0, df2['A'], axis='index')
Out [195]:

```

	A	B	C	D
2000-01-01	-2.104139	-2.104139	0.485855	0.245166
2000-01-02	-0.352480	0.390389	-0.352480	1.655824
2000-01-03	-0.864883	0.299674	-0.864883	0.281059
2000-01-04	0.846958	0.846958	0.600705	0.846958
2000-01-05	0.669692	0.669692	0.669692	0.342416
2000-01-06	0.868584	0.868584	2.297780	0.868584
2000-01-07	-2.670153	-2.670153	0.168904	-2.670153
2000-01-08	0.801196	1.392071	0.801196	0.801196

This is equivalent to (but faster than) the following.

```

In [196]: df2 = df.copy()

In [197]: df.apply(lambda x, y: x.where(x > 0, y), y=df['A'])
Out [197]:

```

	A	B	C	D
2000-01-01	-2.104139	-2.104139	0.485855	0.245166
2000-01-02	-0.352480	0.390389	-0.352480	1.655824
2000-01-03	-0.864883	0.299674	-0.864883	0.281059
2000-01-04	0.846958	0.846958	0.600705	0.846958
2000-01-05	0.669692	0.669692	0.669692	0.342416

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```

2000-01-06  0.868584  0.868584  2.297780  0.868584
2000-01-07 -2.670153 -2.670153  0.168904 -2.670153
2000-01-08  0.801196  1.392071  0.801196  0.801196

```

New in version 0.18.1.

Where can accept a callable as condition and other arguments. The function must be with one argument (the calling Series or DataFrame) and that returns valid output as condition and other argument.

```

In [198]: df3 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3],
.....:                       'B': [4, 5, 6],
.....:                       'C': [7, 8, 9]})
.....:

In [199]: df3.where(lambda x: x > 4, lambda x: x + 10)
Out[199]:
   A  B  C
0  11 14  7
1  12  5  8
2  13  6  9

```

## Mask

`mask()` is the inverse boolean operation of `where`.

```

In [200]: s.mask(s >= 0)
Out[200]:
4  NaN
3  NaN
2  NaN
1  NaN
0  NaN
dtype: float64

In [201]: df.mask(df >= 0)
Out[201]:
   A         B         C         D
2000-01-01 -2.104139 -1.309525      NaN      NaN
2000-01-02 -0.352480      NaN -1.192319      NaN
2000-01-03 -0.864883      NaN -0.227870      NaN
2000-01-04      NaN -1.222082      NaN -1.233203
2000-01-05      NaN -0.605656 -1.169184      NaN
2000-01-06      NaN -0.948458      NaN -0.684718
2000-01-07 -2.670153 -0.114722      NaN -0.048048
2000-01-08      NaN      NaN -0.048788 -0.808838

```

## 4.2.16 The `query()` Method

`DataFrame` objects have a `query()` method that allows selection using an expression.

You can get the value of the frame where column `b` has values between the values of columns `a` and `c`. For example:

```
In [202]: n = 10
```

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```
In [203]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(n, 3), columns=list('abc'))
```

```
In [204]: df
```

```
Out [204]:
```

	a	b	c
0	0.438921	0.118680	0.863670
1	0.138138	0.577363	0.686602
2	0.595307	0.564592	0.520630
3	0.913052	0.926075	0.616184
4	0.078718	0.854477	0.898725
5	0.076404	0.523211	0.591538
6	0.792342	0.216974	0.564056
7	0.397890	0.454131	0.915716
8	0.074315	0.437913	0.019794
9	0.559209	0.502065	0.026437

```
# pure python
```

```
In [205]: df[(df.a < df.b) & (df.b < df.c)]
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪

```

	a	b	c
1	0.138138	0.577363	0.686602
4	0.078718	0.854477	0.898725
5	0.076404	0.523211	0.591538
7	0.397890	0.454131	0.915716

```
# query
```

```
In [206]: df.query('(a < b) & (b < c)')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪

```

	a	b	c
1	0.138138	0.577363	0.686602
4	0.078718	0.854477	0.898725
5	0.076404	0.523211	0.591538
7	0.397890	0.454131	0.915716

Do the same thing but fall back on a named index if there is no column with the name a.

```
In [207]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randint(n / 2, size=(n, 2)), columns=list('bc'))
```

```
In [208]: df.index.name = 'a'
```

```
In [209]: df
```

```
Out [209]:
```

a	b	c
0	0	4
1	0	1
2	3	4
3	4	3
4	1	4
5	0	3
6	0	1
7	3	4
8	2	3
9	1	1

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```
In [210]: df.query('a < b and b < c')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   b  c
a
2  3  4

```

If instead you don't want to or cannot name your index, you can use the name `index` in your query expression:

```
In [211]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randint(n, size=(n, 2)), columns=list('bc'))
```

```
In [212]: df
```

```
Out [212]:
```

```

   b  c
0  3  1
1  3  0
2  5  6
3  5  2
4  7  4
5  0  1
6  2  5
7  0  1
8  6  0
9  7  9

```

```
In [213]: df.query('index < b < c')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   b  c
2  5  6

```

**Note:** If the name of your index overlaps with a column name, the column name is given precedence. For example,

```
In [214]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': np.random.randint(5, size=5)})
```

```
In [215]: df.index.name = 'a'
```

```
In [216]: df.query('a > 2') # uses the column 'a', not the index
```

```
Out [216]:
```

```

   a
a
1  3
3  3

```

You can still use the index in a query expression by using the special identifier `'index'`:

```
In [217]: df.query('index > 2')
```

```
Out [217]:
```

```

   a
a
3  3
4  2

```

If for some reason you have a column named `index`, then you can refer to the index as `ilevel_0` as well, but at this point you should consider renaming your columns to something less ambiguous.

### MultiIndex query () Syntax

You can also use the levels of a DataFrame with a *MultiIndex* as if they were columns in the frame:

```
In [218]: n = 10

In [219]: colors = np.random.choice(['red', 'green'], size=n)

In [220]: foods = np.random.choice(['eggs', 'ham'], size=n)

In [221]: colors
Out[221]:
array(['red', 'red', 'red', 'green', 'green', 'green', 'green', 'green',
       'green', 'green'],
      dtype='<U5')

In [222]: foods
////////////////////////////////////
↪
array(['ham', 'ham', 'eggs', 'eggs', 'eggs', 'ham', 'ham', 'eggs', 'eggs',
       'eggs'],
      dtype='<U4')

In [223]: index = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([colors, foods], names=['color', 'food'])

In [224]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(n, 2), index=index)

In [225]: df
Out[225]:
          0          1
color food
red  ham  0.194889 -0.381994
     ham  0.318587  2.089075
     eggs -0.728293 -0.090255
green eggs -0.748199  1.318931
     eggs -2.029766  0.792652
     ham  0.461007 -0.542749
     ham -0.305384 -0.479195
     eggs  0.095031 -0.270099
     eggs -0.707140 -0.773882
     eggs  0.229453  0.304418

In [226]: df.query('color == "red"')
////////////////////////////////////
↪
          0          1
color food
red  ham  0.194889 -0.381994
     ham  0.318587  2.089075
     eggs -0.728293 -0.090255
```

If the levels of the *MultiIndex* are unnamed, you can refer to them using special names:

```
In [227]: df.index.names = [None, None]

In [228]: df
Out[228]:
          0          1
```

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```

red   ham    0.194889 -0.381994
      ham    0.318587  2.089075
      eggs  -0.728293 -0.090255
green eggs  -0.748199  1.318931
      eggs  -2.029766  0.792652
      ham    0.461007 -0.542749
      ham   -0.305384 -0.479195
      eggs   0.095031 -0.270099
      eggs  -0.707140 -0.773882
      eggs   0.229453  0.304418

```

```
In [229]: df.query('ilevel_0 == "red"')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↔
           0         1
red ham    0.194889 -0.381994
      ham    0.318587  2.089075
      eggs  -0.728293 -0.090255

```

The convention is `ilevel_0`, which means “index level 0” for the 0th level of the index.

### query () Use Cases

A use case for `query()` is when you have a collection of `DataFrame` objects that have a subset of column names (or index levels/names) in common. You can pass the same query to both frames *without* having to specify which frame you’re interested in querying

```
In [230]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(n, 3), columns=list('abc'))
```

```
In [231]: df
```

```
Out [231]:
           a         b         c
0  0.224283  0.736107  0.139168
1  0.302827  0.657803  0.713897
2  0.611185  0.136624  0.984960
3  0.195246  0.123436  0.627712
4  0.618673  0.371660  0.047902
5  0.480088  0.062993  0.185760
6  0.568018  0.483467  0.445289
7  0.309040  0.274580  0.587101
8  0.258993  0.477769  0.370255
9  0.550459  0.840870  0.304611

```

```
In [232]: df2 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(n + 2, 3), columns=df.columns)
```

```
In [233]: df2
```

```
Out [233]:
           a         b         c
0  0.357579  0.229800  0.596001
1  0.309059  0.957923  0.965663
2  0.123102  0.336914  0.318616
3  0.526506  0.323321  0.860813
4  0.518736  0.486514  0.384724
5  0.190804  0.505723  0.614533
6  0.891939  0.623977  0.676639

```

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```
7    0.480559  0.378528  0.460858
8    0.420223  0.136404  0.141295
9    0.732206  0.419540  0.604675
10   0.604466  0.848974  0.896165
11   0.589168  0.920046  0.732716

In [234]: expr = '0.0 <= a <= c <= 0.5'

In [235]: map(lambda frame: frame.query(expr), [df, df2])
Out [235]: <map at 0x7f7a0e884dd8>
```

### query () Python versus pandas Syntax Comparison

Full numpy-like syntax:

```
In [236]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randint(n, size=(n, 3)), columns=list('abc'))

In [237]: df
Out [237]:
```

	a	b	c
0	7	8	9
1	1	0	7
2	2	7	2
3	6	2	2
4	2	6	3
5	3	8	2
6	1	7	2
7	5	1	5
8	9	8	0
9	1	5	0

```
In [238]: df.query('(a < b) & (b < c)')
\//////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↔
     a  b  c
0    7  8  9

In [239]: df[(df.a < df.b) & (df.b < df.c)]
\//////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↔
     a  b  c
0    7  8  9
```

Slightly nicer by removing the parentheses (by binding making comparison operators bind tighter than & and |).

```
In [240]: df.query('a < b & b < c')
Out [240]:
```

	a	b	c
0	7	8	9

Use English instead of symbols:

```
In [241]: df.query('a < b and b < c')
Out [241]:
```

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```

2 b a 1 6
3 b a 2 1
4 c b 3 6
5 c b 0 2

```

```
In [247]: df.query('a not in b')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   a b c d
6 d b 3 3
7 d b 2 1
8 e c 4 3
9 e c 2 0
10 f c 0 6
11 f c 1 2

```

```
# pure Python
```

```
In [248]: df[~df.a.isin(df.b)]
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   a b c d
6 d b 3 3
7 d b 2 1
8 e c 4 3
9 e c 2 0
10 f c 0 6
11 f c 1 2

```

You can combine this with other expressions for very succinct queries:

```
# rows where cols a and b have overlapping values
# and col c's values are less than col d's
```

```
In [249]: df.query('a in b and c < d')
```

```
Out [249]:
```

```

   a b c d
0 a a 2 6
1 a a 4 7
2 b a 1 6
4 c b 3 6
5 c b 0 2

```

```
# pure Python
```

```
In [250]: df[df.b.isin(df.a) & (df.c < df.d)]
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   a b c d
0 a a 2 6
1 a a 4 7
2 b a 1 6
4 c b 3 6
5 c b 0 2
10 f c 0 6
11 f c 1 2

```

Out [250]:

**Note:** Note that `in` and `not in` are evaluated in Python, since `numexpr` has no equivalent of this operation. However, **only the `in/not in` expression itself** is evaluated in vanilla Python. For example, in the expression

```
df.query('a in b + c + d')
```

`(b + c + d)` is evaluated by `numexpr` and *then* the `in` operation is evaluated in plain Python. In general, any operations that can be evaluated using `numexpr` will be.

### Special use of the `==` operator with `list` objects

Comparing a `list` of values to a column using `==/!=` works similarly to `in/not in`.

```
In [251]: df.query('b == ["a", "b", "c"]')
```

```
Out[251]:
   a b c d
0  a a 2 6
1  a a 4 7
2  b a 1 6
3  b a 2 1
4  c b 3 6
5  c b 0 2
6  d b 3 3
7  d b 2 1
8  e c 4 3
9  e c 2 0
10 f c 0 6
11 f c 1 2
```

```
# pure Python
```

```
In [252]: df[df.b.isin(["a", "b", "c"])]
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   a b c d
0  a a 2 6
1  a a 4 7
2  b a 1 6
3  b a 2 1
4  c b 3 6
5  c b 0 2
6  d b 3 3
7  d b 2 1
8  e c 4 3
9  e c 2 0
10 f c 0 6
11 f c 1 2
```

```
In [253]: df.query('c == [1, 2]')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   a b c d
0  a a 2 6
2  b a 1 6
3  b a 2 1
7  d b 2 1
9  e c 2 0
11 f c 1 2
```

```
In [254]: df.query('c != [1, 2]')
```

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```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   a  b  c  d
1  a  a  4  7
4  c  b  3  6
5  c  b  0  2
6  d  b  3  3
8  e  c  4  3
10 f  c  0  6

# using in/not in
In [255]: df.query('[1, 2] in c')
////////////////////////////////////
↪
   a  b  c  d
0  a  a  2  6
2  b  a  1  6
3  b  a  2  1
7  d  b  2  1
9  e  c  2  0
11 f  c  1  2

In [256]: df.query('[1, 2] not in c')
////////////////////////////////////
↪
   a  b  c  d
1  a  a  4  7
4  c  b  3  6
5  c  b  0  2
6  d  b  3  3
8  e  c  4  3
10 f  c  0  6

# pure Python
In [257]: df[df.c.isin([1, 2])]
////////////////////////////////////
↪
   a  b  c  d
0  a  a  2  6
2  b  a  1  6
3  b  a  2  1
7  d  b  2  1
9  e  c  2  0
11 f  c  1  2

```

## Boolean Operators

You can negate boolean expressions with the word `not` or the `~` operator.

```
In [258]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(n, 3), columns=list('abc'))
```

```
In [259]: df['bools'] = np.random.rand(len(df)) > 0.5
```

```
In [260]: df.query('~bools')
```

```
Out [260]:
```

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```

      a      b      c  bools
2  0.697753  0.212799  0.329209  False
7  0.275396  0.691034  0.826619  False
8  0.190649  0.558748  0.262467  False

In [261]: df.query('not bools')
\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////\
↪
      a      b      c  bools
2  0.697753  0.212799  0.329209  False
7  0.275396  0.691034  0.826619  False
8  0.190649  0.558748  0.262467  False

In [262]: df.query('not bools') == df[~df.bools]
\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////\
↪
      a      b      c  bools
2  True  True  True  True
7  True  True  True  True
8  True  True  True  True

```

Of course, expressions can be arbitrarily complex too:

```

# short query syntax
In [263]: shorter = df.query('a < b < c and (not bools) or bools > 2')

# equivalent in pure Python
In [264]: longer = df[(df.a < df.b) & (df.b < df.c) & (~df.bools) | (df.bools > 2)]

In [265]: shorter
Out[265]:
      a      b      c  bools
7  0.275396  0.691034  0.826619  False

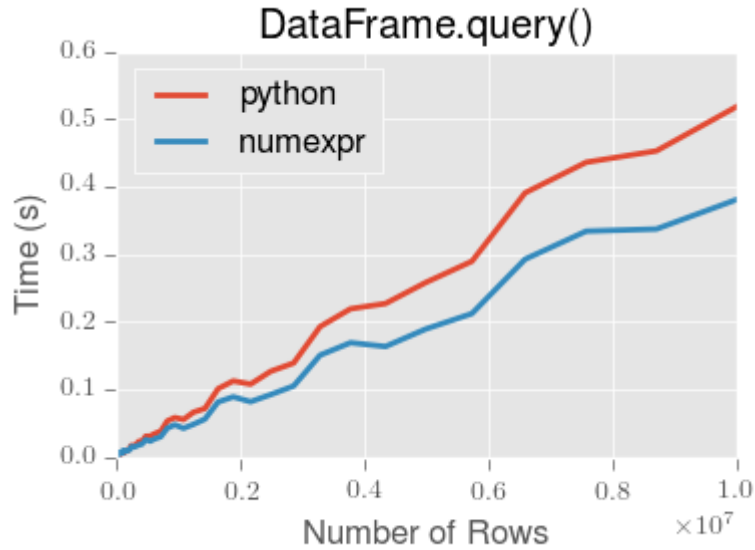
In [266]: longer
\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////\Out[266]:
↪
      a      b      c  bools
7  0.275396  0.691034  0.826619  False

In [267]: shorter == longer
\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////\
↪
      a      b      c  bools
7  True  True  True  True

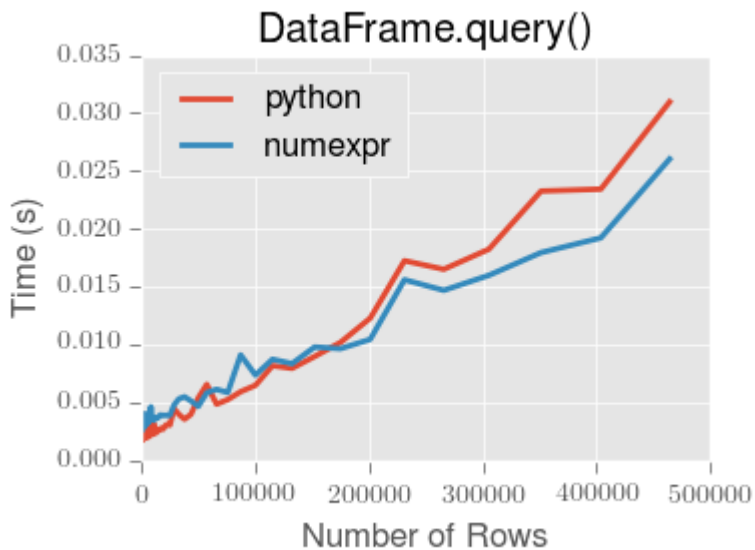
```

### Performance of query ()

DataFrame.query() using numexpr is slightly faster than Python for large frames.



**Note:** You will only see the performance benefits of using the `numexpr` engine with `DataFrame.query()` if your frame has more than approximately 200,000 rows.



This plot was created using a `DataFrame` with 3 columns each containing floating point values generated using `numpy.random.randn()`.

#### 4.2.17 Duplicate Data

If you want to identify and remove duplicate rows in a `DataFrame`, there are two methods that will help: `duplicated` and `drop_duplicates`. Each takes as an argument the columns to use to identify duplicated rows.

- `duplicated` returns a boolean vector whose length is the number of rows, and which indicates whether a row is duplicated.



- `drop_duplicates` removes duplicate rows.

By default, the first observed row of a duplicate set is considered unique, but each method has a `keep` parameter to specify targets to be kept.

- `keep='first'` (default): mark / drop duplicates except for the first occurrence.
- `keep='last'`: mark / drop duplicates except for the last occurrence.
- `keep=False`: mark / drop all duplicates.

```
In [268]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({'a': ['one', 'one', 'two', 'two', 'two', 'three', 'four
↳'],
      .....:                  'b': ['x', 'y', 'x', 'y', 'x', 'x', 'x'],
      .....:                  'c': np.random.randn(7)})
      .....:
```

```
In [269]: df2
```

```
Out [269]:
```

	a	b	c
0	one	x	-1.067137
1	one	y	0.309500
2	two	x	-0.211056
3	two	y	-1.842023
4	two	x	-0.390820
5	three	x	-1.964475
6	four	x	1.298329

```
In [270]: df2.duplicated('a')
```

```

↳
0    False
1     True
2    False
3     True
4     True
5    False
6    False
dtype: bool
```

```
In [271]: df2.duplicated('a', keep='last')
```

```

↳
0     True
1    False
2     True
3     True
4    False
5    False
6    False
dtype: bool
```

```
In [272]: df2.duplicated('a', keep=False)
```

```

↳
0     True
1     True
2     True
3     True
```

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```

4     True
5     False
6     False
dtype: bool

```

```
In [273]: df2.drop_duplicates('a')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      a  b      c
0  one  x -1.067137
2  two  x -0.211056
5 three  x -1.964475
6  four  x  1.298329

```

```
In [274]: df2.drop_duplicates('a', keep='last')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      a  b      c
1  one  y  0.309500
4  two  x -0.390820
5 three  x -1.964475
6  four  x  1.298329

```

```
In [275]: df2.drop_duplicates('a', keep=False)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      a  b      c
5 three  x -1.964475
6  four  x  1.298329

```

Also, you can pass a list of columns to identify duplications.

```
In [276]: df2.duplicated(['a', 'b'])
```

```

Out [276]:
0     False
1     False
2     False
3     False
4      True
5     False
6     False
dtype: bool

```

```
In [277]: df2.drop_duplicates(['a', 'b'])
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      a  b      c
0  one  x -1.067137
1  one  y  0.309500
2  two  x -0.211056
3  two  y -1.842023
5 three  x -1.964475
6  four  x  1.298329

```

To drop duplicates by index value, use `Index.duplicated` then perform slicing. The same set of options are available for the `keep` parameter.







## Set operations on Index objects

The two main operations are union (`|`) and intersection (`&`). These can be directly called as instance methods or used via overloaded operators. Difference is provided via the `.difference()` method.

```
In [309]: a = pd.Index(['c', 'b', 'a'])
In [310]: b = pd.Index(['c', 'e', 'd'])
In [311]: a | b
Out[311]: Index(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'], dtype='object')
In [312]: a & b
Out[312]: Index(['c'], dtype='object')
In [313]: a.difference(b)
Out[313]: Index(['a', 'b'], dtype='object')
```

Also available is the `symmetric_difference (^)` operation, which returns elements that appear in either `idx1` or `idx2`, but not in both. This is equivalent to the Index created by `idx1.difference(idx2).union(idx2.difference(idx1))`, with duplicates dropped.

```
In [314]: idx1 = pd.Index([1, 2, 3, 4])
In [315]: idx2 = pd.Index([2, 3, 4, 5])
In [316]: idx1.symmetric_difference(idx2)
Out[316]: Int64Index([1, 5], dtype='int64')
In [317]: idx1 ^ idx2
Out[317]: Int64Index([1, 5], dtype='int64')
```

---

**Note:** The resulting index from a set operation will be sorted in ascending order.

---

## Missing values

**Important:** Even though Index can hold missing values (NaN), it should be avoided if you do not want any unexpected results. For example, some operations exclude missing values implicitly.

---

`Index.fillna` fills missing values with specified scalar value.

```
In [318]: idx1 = pd.Index([1, np.nan, 3, 4])
In [319]: idx1
Out[319]: Float64Index([1.0, nan, 3.0, 4.0], dtype='float64')
In [320]: idx1.fillna(2)
Out[320]: Float64Index([1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0], dtype='float64')
```

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The append keyword option allow you to keep the existing index and append the given columns to a MultiIndex:

```
In [329]: frame = data.set_index('c', drop=False)
In [330]: frame = frame.set_index(['a', 'b'], append=True)
In [331]: frame
Out [331]:
```

	c	d
c a b		
z bar one z	1.0	
y bar two y	2.0	
x foo one x	3.0	
w foo two w	4.0	

Other options in `set_index` allow you not drop the index columns or to add the index in-place (without creating a new object):

```
In [332]: data.set_index('c', drop=False)
Out [332]:
```

	a	b	c	d
c				
z bar one z			1.0	
y bar two y			2.0	
x foo one x			3.0	
w foo two w			4.0	

```
In [333]: data.set_index(['a', 'b'], inplace=True)
In [334]: data
Out [334]:
```

	c	d
a b		
bar one z	1.0	
two y	2.0	
foo one x	3.0	
two w	4.0	

### Reset the index

As a convenience, there is a new function on `DataFrame` called `reset_index()` which transfers the index values into the `DataFrame`'s columns and sets a simple integer index. This is the inverse operation of `set_index()`.

```
In [335]: data
Out [335]:
```

	c	d
a b		
bar one z	1.0	
two y	2.0	
foo one x	3.0	
two w	4.0	

```
In [336]: data.reset_index()
///////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
```

	a	b	c	d
bar one z			1.0	
two y			2.0	
foo one x			3.0	
two w			4.0	

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```

0 bar one z 1.0
1 bar two y 2.0
2 foo one x 3.0
3 foo two w 4.0

```

The output is more similar to a SQL table or a record array. The names for the columns derived from the index are the ones stored in the `names` attribute.

You can use the `level` keyword to remove only a portion of the index:

```
In [337]: frame
```

```
Out [337]:
```

```

      c    d
c a  b
z bar one z 1.0
y bar two y 2.0
x foo one x 3.0
w foo two w 4.0

```

```
In [338]: frame.reset_index(level=1)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      a    c    d
c b
z one bar z 1.0
y two bar y 2.0
x one foo x 3.0
w two foo w 4.0

```

`reset_index` takes an optional parameter `drop` which if true simply discards the index, instead of putting index values in the DataFrame's columns.

### Adding an ad hoc index

If you create an index yourself, you can just assign it to the `index` field:

```
data.index = index
```

## 4.2.22 Returning a view versus a copy

When setting values in a pandas object, care must be taken to avoid what is called `chained indexing`. Here is an example.

```

In [339]: dfmi = pd.DataFrame([list('abcd'),
.....:                        list('efgh'),
.....:                        list('ijkl'),
.....:                        list('mnop')],
.....:                        columns=pd.MultiIndex.from_product([['one', 'two'],
.....:                                                              ['first', 'second
↪ ]]))
.....:

```

```
In [340]: dfmi
```

```
Out [340]:
```

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```

      one      two
first second first second
0      a      b      c      d
1      e      f      g      h
2      i      j      k      l
3      m      n      o      p

```

Compare these two access methods:

```
In [341]: dfmi['one']['second']
```

```
Out [341]:
```

```
0      b
1      f
2      j
3      n
Name: second, dtype: object
```

```
In [342]: dfmi.loc[:, ('one', 'second')]
```

```
Out [342]:
```

```
0      b
1      f
2      j
3      n
Name: (one, second), dtype: object
```

These both yield the same results, so which should you use? It is instructive to understand the order of operations on these and why method 2 (`.loc`) is much preferred over method 1 (chained `[]`).

`dfmi['one']` selects the first level of the columns and returns a DataFrame that is singly-indexed. Then another Python operation `dfmi_with_one['second']` selects the series indexed by 'second'. This is indicated by the variable `dfmi_with_one` because pandas sees these operations as separate events. e.g. separate calls to `__getitem__`, so it has to treat them as linear operations, they happen one after another.

Contrast this to `df.loc[:, ('one', 'second')]` which passes a nested tuple of `(slice(None), ('one', 'second'))` to a single call to `__getitem__`. This allows pandas to deal with this as a single entity. Furthermore this order of operations *can* be significantly faster, and allows one to index *both* axes if so desired.

### Why does assignment fail when using chained indexing?

The problem in the previous section is just a performance issue. What's up with the `SettingWithCopy` warning? We don't **usually** throw warnings around when you do something that might cost a few extra milliseconds!

But it turns out that assigning to the product of chained indexing has inherently unpredictable results. To see this, think about how the Python interpreter executes this code:

```
dfmi.loc[:, ('one', 'second')] = value
# becomes
dfmi.loc.__setitem__((slice(None), ('one', 'second')), value)
```

But this code is handled differently:

```
dfmi['one']['second'] = value
# becomes
dfmi.__getitem__('one').__setitem__('second', value)
```

See that `__getitem__` in there? Outside of simple cases, it's very hard to predict whether it will return a view or a copy (it depends on the memory layout of the array, about which pandas makes no guarantees), and therefore whether the `__setitem__` will modify `dfmi` or a temporary object that gets thrown out immediately afterward. **That's** what `SettingWithCopy` is warning you about!

**Note:** You may be wondering whether we should be concerned about the `loc` property in the first example. But `dfmi.loc` is guaranteed to be `dfmi` itself with modified indexing behavior, so `dfmi.loc.__getitem__` / `dfmi.loc.__setitem__` operate on `dfmi` directly. Of course, `dfmi.loc.__getitem__(idx)` may be a view or a copy of `dfmi`.

Sometimes a `SettingWithCopy` warning will arise at times when there's no obvious chained indexing going on. **These** are the bugs that `SettingWithCopy` is designed to catch! Pandas is probably trying to warn you that you've done this:

```
def do_something(df):
    foo = df[['bar', 'baz']] # Is foo a view? A copy? Nobody knows!
    # ... many lines here ...
    # We don't know whether this will modify df or not!
    foo['quux'] = value
    return foo
```

Yikes!

## Evaluation order matters

When you use chained indexing, the order and type of the indexing operation partially determine whether the result is a slice into the original object, or a copy of the slice.

Pandas has the `SettingWithCopyWarning` because assigning to a copy of a slice is frequently not intentional, but a mistake caused by chained indexing returning a copy where a slice was expected.

If you would like pandas to be more or less trusting about assignment to a chained indexing expression, you can set the `option.mode.chained_assignment` to one of these values:

- 'warn', the default, means a `SettingWithCopyWarning` is printed.
- 'raise' means pandas will raise a `SettingWithCopyException` you have to deal with.
- None will suppress the warnings entirely.

```
In [343]: dfb = pd.DataFrame({'a': ['one', 'one', 'two',
.....:                          'three', 'two', 'one', 'six'],
.....:                      'c': np.arange(7)})
.....:

# This will show the SettingWithCopyWarning
# but the frame values will be set
In [344]: dfb['c'][dfb.a.str.startswith('o')] = 42
```

This however is operating on a copy and will not work.

```
>>> pd.set_option('mode.chained_assignment', 'warn')
>>> dfb[dfb.a.str.startswith('o')]['c'] = 42
Traceback (most recent call last)
...
SettingWithCopyWarning:
```

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A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.  
Try using `.loc[row_index,col_indexer] = value` instead

A chained assignment can also crop up in setting in a mixed dtype frame.

---

**Note:** These setting rules apply to all of `.loc/.iloc`.

---

This is the correct access method:

```
In [345]: dfc = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['aaa', 'bbb', 'ccc'], 'B': [1, 2, 3]})
In [346]: dfc.loc[0, 'A'] = 11
In [347]: dfc
Out[347]:
   A  B
0  11  1
1  bbb  2
2  ccc  3
```

This *can* work at times, but it is not guaranteed to, and therefore should be avoided:

```
In [348]: dfc = dfc.copy()
In [349]: dfc['A'][0] = 111
In [350]: dfc
Out[350]:
   A  B
0  111  1
1  bbb  2
2  ccc  3
```

This will **not** work at all, and so should be avoided:

```
>>> pd.set_option('mode.chained_assignment', 'raise')
>>> dfc.loc[0]['A'] = 1111
Traceback (most recent call last)
...
SettingWithCopyException:
  A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
  Try using .loc[row_index,col_indexer] = value instead
```

**Warning:** The chained assignment warnings / exceptions are aiming to inform the user of a possibly invalid assignment. There may be false positives; situations where a chained assignment is inadvertently reported.

## 4.3 MultiIndex / Advanced Indexing

This section covers *indexing with a MultiIndex* and *other advanced indexing features*.

See the *Indexing and Selecting Data* for general indexing documentation.

**Warning:** Whether a copy or a reference is returned for a setting operation may depend on the context. This is sometimes called `chained assignment` and should be avoided. See *Returning a View versus Copy*.

See the *cookbook* for some advanced strategies.

### 4.3.1 Hierarchical indexing (MultiIndex)

Hierarchical / Multi-level indexing is very exciting as it opens the door to some quite sophisticated data analysis and manipulation, especially for working with higher dimensional data. In essence, it enables you to store and manipulate data with an arbitrary number of dimensions in lower dimensional data structures like `Series` (1d) and `DataFrame` (2d).

In this section, we will show what exactly we mean by “hierarchical” indexing and how it integrates with all of the pandas indexing functionality described above and in prior sections. Later, when discussing *group by* and *pivoting and reshaping data*, we’ll show non-trivial applications to illustrate how it aids in structuring data for analysis.

See the *cookbook* for some advanced strategies.

Changed in version 0.24.0: `MultiIndex.labels` has been renamed to `MultiIndex.codes` and `MultiIndex.set_labels` to `MultiIndex.set_codes`.

#### Creating a MultiIndex (hierarchical index) object

The `MultiIndex` object is the hierarchical analogue of the standard `Index` object which typically stores the axis labels in pandas objects. You can think of `MultiIndex` as an array of tuples where each tuple is unique. A `MultiIndex` can be created from a list of arrays (using `MultiIndex.from_arrays()`), an array of tuples (using `MultiIndex.from_tuples()`), a crossed set of iterables (using `MultiIndex.from_product()`), or a `DataFrame` (using `MultiIndex.from_frame()`). The `Index` constructor will attempt to return a `MultiIndex` when it is passed a list of tuples. The following examples demonstrate different ways to initialize `MultiIndexes`.

```
In [1]: arrays = [['bar', 'bar', 'baz', 'baz', 'foo', 'foo', 'qux', 'qux'],
...:             ['one', 'two', 'one', 'two', 'one', 'two', 'one', 'two']]
...:

In [2]: tuples = list(zip(*arrays))

In [3]: tuples
Out [3]:
[('bar', 'one'),
 ('bar', 'two'),
 ('baz', 'one'),
 ('baz', 'two'),
 ('foo', 'one'),
 ('foo', 'two'),
 ('qux', 'one'),
 ('qux', 'two')]

In [4]: index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(tuples, names=['first', 'second'])

In [5]: index
Out [5]:
MultiIndex(levels=[['bar', 'baz', 'foo', 'qux'], ['one', 'two']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3], [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1]])
```

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```

names=['first', 'second'])

In [6]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(8), index=index)

In [7]: s
Out [7]:
first second
bar    one    0.469112
      two   -0.282863
baz    one   -1.509059
      two   -1.135632
foo    one    1.212112
      two   -0.173215
qux    one    0.119209
      two   -1.044236
dtype: float64

```

When you want every pairing of the elements in two iterables, it can be easier to use the *MultiIndex.from\_product()* method:

```

In [8]: iterables = [['bar', 'baz', 'foo', 'qux'], ['one', 'two']]

In [9]: pd.MultiIndex.from_product(iterables, names=['first', 'second'])
Out [9]:
MultiIndex(levels=[['bar', 'baz', 'foo', 'qux'], ['one', 'two']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3], [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1]],
            names=['first', 'second'])

```

You can also construct a MultiIndex from a DataFrame directly, using the method *MultiIndex.from\_frame()*. This is a complementary method to *MultiIndex.to\_frame()*.

New in version 0.24.0.

```

In [10]: df = pd.DataFrame(['bar', 'one'], ['bar', 'two'],
.....:                    ['foo', 'one'], ['foo', 'two']],
.....:                    columns=['first', 'second'])
.....:

In [11]: pd.MultiIndex.from_frame(df)
Out [11]:
MultiIndex(levels=[['bar', 'foo'], ['one', 'two']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1], [0, 1, 0, 1]],
            names=['first', 'second'])

```

As a convenience, you can pass a list of arrays directly into Series or DataFrame to construct a MultiIndex automatically:

```

In [12]: arrays = [np.array(['bar', 'bar', 'baz', 'baz', 'foo', 'foo', 'qux', 'qux']),
.....:              np.array(['one', 'two', 'one', 'two', 'one', 'two', 'one', 'two'])]
.....:

In [13]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(8), index=arrays)

In [14]: s
Out [14]:
bar one   -0.861849
     two  -2.104569

```

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```

baz one -0.494929
    two  1.071804
foo one  0.721555
    two -0.706771
qux one -1.039575
    two  0.271860
dtype: float64

In [15]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(8, 4), index=arrays)

In [16]: df
Out [16]:
           0          1          2          3
bar one -0.424972  0.567020  0.276232 -1.087401
    two -0.673690  0.113648 -1.478427  0.524988
baz one  0.404705  0.577046 -1.715002 -1.039268
    two -0.370647 -1.157892 -1.344312  0.844885
foo one  1.075770 -0.109050  1.643563 -1.469388
    two  0.357021 -0.674600 -1.776904 -0.968914
qux one -1.294524  0.413738  0.276662 -0.472035
    two -0.013960 -0.362543 -0.006154 -0.923061

```

All of the MultiIndex constructors accept a names argument which stores string names for the levels themselves. If no names are provided, None will be assigned:

```

In [17]: df.index.names
Out [17]: FrozenList([None, None])

```

This index can back any axis of a pandas object, and the number of levels of the index is up to you:

```

In [18]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(3, 8), index=['A', 'B', 'C'],
↳ columns=index)

In [19]: df
Out [19]:
first      bar          baz          foo          qux
second     one      two     one      two     one      two     one      two
A      0.895717  0.805244 -1.206412  2.565646  1.431256  1.340309 -1.170299 -0.226169
B      0.410835  0.813850  0.132003 -0.827317 -0.076467 -1.187678  1.130127 -1.436737
C     -1.413681  1.607920  1.024180  0.569605  0.875906 -2.211372  0.974466 -2.006747

In [20]: pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(6, 6), index=index[:6], columns=index[:6])
\
↳
first      bar          baz          foo
second     one      two     one      two     one      two
first second
bar one -0.410001 -0.078638  0.545952 -1.219217 -1.226825  0.769804
    two -1.281247 -0.727707 -0.121306 -0.097883  0.695775  0.341734
baz one  0.959726 -1.110336 -0.619976  0.149748 -0.732339  0.687738
    two  0.176444  0.403310 -0.154951  0.301624 -2.179861 -1.369849
foo one -0.954208  1.462696 -1.743161 -0.826591 -0.345352  1.314232
    two  0.690579  0.995761  2.396780  0.014871  3.357427 -0.317441

```

We've “sparsified” the higher levels of the indexes to make the console output a bit easier on the eyes. Note that how the index is displayed can be controlled using the multi\_sparse option in pandas.set\_options():







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```
MultiIndex(levels=[['foo', 'qux'], ['one', 'two']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1], [0, 1, 0, 1]],
            names=['first', 'second'])
```

### Data alignment and using `reindex`

Operations between differently-indexed objects having `MultiIndex` on the axes will work as you expect; data alignment will work the same as an `Index` of tuples:

```
In [34]: s + s[:-2]
```

```
Out [34]:
```

```
bar one    -1.723698
   two    -4.209138
baz one    -0.989859
   two     2.143608
foo one     1.443110
   two    -1.413542
qux one         NaN
   two         NaN
```

```
dtype: float64
```

```
In [35]: s + s[:, :2]
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
```

```
↪
bar one    -1.723698
   two         NaN
baz one    -0.989859
   two         NaN
foo one     1.443110
   two         NaN
qux one    -2.079150
   two         NaN
```

```
dtype: float64
```

The `reindex()` method of `Series/DataFrames` can be called with another `MultiIndex`, or even a list or array of tuples:

```
In [36]: s.reindex(index[:3])
```

```
Out [36]:
```

```
first second
bar one    -0.861849
   two    -2.104569
baz one    -0.494929
```

```
dtype: float64
```

```
In [37]: s.reindex([('foo', 'two'), ('bar', 'one'), ('qux', 'one'), ('baz', 'one')])
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
```

```
↪
foo two    -0.706771
bar one    -0.861849
qux one    -1.039575
baz one    -0.494929
```

```
dtype: float64
```

### 4.3.2 Advanced indexing with hierarchical index

Syntactically integrating `MultiIndex` in advanced indexing with `.loc` is a bit challenging, but we've made every effort to do so. In general, `MultiIndex` keys take the form of tuples. For example, the following works as you would expect:

```
In [38]: df = df.T
```

```
In [39]: df
```

```
Out [39]:
```

		A	B	C
first	second			
bar	one	0.895717	0.410835	-1.413681
	two	0.805244	0.813850	1.607920
baz	one	-1.206412	0.132003	1.024180
	two	2.565646	-0.827317	0.569605
foo	one	1.431256	-0.076467	0.875906
	two	1.340309	-1.187678	-2.211372
qux	one	-1.170299	1.130127	0.974466
	two	-0.226169	-1.436737	-2.006747

```
In [40]: df.loc[('bar', 'two')]
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
→
A    0.805244
B    0.813850
C    1.607920
Name: (bar, two), dtype: float64

```

Note that `df.loc['bar', 'two']` would also work in this example, but this shorthand notation can lead to ambiguity in general.

If you also want to index a specific column with `.loc`, you must use a tuple like this:

```
In [41]: df.loc[('bar', 'two'), 'A']
```

```
Out [41]: 0.80524402538637851
```

You don't have to specify all levels of the `MultiIndex` by passing only the first elements of the tuple. For example, you can use “partial” indexing to get all elements with `bar` in the first level as follows:

```
df.loc['bar']
```

This is a shortcut for the slightly more verbose notation `df.loc[('bar',), ]` (equivalent to `df.loc['bar', ]` in this example).

“Partial” slicing also works quite nicely.

```
In [42]: df.loc['baz':'foo']
```

```
Out [42]:
```

		A	B	C
first	second			
baz	one	-1.206412	0.132003	1.024180
	two	2.565646	-0.827317	0.569605
foo	one	1.431256	-0.076467	0.875906
	two	1.340309	-1.187678	-2.211372

You can slice with a ‘range’ of values, by providing a slice of tuples.

```
In [43]: df.loc[('baz', 'two'):(('qux', 'one'))]
```

```
Out [43]:
```

		A	B	C
first	second			
baz	two	2.565646	-0.827317	0.569605
foo	one	1.431256	-0.076467	0.875906
	two	1.340309	-1.187678	-2.211372
qux	one	-1.170299	1.130127	0.974466

```
In [44]: df.loc[('baz', 'two'):'foo']
```

```
Out [44]:
```

		A	B	C
first	second			
baz	two	2.565646	-0.827317	0.569605
foo	one	1.431256	-0.076467	0.875906
	two	1.340309	-1.187678	-2.211372

Passing a list of labels or tuples works similar to reindexing:

```
In [45]: df.loc[(['bar', 'two'], ('qux', 'one'))]
```

```
Out [45]:
```

		A	B	C
first	second			
bar	two	0.805244	0.813850	1.607920
qux	one	-1.170299	1.130127	0.974466

**Note:** It is important to note that tuples and lists are not treated identically in pandas when it comes to indexing. Whereas a tuple is interpreted as one multi-level key, a list is used to specify several keys. Or in other words, tuples go horizontally (traversing levels), lists go vertically (scanning levels).

Importantly, a list of tuples indexes several complete MultiIndex keys, whereas a tuple of lists refer to several values within a level:

```
In [46]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6],
.....:                  index=pd.MultiIndex.from_product([["A", "B"], ["c", "d", "e
↳ "]]))
.....:
```

```
In [47]: s.loc[("A", "c"), ("B", "d")] # list of tuples
```

```
Out [47]:
```

A	c	1
B	d	5

dtype: int64

```
In [48]: s.loc([["A", "B"], ["c", "d"]]) # tuple of lists
```

```
Out [48]:
```

A	c	1
	d	2
B	c	4
	d	5

dtype: int64

## Using slicers

You can slice a `MultiIndex` by providing multiple indexers.

You can provide any of the selectors as if you are indexing by label, see *Selection by Label*, including slices, lists of labels, labels, and boolean indexers.

You can use `slice(None)` to select all the contents of *that* level. You do not need to specify all the *deeper* levels, they will be implied as `slice(None)`.

As usual, **both sides** of the slicers are included as this is label indexing.

**Warning:** You should specify all axes in the `.loc` specifier, meaning the indexer for the **index** and for the **columns**. There are some ambiguous cases where the passed indexer could be mis-interpreted as indexing *both* axes, rather than into say the `MultiIndex` for the rows.

You should do this:

```
df.loc[(slice('A1', 'A3'), ...), :] # noqa: E999
```

You should **not** do this:

```
df.loc[(slice('A1', 'A3'), ...)] # noqa: E999
```

```
In [49]: def mklbl(prefix, n):
.....:     return ["%s%s" % (prefix, i) for i in range(n)]
.....:

In [50]: miindex = pd.MultiIndex.from_product([mklbl('A', 4),
.....:                                         mklbl('B', 2),
.....:                                         mklbl('C', 4),
.....:                                         mklbl('D', 2)])
.....:

In [51]: micolumns = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('a', 'foo'), ('a', 'bar'),
.....:                                         ('b', 'foo'), ('b', 'bah')],
.....:                                         names=['lv10', 'lv11'])
.....:

In [52]: dfmi = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(len(miindex) * len(micolumns))
.....:                          .reshape((len(miindex), len(micolumns))),
.....:                          index=miindex,
.....:                          columns=micolumns).sort_index().sort_index(axis=1)
.....:

In [53]: dfmi
Out [53]:
lv10      a      b
lv11      bar  foo  bah  foo
A0 B0 C0 D0    1    0    3    2
          D1    5    4    7    6
          C1 D0    9    8   11   10
          D1   13   12   15   14
          C2 D0   17   16   19   18
          D1   21   20   23   22
          C3 D0   25   24   27   26
...
A3 B1 C0 D1  229  228  231  230
```

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```

C1 D0 233 232 235 234
    D1 237 236 239 238
C2 D0 241 240 243 242
    D1 245 244 247 246
C3 D0 249 248 251 250
    D1 253 252 255 254

[64 rows x 4 columns]

```

Basic MultiIndex slicing using slices, lists, and labels.

```

In [54]: dfmi.loc[(slice('A1', 'A3'), slice(None), ['C1', 'C3']), :]
Out [54]:
lvl0      a      b
lvl1      bar  foo  bah  foo
A1 B0 C1 D0   73   72   75   74
      D1   77   76   79   78
      C3 D0   89   88   91   90
      D1   93   92   95   94
      B1 C1 D0  105  104  107  106
      D1  109  108  111  110
      C3 D0  121  120  123  122
...
A3 B0 C1 D1  205  204  207  206
      C3 D0  217  216  219  218
      D1  221  220  223  222
      B1 C1 D0  233  232  235  234
      D1  237  236  239  238
      C3 D0  249  248  251  250
      D1  253  252  255  254

[24 rows x 4 columns]

```

You can use `pandas.IndexSlice` to facilitate a more natural syntax using `:`, rather than using `slice(None)`.

```

In [55]: idx = pd.IndexSlice
In [56]: dfmi.loc[idx[:, :, ['C1', 'C3']], idx[:, 'foo']]
Out [56]:
lvl0      a      b
lvl1      foo  foo
A0 B0 C1 D0    8   10
      D1   12   14
      C3 D0   24   26
      D1   28   30
      B1 C1 D0   40   42
      D1   44   46
      C3 D0   56   58
...
A3 B0 C1 D1  204  206
      C3 D0  216  218
      D1  220  222
      B1 C1 D0  232  234
      D1  236  238
      C3 D0  248  250
      D1  252  254

```

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[32 rows x 2 columns]

It is possible to perform quite complicated selections using this method on multiple axes at the same time.

```
In [57]: dfmi.loc['A1', (slice(None), 'foo')]
```

```
Out [57]:
```

```
lvl0      a      b
lvl1      foo    foo
B0 C0 D0   64    66
      D1   68    70
      C1 D0   72    74
      D1   76    78
      C2 D0   80    82
      D1   84    86
      C3 D0   88    90
...
B1 C0 D1  100   102
      C1 D0  104   106
      D1  108   110
      C2 D0  112   114
      D1  116   118
      C3 D0  120   122
      D1  124   126
```

[16 rows x 2 columns]

```
In [58]: dfmi.loc[idx[:, :, ['C1', 'C3']], idx[:, 'foo']]
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
```

```
→
lvl0      a      b
lvl1      foo    foo
A0 B0 C1 D0    8    10
      D1   12    14
      C3 D0   24    26
      D1   28    30
      B1 C1 D0   40    42
      D1   44    46
      C3 D0   56    58
...
A3 B0 C1 D1  204   206
      C3 D0  216   218
      D1  220   222
      B1 C1 D0  232   234
      D1  236   238
      C3 D0  248   250
      D1  252   254
```

[32 rows x 2 columns]

Using a boolean indexer you can provide selection related to the *values*.

```
In [59]: mask = dfmi[('a', 'foo')] > 200
```

```
In [60]: dfmi.loc[idx[mask, :, ['C1', 'C3']], idx[:, 'foo']]
```

```
Out [60]:
```

```
lvl0      a      b
lvl1      foo    foo
```

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```
A3 B0 C1 D1 204 206
      C3 D0 216 218
          D1 220 222
      B1 C1 D0 232 234
          D1 236 238
          C3 D0 248 250
          D1 252 254
```

You can also specify the `axis` argument to `.loc` to interpret the passed slicers on a single axis.

```
In [61]: dfmi.loc(axis=0)[:, :, ['C1', 'C3']]
```

```
Out [61]:
```

```
lvl0      a      b
lvl1      bar  foo  bah  foo
A0 B0 C1 D0    9    8   11   10
          D1   13   12   15   14
          C3 D0   25   24   27   26
          D1   29   28   31   30
      B1 C1 D0   41   40   43   42
          D1   45   44   47   46
          C3 D0   57   56   59   58
...
A3 B0 C1 D1  205  204  207  206
      C3 D0  217  216  219  218
          D1  221  220  223  222
      B1 C1 D0  233  232  235  234
          D1  237  236  239  238
          C3 D0  249  248  251  250
          D1  253  252  255  254
```

```
[32 rows x 4 columns]
```

Furthermore, you can *set* the values using the following methods.

```
In [62]: df2 = dfmi.copy()
```

```
In [63]: df2.loc(axis=0)[:, :, ['C1', 'C3']] = -10
```

```
In [64]: df2
```

```
Out [64]:
```

```
lvl0      a      b
lvl1      bar  foo  bah  foo
A0 B0 C0 D0    1    0    3    2
          D1    5    4    7    6
      C1 D0  -10  -10  -10  -10
          D1  -10  -10  -10  -10
      C2 D0   17   16   19   18
          D1   21   20   23   22
          C3 D0  -10  -10  -10  -10
...
A3 B1 C0 D1  229  228  231  230
      C1 D0  -10  -10  -10  -10
          D1  -10  -10  -10  -10
      C2 D0  241  240  243  242
          D1  245  244  247  246
          C3 D0  -10  -10  -10  -10
          D1  -10  -10  -10  -10
```

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[64 rows x 4 columns]

You can use a right-hand-side of an alignable object as well.

```
In [65]: df2 = dfmi.copy()
In [66]: df2.loc[idx[:, :, ['C1', 'C3']], :] = df2 * 1000
In [67]: df2
Out [67]:
```

lvl0	a	b					
lvl1	bar	foo	bah	foo			
A0	B0	C0	D0	1	0	3	2
			D1	5	4	7	6
		C1	D0	9000	8000	11000	10000
			D1	13000	12000	15000	14000
		C2	D0	17	16	19	18
			D1	21	20	23	22
		C3	D0	25000	24000	27000	26000
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
A3	B1	C0	D1	229	228	231	230
		C1	D0	233000	232000	235000	234000
			D1	237000	236000	239000	238000
		C2	D0	241	240	243	242
			D1	245	244	247	246
		C3	D0	249000	248000	251000	250000
			D1	253000	252000	255000	254000

[64 rows x 4 columns]

## Cross-section

The `xs()` method of `DataFrame` additionally takes a level argument to make selecting data at a particular level of a `MultiIndex` easier.

```
In [68]: df
Out [68]:
```

		A	B	C
first	second			
bar	one	0.895717	0.410835	-1.413681
	two	0.805244	0.813850	1.607920
baz	one	-1.206412	0.132003	1.024180
	two	2.565646	-0.827317	0.569605
foo	one	1.431256	-0.076467	0.875906
	two	1.340309	-1.187678	-2.211372
qux	one	-1.170299	1.130127	0.974466
	two	-0.226169	-1.436737	-2.006747

```
In [69]: df.xs('one', level='second')
\\//////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪

```

	A	B	C
first			
bar	0.895717	0.410835	-1.413681

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```

baz    -1.206412    0.132003    1.024180
foo     1.431256   -0.076467    0.875906
qux    -1.170299    1.130127    0.974466

```

```

# using the slicers
In [70]: df.loc[(slice(None), 'one'), :]
Out [70]:
           A         B         C
first second
bar  one    0.895717  0.410835 -1.413681
baz  one   -1.206412  0.132003  1.024180
foo  one    1.431256 -0.076467  0.875906
qux  one   -1.170299  1.130127  0.974466

```

You can also select on the columns with `xs`, by providing the axis argument.

```

In [71]: df = df.T

In [72]: df.xs('one', level='second', axis=1)
Out [72]:
first      bar      baz      foo      qux
A      0.895717 -1.206412  1.431256 -1.170299
B      0.410835  0.132003 -0.076467  1.130127
C     -1.413681  1.024180  0.875906  0.974466

```

```

# using the slicers
In [73]: df.loc[:, (slice(None), 'one')]
Out [73]:
first      bar      baz      foo      qux
second  one      one      one      one
A      0.895717 -1.206412  1.431256 -1.170299
B      0.410835  0.132003 -0.076467  1.130127
C     -1.413681  1.024180  0.875906  0.974466

```

`xs` also allows selection with multiple keys.

```

In [74]: df.xs(('one', 'bar'), level=('second', 'first'), axis=1)
Out [74]:
first      bar
second     one
A      0.895717
B      0.410835
C     -1.413681

```

```

# using the slicers
In [75]: df.loc[:, ('bar', 'one')]
Out [75]:
A      0.895717
B      0.410835
C     -1.413681
Name: (bar, one), dtype: float64

```

You can pass `drop_level=False` to `xs` to retain the level that was selected.

```
In [76]: df.xs('one', level='second', axis=1, drop_level=False)
```

```
Out [76]:
```

	bar	baz	foo	qux
second	one	one	one	one
A	0.895717	-1.206412	1.431256	-1.170299
B	0.410835	0.132003	-0.076467	1.130127
C	-1.413681	1.024180	0.875906	0.974466

Compare the above with the result using `drop_level=True` (the default value).

```
In [77]: df.xs('one', level='second', axis=1, drop_level=True)
```

```
Out [77]:
```

	bar	baz	foo	qux
A	0.895717	-1.206412	1.431256	-1.170299
B	0.410835	0.132003	-0.076467	1.130127
C	-1.413681	1.024180	0.875906	0.974466

### Advanced reindexing and alignment

Using the parameter `level` in the `reindex()` and `align()` methods of pandas objects is useful to broadcast values across a level. For instance:

```
In [78]: midx = pd.MultiIndex(levels=[['zero', 'one'], ['x', 'y']],
.....:                          codes=[[1, 1, 0, 0], [1, 0, 1, 0]])
.....:
```

```
In [79]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(4, 2), index=midx)
```

```
In [80]: df
```

```
Out [80]:
```

		0	1
one	y	1.519970	-0.493662
	x	0.600178	0.274230
zero	y	0.132885	-0.023688
	x	2.410179	1.450520

```
In [81]: df2 = df.mean(level=0)
```

```
In [82]: df2
```

```
Out [82]:
```

		0	1
one	1.060074	-0.109716	
zero	1.271532	0.713416	

```
In [83]: df2.reindex(df.index, level=0)
```

```
Out [83]:
```

		0	1
one	y	1.060074	-0.109716
	x	1.060074	-0.109716
zero	y	1.271532	0.713416
	x	1.271532	0.713416

```
# aligning
```

```
In [84]: df_aligned, df2_aligned = df.align(df2, level=0)
```

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```
In [85]: df_aligned
Out [85]:
```

		0	1
one	y	1.519970	-0.493662
	x	0.600178	0.274230
zero	y	0.132885	-0.023688
	x	2.410179	1.450520

```
In [86]: df2_aligned
////////////////////////////////////
```

		0	1
one	y	1.060074	-0.109716
	x	1.060074	-0.109716
zero	y	1.271532	0.713416
	x	1.271532	0.713416

### Swapping levels with `swaplevel`

The `swaplevel()` method can switch the order of two levels:

```
In [87]: df[:5]
Out [87]:
```

		0	1
one	y	1.519970	-0.493662
	x	0.600178	0.274230
zero	y	0.132885	-0.023688
	x	2.410179	1.450520

```
In [88]: df[:5].swaplevel(0, 1, axis=0)
////////////////////////////////////
```

		0	1
y one		1.519970	-0.493662
x one		0.600178	0.274230
y zero		0.132885	-0.023688
x zero		2.410179	1.450520

### Reordering levels with `reorder_levels`

The `reorder_levels()` method generalizes the `swaplevel` method, allowing you to permute the hierarchical index levels in one step:

```
In [89]: df[:5].reorder_levels([1, 0], axis=0)
Out [89]:
```

		0	1
y one		1.519970	-0.493662
x one		0.600178	0.274230
y zero		0.132885	-0.023688
x zero		2.410179	1.450520

## Renaming names of an Index or MultiIndex

The `rename()` method is used to rename the labels of a `MultiIndex`, and is typically used to rename the columns of a `DataFrame`. The `columns` argument of `rename` allows a dictionary to be specified that includes only the columns you wish to rename.

```
In [90]: df.rename(columns={0: "col0", 1: "col1"})
Out [90]:
```

		col0	col1
one	y	1.519970	-0.493662
	x	0.600178	0.274230
zero	y	0.132885	-0.023688
	x	2.410179	1.450520

This method can also be used to rename specific labels of the main index of the `DataFrame`.

```
In [91]: df.rename(index={"one": "two", "y": "z"})
Out [91]:
```

		0	1
two	z	1.519970	-0.493662
	x	0.600178	0.274230
zero	z	0.132885	-0.023688
	x	2.410179	1.450520

The `rename_axis()` method is used to rename the name of a `Index` or `MultiIndex`. In particular, the names of the levels of a `MultiIndex` can be specified, which is useful if `reset_index()` is later used to move the values from the `MultiIndex` to a column.

```
In [92]: df.rename_axis(index=['abc', 'def'])
Out [92]:
```

		0	1
abc	def		
one	y	1.519970	-0.493662
	x	0.600178	0.274230
zero	y	0.132885	-0.023688
	x	2.410179	1.450520

Note that the columns of a `DataFrame` are an index, so that using `rename_axis` with the `columns` argument will change the name of that index.

```
In [93]: df.rename_axis(columns="Cols").columns
Out [93]: RangeIndex(start=0, stop=2, step=1, name='Cols')
```

Both `rename` and `rename_axis` support specifying a dictionary, `Series` or a mapping function to map labels/names to new values.

### 4.3.3 Sorting a MultiIndex

For `MultiIndex`-ed objects to be indexed and sliced effectively, they need to be sorted. As with any index, you can use `sort_index()`.

```
In [94]: import random

In [95]: random.shuffle(tuples)

In [96]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(8), index=pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(tuples))
```

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```
In [97]: s
Out[97]:
baz one    0.206053
foo two   -0.251905
qux one   -2.213588
baz two    1.063327
bar one    1.266143
qux two    0.299368
bar two   -0.863838
foo one    0.408204
dtype: float64
```

```
In [98]: s.sort_index()
~~~~~
↪
bar one    1.266143
   two   -0.863838
baz one    0.206053
   two    1.063327
foo one    0.408204
   two   -0.251905
qux one   -2.213588
   two    0.299368
dtype: float64
```

```
In [99]: s.sort_index(level=0)
~~~~~
↪
bar one    1.266143
   two   -0.863838
baz one    0.206053
   two    1.063327
foo one    0.408204
   two   -0.251905
qux one   -2.213588
   two    0.299368
dtype: float64
```

```
In [100]: s.sort_index(level=1)
~~~~~
↪
bar one    1.266143
baz one    0.206053
foo one    0.408204
qux one   -2.213588
bar two   -0.863838
baz two    1.063327
foo two   -0.251905
qux two    0.299368
dtype: float64
```

You may also pass a level name to `sort_index` if the `MultiIndex` levels are named.

```
In [101]: s.index.set_names(['L1', 'L2'], inplace=True)
```

```
In [102]: s.sort_index(level='L1')
```

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**Out [102]:**

```
L1  L2
bar one    1.266143
    two   -0.863838
baz one    0.206053
    two    1.063327
foo one    0.408204
    two   -0.251905
qux one   -2.213588
    two    0.299368
dtype: float64
```

**In [103]:** s.sort\_index(level='L2')

```
////////////////////////////////////
↪
L1  L2
bar one    1.266143
baz one    0.206053
foo one    0.408204
qux one   -2.213588
bar two   -0.863838
baz two    1.063327
foo two   -0.251905
qux two    0.299368
dtype: float64
```

On higher dimensional objects, you can sort any of the other axes by level if they have a `MultiIndex`:

**In [104]:** df.T.sort\_index(level=1, axis=1)**Out [104]:**

```
      one      zero      one      zero
      x      x      y      y
0  0.600178  2.410179  1.519970  0.132885
1  0.274230  1.450520 -0.493662 -0.023688
```

Indexing will work even if the data are not sorted, but will be rather inefficient (and show a `PerformanceWarning`). It will also return a copy of the data rather than a view:

```
In [105]: dfm = pd.DataFrame({'jim': [0, 0, 1, 1],
.....:                       'joe': ['x', 'x', 'z', 'y'],
.....:                       'jolie': np.random.rand(4)})
.....:
```

**In [106]:** dfm = dfm.set\_index(['jim', 'joe'])**In [107]:** dfm**Out [107]:**

```
      jolie
jim joe
0  x  0.490671
   x  0.120248
1  z  0.537020
   y  0.110968
```

**In [4]:** dfm.loc[(1, 'z')]

```
PerformanceWarning: indexing past lexsort depth may impact performance.
```

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```
Out [4]:
           jolie
jim joe
1    z    0.64094
```

Furthermore, if you try to index something that is not fully lexicographically sorted, this can raise:

```
In [5]: dfm.loc[(0, 'y'):(1, 'z')]
UnsortedIndexError: 'Key length (2) was greater than MultiIndex lexicographic depth (1)'
```

The `is_lexsorted()` method on a `MultiIndex` shows if the index is sorted, and the `lexsort_depth` property returns the sort depth:

```
In [108]: dfm.index.is_lexsorted()
Out [108]: False

In [109]: dfm.index.lexsort_depth
Out [109]: 1
```

```
In [110]: dfm = dfm.sort_index()
```

```
In [111]: dfm
```

```
Out [111]:
           jolie
jim joe
0    x    0.490671
   x    0.120248
1    y    0.110968
   z    0.537020
```

```
In [112]: dfm.index.is_lexsorted()
```

```
Out [112]: True
```

```
In [113]: dfm.index.lexsort_depth
```

```
Out [113]: 2
```

And now selection works as expected.

```
In [114]: dfm.loc[(0, 'y'):(1, 'z')]
```

```
Out [114]:
           jolie
1    y    0.110968
   z    0.537020
```

### 4.3.4 Take Methods

Similar to NumPy `ndarrays`, pandas `Index`, `Series`, and `DataFrame` also provides the `take()` method that retrieves elements along a given axis at the given indices. The given indices must be either a list or an `ndarray` of integer index positions. `take` will also accept negative integers as relative positions to the end of the object.





(continued from previous page)

```

In [127]: arr.take([False, False, True, True])
Out[127]: array([-1.1935, -1.1935,  0.6775,  0.6775])

In [128]: arr[[0, 1]]
Out[128]: array([-1.1935,  0.6775])

In [129]: ser = pd.Series(np.random.randn(10))

In [130]: ser.take([False, False, True, True])
Out[130]:
0    0.233141
0    0.233141
1   -0.223540
1   -0.223540
dtype: float64

In [131]: ser.iloc[[0, 1]]
Out[131]:
0    0.233141
1   -0.223540
dtype: float64

```

Finally, as a small note on performance, because the `take` method handles a narrower range of inputs, it can offer performance that is a good deal faster than fancy indexing.

```

In [132]: arr = np.random.randn(10000, 5)

In [133]: indexer = np.arange(10000)

In [134]: random.shuffle(indexer)

In [135]: %timeit arr[indexer]
.....: %timeit arr.take(indexer, axis=0)
.....:
170 us +- 5.62 us per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 10000 loops each)
48.4 us +- 945 ns per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 10000 loops each)

```

### 4.3.5 Index Types

We have discussed `MultiIndex` in the previous sections pretty extensively. Documentation about `DatetimeIndex` and `PeriodIndex` are shown *here*, and documentation about `TimedeltaIndex` is found *here*.

In the following sub-sections we will highlight some other index types.

#### CategoricalIndex

*CategoricalIndex* is a type of index that is useful for supporting indexing with duplicates. This is a container around a *Categorical* and allows efficient indexing and storage of an index with a large number of duplicated elements.

```

In [136]: from pandas.api.types import CategoricalDtype

In [137]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.arange(6),
.....:                      'B': list('aabbca')})
.....:

In [138]: df['B'] = df['B'].astype(CategoricalDtype(list('cab')))

In [139]: df
Out[139]:
   A B
0  0 a
1  1 a
2  2 b
3  3 b
4  4 c
5  5 a

In [140]: df.dtypes
Out[140]:
A      int64
B      category
dtype: object

In [141]: df.B.cat.categories
Out[141]:
↪ Index(['c', 'a', 'b'], dtype='object')

```

Setting the index will create a `CategoricalIndex`.

```

In [142]: df2 = df.set_index('B')

In [143]: df2.index
Out[143]: CategoricalIndex(['a', 'a', 'b', 'b', 'c', 'a'], categories=['c', 'a', 'b'],
↪ ordered=False, name='B', dtype='category')

```

Indexing with `__getitem__`/`.iloc`/`.loc` works similarly to an `Index` with duplicates. The indexers **must** be in the category or the operation will raise a `KeyError`.

```

In [144]: df2.loc['a']
Out[144]:
   A
B
a  0
a  1
a  5

```

The `CategoricalIndex` is **preserved** after indexing:

```

In [145]: df2.loc['a'].index
Out[145]: CategoricalIndex(['a', 'a', 'a'], categories=['c', 'a', 'b'], ordered=False,
↪ name='B', dtype='category')

```

Sorting the index will sort by the order of the categories (recall that we created the index with `CategoricalDtype(list('cab'))`, so the sorted order is `cab`).

```
In [146]: df2.sort_index()
Out[146]:
   A
B
c  4
a  0
a  1
a  5
b  2
b  3
```

Groupby operations on the index will preserve the index nature as well.

```
In [147]: df2.groupby(level=0).sum()
Out[147]:
   A
B
c  4
a  6
b  5

In [148]: df2.groupby(level=0).sum().index
Out[148]: CategoricalIndex(['c', 'a', 'b'],
categories=['c', 'a', 'b'], ordered=False, name='B', dtype='category')
```

Reindexing operations will return a resulting index based on the type of the passed indexer. Passing a list will return a plain-old Index; indexing with a Categorical will return a CategoricalIndex, indexed according to the categories of the **passed** Categorical dtype. This allows one to arbitrarily index these even with values **not** in the categories, similarly to how you can reindex **any** pandas index.

```
In [149]: df2.reindex(['a', 'e'])
Out[149]:
   A
B
a  0.0
a  1.0
a  5.0
e  NaN

In [150]: df2.reindex(['a', 'e']).index
Out[150]: Index(['a', 'a', 'a', 'e'],
dtype='object', name='B')

In [151]: df2.reindex(pd.Categorical(['a', 'e'], categories=list('abcde')))
Out[151]:
   A
B
a  0.0
a  1.0
a  5.0
e  NaN

In [152]: df2.reindex(pd.Categorical(['a', 'e'], categories=list('abcde'))).index
Out[152]: CategoricalIndex(['a', 'a', 'a', 'e'], categories=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'],
ordered=False, name='B', dtype='category')
```

**Warning:** Reshaping and Comparison operations on a `CategoricalIndex` must have the same categories or a `TypeError` will be raised.

```
In [9]: df3 = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.arange(6), 'B': pd.Series(list('aabbca')).
→astype('category')})

In [11]: df3 = df3.set_index('B')

In [11]: df3.index
Out[11]: CategoricalIndex([u'a', u'a', u'b', u'b', u'c', u'a'], categories=[u'a', u
→'b', u'c'], ordered=False, name=u'B', dtype='category')

In [12]: pd.concat([df2, df3])
TypeError: categories must match existing categories when appending
```

## Int64Index and RangeIndex

**Warning:** Indexing on an integer-based Index with floats has been clarified in 0.18.0, for a summary of the changes, see [here](#).

`Int64Index` is a fundamental basic index in pandas. This is an immutable array implementing an ordered, sliceable set. Prior to 0.18.0, the `Int64Index` would provide the default index for all `NDFrame` objects.

`RangeIndex` is a sub-class of `Int64Index` added in version 0.18.0, now providing the default index for all `NDFrame` objects. `RangeIndex` is an optimized version of `Int64Index` that can represent a monotonic ordered set. These are analogous to Python [range](#) types.

## Float64Index

By default a `Float64Index` will be automatically created when passing floating, or mixed-integer-floating values in index creation. This enables a pure label-based slicing paradigm that makes `[], ix, loc` for scalar indexing and slicing work exactly the same.

```
In [153]: indexf = pd.Index([1.5, 2, 3, 4.5, 5])

In [154]: indexf
Out[154]: Float64Index([1.5, 2.0, 3.0, 4.5, 5.0], dtype='float64')

In [155]: sf = pd.Series(range(5), index=indexf)

In [156]: sf
Out[156]:
1.5    0
2.0    1
3.0    2
4.5    3
5.0    4
dtype: int64
```

Scalar selection for `[], .loc` will always be label based. An integer will match an equal float index (e.g. 3 is equivalent to 3.0).

```
In [157]: sf[3]
Out[157]: 2

In [158]: sf[3.0]
\\Out[158]: 2

In [159]: sf.loc[3]
\\Out[159]: 2

In [160]: sf.loc[3.0]
\\Out[160]: 2
```

The only positional indexing is via `iloc`.

```
In [161]: sf.iloc[3]
Out[161]: 3
```

A scalar index that is not found will raise a `KeyError`. Slicing is primarily on the values of the index when using `[]`, `ix`, `loc`, and **always** positional when using `iloc`. The exception is when the slice is boolean, in which case it will always be positional.

```
In [162]: sf[2:4]
Out[162]:
2.0    1
3.0    2
dtype: int64

In [163]: sf.loc[2:4]
\\Out[163]:
2.0    1
3.0    2
dtype: int64

In [164]: sf.iloc[2:4]
\\Out[164]:
→
3.0    2
4.5    3
dtype: int64
```

In float indexes, slicing using floats is allowed.

```
In [165]: sf[2.1:4.6]
Out[165]:
3.0    2
4.5    3
dtype: int64

In [166]: sf.loc[2.1:4.6]
\\Out[166]:
3.0    2
4.5    3
dtype: int64
```

In non-float indexes, slicing using floats will raise a `TypeError`.







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```
In [175]: df
Out[175]:
      A
(0, 1] 1
(1, 2] 2
(2, 3] 3
(3, 4] 4
```

Label based indexing via `.loc` along the edges of an interval works as you would expect, selecting that particular interval.

```
In [176]: df.loc[2]
Out[176]:
A      2
Name: (1, 2], dtype: int64

In [177]: df.loc[[2, 3]]
Out[177]:
      A
(1, 2] 2
(2, 3] 3
```

If you select a label *contained* within an interval, this will also select the interval.

```
In [178]: df.loc[2.5]
Out[178]:
A      3
Name: (2, 3], dtype: int64

In [179]: df.loc[[2.5, 3.5]]
Out[179]:
      A
(2, 3] 3
(3, 4] 4
```

Interval and IntervalIndex are used by `cut` and `qcut`:

```
In [180]: c = pd.cut(range(4), bins=2)

In [181]: c
Out[181]:
[(-0.003, 1.5], (-0.003, 1.5], (1.5, 3.0], (1.5, 3.0]]
Categories (2, interval[float64]): [(-0.003, 1.5] < (1.5, 3.0]]

In [182]: c.categories
Out[182]:
IntervalIndex([(-0.003, 1.5], (1.5, 3.0]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[float64]')
```

Furthermore, `IntervalIndex` allows one to bin *other* data with these same bins, with `NaN` representing a missing value similar to other dtypes.

```
In [183]: pd.cut([0, 3, 5, 1], bins=c.categories)
Out[183]:
[(-0.003, 1.5], (1.5, 3.0], NaN, (-0.003, 1.5]]
Categories (2, interval[float64]): [(-0.003, 1.5] < (1.5, 3.0]]
```

## Generating Ranges of Intervals

If we need intervals on a regular frequency, we can use the `interval_range()` function to create an `IntervalIndex` using various combinations of `start`, `end`, and `periods`. The default frequency for `interval_range` is a 1 for numeric intervals, and calendar day for datetime-like intervals:

```
In [184]: pd.interval_range(start=0, end=5)
Out[184]:
IntervalIndex([(0, 1], (1, 2], (2, 3], (3, 4], (4, 5]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[int64]')

In [185]: pd.interval_range(start=pd.Timestamp('2017-01-01'), periods=4)
IntervalIndex([(2017-01-01, 2017-01-02], (2017-01-02, 2017-01-03], (2017-01-03, 2017-
→ 01-04], (2017-01-04, 2017-01-05]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[datetime64[ns]]')

In [186]: pd.interval_range(end=pd.Timedelta('3 days'), periods=3)
IntervalIndex([(0 days 00:00:00, 1 days 00:00:00], (1 days 00:00:00, 2 days 00:00:00],
→ (2 days 00:00:00, 3 days 00:00:00]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[timedelta64[ns]]')
```

The `freq` parameter can be used to specify non-default frequencies, and can utilize a variety of *frequency aliases* with datetime-like intervals:

```
In [187]: pd.interval_range(start=0, periods=5, freq=1.5)
Out[187]:
IntervalIndex([(0.0, 1.5], (1.5, 3.0], (3.0, 4.5], (4.5, 6.0], (6.0, 7.5]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[float64]')

In [188]: pd.interval_range(start=pd.Timestamp('2017-01-01'), periods=4, freq='W')
IntervalIndex([(2017-01-01, 2017-01-08], (2017-01-08, 2017-01-15], (2017-01-15, 2017-
→ 01-22], (2017-01-22, 2017-01-29]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[datetime64[ns]]')

In [189]: pd.interval_range(start=pd.Timedelta('0 days'), periods=3, freq='9H')
IntervalIndex([(0 days 00:00:00, 0 days 09:00:00], (0 days 09:00:00, 0 days 18:00:00],
→ (0 days 18:00:00, 1 days 03:00:00]],
```

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```
closed='right',
dtype='interval[timedelta64[ns]]')
```

Additionally, the `closed` parameter can be used to specify which side(s) the intervals are closed on. Intervals are closed on the right side by default.

```
In [190]: pd.interval_range(start=0, end=4, closed='both')
```

```
Out [190]:
```

```
IntervalIndex([[0, 1], [1, 2], [2, 3], [3, 4]],
              closed='both',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
```

```
In [191]: pd.interval_range(start=0, end=4, closed='neither')
```

```
↪
```

```
IntervalIndex([(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)],
              closed='neither',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
```

New in version 0.23.0.

Specifying `start`, `end`, and `periods` will generate a range of evenly spaced intervals from `start` to `end` inclusively, with `periods` number of elements in the resulting `IntervalIndex`:

```
In [192]: pd.interval_range(start=0, end=6, periods=4)
```

```
Out [192]:
```

```
IntervalIndex([(0.0, 1.5], [1.5, 3.0], [3.0, 4.5], [4.5, 6.0]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[float64]')
```

```
In [193]: pd.interval_range(pd.Timestamp('2018-01-01'),
.....:                      pd.Timestamp('2018-02-28'), periods=3)
.....:
↪
```

```
IntervalIndex([(2018-01-01, 2018-01-20 08:00:00], [2018-01-20 08:00:00, 2018-02-08_
↪16:00:00], [2018-02-08 16:00:00, 2018-02-28]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[datetime64[ns]]')
```

## 4.3.6 Miscellaneous indexing FAQ

### Integer indexing

Label-based indexing with integer axis labels is a thorny topic. It has been discussed heavily on mailing lists and among various members of the scientific Python community. In pandas, our general viewpoint is that labels matter more than integer locations. Therefore, with an integer axis index *only* label-based indexing is possible with the standard tools like `.loc`. The following code will generate exceptions:

```
In [194]: s = pd.Series(range(5))
```

```
In [195]: s[-1]
```

```
-----
KeyError
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last)
```

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```

<ipython-input-195-76c3dce40054> in <module>
----> 1 s[-1]

/pandas/pandas/core/series.py in __getitem__(self, key)
    866     key = com.apply_if_callable(key, self)
    867     try:
--> 868         result = self.index.get_value(self, key)
    869
    870         if not is_scalar(result):

/pandas/pandas/core/indexes/base.py in get_value(self, series, key)
    4372     try:
    4373         return self._engine.get_value(s, k,
-> 4374                                     tz=getattr(series.dtype, 'tz',
↪None))
    4375     except KeyError as e1:
    4376         if len(self) > 0 and (self.holds_integer() or self.is_boolean()):

/pandas/pandas/_libs/index.pyx in pandas._libs.index.IndexEngine.get_value()

/pandas/pandas/_libs/index.pyx in pandas._libs.index.IndexEngine.get_value()

/pandas/pandas/_libs/index.pyx in pandas._libs.index.IndexEngine.get_loc()

/pandas/pandas/_libs/hashtable_class_helper.pxi in pandas._libs.hashtable.
↪Int64HashTable.get_item()

/pandas/pandas/_libs/hashtable_class_helper.pxi in pandas._libs.hashtable.
↪Int64HashTable.get_item()

KeyError: -1

In [196]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 4))

In [197]: df
Out[197]:
      0         1         2         3
0 -0.130121 -0.476046  0.759104  0.213379
1 -0.082641  0.448008  0.656420 -1.051443
2  0.594956 -0.151360 -0.069303  1.221431
3 -0.182832  0.791235  0.042745  2.069775
4  1.446552  0.019814 -1.389212 -0.702312

In [198]: df.loc[-2:]
↪
      0         1         2         3
0 -0.130121 -0.476046  0.759104  0.213379
1 -0.082641  0.448008  0.656420 -1.051443
2  0.594956 -0.151360 -0.069303  1.221431
3 -0.182832  0.791235  0.042745  2.069775
4  1.446552  0.019814 -1.389212 -0.702312

```

This deliberate decision was made to prevent ambiguities and subtle bugs (many users reported finding bugs when the API change was made to stop “falling back” on position-based indexing).

## Non-monotonic indexes require exact matches

If the index of a Series or DataFrame is monotonically increasing or decreasing, then the bounds of a label-based slice can be outside the range of the index, much like slice indexing a normal Python list. Monotonicity of an index can be tested with the `is_monotonic_increasing()` and `is_monotonic_decreasing()` attributes.

```
In [199]: df = pd.DataFrame(index=[2, 3, 3, 4, 5], columns=['data'],
↳data=list(range(5)))

In [200]: df.index.is_monotonic_increasing
Out [200]: True

# no rows 0 or 1, but still returns rows 2, 3 (both of them), and 4:
In [201]: df.loc[0:4, :]
\\Out [201]:
  data
2    0
3    1
3    2
4    3

# slice is are outside the index, so empty DataFrame is returned
In [202]: df.loc[13:15, :]
\\Out [202]:
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [data]
Index: []
```

On the other hand, if the index is not monotonic, then both slice bounds must be *unique* members of the index.

```
In [203]: df = pd.DataFrame(index=[2, 3, 1, 4, 3, 5],
.....:                      columns=['data'], data=list(range(6)))
.....:

In [204]: df.index.is_monotonic_increasing
Out [204]: False

# OK because 2 and 4 are in the index
In [205]: df.loc[2:4, :]
\\Out [205]:
  data
2    0
3    1
1    2
4    3
```

```
# 0 is not in the index
In [9]: df.loc[0:4, :]
KeyError: 0

# 3 is not a unique label
In [11]: df.loc[2:3, :]
KeyError: 'Cannot get right slice bound for non-unique label: 3'
```

`Index.is_monotonic_increasing` and `Index.is_monotonic_decreasing` only check that an index is weakly monotonic. To check for strict monotonicity, you can combine one of those with the `is_unique()` attribute.



## Indexing potentially changes underlying Series dtype

The different indexing operation can potentially change the dtype of a Series.

```
In [214]: series1 = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
```

```
In [215]: series1.dtype
Out [215]: dtype('int64')
```

```
In [216]: res = series1.reindex([0, 4])
```

```
In [217]: res.dtype
Out [217]: dtype('float64')
```

```
In [218]: res
Out [218]:
0      1.0
4      NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
In [219]: series2 = pd.Series([True])
```

```
In [220]: series2.dtype
Out [220]: dtype('bool')
```

```
In [221]: res = series2.reindex_like(series1)
```

```
In [222]: res.dtype
Out [222]: dtype('O')
```

```
In [223]: res
Out [223]:
0      True
1      NaN
2      NaN
dtype: object
```

This is because the (re)indexing operations above silently inserts NaNs and the dtype changes accordingly. This can cause some issues when using numpy ufuncs such as `numpy.logical_and`.

See the [this old issue](#) for a more detailed discussion.

## 4.4 Merge, join, and concatenate

pandas provides various facilities for easily combining together Series, DataFrame, and Panel objects with various kinds of set logic for the indexes and relational algebra functionality in the case of join / merge-type operations.

### 4.4.1 Concatenating objects

The `concat()` function (in the main pandas namespace) does all of the heavy lifting of performing concatenation operations along an axis while performing optional set logic (union or intersection) of the indexes (if any) on the other axes. Note that I say “if any” because there is only a single possible axis of concatenation for Series.

Before diving into all of the details of `concat` and what it can do, here is a simple example:

```

In [1]: df1 = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2', 'A3'],
...:                       'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2', 'B3'],
...:                       'C': ['C0', 'C1', 'C2', 'C3'],
...:                       'D': ['D0', 'D1', 'D2', 'D3']},
...:                       index=[0, 1, 2, 3])
...:

In [2]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A4', 'A5', 'A6', 'A7'],
...:                       'B': ['B4', 'B5', 'B6', 'B7'],
...:                       'C': ['C4', 'C5', 'C6', 'C7'],
...:                       'D': ['D4', 'D5', 'D6', 'D7']},
...:                       index=[4, 5, 6, 7])
...:

In [3]: df3 = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A8', 'A9', 'A10', 'A11'],
...:                       'B': ['B8', 'B9', 'B10', 'B11'],
...:                       'C': ['C8', 'C9', 'C10', 'C11'],
...:                       'D': ['D8', 'D9', 'D10', 'D11']},
...:                       index=[8, 9, 10, 11])
...:

In [4]: frames = [df1, df2, df3]

In [5]: result = pd.concat(frames)

```

df1					Result				
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	1	A1	B1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	2	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	3	A3	B3	C3	D3
df2					4	A4	B4	C4	D4
	A	B	C	D	5	A5	B5	C5	D5
4	A4	B4	C4	D4	6	A6	B6	C6	D6
5	A5	B5	C5	D5	7	A7	B7	C7	D7
6	A6	B6	C6	D6	8	A8	B8	C8	D8
7	A7	B7	C7	D7	9	A9	B9	C9	D9
df3					10	A10	B10	C10	D10
	A	B	C	D	11	A11	B11	C11	D11
8	A8	B8	C8	D8					
9	A9	B9	C9	D9					
10	A10	B10	C10	D10					
11	A11	B11	C11	D11					

Like its sibling function on ndarrays, `numpy.concatenate`, `pandas.concat` takes a list or dict of homogeneously-typed objects and concatenates them with some configurable handling of “what to do with the other axes”:



```
pd.concat(objs, axis=0, join='outer', join_axes=None, ignore_index=False,
          keys=None, levels=None, names=None, verify_integrity=False,
          copy=True)
```

- `objs`: a sequence or mapping of Series, DataFrame, or Panel objects. If a dict is passed, the sorted keys will be used as the `keys` argument, unless it is passed, in which case the values will be selected (see below). Any None objects will be dropped silently unless they are all None in which case a ValueError will be raised.
- `axis`: {0, 1, ...}, default 0. 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. This is useful if you are concatenating objects where the concatenation axis does not have meaningful indexing information. Note the index values on the other axes are still respected in the join.
- `join_axes`: list of Index objects. Specific indexes to use for the other n - 1 axes instead of performing inner/outer set logic.
- `keys`: sequence, default None. Construct hierarchical index using the passed keys as the outermost level. If multiple levels passed, should contain tuples.
- `levels`: list of sequences, default None. Specific levels (unique values) to use for constructing a MultiIndex. Otherwise they will be inferred from the keys.
- `names`: list, default None. Names for the levels in the resulting hierarchical index.
- `verify_integrity`: boolean, default False. Check whether the new concatenated axis contains duplicates. This can be very expensive relative to the actual data concatenation.
- `copy`: boolean, default True. If False, do not copy data unnecessarily.

Without a little bit of context many of these arguments don't make much sense. Let's revisit the above example. Suppose we wanted to associate specific keys with each of the pieces of the chopped up DataFrame. We can do this using the `keys` argument:

```
In [6]: result = pd.concat(frames, keys=['x', 'y', 'z'])
```

df1					Result					
	A	B	C	D			A	B	C	D
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	x	0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	x	1	A1	B1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	x	2	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	x	3	A3	B3	C3	D3
df2					y	4	A4	B4	C4	D4
	A	B	C	D	y	5	A5	B5	C5	D5
4	A4	B4	C4	D4	y	6	A6	B6	C6	D6
5	A5	B5	C5	D5	y	7	A7	B7	C7	D7
6	A6	B6	C6	D6	df3					
7	A7	B7	C7	D7		A	B	C	D	
df3					z	8	A8	B8	C8	D8
	A	B	C	D	z	9	A9	B9	C9	D9
8	A8	B8	C8	D8	z	10	A10	B10	C10	D10
9	A9	B9	C9	D9	z	11	A11	B11	C11	D11
10	A10	B10	C10	D10						
11	A11	B11	C11	D11						

As you can see (if you've read the rest of the documentation), the resulting object's index has a *hierarchical index*. This means that we can now select out each chunk by key:

```
In [7]: result.loc['y']
Out [7]:
   A  B  C  D
4  A4 B4 C4 D4
5  A5 B5 C5 D5
6  A6 B6 C6 D6
7  A7 B7 C7 D7
```

It's not a stretch to see how this can be very useful. More detail on this functionality below.

**Note:** It is worth noting that `concat()` (and therefore `append()`) makes a full copy of the data, and that constantly reusing this function can create a significant performance hit. If you need to use the operation over several datasets, use a list comprehension.

```
frames = [ process_your_file(f) for f in files ]
result = pd.concat(frames)
```

### Set logic on the other axes

When gluing together multiple DataFrames, you have a choice of how to handle the other axes (other than the one being concatenated). This can be done in the following three ways:

- Take the union of them all, `join='outer'`. This is the default option as it results in zero information loss.
- Take the intersection, `join='inner'`.
- Use a specific index, as passed to the `join_axes` argument.

Here is an example of each of these methods. First, the default `join='outer'` behavior:

```
In [8]: df4 = pd.DataFrame({'B': ['B2', 'B3', 'B6', 'B7'],
...:                      'D': ['D2', 'D3', 'D6', 'D7'],
...:                      'F': ['F2', 'F3', 'F6', 'F7']},
...:                      index=[2, 3, 6, 7])

In [9]: result = pd.concat([df1, df4], axis=1, sort=False)
```

df1					df4				Result							
	A	B	C	D		B	D	F		A	B	C	D	B	D	F
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	2	B2	D2	F2	0	A0	B0	C0	D0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	3	B3	D3	F3	1	A1	B1	C1	D1	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	6	B6	D6	F6	2	A2	B2	C2	D2	B2	D2	F2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	7	B7	D7	F7	3	A3	B3	C3	D3	B3	D3	F3
									6	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	B6	D6	F6
									7	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	B7	D7	F7

**Warning:** Changed in version 0.23.0.

The default behavior with `join='outer'` is to sort the other axis (columns in this case). In a future version of pandas, the default will be to not sort. We specified `sort=False` to opt in to the new behavior now.

Here is the same thing with `join='inner'`:

```
In [10]: result = pd.concat([df1, df4], axis=1, join='inner')
```

df1					df4				Result							
	A	B	C	D		B	D	F		A	B	C	D	B	D	F
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	2	B2	D2	F2								
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	3	B3	D3	F3								
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	6	B6	D6	F6	2	A2	B2	C2	D2	B2	D2	F2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	7	B7	D7	F7	3	A3	B3	C3	D3	B3	D3	F3

Lastly, suppose we just wanted to reuse the *exact index* from the original DataFrame:

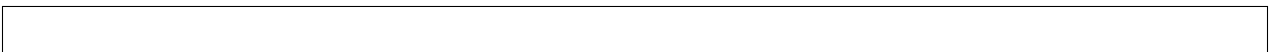
```
In [11]: result = pd.concat([df1, df4], axis=1, join_axes=[df1.index])
```

df1					df4				Result							
	A	B	C	D		B	D	F		A	B	C	D	B	D	F
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	2	B2	D2	F2	0	A0	B0	C0	D0	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	3	B3	D3	F3	1	A1	B1	C1	D1	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	6	B6	D6	F6	2	A2	B2	C2	D2	B2	D2	F2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	7	B7	D7	F7	3	A3	B3	C3	D3	B3	D3	F3

### Concatenating using `append`

A useful shortcut to `concat()` are the `append()` instance methods on `Series` and `DataFrame`. These methods actually predated `concat`. They concatenate along `axis=0`, namely the index:

```
In [12]: result = df1.append(df2)
```



df1					Result				
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	1	A1	B1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	2	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	3	A3	B3	C3	D3
df2					4	A4	B4	C4	D4
4	A4	B4	C4	D4	5	A5	B5	C5	D5
5	A5	B5	C5	D5	6	A6	B6	C6	D6
6	A6	B6	C6	D6	7	A7	B7	C7	D7
7	A7	B7	C7	D7					

In the case of `DataFrame`, the indexes must be disjoint but the columns do not need to be:

```
In [13]: result = df1.append(df4, sort=False)
```



df1				
	A	B	C	D
0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3

df4			
	B	D	F
2	B2	D2	F2
3	B3	D3	F3
6	B6	D6	F6
7	B7	D7	F7

Result					
	A	B	C	D	F
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	NaN
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	NaN
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	NaN
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	NaN
2	NaN	B2	NaN	D2	F2
3	NaN	B3	NaN	D3	F3
6	NaN	B6	NaN	D6	F6
7	NaN	B7	NaN	D7	F7

append may take multiple objects to concatenate:

```
In [14]: result = df1.append([df2, df3])
```

df1				
	A	B	C	D
0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3

df2				
	A	B	C	D
4	A4	B4	C4	D4
5	A5	B5	C5	D5
6	A6	B6	C6	D6
7	A7	B7	C7	D7

df3				
	A	B	C	D
8	A8	B8	C8	D8
9	A9	B9	C9	D9
10	A10	B10	C10	D10
11	A11	B11	C11	D11

Result				
	A	B	C	D
0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3
4	A4	B4	C4	D4
5	A5	B5	C5	D5
6	A6	B6	C6	D6
7	A7	B7	C7	D7
8	A8	B8	C8	D8
9	A9	B9	C9	D9
10	A10	B10	C10	D10
11	A11	B11	C11	D11

**Note:** Unlike the `append()` method, which appends to the original list and returns `None`, `append()` here **does not** modify `df1` and returns its copy with `df2` appended.

### Ignoring indexes on the concatenation axis

For `DataFrame` objects which don't have a meaningful index, you may wish to append them and ignore the fact that they may have overlapping indexes. To do this, use the `ignore_index` argument:

```
In [15]: result = pd.concat([df1, df4], ignore_index=True, sort=False)
```

df1					Result					
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D	F
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	0	A0	B0	C0	D0	NaN
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	1	A1	B1	C1	D1	NaN
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	2	A2	B2	C2	D2	NaN
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	3	A3	B3	C3	D3	NaN
df4					4	NaN	B2	NaN	D2	F2
	B	D	F	5	NaN	B3	NaN	D3	F3	
2	B2	D2	F2	6	NaN	B6	NaN	D6	F6	
3	B3	D3	F3	7	NaN	B7	NaN	D7	F7	
6	B6	D6	F6							
7	B7	D7	F7							

This is also a valid argument to `DataFrame.append()`:

```
In [16]: result = df1.append(df4, ignore_index=True, sort=False)
```

df1					Result					
	A	B	C	D		A	B	C	D	F
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	0	A0	B0	C0	D0	NaN
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	1	A1	B1	C1	D1	NaN
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	2	A2	B2	C2	D2	NaN
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	3	A3	B3	C3	D3	NaN
df4					4	NaN	B2	NaN	D2	F2
	B	D	F	5	NaN	B3	NaN	D3	F3	
2	B2	D2	F2	6	NaN	B6	NaN	D6	F6	
3	B3	D3	F3	7	NaN	B7	NaN	D7	F7	
6	B6	D6	F6							
7	B7	D7	F7							

### Concatenating with mixed ndims

You can concatenate a mix of `Series` and `DataFrame` objects. The `Series` will be transformed to `DataFrame` with the column name as the name of the `Series`.

```
In [17]: s1 = pd.Series(['X0', 'X1', 'X2', 'X3'], name='X')
```

```
In [18]: result = pd.concat([df1, s1], axis=1)
```

df1					s1		Result					
	A	B	C	D		X		A	B	C	D	X
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	0	X0	0	A0	B0	C0	D0	X0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	1	X1	1	A1	B1	C1	D1	X1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	2	X2	2	A2	B2	C2	D2	X2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	3	X3	3	A3	B3	C3	D3	X3

**Note:** Since we're concatenating a Series to a DataFrame, we could have achieved the same result with `DataFrame.assign()`. To concatenate an arbitrary number of pandas objects (DataFrame or Series), use `concat`.

If unnamed Series are passed they will be numbered consecutively.

```
In [19]: s2 = pd.Series(['_0', '_1', '_2', '_3'])
```

```
In [20]: result = pd.concat([df1, s2, s2, s2], axis=1)
```

df1					s2		Result								
	A	B	C	D				A	B	C	D	0	1	2	
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	0	_0	0	A0	B0	C0	D0	_0	_0	_0	
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	1	_1	1	A1	B1	C1	D1	_1	_1	_1	
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	2	_2	2	A2	B2	C2	D2	_2	_2	_2	
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	3	_3	3	A3	B3	C3	D3	_3	_3	_3	

Passing `ignore_index=True` will drop all name references.

```
In [21]: result = pd.concat([df1, s1], axis=1, ignore_index=True)
```

df1					s1		Result					
	A	B	C	D		X		0	1	2	3	4
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	0	X0	0	A0	B0	C0	D0	X0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	1	X1	1	A1	B1	C1	D1	X1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	2	X2	2	A2	B2	C2	D2	X2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	3	X3	3	A3	B3	C3	D3	X3

### More concatenating with group keys

A fairly common use of the `keys` argument is to override the column names when creating a new `DataFrame` based on existing `Series`. Notice how the default behaviour consists on letting the resulting `DataFrame` inherit the parent `Series`' name, when these existed.

```
In [22]: s3 = pd.Series([0, 1, 2, 3], name='foo')
```

```
In [23]: s4 = pd.Series([0, 1, 2, 3])
```

```
In [24]: s5 = pd.Series([0, 1, 4, 5])
```

```
In [25]: pd.concat([s3, s4, s5], axis=1)
```

```
Out[25]:
```

	foo	0	1
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	4
3	3	3	5

Through the `keys` argument we can override the existing column names.

```
In [26]: pd.concat([s3, s4, s5], axis=1, keys=['red', 'blue', 'yellow'])
```

```
Out[26]:
```

	red	blue	yellow
0	0	0	0
1	1	1	1
2	2	2	4
3	3	3	5

Let's consider a variation of the very first example presented:

```
In [27]: result = pd.concat(frames, keys=['x', 'y', 'z'])
```



df1					Result					
	A	B	C	D			A	B	C	D
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	x	0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	x	1	A1	B1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	x	2	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	x	3	A3	B3	C3	D3
df2					y	4	A4	B4	C4	D4
	A	B	C	D	y	5	A5	B5	C5	D5
4	A4	B4	C4	D4	y	6	A6	B6	C6	D6
5	A5	B5	C5	D5	y	7	A7	B7	C7	D7
6	A6	B6	C6	D6	z	8	A8	B8	C8	D8
7	A7	B7	C7	D7	z	9	A9	B9	C9	D9
df3					z	10	A10	B10	C10	D10
	A	B	C	D	z	11	A11	B11	C11	D11
8	A8	B8	C8	D8						
9	A9	B9	C9	D9						
10	A10	B10	C10	D10						
11	A11	B11	C11	D11						

You can also pass a dict to `concat` in which case the dict keys will be used for the `keys` argument (unless other keys are specified):

```
In [28]: pieces = {'x': df1, 'y': df2, 'z': df3}
```

```
In [29]: result = pd.concat(pieces)
```

df1				
	A	B	C	D
0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3

df2				
	A	B	C	D
4	A4	B4	C4	D4
5	A5	B5	C5	D5
6	A6	B6	C6	D6
7	A7	B7	C7	D7

df3				
	A	B	C	D
8	A8	B8	C8	D8
9	A9	B9	C9	D9
10	A10	B10	C10	D10
11	A11	B11	C11	D11

Result					
		A	B	C	D
x	0	A0	B0	C0	D0
x	1	A1	B1	C1	D1
x	2	A2	B2	C2	D2
x	3	A3	B3	C3	D3
y	4	A4	B4	C4	D4
y	5	A5	B5	C5	D5
y	6	A6	B6	C6	D6
y	7	A7	B7	C7	D7
z	8	A8	B8	C8	D8
z	9	A9	B9	C9	D9
z	10	A10	B10	C10	D10
z	11	A11	B11	C11	D11

```
In [30]: result = pd.concat(pieces, keys=['z', 'y'])
```



df1				
	A	B	C	D
0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3

df2				
	A	B	C	D
4	A4	B4	C4	D4
5	A5	B5	C5	D5
6	A6	B6	C6	D6
7	A7	B7	C7	D7

df3				
	A	B	C	D
8	A8	B8	C8	D8
9	A9	B9	C9	D9
10	A10	B10	C10	D10
11	A11	B11	C11	D11

Result					
		A	B	C	D
z	8	A8	B8	C8	D8
z	9	A9	B9	C9	D9
z	10	A10	B10	C10	D10
z	11	A11	B11	C11	D11
y	4	A4	B4	C4	D4
y	5	A5	B5	C5	D5
y	6	A6	B6	C6	D6
y	7	A7	B7	C7	D7

The MultiIndex created has levels that are constructed from the passed keys and the index of the DataFrame pieces:

```
In [31]: result.index.levels
Out [31]: FrozenList([[ 'z', 'y' ], [4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]])
```

If you wish to specify other levels (as will occasionally be the case), you can do so using the `levels` argument:

```
In [32]: result = pd.concat(pieces, keys=['x', 'y', 'z'],
.....:                      levels=[['z', 'y', 'x', 'w']],
.....:                      names=['group_key'])
.....:
```

df1					Result					
	A	B	C	D			A	B	C	D
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	x	0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	x	1	A1	B1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	x	2	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	x	3	A3	B3	C3	D3
df2					y	4	A4	B4	C4	D4
	A	B	C	D	y	5	A5	B5	C5	D5
4	A4	B4	C4	D4	y	6	A6	B6	C6	D6
5	A5	B5	C5	D5	y	7	A7	B7	C7	D7
6	A6	B6	C6	D6	z	8	A8	B8	C8	D8
7	A7	B7	C7	D7	z	9	A9	B9	C9	D9
df3					z	10	A10	B10	C10	D10
	A	B	C	D	z	11	A11	B11	C11	D11
8	A8	B8	C8	D8						
9	A9	B9	C9	D9						
10	A10	B10	C10	D10						
11	A11	B11	C11	D11						

```
In [33]: result.index.levels
Out [33]: FrozenList([[ 'z', 'y', 'x', 'w' ], [0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11]])
```

This is fairly esoteric, but it is actually necessary for implementing things like `GroupBy` where the order of a categorical variable is meaningful.

## Appending rows to a DataFrame

While not especially efficient (since a new object must be created), you can append a single row to a `DataFrame` by passing a `Series` or `dict` to `append`, which returns a new `DataFrame` as above.

```
In [34]: s2 = pd.Series(['X0', 'X1', 'X2', 'X3'], index=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
```

```
In [35]: result = df1.append(s2, ignore_index=True)
```

	A	B	C	D
0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3

	A	X
		X0
B		X1
C		X2
D		X3

	A	B	C	D
0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3
4	X0	X1	X2	X3

You should use `ignore_index` with this method to instruct DataFrame to discard its index. If you wish to preserve the index, you should construct an appropriately-indexed DataFrame and append or concatenate those objects.

You can also pass a list of dicts or Series:

```
In [36]: dicts = [{'A': 1, 'B': 2, 'C': 3, 'X': 4},
.....:             {'A': 5, 'B': 6, 'C': 7, 'Y': 8}]
.....:

In [37]: result = df1.append(dicts, ignore_index=True, sort=False)
```

	A	B	C	D
0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	A3	B3	C3	D3

	A	B	C	X	Y
0	1	2	3	4.0	NaN
1	5	6	7	NaN	8.0

	A	B	C	D	X	Y
0	A0	B0	C0	D0	NaN	NaN
1	A1	B1	C1	D1	NaN	NaN
2	A2	B2	C2	D2	NaN	NaN
3	A3	B3	C3	D3	NaN	NaN
4	1	2	3	NaN	4.0	NaN
5	5	6	7	NaN	NaN	8.0

### 4.4.2 Database-style DataFrame or named Series joining/merging

pandas has full-featured, **high performance** in-memory join operations idiomatically very similar to relational databases like SQL. These methods perform significantly better (in some cases well over an order of magnitude better) than other open source implementations (like `base::merge.data.frame` in R). The reason for this is careful algorithmic design and the internal layout of the data in DataFrame.

See the *cookbook* for some advanced strategies.

Users who are familiar with SQL but new to pandas might be interested in a *comparison with SQL*.

pandas provides a single function, `merge()`, as the entry point for all standard database join operations between DataFrame or named Series objects:

```
pd.merge(left, right, how='inner', on=None, left_on=None, right_on=None,
         left_index=False, right_index=False, sort=True,
         suffixes=('_x', '_y'), copy=True, indicator=False,
         validate=None)
```

- `left`: A DataFrame or named Series object.
- `right`: Another DataFrame or named Series object.
- `on`: Column or index level names to join on. Must be found in both the left and right DataFrame and/or Series objects. If not passed and `left_index` and `right_index` are `False`, the intersection of the columns in the DataFrames and/or Series will be inferred to be the join keys.
- `left_on`: Columns or index levels from the left DataFrame or Series to use as keys. Can either be column names, index level names, or arrays with length equal to the length of the DataFrame or Series.
- `right_on`: Columns or index levels from the right DataFrame or Series to use as keys. Can either be column names, index level names, or arrays with length equal to the length of the DataFrame or Series.
- `left_index`: If `True`, use the index (row labels) from the left DataFrame or Series as its join key(s). In the case of a DataFrame or Series with a MultiIndex (hierarchical), the number of levels must match the number of join keys from the right DataFrame or Series.
- `right_index`: Same usage as `left_index` for the right DataFrame or Series
- `how`: One of 'left', 'right', 'outer', 'inner'. Defaults to `inner`. See below for more detailed description of each method.
- `sort`: Sort the result DataFrame by the join keys in lexicographical order. Defaults to `True`, setting to `False` will improve performance substantially in many cases.
- `suffixes`: A tuple of string suffixes to apply to overlapping columns. Defaults to ('\_x', '\_y').
- `copy`: Always copy data (default `True`) from the passed DataFrame or named Series objects, even when reindexing is not necessary. Cannot be avoided in many cases but may improve performance / memory usage. The cases where copying can be avoided are somewhat pathological but this option is provided nonetheless.
- `indicator`: Add a column to the output DataFrame called `_merge` with information on the source of each row. `_merge` is Categorical-type and takes on a value of `left_only` for observations whose merge key only appears in 'left' DataFrame or Series, `right_only` for observations whose merge key only appears in 'right' DataFrame or Series, and `both` if the observation's merge key is found in both.
- `validate`: string, default `None`. If specified, checks if merge is of specified type.
  - “one\_to\_one” or “1:1”: checks if merge keys are unique in both left and right datasets.
  - “one\_to\_many” or “1:m”: checks if merge keys are unique in left dataset.
  - “many\_to\_one” or “m:1”: checks if merge keys are unique in right dataset.
  - “many\_to\_many” or “m:m”: allowed, but does not result in checks.

New in version 0.21.0.

---

**Note:** Support for specifying index levels as the `on`, `left_on`, and `right_on` parameters was added in version 0.23.0. Support for merging named Series objects was added in version 0.24.0.

---

The return type will be the same as `left`. If `left` is a DataFrame or named Series and `right` is a subclass of DataFrame, the return type will still be DataFrame.

`merge` is a function in the pandas namespace, and it is also available as a DataFrame instance method `merge()`, with the calling DataFrame being implicitly considered the left object in the join.

The related `join()` method, uses `merge` internally for the index-on-index (by default) and column(s)-on-index join. If you are joining on index only, you may wish to use `DataFrame.join` to save yourself some typing.

### Brief primer on merge methods (relational algebra)

Experienced users of relational databases like SQL will be familiar with the terminology used to describe join operations between two SQL-table like structures (`DataFrame` objects). There are several cases to consider which are very important to understand:

- **one-to-one** joins: for example when joining two `DataFrame` objects on their indexes (which must contain unique values).
- **many-to-one** joins: for example when joining an index (unique) to one or more columns in a different `DataFrame`.
- **many-to-many** joins: joining columns on columns.

**Note:** When joining columns on columns (potentially a many-to-many join), any indexes on the passed `DataFrame` objects **will be discarded**.

It is worth spending some time understanding the result of the **many-to-many** join case. In SQL / standard relational algebra, if a key combination appears more than once in both tables, the resulting table will have the **Cartesian product** of the associated data. Here is a very basic example with one unique key combination:

```
In [38]: left = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['K0', 'K1', 'K2', 'K3'],
.....:                       'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2', 'A3'],
.....:                       'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2', 'B3']})
.....:

In [39]: right = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['K0', 'K1', 'K2', 'K3'],
.....:                          'C': ['C0', 'C1', 'C2', 'C3'],
.....:                          'D': ['D0', 'D1', 'D2', 'D3']})
.....:

In [40]: result = pd.merge(left, right, on='key')
```

left				right				Result					
	key	A	B		key	C	D		key	A	B	C	D
0	K0	A0	B0	0	K0	C0	D0	0	K0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	K1	A1	B1	1	K1	C1	D1	1	K1	A1	B1	C1	D1
2	K2	A2	B2	2	K2	C2	D2	2	K2	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	K3	A3	B3	3	K3	C3	D3	3	K3	A3	B3	C3	D3

Here is a more complicated example with multiple join keys. Only the keys appearing in `left` and `right` are present (the intersection), since `how='inner'` by default.

```
In [41]: left = pd.DataFrame({'key1': ['K0', 'K0', 'K1', 'K2'],
.....:                       'key2': ['K0', 'K1', 'K0', 'K1'],
.....:                       'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2', 'A3'],
.....:                       'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2', 'B3']})
.....:
```

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```
In [42]: right = pd.DataFrame({'key1': ['K0', 'K1', 'K1', 'K2'],
.....:                       'key2': ['K0', 'K0', 'K0', 'K0'],
.....:                       'C': ['C0', 'C1', 'C2', 'C3'],
.....:                       'D': ['D0', 'D1', 'D2', 'D3']})
.....:
```

```
In [43]: result = pd.merge(left, right, on=['key1', 'key2'])
```

left					right					Result						
	key1	key2	A	B		key1	key2	C	D		key1	key2	A	B	C	D
0	K0	K0	A0	B0	0	K0	K0	C0	D0	0	K0	K0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	K0	K1	A1	B1	1	K1	K0	C1	D1	1	K1	K0	A2	B2	C1	D1
2	K1	K0	A2	B2	2	K1	K0	C2	D2	2	K1	K0	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	K2	K1	A3	B3	3	K2	K0	C3	D3							

The `how` argument to `merge` specifies how to determine which keys are to be included in the resulting table. If a key combination **does not appear** in either the left or right tables, the values in the joined table will be NA. Here is a summary of the `how` options and their SQL equivalent names:

Merge method	SQL Join Name	Description
left	LEFT OUTER JOIN	Use keys from left frame only
right	RIGHT OUTER JOIN	Use keys from right frame only
outer	FULL OUTER JOIN	Use union of keys from both frames
inner	INNER JOIN	Use intersection of keys from both frames

```
In [44]: result = pd.merge(left, right, how='left', on=['key1', 'key2'])
```

left					right					Result						
	key1	key2	A	B		key1	key2	C	D		key1	key2	A	B	C	D
0	K0	K0	A0	B0	0	K0	K0	C0	D0	0	K0	K0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	K0	K1	A1	B1	1	K1	K0	C1	D1	1	K0	K1	A1	B1	NaN	NaN
2	K1	K0	A2	B2	2	K1	K0	C2	D2	2	K1	K0	A2	B2	C1	D1
3	K2	K1	A3	B3	3	K2	K0	C3	D3	3	K1	K0	A2	B2	C2	D2
										4	K2	K1	A3	B3	NaN	NaN

```
In [45]: result = pd.merge(left, right, how='right', on=['key1', 'key2'])
```

left					right				Result							
	key1	key2	A	B		key1	key2	C	D		key1	key2	A	B	C	D
0	K0	K0	A0	B0	0	K0	K0	C0	D0	0	K0	K0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	K0	K1	A1	B1	1	K1	K0	C1	D1	1	K1	K0	A2	B2	C1	D1
2	K1	K0	A2	B2	2	K1	K0	C2	D2	2	K1	K0	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	K2	K1	A3	B3	3	K2	K0	C3	D3	3	K2	K0	NaN	NaN	C3	D3

```
In [46]: result = pd.merge(left, right, how='outer', on=['key1', 'key2'])
```

left					right				Result							
	key1	key2	A	B		key1	key2	C	D		key1	key2	A	B	C	D
0	K0	K0	A0	B0	0	K0	K0	C0	D0	0	K0	K0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	K0	K1	A1	B1	1	K1	K0	C1	D1	1	K0	K1	A1	B1	NaN	NaN
2	K1	K0	A2	B2	2	K1	K0	C2	D2	2	K1	K0	A2	B2	C1	D1
3	K2	K1	A3	B3	3	K1	K0	A2	B2	3	K1	K0	A2	B2	C2	D2
					4	K2	K1	A3	B3	4	K2	K1	A3	B3	NaN	NaN
					5	K2	K0	NaN	NaN	5	K2	K0	NaN	NaN	C3	D3

```
In [47]: result = pd.merge(left, right, how='inner', on=['key1', 'key2'])
```

left					right				Result							
	key1	key2	A	B		key1	key2	C	D		key1	key2	A	B	C	D
0	K0	K0	A0	B0	0	K0	K0	C0	D0	0	K0	K0	A0	B0	C0	D0
1	K0	K1	A1	B1	1	K1	K0	C1	D1	1	K1	K0	A2	B2	C1	D1
2	K1	K0	A2	B2	2	K1	K0	C2	D2	2	K1	K0	A2	B2	C2	D2
3	K2	K1	A3	B3	3	K2	K0	C3	D3							

Here is another example with duplicate join keys in DataFrames:

```
In [48]: left = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2], 'B': [2, 2]})
```

```
In [49]: right = pd.DataFrame({'A': [4, 5, 6], 'B': [2, 2, 2]})
```

```
In [50]: result = pd.merge(left, right, on='B', how='outer')
```



left			right			Result			
	A	B		A	B	A_x	B	A_y	
0	1	2	0	4	2	0	1	2	4
1	2	2	1	5	2	1	1	2	5
			2	6	2	2	1	2	6
						3	2	2	4
						4	2	2	5
						5	2	2	6

**Warning:** Joining / merging on duplicate keys can cause a returned frame that is the multiplication of the row dimensions, which may result in memory overflow. It is the user's responsibility to manage duplicate values in keys before joining large DataFrames.

### Checking for duplicate keys

New in version 0.21.0.

Users can use the `validate` argument to automatically check whether there are unexpected duplicates in their merge keys. Key uniqueness is checked before merge operations and so should protect against memory overflows. Checking key uniqueness is also a good way to ensure user data structures are as expected.

In the following example, there are duplicate values of `B` in the right DataFrame. As this is not a one-to-one merge – as specified in the `validate` argument – an exception will be raised.

```
In [51]: left = pd.DataFrame({'A' : [1,2], 'B' : [1, 2]})
```

```
In [52]: right = pd.DataFrame({'A' : [4,5,6], 'B': [2, 2, 2]})
```

```
In [53]: result = pd.merge(left, right, on='B', how='outer', validate="one_to_one")
...
MergeError: Merge keys are not unique in right dataset; not a one-to-one merge
```

If the user is aware of the duplicates in the right DataFrame but wants to ensure there are no duplicates in the left DataFrame, one can use the `validate='one_to_many'` argument instead, which will not raise an exception.

```
In [53]: pd.merge(left, right, on='B', how='outer', validate="one_to_many")
```

```
Out[53]:
   A_x  B  A_y
0     1  1  NaN
1     2  2  4.0
2     2  2  5.0
3     2  2  6.0
```

### The merge indicator

`merge()` accepts the argument `indicator`. If `True`, a Categorical-type column called `_merge` will be added to the output object that takes on values:

Observation Origin	_merge value
Merge key only in 'left' frame	left_only
Merge key only in 'right' frame	right_only
Merge key in both frames	both

```
In [54]: df1 = pd.DataFrame({'coll': [0, 1], 'col_left': ['a', 'b']})
In [55]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({'coll': [1, 2, 2], 'col_right': [2, 2, 2]})
In [56]: pd.merge(df1, df2, on='coll', how='outer', indicator=True)
Out [56]:
   coll col_left  col_right  _merge
0     0         a         NaN  left_only
1     1         b         2.0    both
2     2         NaN         2.0  right_only
3     2         NaN         2.0  right_only
```

The `indicator` argument will also accept string arguments, in which case the indicator function will use the value of the passed string as the name for the indicator column.

```
In [57]: pd.merge(df1, df2, on='coll', how='outer', indicator='indicator_column')
Out [57]:
   coll col_left  col_right indicator_column
0     0         a         NaN         left_only
1     1         b         2.0            both
2     2         NaN         2.0         right_only
3     2         NaN         2.0         right_only
```

## Merge Dtypes

New in version 0.19.0.

Merging will preserve the dtype of the join keys.

```
In [58]: left = pd.DataFrame({'key': [1], 'v1': [10]})
In [59]: left
Out [59]:
   key  v1
0    1  10
In [60]: right = pd.DataFrame({'key': [1, 2], 'v1': [20, 30]})
In [61]: right
Out [61]:
   key  v1
0    1  20
1    2  30
```

We are able to preserve the join keys:

```
In [62]: pd.merge(left, right, how='outer')
Out [62]:
   key  v1
0    1  10
```

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```

1    1    20
2    2    30

In [63]: pd.merge(left, right, how='outer').dtypes
\\Out [63]:
key      int64
v1       int64
dtype: object

```

Of course if you have missing values that are introduced, then the resulting dtype will be upcast.

```

In [64]: pd.merge(left, right, how='outer', on='key')
Out [64]:
   key  v1_x  v1_y
0    1  10.0    20
1    2   NaN    30

In [65]: pd.merge(left, right, how='outer', on='key').dtypes
\\Out [65]:
key      int64
v1_x     float64
v1_y     int64
dtype: object

```

New in version 0.20.0.

Merging will preserve category dtypes of the mergands. See also the section on *categoricals*.

The left frame.

```

In [66]: from pandas.api.types import CategoricalDtype

In [67]: X = pd.Series(np.random.choice(['foo', 'bar'], size=(10,)))

In [68]: X = X.astype(CategoricalDtype(categories=['foo', 'bar']))

In [69]: left = pd.DataFrame({'X': X,
.....:                       'Y': np.random.choice(['one', 'two', 'three'],
.....:                                               size=(10,))})
.....:

In [70]: left
Out [70]:
   X      Y
0  bar  one
1  foo  one
2  foo three
3  bar three
4  foo  one
5  bar  one
6  bar three
7  bar three
8  bar three
9  foo three

In [71]: left.dtypes
\\

```

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## Joining on index

`DataFrame.join()` is a convenient method for combining the columns of two potentially differently-indexed DataFrames into a single result DataFrame. Here is a very basic example:

```
In [78]: left = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2'],
.....:                       'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2']},
.....:                       index=['K0', 'K1', 'K2'])
.....:

In [79]: right = pd.DataFrame({'C': ['C0', 'C2', 'C3'],
.....:                         'D': ['D0', 'D2', 'D3']},
.....:                         index=['K0', 'K2', 'K3'])
.....:

In [80]: result = left.join(right)
```

left			right			Result				
	A	B		C	D		A	B	C	D
K0	A0	B0	K0	C0	D0	K0	A0	B0	C0	D0
K1	A1	B1	K2	C2	D2	K1	A1	B1	NaN	NaN
K2	A2	B2	K3	C3	D3	K2	A2	B2	C2	D2

```
In [81]: result = left.join(right, how='outer')
```

left			right			Result				
	A	B		C	D		A	B	C	D
K0	A0	B0	K0	C0	D0	K0	A0	B0	C0	D0
K1	A1	B1	K2	C2	D2	K1	A1	B1	NaN	NaN
K2	A2	B2	K3	C3	D3	K2	A2	B2	C2	D2
			K3	NaN	NaN	K3	NaN	NaN	C3	D3

The same as above, but with `how='inner'`.

```
In [82]: result = left.join(right, how='inner')
```

left			right			Result				
	A	B		C	D		A	B	C	D
K0	A0	B0	K0	C0	D0	K0	A0	B0	C0	D0
K1	A1	B1	K2	C2	D2					
K2	A2	B2	K3	C3	D3	K2	A2	B2	C2	D2

The data alignment here is on the indexes (row labels). This same behavior can be achieved using `merge` plus additional arguments instructing it to use the indexes:

```
In [83]: result = pd.merge(left, right, left_index=True, right_index=True, how='outer'
↳')
```

left			right			Result				
	A	B		C	D		A	B	C	D
K0	A0	B0	K0	C0	D0	K0	A0	B0	C0	D0
K1	A1	B1	K2	C2	D2	K1	A1	B1	NaN	NaN
K2	A2	B2	K3	C3	D3	K2	A2	B2	C2	D2
						K3	NaN	NaN	C3	D3

```
In [84]: result = pd.merge(left, right, left_index=True, right_index=True, how='inner'
↳');
```

left			right			Result				
	A	B		C	D		A	B	C	D
K0	A0	B0	K0	C0	D0	K0	A0	B0	C0	D0
K1	A1	B1	K2	C2	D2					
K2	A2	B2	K3	C3	D3	K2	A2	B2	C2	D2

### Joining key columns on an index

`join()` takes an optional `on` argument which may be a column or multiple column names, which specifies that the passed `DataFrame` is to be aligned on that column in the `DataFrame`. These two function calls are completely equivalent:

```
left.join(right, on=key_or_keys)
pd.merge(left, right, left_on=key_or_keys, right_index=True,
        how='left', sort=False)
```

Obviously you can choose whichever form you find more convenient. For many-to-one joins (where one of the `DataFrame`'s is already indexed by the join key), using `join` may be more convenient. Here is a simple example:

```
In [85]: left = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2', 'A3'],
.....:                       'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2', 'B3'],
.....:                       'key': ['K0', 'K1', 'K0', 'K1']})
.....:
```

```
In [86]: right = pd.DataFrame({'C': ['C0', 'C1'],
.....:                        'D': ['D0', 'D1']},
.....:                        index=['K0', 'K1'])
.....:
```

```
In [87]: result = left.join(right, on='key')
```

left				right			Result					
	A	B	key		C	D		A	B	key	C	D
0	A0	B0	K0				0	A0	B0	K0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	K1	K0	C0	D0	1	A1	B1	K1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	K0	K1	C1	D1	2	A2	B2	K0	C0	D0
3	A3	B3	K1				3	A3	B3	K1	C1	D1

```
In [88]: result = pd.merge(left, right, left_on='key', right_index=True,
.....:                    how='left', sort=False);
.....:
```

left				right			Result					
	A	B	key		C	D		A	B	key	C	D
0	A0	B0	K0				0	A0	B0	K0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	K1	K0	C0	D0	1	A1	B1	K1	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	K0	K1	C1	D1	2	A2	B2	K0	C0	D0
3	A3	B3	K1				3	A3	B3	K1	C1	D1

To join on multiple keys,

the passed DataFrame must have a MultiIndex:

```
In [89]: left = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2', 'A3'],
.....:                      'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2', 'B3'],
.....:                      'key1': ['K0', 'K0', 'K1', 'K2'],
.....:                      'key2': ['K0', 'K1', 'K0', 'K1']})
.....:

In [90]: index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('K0', 'K0'), ('K1', 'K0'),
.....:                                     ('K2', 'K0'), ('K2', 'K1')])
.....:

In [91]: right = pd.DataFrame({'C': ['C0', 'C1', 'C2', 'C3'],
.....:                        'D': ['D0', 'D1', 'D2', 'D3']},
.....:                        index=index)
.....:
```

Now this can be joined by passing the two key column names:

```
In [92]: result = left.join(right, on=['key1', 'key2'])
```

left					right				Result					
	A	B	key1	key2		C	D		A	B	key1	key2	C	D
0	A0	B0	K0	K0	K0	K0	D0	0	A0	B0	K0	K0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	K0	K1	K1	K0	D1	1	A1	B1	K0	K1	NaN	NaN
2	A2	B2	K1	K0	K2	K0	D2	2	A2	B2	K1	K0	C1	D1
3	A3	B3	K2	K1	K2	K1	D3	3	A3	B3	K2	K1	C3	D3

The default for DataFrame.join is to perform a left join (essentially a “VLOOKUP” operation, for Excel users), which uses only the keys found in the calling DataFrame. Other join types, for example inner join, can be just as easily

performed:

```
In [93]: result = left.join(right, on=['key1', 'key2'], how='inner')
```

left					right				Result						
	A	B	key1	key2			C	D		A	B	key1	key2	C	D
0	A0	B0	K0	K0	K0	K0	C0	D0	0	A0	B0	K0	K0	C0	D0
1	A1	B1	K0	K1	K1	K0	C1	D1	2	A2	B2	K1	K0	C1	D1
2	A2	B2	K1	K0	K2	K0	C2	D2	3	A3	B3	K2	K1	C3	D3
3	A3	B3	K2	K1	K2	K1	C3	D3							

As you can see, this drops any rows where there was no match.

### Joining a single Index to a MultiIndex

You can join a singly-indexed DataFrame with a level of a MultiIndexed DataFrame. The level will match on the name of the index of the singly-indexed frame against a level name of the MultiIndexed frame.

```
In [94]: left = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2'],
.....:                       'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2']},
.....:                       index=pd.Index(['K0', 'K1', 'K2'], name='key'))
.....:
```

```
In [95]: index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('K0', 'Y0'), ('K1', 'Y1'),
.....:                                     ('K2', 'Y2'), ('K2', 'Y3')],
.....:                                     names=['key', 'Y'])
.....:
```

```
In [96]: right = pd.DataFrame({'C': ['C0', 'C1', 'C2', 'C3'],
.....:                         'D': ['D0', 'D1', 'D2', 'D3']},
.....:                         index=index)
.....:
```

```
In [97]: result = left.join(right, how='inner')
```

left			right				Result					
	A	B			C	D			A	B	C	D
K0	A0	B0	K0	Y0	C0	D0	K0	Y0	A0	B0	C0	D0
K1	A1	B1	K1	Y1	C1	D1	K1	Y1	A1	B1	C1	D1
K2	A2	B2	K2	Y2	C2	D2	K2	Y2	A2	B2	C2	D2
			K2	Y3	C3	D3	K2	Y3	A2	B2	C3	D3

This is equivalent but less verbose and more memory efficient / faster than this.

```
In [98]: result = pd.merge(left.reset_index(), right.reset_index(),
.....:                      on=['key'], how='inner').set_index(['key', 'Y'])
.....:
```



left			right				Result					
	A	B			C	D			A	B	C	D
K0	A0	B0	K0	Y0	C0	D0	K0	Y0	A0	B0	C0	D0
K1	A1	B1	K1	Y1	C1	D1	K1	Y1	A1	B1	C1	D1
K2	A2	B2	K2	Y2	C2	D2	K2	Y2	A2	B2	C2	D2
			K2	Y3	C3	D3	K2	Y3	A2	B2	C3	D3

### Joining with two MultiIndexes

This is supported in a limited way, provided that the index for the right argument is completely used in the join, and is a subset of the indices in the left argument, as in this example:

```
In [99]: leftindex = pd.MultiIndex.from_product([list('abc'), list('xy'), [1, 2]],
.....:                                         names=['abc', 'xy', 'num'])
.....:
```

```
In [100]: left = pd.DataFrame({'v1': range(12)}, index=leftindex)
```

```
In [101]: left
```

```
Out [101]:
          v1
abc xy num
a  x  1    0
   2    1
   y  1    2
   2    3
b  x  1    4
   2    5
   y  1    6
   2    7
c  x  1    8
   2    9
   y  1   10
   2   11
```

```
In [102]: rightindex = pd.MultiIndex.from_product([list('abc'), list('xy')],
.....:                                         names=['abc', 'xy'])
.....:
```

```
In [103]: right = pd.DataFrame({'v2': [100 * i for i in range(1, 7)]},
↳index=rightindex)
```

```
In [104]: right
```

```
Out [104]:
          v2
abc xy
a  x  100
   y  200
b  x  300
   y  400
c  x  500
   y  600
```

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```
In [105]: left.join(right, on=['abc', 'xy'], how='inner')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      v1  v2
abc xy num
a  x  1    0  100
   2    1  100
   y  1    2  200
   2    3  200
b  x  1    4  300
   2    5  300
   y  1    6  400
   2    7  400
c  x  1    8  500
   2    9  500
   y  1   10  600
   2   11  600

```

If that condition is not satisfied, a join with two multi-indexes can be done using the following code.

```

In [106]: leftindex = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('K0', 'X0'), ('K0', 'X1'),
.....:                                         ('K1', 'X2')],
.....:                                         names=['key', 'X'])
.....:

In [107]: left = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2'],
.....:                        'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2']},
.....:                        index=leftindex)
.....:

In [108]: rightindex = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('K0', 'Y0'), ('K1', 'Y1'),
.....:                                         ('K2', 'Y2'), ('K2', 'Y3')],
.....:                                         names=['key', 'Y'])
.....:

In [109]: right = pd.DataFrame({'C': ['C0', 'C1', 'C2', 'C3'],
.....:                          'D': ['D0', 'D1', 'D2', 'D3']},
.....:                          index=rightindex)
.....:

In [110]: result = pd.merge(left.reset_index(), right.reset_index(),
.....:                       on=['key'], how='inner').set_index(['key', 'X', 'Y'])
.....:

```

left				right				Result						
		A	B			C	D				A	B	C	D
K0	X0	A0	B0	K0	Y0	C0	D0	K0	X0	Y0	A0	B0	C0	D0
K0	X1	A1	B1	K1	Y1	C1	D1	K0	X1	Y0	A1	B1	C0	D0
K1	X2	A2	B2	K2	Y2	C2	D2	K1	X2	Y1	A2	B2	C1	D1
				K2	Y3	C3	D3							

## Merging on a combination of columns and index levels

New in version 0.23.

Strings passed as the `on`, `left_on`, and `right_on` parameters may refer to either column names or index level names. This enables merging `DataFrame` instances on a combination of index levels and columns without resetting indexes.

```
In [111]: left_index = pd.Index(['K0', 'K0', 'K1', 'K2'], name='key1')
In [112]: left = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2', 'A3'],
.....:                        'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2', 'B3'],
.....:                        'key2': ['K0', 'K1', 'K0', 'K1']},
.....:                        index=left_index)
.....:
In [113]: right_index = pd.Index(['K0', 'K1', 'K2', 'K2'], name='key1')
In [114]: right = pd.DataFrame({'C': ['C0', 'C1', 'C2', 'C3'],
.....:                          'D': ['D0', 'D1', 'D2', 'D3'],
.....:                          'key2': ['K0', 'K0', 'K0', 'K1']},
.....:                          index=right_index)
.....:
In [115]: result = left.merge(right, on=['key1', 'key2'])
```

left				right			Result						
	A	B	key2		C	D	key2		A	B	key2	C	D
K0	A0	B0	K0	K0	C0	D0	K0	K0	A0	B0	K0	C0	D0
K0	A1	B1	K1	K1	C1	D1	K0	K1	A2	B2	K0	C1	D1
K1	A2	B2	K0	K2	C2	D2	K0	K2	A3	B3	K1	C3	D3
K2	A3	B3	K1	K2	C3	D3	K1						

**Note:** When `DataFrame`s are merged on a string that matches an index level in both frames, the index level is preserved as an index level in the resulting `DataFrame`.

**Note:** When `DataFrame`s are merged using only some of the levels of a `MultiIndex`, the extra levels will be dropped from the resulting merge. In order to preserve those levels, use `reset_index` on those level names to move those levels to columns prior to doing the merge.

**Note:** If a string matches both a column name and an index level name, then a warning is issued and the column takes precedence. This will result in an ambiguity error in a future version.

## Overlapping value columns

The merge `suffixes` argument takes a tuple of list of strings to append to overlapping column names in the input `DataFrame`s to disambiguate the result columns:

```
In [116]: left = pd.DataFrame({'k': ['K0', 'K1', 'K2'], 'v': [1, 2, 3]})
```

```
In [117]: right = pd.DataFrame({'k': ['K0', 'K0', 'K3'], 'v': [4, 5, 6]})
```

```
In [118]: result = pd.merge(left, right, on='k')
```

left			right			Result			
	k	v		k	v		k	v_x	v_y
0	K0	1	0	K0	4	0	K0	1	4
1	K1	2	1	K0	5	1	K0	1	5
2	K2	3	2	K3	6				

```
In [119]: result = pd.merge(left, right, on='k', suffixes=['_l', '_r'])
```

left			right			Result			
	k	v		k	v		k	v_l	v_r
0	K0	1	0	K0	4	0	K0	1	4
1	K1	2	1	K0	5	1	K0	1	5
2	K2	3	2	K3	6				

`DataFrame.join()` has `lsuffix` and `rsuffix` arguments which behave similarly.

```
In [120]: left = left.set_index('k')
```

```
In [121]: right = right.set_index('k')
```

```
In [122]: result = left.join(right, lsuffix='_l', rsuffix='_r')
```

left		right		Result		
	v		v		v_l	v_r
K0	1	K0	4	K0	1	4.0
K1	2	K0	5	K0	1	5.0
K2	3	K3	6	K1	2	NaN
				K2	3	NaN

### Joining multiple DataFrame or Panel objects

A list or tuple of DataFrames can also be passed to `join()` to join them together on their indexes.

```
In [123]: right2 = pd.DataFrame({'v': [7, 8, 9]}, index=['K1', 'K1', 'K2'])
```

```
In [124]: result = left.join([right, right2])
```

left		right		right2		Result			
	v		v		v	v_x	v_y	v	
K0	1	K0	4	K1	7	K0	1	4.0	NaN
K1	2	K0	5	K1	8	K0	1	5.0	NaN
K2	3	K3	6	K2	9	K1	2	NaN	7.0
						K1	2	NaN	8.0
						K2	3	NaN	9.0

### Merging together values within Series or DataFrame columns

Another fairly common situation is to have two like-indexed (or similarly indexed) `Series` or `DataFrame` objects and wanting to “patch” values in one object from values for matching indices in the other. Here is an example:

```
In [125]: df1 = pd.DataFrame([[np.nan, 3., 5.], [-4.6, np.nan, np.nan],
.....:                        [np.nan, 7., np.nan]])
.....:
.....:
In [126]: df2 = pd.DataFrame([[-42.6, np.nan, -8.2], [-5., 1.6, 4]],
.....:                        index=[1, 2])
.....:
.....:
```

For this, use the `combine_first()` method:

```
In [127]: result = df1.combine_first(df2)
```

df1				df2				Result			
	0	1	2		0	1	2		0	1	2
0	NaN	3.0	5.0					0	NaN	3.0	5.0
1	-4.6	NaN	NaN	1	-42.6	NaN	-8.2	1	-4.6	NaN	-8.2
2	NaN	7.0	NaN	2	-5.0	1.6	4.0	2	-5.0	7.0	4.0

Note that this method only takes values from the right `DataFrame` if they are missing in the left `DataFrame`. A related method, `update()`, alters non-NA values in place:

```
In [128]: df1.update(df2)
```

df1				df2				Result			
	0	1	2		0	1	2		0	1	2
0	NaN	3.0	5.0					0	NaN	3.0	5.0
1	-4.6	NaN	NaN	1	-42.6	NaN	-8.2	1	-42.6	NaN	-8.2
2	NaN	7.0	NaN	2	-5.0	1.6	4.0	2	-5.0	1.6	4.0

### 4.4.3 Timeseries friendly merging

#### Merging Ordered Data

A `merge_ordered()` function allows combining time series and other ordered data. In particular it has an optional `fill_method` keyword to fill/interpolate missing data:

```
In [129]: left = pd.DataFrame({'k': ['K0', 'K1', 'K1', 'K2'],
.....:                        'lv': [1, 2, 3, 4],
.....:                        's': ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']})
.....:

In [130]: right = pd.DataFrame({'k': ['K1', 'K2', 'K4'],
.....:                          'rv': [1, 2, 3]})
.....:

In [131]: pd.merge_ordered(left, right, fill_method='ffill', left_by='s')
Out[131]:
   k  lv  s  rv
0  K0  1.0 a  NaN
1  K1  1.0 a  1.0
2  K2  1.0 a  2.0
3  K4  1.0 a  3.0
4  K1  2.0 b  1.0
5  K2  2.0 b  2.0
6  K4  2.0 b  3.0
7  K1  3.0 c  1.0
8  K2  3.0 c  2.0
9  K4  3.0 c  3.0
10 K1  NaN d  1.0
11 K2  4.0 d  2.0
12 K4  4.0 d  3.0
```

#### Merging AsOf

New in version 0.19.0.

A `merge_asof()` is similar to an ordered left-join except that we match on nearest key rather than equal keys. For each row in the left DataFrame, we select the last row in the right DataFrame whose on key is less than the left's key. Both DataFrames must be sorted by the key.

Optionally an asof merge can perform a group-wise merge. This matches the `by` key equally, in addition to the nearest match on the `on` key.

For example; we might have `trades` and `quotes` and we want to `asof` merge them.

```
In [132]: trades = pd.DataFrame({
.....:     'time': pd.to_datetime(['20160525 13:30:00.023',
.....:                            '20160525 13:30:00.038',
.....:                            '20160525 13:30:00.048',
.....:                            '20160525 13:30:00.048',
.....:                            '20160525 13:30:00.048']),
.....:     'ticker': ['MSFT', 'MSFT',
.....:                'GOOG', 'GOOG', 'AAPL'],
.....:     'price': [51.95, 51.95,
.....:               720.77, 720.92, 98.00],
.....:     'quantity': [75, 155,
```

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```
.....:             100, 100, 100}},  
.....:         columns=['time', 'ticker', 'price', 'quantity'])  
.....:  
In [133]: quotes = pd.DataFrame(  
.....:     'time': pd.to_datetime(['20160525 13:30:00.023',  
.....:                          '20160525 13:30:00.023',  
.....:                          '20160525 13:30:00.030',  
.....:                          '20160525 13:30:00.041',  
.....:                          '20160525 13:30:00.048',  
.....:                          '20160525 13:30:00.049',  
.....:                          '20160525 13:30:00.072',  
.....:                          '20160525 13:30:00.075'])),  
.....:     'ticker': ['GOOG', 'MSFT', 'MSFT',  
.....:              'MSFT', 'GOOG', 'AAPL', 'GOOG',  
.....:              'MSFT'],  
.....:     'bid': [720.50, 51.95, 51.97, 51.99,  
.....:            720.50, 97.99, 720.50, 52.01],  
.....:     'ask': [720.93, 51.96, 51.98, 52.00,  
.....:            720.93, 98.01, 720.88, 52.03]),  
.....:     columns=['time', 'ticker', 'bid', 'ask'])  
.....:
```

```
In [134]: trades  
Out [134]:  


|   | time                    | ticker | price  | quantity |
|---|-------------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| 0 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.023 | MSFT   | 51.95  | 75       |
| 1 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.038 | MSFT   | 51.95  | 155      |
| 2 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048 | GOOG   | 720.77 | 100      |
| 3 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048 | GOOG   | 720.92 | 100      |
| 4 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048 | AAPL   | 98.00  | 100      |

  
In [135]: quotes  
////////////////////////////////////  
↪  


|   | time                    | ticker | bid    | ask    |
|---|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 0 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.023 | GOOG   | 720.50 | 720.93 |
| 1 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.023 | MSFT   | 51.95  | 51.96  |
| 2 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.030 | MSFT   | 51.97  | 51.98  |
| 3 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.041 | MSFT   | 51.99  | 52.00  |
| 4 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048 | GOOG   | 720.50 | 720.93 |
| 5 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.049 | AAPL   | 97.99  | 98.01  |
| 6 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.072 | GOOG   | 720.50 | 720.88 |
| 7 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.075 | MSFT   | 52.01  | 52.03  |


```

By default we are taking the asof of the quotes.

```
In [136]: pd.merge_asof(trades, quotes,  
.....:                   on='time',  
.....:                   by='ticker')  
.....:  
Out [136]:  


|   | time                    | ticker | price  | quantity | bid    | ask    |
|---|-------------------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| 0 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.023 | MSFT   | 51.95  | 75       | 51.95  | 51.96  |
| 1 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.038 | MSFT   | 51.95  | 155      | 51.97  | 51.98  |
| 2 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048 | GOOG   | 720.77 | 100      | 720.50 | 720.93 |


```

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3	2016-05-25 13:30:00.048	GOOG	720.92	100	720.50	720.93
4	2016-05-25 13:30:00.048	AAPL	98.00	100	NaN	NaN

We only asof within 2ms between the quote time and the trade time.

```
In [137]: pd.merge_asof(trades, quotes,
.....:                 on='time',
.....:                 by='ticker',
.....:                 tolerance=pd.Timedelta('2ms'))
.....:
Out [137]:
```

	time	ticker	price	quantity	bid	ask
0	2016-05-25 13:30:00.023	MSFT	51.95	75	51.95	51.96
1	2016-05-25 13:30:00.038	MSFT	51.95	155	NaN	NaN
2	2016-05-25 13:30:00.048	GOOG	720.77	100	720.50	720.93
3	2016-05-25 13:30:00.048	GOOG	720.92	100	720.50	720.93
4	2016-05-25 13:30:00.048	AAPL	98.00	100	NaN	NaN

We only asof within 10ms between the quote time and the trade time and we exclude exact matches on time. Note that though we exclude the exact matches (of the quotes), prior quotes **do** propagate to that point in time.

```
In [138]: pd.merge_asof(trades, quotes,
.....:                 on='time',
.....:                 by='ticker',
.....:                 tolerance=pd.Timedelta('10ms'),
.....:                 allow_exact_matches=False)
.....:
Out [138]:
```

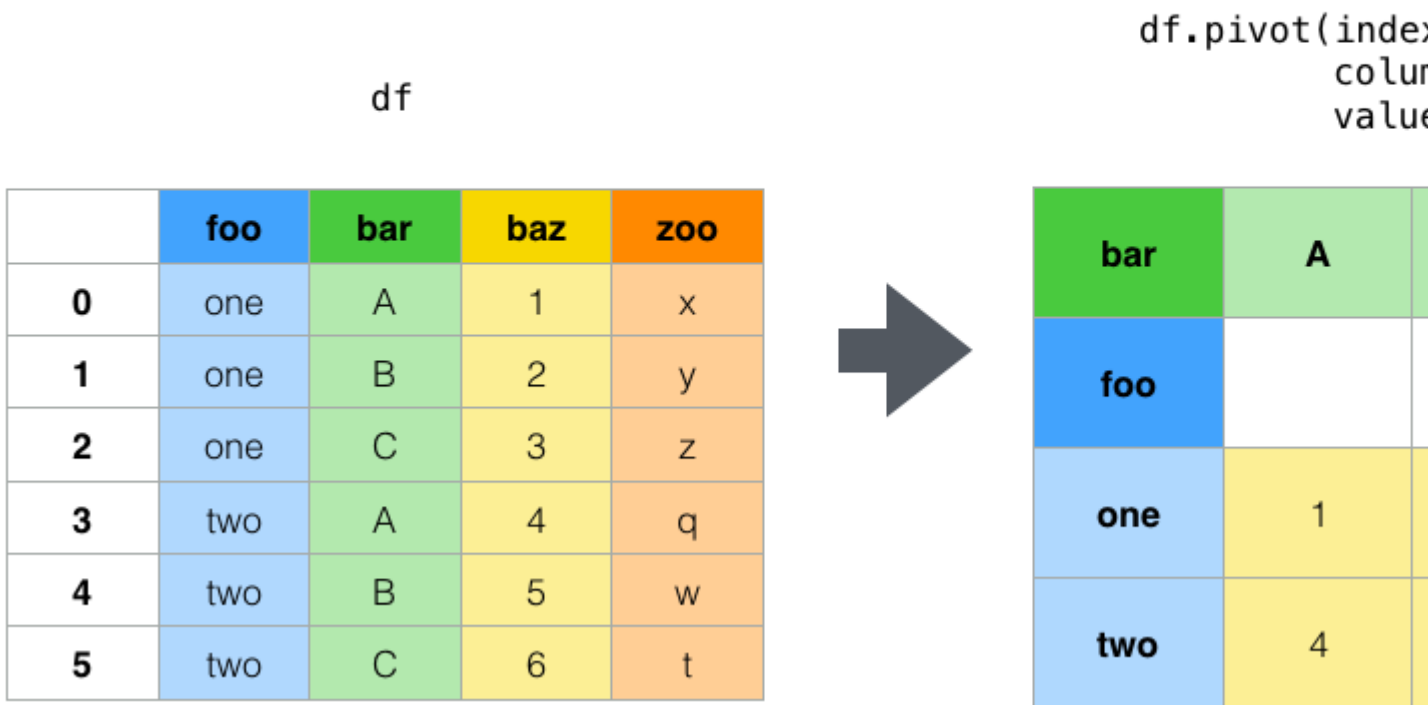
	time	ticker	price	quantity	bid	ask
0	2016-05-25 13:30:00.023	MSFT	51.95	75	NaN	NaN
1	2016-05-25 13:30:00.038	MSFT	51.95	155	51.97	51.98
2	2016-05-25 13:30:00.048	GOOG	720.77	100	NaN	NaN
3	2016-05-25 13:30:00.048	GOOG	720.92	100	NaN	NaN
4	2016-05-25 13:30:00.048	AAPL	98.00	100	NaN	NaN



## 4.5 Reshaping and Pivot Tables

### 4.5.1 Reshaping by pivoting DataFrame objects

# Pivot



Data is often stored in so-called “stacked” or “record” format:

```
In [1]: df
Out[1]:
```

	date	variable	value
0	2000-01-03	A	0.469112
1	2000-01-04	A	-0.282863
2	2000-01-05	A	-1.509059
3	2000-01-03	B	-1.135632
4	2000-01-04	B	1.212112
5	2000-01-05	B	-0.173215
6	2000-01-03	C	0.119209
7	2000-01-04	C	-1.044236
8	2000-01-05	C	-0.861849
9	2000-01-03	D	-2.104569
10	2000-01-04	D	-0.494929
11	2000-01-05	D	1.071804

For the curious here is how the above DataFrame was created:

```
import pandas.util.testing as tm

tm.N = 3

def unpivot(frame):
    N, K = frame.shape
    data = {'value': frame.to_numpy().ravel('F'),
           'variable': np.asarray(frame.columns).repeat(N),
           'date': np.tile(np.asarray(frame.index), K)}
    return pd.DataFrame(data, columns=['date', 'variable', 'value'])

df = unpivot(tm.makeTimeDataFrame())
```

To select out everything for variable A we could do:

```
In [2]: df[df['variable'] == 'A']
Out [2]:
```

	date	variable	value
0	2000-01-03	A	0.469112
1	2000-01-04	A	-0.282863
2	2000-01-05	A	-1.509059

But suppose we wish to do time series operations with the variables. A better representation would be where the columns are the unique variables and an index of dates identifies individual observations. To reshape the data into this form, we use the `DataFrame.pivot()` method (also implemented as a top level function `pivot()`):

```
In [3]: df.pivot(index='date', columns='variable', values='value')
Out [3]:
```

variable	A	B	C	D
date				
2000-01-03	0.469112	-1.135632	0.119209	-2.104569
2000-01-04	-0.282863	1.212112	-1.044236	-0.494929
2000-01-05	-1.509059	-0.173215	-0.861849	1.071804

If the `values` argument is omitted, and the input `DataFrame` has more than one column of values which are not used as column or index inputs to `pivot`, then the resulting “pivoted” `DataFrame` will have *hierarchical columns* whose topmost level indicates the respective value column:

```
In [4]: df['value2'] = df['value'] * 2
In [5]: pivoted = df.pivot(index='date', columns='variable')
In [6]: pivoted
Out [6]:
```

	value				value2			
↪ variable	A	B	C	D	A	B	C	↪
↪ D								
↪ date								
↪ 2000-01-03	0.469112	-1.135632	0.119209	-2.104569	0.938225	-2.271265	0.238417	-4.209138
↪ 2000-01-04	-0.282863	1.212112	-1.044236	-0.494929	-0.565727	2.424224	-2.088472	-0.989859
↪ 2000-01-05	-1.509059	-0.173215	-0.861849	1.071804	-3.018117	-0.346429	-1.723698	2.143608

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---

You can then select subsets from the pivoted DataFrame:

```
In [7]: pivoted['value2']
Out [7]:
```

variable	A	B	C	D
date				
2000-01-03	0.938225	-2.271265	0.238417	-4.209138
2000-01-04	-0.565727	2.424224	-2.088472	-0.989859
2000-01-05	-3.018117	-0.346429	-1.723698	2.143608

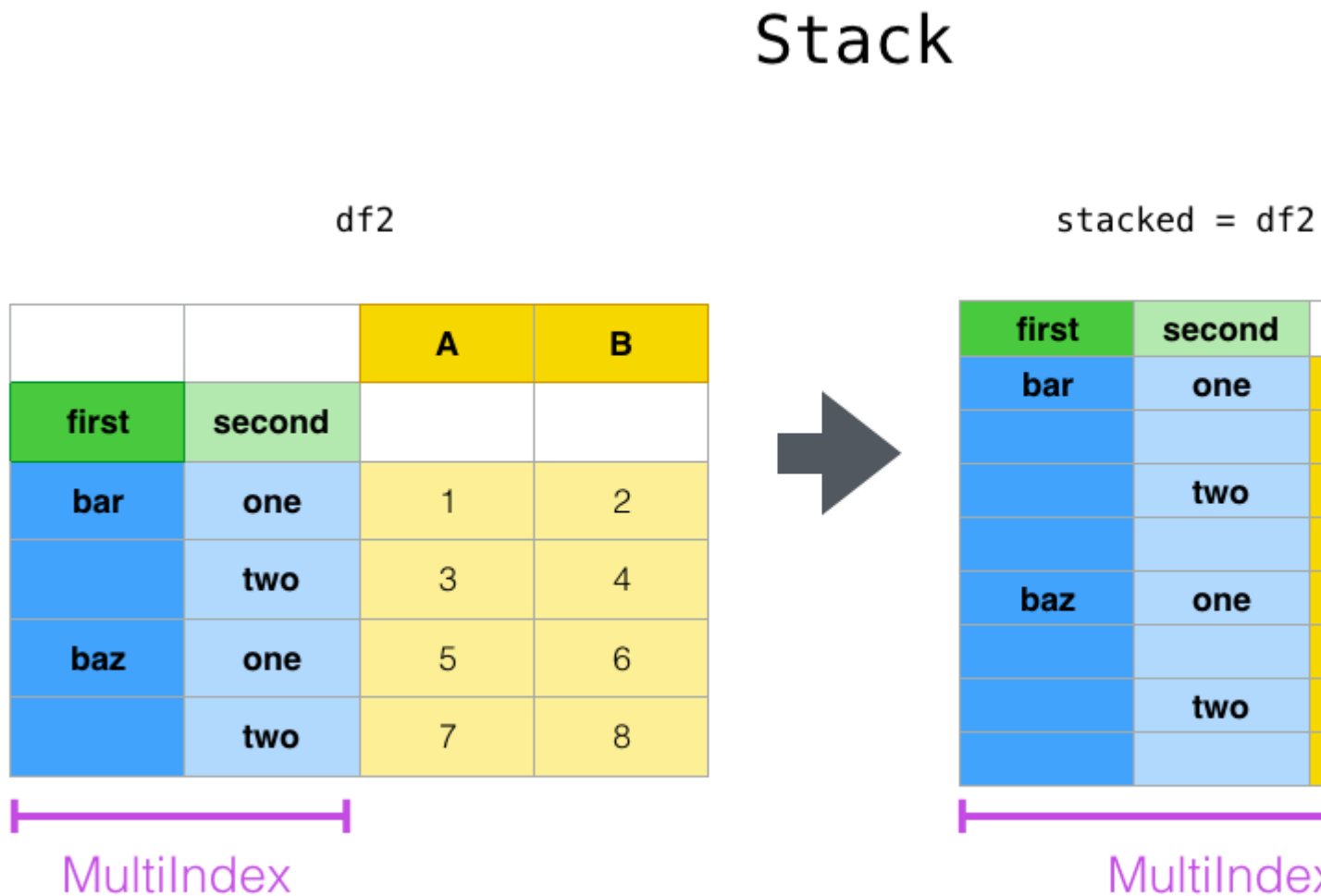
Note that this returns a view on the underlying data in the case where the data are homogeneously-typed.

---

**Note:** `pivot()` will error with a `ValueError: Index contains duplicate entries, cannot reshape if the index/column pair is not unique.` In this case, consider using `pivot_table()` which is a generalization of `pivot` that can handle duplicate values for one index/column pair.

---

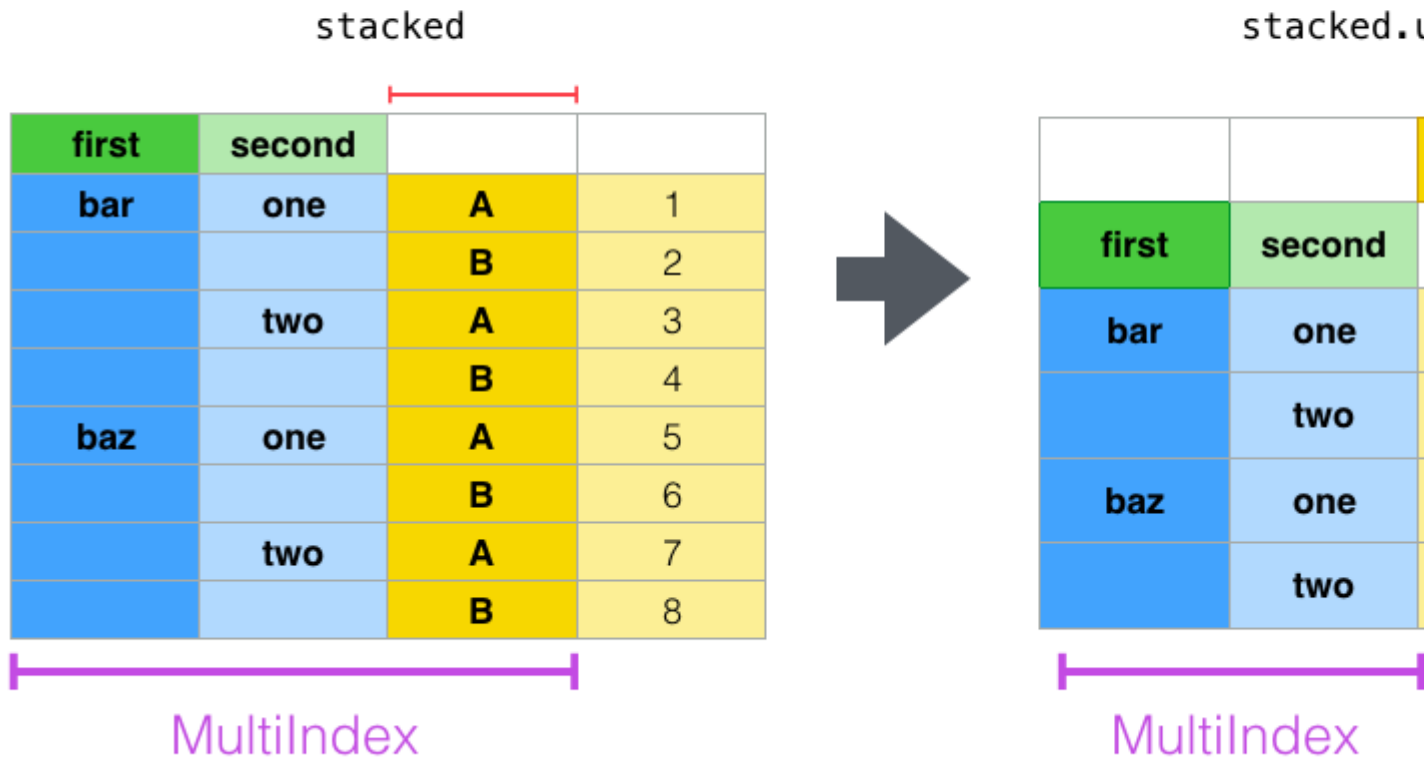
## 4.5.2 Reshaping by stacking and unstacking



Closely related to the `pivot()` method are the related `stack()` and `unstack()` methods available on `Series` and `DataFrame`. These methods are designed to work together with `MultiIndex` objects (see the section on *hierarchical indexing*). Here are essentially what these methods do:

- `stack`: “pivot” a level of the (possibly hierarchical) column labels, returning a `DataFrame` with an index with a new inner-most level of row labels.
- `unstack`: (inverse operation of `stack`) “pivot” a level of the (possibly hierarchical) row index to the column axis, producing a reshaped `DataFrame` with a new inner-most level of column labels.

# Unstack



The clearest way to explain is by example. Let's take a prior example data set from the hierarchical indexing section:

```
In [8]: tuples = list(zip(*(['bar', 'bar', 'baz', 'baz',
...:                        'foo', 'foo', 'qux', 'qux'],
...:                        ['one', 'two', 'one', 'two',
...:                        'one', 'two', 'one', 'two'])))
...:

In [9]: index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(tuples, names=['first', 'second'])

In [10]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(8, 2), index=index, columns=['A', 'B'])

In [11]: df2 = df[:4]

In [12]: df2
Out[12]:
```

		A	B
first	second		
bar	one	0.721555	-0.706771
	two	-1.039575	0.271860

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```

baz    one    -0.424972  0.567020
      two     0.276232 -1.087401

```

The stack function “compresses” a level in the DataFrame’s columns to produce either:

- A Series, in the case of a simple column Index.
- A DataFrame, in the case of a MultiIndex in the columns.

If the columns have a MultiIndex, you can choose which level to stack. The stacked level becomes the new lowest level in a MultiIndex on the columns:

```

In [13]: stacked = df2.stack()

In [14]: stacked
Out [14]:
first second
bar    one    A    0.721555
          B   -0.706771
          two   A   -1.039575
          B    0.271860
baz    one    A   -0.424972
          B    0.567020
          two   A    0.276232
          B   -1.087401

dtype: float64

```

With a “stacked” DataFrame or Series (having a MultiIndex as the index), the inverse operation of stack is unstack, which by default unstacks the last level:

```

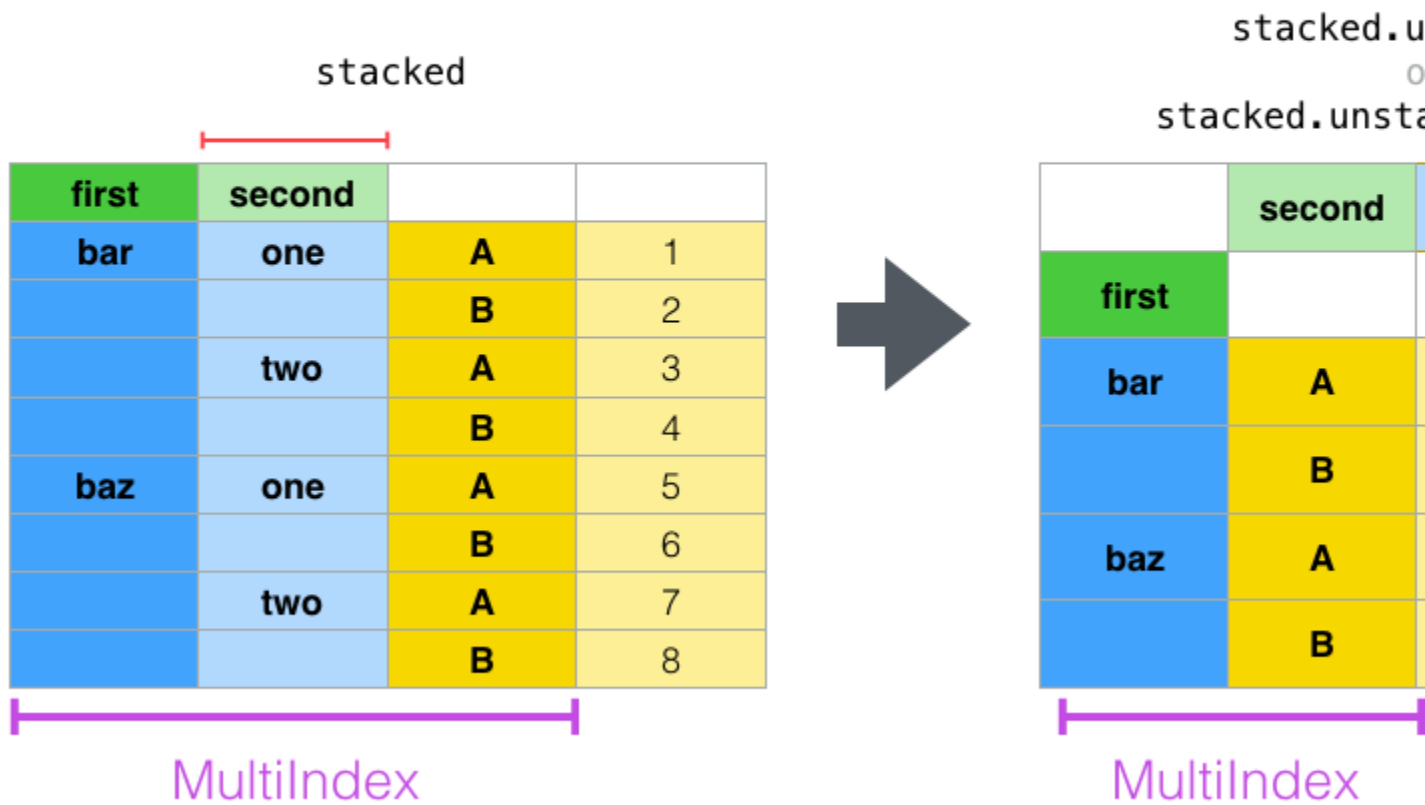
In [15]: stacked.unstack()
Out [15]:
          A    B
first second
bar    one    0.721555 -0.706771
          two  -1.039575  0.271860
baz    one   -0.424972  0.567020
          two   0.276232 -1.087401

In [16]: stacked.unstack(1)
Out [16]:
second      one      two
first
bar    A  0.721555 -1.039575
          B -0.706771  0.271860
baz    A -0.424972  0.276232
          B  0.567020 -1.087401

In [17]: stacked.unstack(0)
Out [17]:
first      bar      baz
second
one    A  0.721555 -0.424972
          B -0.706771  0.567020
two    A -1.039575  0.276232
          B  0.271860 -1.087401

```

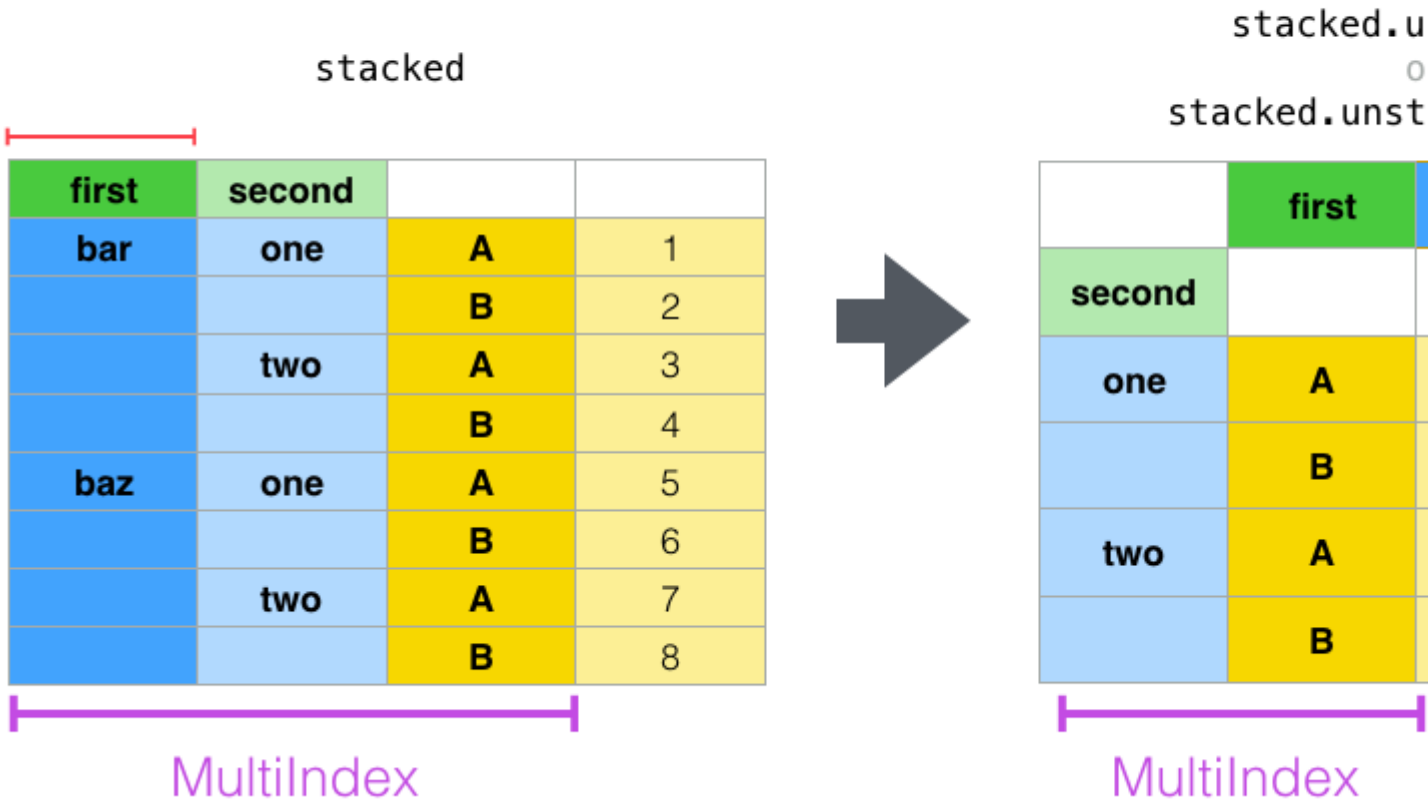
# Unstack(1)



If the indexes have names, you can use the level names instead of specifying the level numbers:

```
In [18]: stacked.unstack('second')
Out[18]:
second      one      two
first
bar  A  0.721555 -1.039575
     B -0.706771  0.271860
baz  A -0.424972  0.276232
     B  0.567020 -1.087401
```

# Unstack(0)



Notice that the `stack` and `unstack` methods implicitly sort the index levels involved. Hence a call to `stack` and then `unstack`, or vice versa, will result in a **sorted** copy of the original DataFrame or Series:

```
In [19]: index = pd.MultiIndex.from_product([[2, 1], ['a', 'b']])
In [20]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(4), index=index, columns=['A'])

In [21]: df
Out[21]:
           A
2 a -0.370647
  b -1.157892
1 a -1.344312
  b  0.844885

In [22]: all(df.unstack().stack() == df.sort_index())
Out[22]:
↳ True
```

The above code will raise a `TypeError` if the call to `sort_index` is removed.





Missing Data

These functions are intelligent about handling missing data and do not expect each subgroup within the hierarchical index to have the same set of labels. They also can handle the index being unsorted (but you can make it sorted by calling `sort_index`, of course). Here is a more complex example:

```
In [28]: columns = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('A', 'cat'), ('B', 'dog'),
.....:                                   ('B', 'cat'), ('A', 'dog')],
.....:                                   names=['exp', 'animal'])

In [29]: index = pd.MultiIndex.from_product([('bar', 'baz', 'foo', 'qux'),
.....:                                     ('one', 'two')],
.....:                                     names=['first', 'second'])

In [30]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(8, 4), index=index, columns=columns)

In [31]: df2 = df.iloc[[0, 1, 2, 4, 5, 7]]

In [32]: df2
Out [32]:
exp          A          B            A
animal      cat      dog      cat      dog
first second
bar   one   0.895717  0.805244 -1.206412  2.565646
      two   1.431256  1.340309 -1.170299 -0.226169
baz   one   0.410835  0.813850  0.132003 -0.827317
foo   one  -1.413681  1.607920  1.024180  0.569605
      two   0.875906 -2.211372  0.974466 -2.006747
qux   two  -1.226825  0.769804 -1.281247 -0.727707
```

As mentioned above, `stack` can be called with a `level` argument to select which level in the columns to stack:

```
In [33]: df2.stack('exp')
Out [33]:
animal      cat      dog
first second exp
bar   one   A    0.895717  2.565646
      two   A    1.431256 -0.226169
      two   B   -1.170299  1.340309
baz   one   A    0.410835 -0.827317
      two   B    0.132003  0.813850
foo   one   A   -1.413681  0.569605
      two   A    0.875906 -2.006747
      two   B    0.974466 -2.211372
qux   two   A   -1.226825 -0.727707
      two   B   -1.281247  0.769804

In [34]: df2.stack('animal')
////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
exp          A          B
first second animal
bar   one   cat    0.895717 -1.206412
      two   dog    2.565646  0.805244
```

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```
In [39]: df[:3].unstack(0)
Out [39]:
exp          A          B
animal      cat      dog
first      bar      baz      bar      baz      bar      baz      bar      baz
second
one      0.895717  0.410835  0.805244  0.81385 -1.206412  0.132003  2.565646 -0.827317
two      1.431256      NaN  1.340309      NaN -1.170299      NaN -0.226169      NaN

In [40]: df2.unstack(1)
////////////////////////////////////
↔
exp          A          B          A
animal      cat      dog      dog
second      one      two      one      two      one      two      one      two
first
bar      0.895717  1.431256  0.805244  1.340309 -1.206412 -1.170299  2.565646 -0.226169
baz      0.410835      NaN  0.813850      NaN  0.132003      NaN -0.827317      NaN
foo     -1.413681  0.875906  1.607920 -2.211372  1.024180  0.974466  0.569605 -2.006747
qux          NaN -1.226825      NaN  0.769804      NaN -1.281247      NaN -0.727707
```

### 4.5.3 Reshaping by Melt

# Melt



The top-level `melt()` function and the corresponding `DataFrame.melt()` are useful to massage a `DataFrame` into a format where one or more columns are *identifier variables*, while all other columns, considered *measured variables*, are “unpivoted” to the row axis, leaving just two non-identifier columns, “variable” and “value”. The names of those columns can be customized by supplying the `var_name` and `value_name` parameters.

For instance,

```
In [41]: cheese = pd.DataFrame({'first': ['John', 'Mary'],
.....:                        'last': ['Doe', 'Bo'],
.....:                        'height': [5.5, 6.0],
.....:                        'weight': [130, 150]})
.....:

In [42]: cheese
Out[42]:
   first last  height  weight
0  John  Doe     5.5     130
1  Mary  Bo     6.0     150

In [43]: cheese.melt(id_vars=['first', 'last'])
Out[43]:
   first last variable  value
0  John  Doe   height     5.5
1  Mary  Bo   height     6.0
2  John  Doe   weight    130.0
3  Mary  Bo   weight    150.0

In [44]: cheese.melt(id_vars=['first', 'last'], var_name='quantity')
Out[44]:
   first last quantity  value
0  John  Doe   height     5.5
1  Mary  Bo   height     6.0
2  John  Doe   weight    130.0
3  Mary  Bo   weight    150.0
```

Another way to transform is to use the `wide_to_long()` panel data convenience function. It is less flexible than `melt()`, but more user-friendly.

```
In [45]: dft = pd.DataFrame({"A1970": {0: "a", 1: "b", 2: "c"},
.....:                      "A1980": {0: "d", 1: "e", 2: "f"},
.....:                      "B1970": {0: 2.5, 1: 1.2, 2: .7},
.....:                      "B1980": {0: 3.2, 1: 1.3, 2: .1},
.....:                      "X": dict(zip(range(3), np.random.randn(3)))
.....:                      })

In [46]: dft["id"] = dft.index

In [47]: dft
Out[47]:
   A1970 A1980  B1970  B1980         X  id
0     a     d     2.5     3.2 -0.121306  0
1     b     e     1.2     1.3 -0.097883  1
2     c     f     0.7     0.1  0.695775  2

In [48]: pd.wide_to_long(dft, ["A", "B"], i="id", j="year")
```

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```

\\\
↪
      X  A   B
id year
0  1970 -0.121306 a  2.5
1  1970 -0.097883 b  1.2
2  1970  0.695775 c  0.7
0  1980 -0.121306 d  3.2
1  1980 -0.097883 e  1.3
2  1980  0.695775 f  0.1
```

## 4.5.4 Combining with stats and GroupBy

It should be no shock that combining `pivot / stack / unstack` with `GroupBy` and the basic `Series` and `DataFrame` statistical functions can produce some very expressive and fast data manipulations.

```
In [49]: df
```

```
Out [49]:
```

```
exp          A          B
animal       cat          dog
first second
bar  one      0.895717  0.805244 -1.206412  2.565646
     two      1.431256  1.340309 -1.170299 -0.226169
baz  one      0.410835  0.813850  0.132003 -0.827317
     two     -0.076467 -1.187678  1.130127 -1.436737
foo  one     -1.413681  1.607920  1.024180  0.569605
     two      0.875906 -2.211372  0.974466 -2.006747
qux  one     -0.410001 -0.078638  0.545952 -1.219217
     two     -1.226825  0.769804 -1.281247 -0.727707
```

```
In [50]: df.stack().mean(1).unstack()
```

```

\\\
↪
animal       cat          dog
first second
bar  one      -0.155347  1.685445
     two      0.130479  0.557070
baz  one      0.271419 -0.006733
     two      0.526830 -1.312207
foo  one     -0.194750  1.088763
     two      0.925186 -2.109060
qux  one      0.067976 -0.648927
     two     -1.254036  0.021048
```

```
# same result, another way
```

```
In [51]: df.groupby(level=1, axis=1).mean()
```

```

\\\
↪
animal       cat          dog
first second
bar  one      -0.155347  1.685445
     two      0.130479  0.557070
baz  one      0.271419 -0.006733
     two      0.526830 -1.312207
foo  one     -0.194750  1.088763
```

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```

    two      0.925186 -2.109060
qux  one      0.067976 -0.648927
     two     -1.254036  0.021048

```

```
In [52]: df.stack().groupby(level=1).mean()
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
exp          A          B
second
one      0.071448  0.455513
two     -0.424186 -0.204486

```

```
In [53]: df.mean().unstack(0)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
exp          A          B
animal
cat      0.060843  0.018596
dog     -0.413580  0.232430

```

## 4.5.5 Pivot tables

While `pivot()` provides general purpose pivoting with various data types (strings, numerics, etc.), pandas also provides `pivot_table()` for pivoting with aggregation of numeric data.

The function `pivot_table()` can be used to create spreadsheet-style pivot tables. See the *cookbook* for some advanced strategies.

It takes a number of arguments:

- `data`: a DataFrame object.
- `values`: a column or a list of columns to aggregate.
- `index`: a column, Grouper, array which has the same length as data, or list of them. Keys to group by on the pivot table index. If an array is passed, it is being used as the same manner as column values.
- `columns`: a column, Grouper, array which has the same length as data, or list of them. Keys to group by on the pivot table column. If an array is passed, it is being used as the same manner as column values.
- `aggfunc`: function to use for aggregation, defaulting to `numpy.mean`.

Consider a data set like this:

```
In [54]: import datetime
```

```
In [55]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['one', 'one', 'two', 'three'] * 6,
.....:                    'B': ['A', 'B', 'C'] * 8,
.....:                    'C': ['foo', 'foo', 'foo', 'bar', 'bar', 'bar'] * 4,
.....:                    'D': np.random.randn(24),
.....:                    'E': np.random.randn(24),
.....:                    'F': [datetime.datetime(2013, i, 1) for i in range(1, 13)]
.....:                    + [datetime.datetime(2013, i, 15) for i in range(1, 13)]})
.....:
```

```
In [56]: df
```

```
Out[56]:
```

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```

      A B   C      D      E      F
0   one A  foo  0.341734 -0.317441 2013-01-01
1   one B  foo  0.959726 -1.236269 2013-02-01
2   two C  foo -1.110336  0.896171 2013-03-01
3  three A  bar -0.619976 -0.487602 2013-04-01
4   one B  bar  0.149748 -0.082240 2013-05-01
5   one C  bar -0.732339 -2.182937 2013-06-01
6   two A  foo  0.687738  0.380396 2013-07-01
..   ... ..  ...      ...      ...      ...
17  one C  bar -0.345352  0.206053 2013-06-15
18  two A  foo  1.314232 -0.251905 2013-07-15
19  three B  foo  0.690579 -2.213588 2013-08-15
20  one C  foo  0.995761  1.063327 2013-09-15
21  one A  bar  2.396780  1.266143 2013-10-15
22  two B  bar  0.014871  0.299368 2013-11-15
23  three C  bar  3.357427 -0.863838 2013-12-15

[24 rows x 6 columns]

```

We can produce pivot tables from this data very easily:

```

In [57]: pd.pivot_table(df, values='D', index=['A', 'B'], columns=['C'])
Out [57]:
C      bar      foo
A  B
one  A  1.120915 -0.514058
     B -0.338421  0.002759
     C -0.538846  0.699535
three A -1.181568      NaN
     B      NaN  0.433512
     C  0.588783      NaN
two   A      NaN  1.000985
     B  0.158248      NaN
     C      NaN  0.176180

In [58]: pd.pivot_table(df, values='D', index=['B'], columns=['A', 'C'], aggfunc=np.
↳sum)
↳
A      one      three      two
C      bar      foo      bar      foo      bar      foo
B
A  2.241830 -1.028115 -2.363137      NaN      NaN  2.001971
B -0.676843  0.005518      NaN  0.867024  0.316495      NaN
C -1.077692  1.399070  1.177566      NaN      NaN  0.352360

In [59]: pd.pivot_table(df, values=['D', 'E'], index=['B'], columns=['A', 'C'],
.....:                      aggfunc=np.sum)
.....:
↳
↳      D      ...      E      ↳
A      one      three      two      ...      one      three      ↳
↳      two
C      bar      foo      bar      foo      bar      ...      foo      bar      ↳
↳foo      bar      foo

```

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```

B                ...
↪
A  2.241830 -1.028115 -2.363137      NaN      NaN ... -0.043211  1.922577
↪NaN      NaN  0.128491
B -0.676843  0.005518      NaN  0.867024  0.316495 ... -1.103384      NaN -2.
↪128743 -0.194294      NaN
C -1.077692  1.399070  1.177566      NaN      NaN ...  1.495717 -0.263660
↪NaN      NaN  0.872482

[3 rows x 12 columns]

```

The result object is a `DataFrame` having potentially hierarchical indexes on the rows and columns. If the values column name is not given, the pivot table will include all of the data that can be aggregated in an additional level of hierarchy in the columns:

```
In [60]: pd.pivot_table(df, index=['A', 'B'], columns=['C'])
```

```
Out [60]:
```

		D		E	
		bar	foo	bar	foo
A	B				
	one	1.120915	-0.514058	1.393057	-0.021605
		-0.338421	0.002759	0.684140	-0.551692
three	A	-0.538846	0.699535	-0.988442	0.747859
	B	-1.181568	NaN	0.961289	NaN
		NaN	0.433512	NaN	-1.064372
two	C	0.588783	NaN	-0.131830	NaN
	A	NaN	1.000985	NaN	0.064245
	B	0.158248	NaN	-0.097147	NaN
	C	NaN	0.176180	NaN	0.436241

Also, you can use `Groupby` for index and columns keywords. For detail of `Groupby`, see *Grouping with a Groupby specification*.

```
In [61]: pd.pivot_table(df, values='D', index=pd.Grouper(freq='M', key='F'),
.....:                  columns='C')
```

```
Out [61]:
```

	bar	foo
F		
2013-01-31	NaN	-0.514058
2013-02-28	NaN	0.002759
2013-03-31	NaN	0.176180
2013-04-30	-1.181568	NaN
2013-05-31	-0.338421	NaN
2013-06-30	-0.538846	NaN
2013-07-31	NaN	1.000985
2013-08-31	NaN	0.433512
2013-09-30	NaN	0.699535
2013-10-31	1.120915	NaN
2013-11-30	0.158248	NaN
2013-12-31	0.588783	NaN

You can render a nice output of the table omitting the missing values by calling `to_string` if you wish:

```
In [62]: table = pd.pivot_table(df, index=['A', 'B'], columns=['C'])
```

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```
In [63]: print(table.to_string(na_rep=''))
          D          E
C         bar      foo      bar      foo
A  B
one  A  1.120915 -0.514058  1.393057 -0.021605
     B -0.338421  0.002759  0.684140 -0.551692
     C -0.538846  0.699535 -0.988442  0.747859
three A -1.181568          0.961289
     B          0.433512      -1.064372
     C  0.588783      -0.131830
two  A          1.000985          0.064245
     B  0.158248      -0.097147
     C          0.176180          0.436241
```

Note that `pivot_table` is also available as an instance method on `DataFrame`, i.e. `DataFrame.pivot_table()`.

### Adding margins

If you pass `margins=True` to `pivot_table`, special `All` columns and rows will be added with partial group aggregates across the categories on the rows and columns:

```
In [64]: df.pivot_table(index=['A', 'B'], columns='C', margins=True, aggfunc=np.std)
Out [64]:
          D          E
C         bar      foo      All      bar      foo      All
A  B
one  A  1.804346  1.210272  1.569879  0.179483  0.418374  0.858005
     B  0.690376  1.353355  0.898998  1.083825  0.968138  1.101401
     C  0.273641  0.418926  0.771139  1.689271  0.446140  1.422136
three A  0.794212          NaN  0.794212  2.049040          NaN  2.049040
     B          NaN  0.363548  0.363548          NaN  1.625237  1.625237
     C  3.915454          NaN  3.915454  1.035215          NaN  1.035215
two  A          NaN  0.442998  0.442998          NaN  0.447104  0.447104
     B  0.202765          NaN  0.202765  0.560757          NaN  0.560757
     C          NaN  1.819408  1.819408          NaN  0.650439  0.650439
All  1.556686  0.952552  1.246608  1.250924  0.899904  1.059389
```

## 4.5.6 Cross tabulations

Use `crosstab()` to compute a cross-tabulation of two (or more) factors. By default `crosstab` computes a frequency table of the factors unless an array of values and an aggregation function are passed.

It takes a number of arguments

- `index`: array-like, values to group by in the rows.
- `columns`: array-like, values to group by in the columns.
- `values`: array-like, optional, array of values to aggregate according to the factors.
- `aggfunc`: function, optional, If no values array is passed, computes a frequency table.
- `rownames`: sequence, default `None`, must match number of row arrays passed.
- `colnames`: sequence, default `None`, if passed, must match number of column arrays passed.

- margins: boolean, default False, Add row/column margins (subtotals)
- normalize: boolean, {'all', 'index', 'columns'}, or {0,1}, default False. Normalize by dividing all values by the sum of values.

Any Series passed will have their name attributes used unless row or column names for the cross-tabulation are specified

For example:

```
In [65]: foo, bar, dull, shiny, one, two = 'foo', 'bar', 'dull', 'shiny', 'one', 'two'
In [66]: a = np.array([foo, foo, bar, bar, foo, foo], dtype=object)
In [67]: b = np.array([one, one, two, one, two, one], dtype=object)
In [68]: c = np.array([dull, dull, shiny, dull, dull, shiny], dtype=object)
In [69]: pd.crosstab(a, [b, c], rownames=['a'], colnames=['b', 'c'])
Out[69]:
b      one      two
c  dull shiny dull shiny
a
bar    1     0     0     1
foo    2     1     1     0
```

If crosstab receives only two Series, it will provide a frequency table.

```
In [70]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 2, 2, 2], 'B': [3, 3, 4, 4, 4],
.....:                    'C': [1, 1, np.nan, 1, 1]})
.....:

In [71]: df
Out[71]:
   A  B   C
0  1  3  1.0
1  2  3  1.0
2  2  4  NaN
3  2  4  1.0
4  2  4  1.0

In [72]: pd.crosstab(df.A, df.B)
Out[72]:
B  3  4
A
1  1  0
2  1  3
```

Any input passed containing Categorical data will have all of its categories included in the cross-tabulation, even if the actual data does not contain any instances of a particular category.

```
In [73]: foo = pd.Categorical(['a', 'b'], categories=['a', 'b', 'c'])
In [74]: bar = pd.Categorical(['d', 'e'], categories=['d', 'e', 'f'])
In [75]: pd.crosstab(foo, bar)
Out[75]:
col_0  d  e
```

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```
row_0
a      1  0
b      0  1
```

## Normalization

New in version 0.18.1.

Frequency tables can also be normalized to show percentages rather than counts using the `normalize` argument:

```
In [76]: pd.crosstab(df.A, df.B, normalize=True)
Out [76]:
B      3      4
A
1  0.2  0.0
2  0.2  0.6
```

`normalize` can also normalize values within each row or within each column:

```
In [77]: pd.crosstab(df.A, df.B, normalize='columns')
Out [77]:
B      3      4
A
1  0.5  0.0
2  0.5  1.0
```

`crosstab` can also be passed a third `Series` and an aggregation function (`aggfunc`) that will be applied to the values of the third `Series` within each group defined by the first two `Series`:

```
In [78]: pd.crosstab(df.A, df.B, values=df.C, aggfunc=np.sum)
Out [78]:
B      3      4
A
1  1.0  NaN
2  1.0  2.0
```

## Adding Margins

Finally, one can also add margins or normalize this output.

```
In [79]: pd.crosstab(df.A, df.B, values=df.C, aggfunc=np.sum, normalize=True,
.....:               margins=True)
.....:
Out [79]:
B      3      4  All
A
1   0.25  0.0  0.25
2   0.25  0.5  0.75
All  0.50  0.5  1.00
```

## 4.5.7 Tiling

The `cut()` function computes groupings for the values of the input array and is often used to transform continuous variables to discrete or categorical variables:

```
In [80]: ages = np.array([10, 15, 13, 12, 23, 25, 28, 59, 60])

In [81]: pd.cut(ages, bins=3)
Out [81]:
[(9.95, 26.667], (9.95, 26.667], (9.95, 26.667], (9.95, 26.667], (9.95, 26.667], (9.
→95, 26.667], (26.667, 43.333], (43.333, 60.0], (43.333, 60.0]]
Categories (3, interval[float64]): [(9.95, 26.667] < (26.667, 43.333] < (43.333, 60.
→0]]
```

If the `bins` keyword is an integer, then equal-width bins are formed. Alternatively we can specify custom bin-edges:

```
In [82]: c = pd.cut(ages, bins=[0, 18, 35, 70])

In [83]: c
Out [83]:
[(0, 18], (0, 18], (0, 18], (0, 18], (18, 35], (18, 35], (18, 35], (35, 70], (35, 70]]
Categories (3, interval[int64]): [(0, 18] < (18, 35] < (35, 70]]
```

New in version 0.20.0.

If the `bins` keyword is an `IntervalIndex`, then these will be used to bin the passed data.:

```
pd.cut([25, 20, 50], bins=c.categories)
```

## 4.5.8 Computing indicator / dummy variables

To convert a categorical variable into a “dummy” or “indicator” `DataFrame`, for example a column in a `DataFrame` (a `Series`) which has  $k$  distinct values, can derive a `DataFrame` containing  $k$  columns of 1s and 0s using `get_dummies()`:

```
In [84]: df = pd.DataFrame({'key': list('bbacab'), 'data1': range(6)})

In [85]: pd.get_dummies(df['key'])
Out [85]:
   a  b  c
0  0  1  0
1  0  1  0
2  1  0  0
3  0  0  1
4  1  0  0
5  0  1  0
```

Sometimes it’s useful to prefix the column names, for example when merging the result with the original `DataFrame`:

```
In [86]: dummies = pd.get_dummies(df['key'], prefix='key')

In [87]: dummies
Out [87]:
   key_a  key_b  key_c
0      0      1      0
1      0      1      0
```

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```

2      1      0      0
3      0      0      1
4      1      0      0
5      0      1      0

```

```
In [88]: df[['data1']].join(dummies)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   data1  key_a  key_b  key_c
0      0      0      1      0
1      1      0      1      0
2      2      1      0      0
3      3      0      0      1
4      4      1      0      0
5      5      0      1      0

```

This function is often used along with discretization functions like `cut`:

```
In [89]: values = np.random.randn(10)
```

```
In [90]: values
```

```
Out [90]:
array([ 0.4082, -1.0481, -0.0257, -0.9884,  0.0941,  1.2627,  1.29   ,
        0.0824, -0.0558,  0.5366])
```

```
In [91]: bins = [0, 0.2, 0.4, 0.6, 0.8, 1]
```

```
In [92]: pd.get_dummies(pd.cut(values, bins))
```

```
Out [92]:
   (0.0, 0.2]  (0.2, 0.4]  (0.4, 0.6]  (0.6, 0.8]  (0.8, 1.0]
0            0            0            1            0            0
1            0            0            0            0            0
2            0            0            0            0            0
3            0            0            0            0            0
4            1            0            0            0            0
5            0            0            0            0            0
6            0            0            0            0            0
7            1            0            0            0            0
8            0            0            0            0            0
9            0            0            1            0            0

```

See also `Series.str.get_dummies`.

`get_dummies()` also accepts a `DataFrame`. By default all categorical variables (categorical in the statistical sense, those with *object* or *categorical* dtype) are encoded as dummy variables.

```
In [93]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['a', 'b', 'a'], 'B': ['c', 'c', 'b'],
.....:                    'C': [1, 2, 3]})
.....:
```

```
In [94]: pd.get_dummies(df)
```

```
Out [94]:
   C  A_a  A_b  B_b  B_c
0  1    1    0    0    1
1  2    0    1    0    1
2  3    1    0    1    0

```

All non-object columns are included untouched in the output. You can control the columns that are encoded with the

columns keyword.

```
In [95]: pd.get_dummies(df, columns=['A'])
```

```
Out [95]:
```

	B	C	A_a	A_b
0	c	1	1	0
1	c	2	0	1
2	b	3	1	0

Notice that the B column is still included in the output, it just hasn't been encoded. You can drop B before calling `get_dummies` if you don't want to include it in the output.

As with the `Series` version, you can pass values for the `prefix` and `prefix_sep`. By default the column name is used as the prefix, and `'_'` as the prefix separator. You can specify `prefix` and `prefix_sep` in 3 ways:

- string: Use the same value for `prefix` or `prefix_sep` for each column to be encoded.
- list: Must be the same length as the number of columns being encoded.
- dict: Mapping column name to prefix.

```
In [96]: simple = pd.get_dummies(df, prefix='new_prefix')
```

```
In [97]: simple
```

```
Out [97]:
```

	C	new_prefix_a	new_prefix_b	new_prefix_b	new_prefix_c
0	1	1	0	0	1
1	2	0	1	0	1
2	3	1	0	1	0

```
In [98]: from_list = pd.get_dummies(df, prefix=['from_A', 'from_B'])
```

```
In [99]: from_list
```

```
Out [99]:
```

	C	from_A_a	from_A_b	from_B_b	from_B_c
0	1	1	0	0	1
1	2	0	1	0	1
2	3	1	0	1	0

```
In [100]: from_dict = pd.get_dummies(df, prefix={'B': 'from_B', 'A': 'from_A'})
```

```
In [101]: from_dict
```

```
Out [101]:
```

	C	from_A_a	from_A_b	from_B_b	from_B_c
0	1	1	0	0	1
1	2	0	1	0	1
2	3	1	0	1	0

New in version 0.18.0.

Sometimes it will be useful to only keep k-1 levels of a categorical variable to avoid collinearity when feeding the result to statistical models. You can switch to this mode by turn on `drop_first`.

```
In [102]: s = pd.Series(list('abcaa'))
```

```
In [103]: pd.get_dummies(s)
```

```
Out [103]:
```

	a	b	c
0	1	0	0

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```

1 0 1 0
2 0 0 1
3 1 0 0
4 1 0 0

In [104]: pd.get_dummies(s, drop_first=True)
Out[104]:
↪
   b  c
0  0  0
1  1  0
2  0  1
3  0  0
4  0  0

```

When a column contains only one level, it will be omitted in the result.

```

In [105]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': list('aaaa'), 'B': list('ababc')})

In [106]: pd.get_dummies(df)
Out[106]:
   A_a  B_a  B_b  B_c
0     1    1    0    0
1     1    0    1    0
2     1    1    0    0
3     1    0    1    0
4     1    0    0    1

In [107]: pd.get_dummies(df, drop_first=True)
Out[107]:
↪
   B_b  B_c
0     0    0
1     1    0
2     0    0
3     1    0
4     0    1

```

By default new columns will have `np.uint8` dtype. To choose another dtype, use the `dtype` argument:

```

In [108]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': list('abc'), 'B': [1.1, 2.2, 3.3]})

In [109]: pd.get_dummies(df, dtype=bool).dtypes
Out[109]:
B          float64
A_a         bool
A_b         bool
A_c         bool
dtype: object

```

New in version 0.23.0.

## 4.5.9 Factorizing values

To encode 1-d values as an enumerated type use `factorize()`:



```

In [110]: x = pd.Series(['A', 'A', np.nan, 'B', 3.14, np.inf])

In [111]: x
Out[111]:
0      A
1      A
2     NaN
3      B
4    3.14
5     inf
dtype: object

In [112]: labels, uniques = pd.factorize(x)

In [113]: labels
Out[113]: array([ 0,  0, -1,  1,  2,  3])

In [114]: uniques
Out[114]: Index(['A', 'B', 3.14, inf],
dtype='object')

```

Note that `factorize` is similar to `numpy.unique`, but differs in its handling of NaN:

**Note:** The following `numpy.unique` will fail under Python 3 with a `TypeError` because of an ordering bug. See also [here](#).

```

In [1]: x = pd.Series(['A', 'A', np.nan, 'B', 3.14, np.inf])
In [2]: pd.factorize(x, sort=True)
Out[2]:
(array([ 2,  2, -1,  3,  0,  1]),
 Index([3.14, inf, u'A', u'B'], dtype='object'))

In [3]: np.unique(x, return_inverse=True)[::-1]
Out[3]: (array([3, 3, 0, 4, 1, 2]), array([nan, 3.14, inf, 'A', 'B'], dtype=object))

```

**Note:** If you just want to handle one column as a categorical variable (like R's `factor`), you can use `df["cat_col"] = pd.Categorical(df["col"])` or `df["cat_col"] = df["col"].astype("category")`. For full docs on *Categorical*, see the *Categorical introduction* and the API documentation.

## 4.5.10 Examples

In this section, we will review frequently asked questions and examples. The column names and relevant column values are named to correspond with how this DataFrame will be pivoted in the answers below.

```

In [115]: np.random.seed([3, 1415])

In [116]: n = 20

In [117]: cols = np.array(['key', 'row', 'item', 'col'])

In [118]: df = cols + pd.DataFrame((np.random.randint(5, size=(n, 4))
.....:                               // [2, 1, 2, 1]).astype(str))

```

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```

.....:
In [119]: df.columns = cols

In [120]: df = df.join(pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(n, 2).round(2)).add_prefix('val'))

In [121]: df
Out [121]:
   key  row  item  col  val0  val1
0  key0 row3  item1 col3  0.81  0.04
1  key1 row2  item1 col2  0.44  0.07
2  key1 row0  item1 col0  0.77  0.01
3  key0 row4  item0 col2  0.15  0.59
4  key1 row0  item2 col1  0.81  0.64
5  key1 row2  item2 col4  0.13  0.88
6  key2 row4  item1 col3  0.88  0.39
..   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...   ...
13 key0 row4  item1 col4  0.24  0.46
14 key1 row3  item2 col3  0.28  0.11
15 key0 row3  item1 col1  0.31  0.23
16 key0 row0  item2 col3  0.86  0.01
17 key0 row4  item0 col3  0.64  0.21
18 key2 row2  item2 col0  0.13  0.45
19 key0 row2  item0 col4  0.37  0.70

[20 rows x 6 columns]

```

## Pivoting with Single Aggregations

Suppose we wanted to pivot `df` such that the `col` values are columns, `row` values are the index, and the mean of `val0` are the values? In particular, the resulting DataFrame should look like:

---

**Note:** col col0 col1 col2 col3 col4 row row0 0.77 0.605 NaN 0.860 0.65 row2 0.13 NaN 0.395 0.500 0.25 row3 NaN 0.310 NaN 0.545 NaN row4 NaN 0.100 0.395 0.760 0.24

---

This solution uses `pivot_table()`. Also note that `aggfunc='mean'` is the default. It is included here to be explicit.

```

In [122]: df.pivot_table(
.....:     values='val0', index='row', columns='col', aggfunc='mean')
.....:
Out [122]:
col  col0  col1  col2  col3  col4
row
row0  0.77  0.605  NaN  0.860  0.65
row2  0.13  NaN  0.395  0.500  0.25
row3  NaN  0.310  NaN  0.545  NaN
row4  NaN  0.100  0.395  0.760  0.24

```

Note that we can also replace the missing values by using the `fill_value` parameter.

```

In [123]: df.pivot_table(
.....:     values='val0', index='row', columns='col', aggfunc='mean', fill_value=0)

```

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```

.....:
Out [123]:
col  col0  col1  col2  col3  col4
row
row0  0.77  0.605  0.000  0.860  0.65
row2  0.13  0.000  0.395  0.500  0.25
row3  0.00  0.310  0.000  0.545  0.00
row4  0.00  0.100  0.395  0.760  0.24

```

Also note that we can pass in other aggregation functions as well. For example, we can also pass in `sum`.

```

In [124]: df.pivot_table(
.....:     values='val0', index='row', columns='col', aggfunc='sum', fill_value=0)
.....:
Out [124]:
col  col0  col1  col2  col3  col4
row
row0  0.77  1.21  0.00  0.86  0.65
row2  0.13  0.00  0.79  0.50  0.50
row3  0.00  0.31  0.00  1.09  0.00
row4  0.00  0.10  0.79  1.52  0.24

```

Another aggregation we can do is calculate the frequency in which the columns and rows occur together a.k.a. “cross tabulation”. To do this, we can pass `size` to the `aggfunc` parameter.

```

In [125]: df.pivot_table(index='row', columns='col', fill_value=0, aggfunc='size')
Out [125]:
col  col0  col1  col2  col3  col4
row
row0     1     2     0     1     1
row2     1     0     2     1     2
row3     0     1     0     2     0
row4     0     1     2     2     1

```

### Pivoting with Multiple Aggregations

We can also perform multiple aggregations. For example, to perform both a `sum` and `mean`, we can pass in a list to the `aggfunc` argument.

```

In [126]: df.pivot_table(
.....:     values='val0', index='row', columns='col', aggfunc=['mean', 'sum'])
.....:
Out [126]:
      mean
col  col0  col1  col2  col3  col4  sum
row
row0  0.77  0.605  NaN  0.860  0.65  0.77  1.21  NaN  0.86  0.65
row2  0.13  NaN  0.395  0.500  0.25  0.13  NaN  0.79  0.50  0.50
row3  NaN  0.310  NaN  0.545  NaN  NaN  0.31  NaN  1.09  NaN
row4  NaN  0.100  0.395  0.760  0.24  NaN  0.10  0.79  1.52  0.24

```

Note to aggregate over multiple value columns, we can pass in a list to the `values` parameter.

```

In [127]: df.pivot_table(
.....:     values=['val0', 'val1'], index='row', columns='col', aggfunc=['mean'])

```

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```
.....:
Out [127]:
      mean
      val0
col  col0  col1  col2  col3  col4  col0  col1  col2  col3  col4
row
row0  0.77  0.605  NaN  0.860  0.65  0.01  0.745  NaN  0.010  0.02
row2  0.13   NaN  0.395  0.500  0.25  0.45   NaN  0.34  0.440  0.79
row3   NaN  0.310   NaN  0.545   NaN   NaN  0.230   NaN  0.075   NaN
row4   NaN  0.100  0.395  0.760  0.24   NaN  0.070  0.42  0.300  0.46
```

Note to subdivide over multiple columns we can pass in a list to the `columns` parameter.

```
In [128]: df.pivot_table(
.....:     values=['val0'], index='row', columns=['item', 'col'], aggfunc=['mean'])
.....:
Out [128]:
      mean
      val0
item item0          item1          item2
col  col2  col3  col4  col0  col1  col2  col3  col4  col0  col1  col3  col4
row
row0  NaN  NaN  NaN  0.77  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  0.605  0.86  0.65
row2  0.35  NaN  0.37  NaN  NaN  0.44  NaN  NaN  0.13  NaN  0.50  0.13
row3   NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  0.31  NaN  0.81  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  0.28  NaN
row4  0.15  0.64  NaN  NaN  0.10  0.64  0.88  0.24  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN
```

## 4.6 Working with Text Data

Series and Index are equipped with a set of string processing methods that make it easy to operate on each element of the array. Perhaps most importantly, these methods exclude missing/NA values automatically. These are accessed via the `str` attribute and generally have names matching the equivalent (scalar) built-in string methods:

```
In [1]: s = pd.Series(['A', 'B', 'C', 'Aaba', 'Baca', np.nan, 'CABA', 'dog', 'cat'])
```

```
In [2]: s.str.lower()
```

```
Out [2]:
0      a
1      b
2      c
3     aaba
4     baca
5      NaN
6     caba
7     dog
8     cat
dtype: object
```

```
In [3]: s.str.upper()
```

```

=====
→
0      A
1      B
2      C
```

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```

3    AABA
4    BACA
5     NaN
6    CABA
7     DOG
8     CAT
dtype: object

```

```
In [4]: s.str.len()
```

```

\-----/
↪
0     1.0
1     1.0
2     1.0
3     4.0
4     4.0
5     NaN
6     4.0
7     3.0
8     3.0
dtype: float64

```

```
In [5]: idx = pd.Index([' jack', 'jill ', ' jesse ', 'frank'])
```

```
In [6]: idx.str.strip()
```

```
Out [6]: Index(['jack', 'jill', 'jesse', 'frank'], dtype='object')
```

```
In [7]: idx.str.lstrip()
```

```

\-----/Out [7]: Index(['jack
↪', 'jill ', 'jesse ', 'frank'], dtype='object')

```

```
In [8]: idx.str.rstrip()
```

```

\-----/
↪Index([' jack', 'jill', ' jesse', 'frank'], dtype='object')

```

The string methods on Index are especially useful for cleaning up or transforming DataFrame columns. For instance, you may have columns with leading or trailing whitespace:

```
In [9]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(3, 2),
...:                      columns=[' Column A ', ' Column B '], index=range(3))
...:
```

```
In [10]: df
```

```
Out [10]:
```

```

   Column A   Column B
0   0.469112 -0.282863
1  -1.509059 -1.135632
2   1.212112 -0.173215

```

Since `df.columns` is an Index object, we can use the `.str` accessor

```
In [11]: df.columns.str.strip()
```

```
Out [11]: Index(['Column A', 'Column B'], dtype='object')
```

```
In [12]: df.columns.str.lower()
```

```

\-----/Out [12]: Index([' column a ',
↪ ' column b '], dtype='object')

```

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```

0          A
1          B
2          C
3    XX-XX ba
4    XX-XX ca
5
6          NaN
7    XX-XX BA
8      XX-XX
9    XX-XX t
dtype: object

```

Some caution must be taken to keep regular expressions in mind! For example, the following code will cause trouble because of the regular expression meaning of \$:

```

# Consider the following badly formatted financial data
In [25]: dollars = pd.Series(['12', '-$10', '$10,000'])

# This does what you'd naively expect:
In [26]: dollars.str.replace('$', '')
Out [26]:
0          12
1         -10
2    10,000
dtype: object

# But this doesn't:
In [27]: dollars.str.replace('-$', '-')
\\Out [27]:
0          12
1         -$10
2    $10,000
dtype: object

# We need to escape the special character (for >1 len patterns)
In [28]: dollars.str.replace(r'\$', '-')
\\Out [28]:
↪
0          12
1         -10
2    $10,000
dtype: object

```

New in version 0.23.0.

If you do want literal replacement of a string (equivalent to `str.replace()`), you can set the optional `regex` parameter to `False`, rather than escaping each character. In this case both `pat` and `repl` must be strings:

```

# These lines are equivalent
In [29]: dollars.str.replace(r'\$', '-')
Out [29]:
0          12
1         -10
2    $10,000
dtype: object

In [30]: dollars.str.replace('-$', '-', regex=False)

```

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```
8      XX-XX
9      XX-XX t
dtype: object
```

Including a `flags` argument when calling `replace` with a compiled regular expression object will raise a `ValueError`.

```
In [40]: s3.str.replace(regex_pat, 'XX-XX ', flags=re.IGNORECASE)
-----
ValueError: case and flags cannot be set when pat is a compiled regex
```

## 4.6.2 Concatenation

There are several ways to concatenate a `Series` or `Index`, either with itself or others, all based on `cat()`, resp. `Index.str.cat`.

### Concatenating a single Series into a string

The content of a `Series` (or `Index`) can be concatenated:

```
In [41]: s = pd.Series(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
In [42]: s.str.cat(sep=',')
Out [42]: 'a,b,c,d'
```

If not specified, the keyword `sep` for the separator defaults to the empty string, `sep=''`:

```
In [43]: s.str.cat()
Out [43]: 'abcd'
```

By default, missing values are ignored. Using `na_rep`, they can be given a representation:

```
In [44]: t = pd.Series(['a', 'b', np.nan, 'd'])
In [45]: t.str.cat(sep=',')
Out [45]: 'a,b,d'

In [46]: t.str.cat(sep=',', na_rep='-')
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\Out [46]: 'a,b,-,d'
```

### Concatenating a Series and something list-like into a Series

The first argument to `cat()` can be a list-like object, provided that it matches the length of the calling `Series` (or `Index`).

```
In [47]: s.str.cat(['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
Out [47]:
0      aA
1      bB
2      cC
3      dD
dtype: object
```



For concatenation with a Series or DataFrame, it is possible to align the indexes before concatenation by setting the `join`-keyword.

```
In [54]: u = pd.Series(['b', 'd', 'a', 'c'], index=[1, 3, 0, 2])

In [55]: s
Out [55]:
0    a
1    b
2    c
3    d
dtype: object

In [56]: u
Out [56]:
1    b
3    d
0    a
2    c
dtype: object

In [57]: s.str.cat(u)
Out [57]:
0    ab
1    bd
2    ca
3    dc
dtype: object

In [58]: s.str.cat(u, join='left')
Out [58]:
0    aa
1    bb
2    cc
3    dd
dtype: object
```

**Warning:** If the `join` keyword is not passed, the method `cat()` will currently fall back to the behavior before version 0.23.0 (i.e. no alignment), but a `FutureWarning` will be raised if any of the involved indexes differ, since this default will change to `join='left'` in a future version.

The usual options are available for `join` (one of `'left'`, `'outer'`, `'inner'`, `'right'`). In particular, alignment also means that the different lengths do not need to coincide anymore.

```
In [59]: v = pd.Series(['z', 'a', 'b', 'd', 'e'], index=[-1, 0, 1, 3, 4])

In [60]: s
Out [60]:
0    a
1    b
2    c
3    d
dtype: object
```

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```

In [61]: v
\\Out [61]:
-1    z
 0    a
 1    b
 3    d
 4    e
dtype: object

In [62]: s.str.cat(v, join='left', na_rep='-')
→
 0    aa
 1    bb
 2    c-
 3    dd
dtype: object

In [63]: s.str.cat(v, join='outer', na_rep='-')
→
-1    -z
 0    aa
 1    bb
 2    c-
 3    dd
 4    -e
dtype: object

```

The same alignment can be used when others is a DataFrame:

```

In [64]: f = d.loc[[3, 2, 1, 0], :]

In [65]: s
Out [65]:
 0    a
 1    b
 2    c
 3    d
dtype: object

In [66]: f
\\Out [66]:
      0 1
3    d d
2  NaN c
1    b b
0    a a

In [67]: s.str.cat(f, join='left', na_rep='-')
→
 0    aaa
 1    bbb
 2    c-c
 3    ddd

```

(continues on next page)



If using `join='right'` on a list-like of `others` that contains different indexes, the union of these indexes will be used as the basis for the final concatenation:

```
In [73]: u.loc[[3]]
Out [73]:
3      d
dtype: object

In [74]: v.loc[[-1, 0]]
\\Out [74]:
-1     z
 0     a
dtype: object

In [75]: s.str.cat([u.loc[[3]], v.loc[[-1, 0]]], join='right', na_rep='-')
\\Out [75]:
-1    --z
 0    a-a
 3    dd-
dtype: object
```

### 4.6.3 Indexing with `.str`

You can use `[]` notation to directly index by position locations. If you index past the end of the string, the result will be a NaN.

```
In [76]: s = pd.Series(['A', 'B', 'C', 'Aaba', 'Baca', np.nan,
.....:                  'CABA', 'dog', 'cat'])
.....:

In [77]: s.str[0]
Out [77]:
0      A
1      B
2      C
3      A
4      B
5      NaN
6      C
7      d
8      c
dtype: object

In [78]: s.str[1]
\\Out [78]:
→
0      NaN
1      NaN
2      NaN
3      a
4      a
5      NaN
6      A
7      o
8      a
dtype: object
```

## 4.6.4 Extracting Substrings

### Extract first match in each subject (extract)

**Warning:** In version 0.18.0, `extract` gained the `expand` argument. When `expand=False` it returns a `Series`, `Index`, or `DataFrame`, depending on the subject and regular expression pattern (same behavior as pre-0.18.0). When `expand=True` it always returns a `DataFrame`, which is more consistent and less confusing from the perspective of a user. `expand=True` is the default since version 0.23.0.

The `extract` method accepts a [regular expression](#) with at least one capture group.

Extracting a regular expression with more than one group returns a `DataFrame` with one column per group.

```
In [79]: pd.Series(['a1', 'b2', 'c3']).str.extract(r'([ab])(\d)', expand=False)
Out [79]:
```

	0	1
0	a	1
1	b	2
2	NaN	NaN

Elements that do not match return a row filled with `NaN`. Thus, a `Series` of messy strings can be “converted” into a like-indexed `Series` or `DataFrame` of cleaned-up or more useful strings, without necessitating `get()` to access tuples or `re.match` objects. The dtype of the result is always `object`, even if no match is found and the result only contains `NaN`.

Named groups like

```
In [80]: pd.Series(['a1', 'b2', 'c3']).str.extract(r'(?P<letter>[ab])(?P<digit>\d)',
.....:                                             expand=False)
.....:
Out [80]:
```

	letter	digit
0	a	1
1	b	2
2	NaN	NaN

and optional groups like

```
In [81]: pd.Series(['a1', 'b2', '3']).str.extract(r'([ab])?(\d)', expand=False)
Out [81]:
```

	0	1
0	a	1
1	b	2
2	NaN	3

can also be used. Note that any capture group names in the regular expression will be used for column names; otherwise capture group numbers will be used.

Extracting a regular expression with one group returns a `DataFrame` with one column if `expand=True`.

```
In [82]: pd.Series(['a1', 'b2', 'c3']).str.extract(r'[ab](\d)', expand=True)
Out [82]:
```

	0
0	1
1	2
2	NaN



It returns a Series if `expand=False`.

```
In [83]: pd.Series(['a1', 'b2', 'c3']).str.extract(r'[ab](\d)', expand=False)
Out [83]:
0      1
1      2
2     NaN
dtype: object
```

Calling on an Index with a regex with exactly one capture group returns a DataFrame with one column if `expand=True`.

```
In [84]: s = pd.Series(["a1", "b2", "c3"], ["A11", "B22", "C33"])

In [85]: s
Out [85]:
A11    a1
B22    b2
C33    c3
dtype: object

In [86]: s.index.str.extract("(?P<letter>[a-zA-Z])", expand=True)
Out [86]:
letter
0      A
1      B
2      C
```

It returns an Index if `expand=False`.

```
In [87]: s.index.str.extract("(?P<letter>[a-zA-Z])", expand=False)
Out [87]: Index(['A', 'B', 'C'], dtype='object', name='letter')
```

Calling on an Index with a regex with more than one capture group returns a DataFrame if `expand=True`.

```
In [88]: s.index.str.extract("(?P<letter>[a-zA-Z])([0-9]+)", expand=True)
Out [88]:
letter  1
0      A  11
1      B  22
2      C  33
```

It raises `ValueError` if `expand=False`.

```
>>> s.index.str.extract("(?P<letter>[a-zA-Z])([0-9]+)", expand=False)
ValueError: only one regex group is supported with Index
```

The table below summarizes the behavior of `extract (expand=False)` (input subject in first column, number of groups in regex in first row)

	1 group	>1 group
Index	Index	ValueError
Series	Series	DataFrame

### Extract all matches in each subject (`extractall`)

New in version 0.18.0.

Unlike `extract` (which returns only the first match),

```
In [89]: s = pd.Series(["ala2", "b1", "c1"], index=["A", "B", "C"])

In [90]: s
Out[90]:
A    ala2
B     b1
C     c1
dtype: object

In [91]: two_groups = '(?P<letter>[a-z])(?P<digit>[0-9])'

In [92]: s.str.extract(two_groups, expand=True)
Out[92]:
   letter digit
A      a      1
B      b      1
C      c      1
```

the `extractall` method returns every match. The result of `extractall` is always a DataFrame with a MultiIndex on its rows. The last level of the MultiIndex is named `match` and indicates the order in the subject.

```
In [93]: s.str.extractall(two_groups)
Out[93]:
   match letter digit
A 0      a      1
  1      a      2
B 0      b      1
C 0      c      1
```

When each subject string in the Series has exactly one match,

```
In [94]: s = pd.Series(['a3', 'b3', 'c2'])

In [95]: s
Out[95]:
0    a3
1    b3
2    c2
dtype: object
```

then `extractall(pat).xs(0, level='match')` gives the same result as `extract(pat)`.

```
In [96]: extract_result = s.str.extract(two_groups, expand=True)

In [97]: extract_result
Out[97]:
   letter digit
0      a      3
1      b      3
2      c      2

In [98]: extractall_result = s.str.extractall(two_groups)

In [99]: extractall_result
```

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**Out [99]:**

```

      letter digit
match
0 0      a      3
1 0      b      3
2 0      c      2

```

**In [100]:** `extractall_result.xs(0, level="match")`

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      letter digit
0      a      3
1      b      3
2      c      2

```

Index also supports `.str.extractall`. It returns a DataFrame which has the same result as a `Series.str.extractall` with a default index (starts from 0).

New in version 0.19.0.

**In [101]:** `pd.Index(["ala2", "b1", "c1"]).str.extractall(two_groups)`**Out [101]:**

```

      letter digit
match
0 0      a      1
  1      a      2
1 0      b      1
2 0      c      1

```

**In [102]:** `pd.Series(["ala2", "b1", "c1"]).str.extractall(two_groups)`

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      letter digit
match
0 0      a      1
  1      a      2
1 0      b      1
2 0      c      1

```

## 4.6.5 Testing for Strings that Match or Contain a Pattern

You can check whether elements contain a pattern:

**In [103]:** `pattern = r'[0-9][a-z]'`**In [104]:** `pd.Series(['1', '2', '3a', '3b', '03c']).str.contains(pattern)`**Out [104]:**

```

0    False
1    False
2     True
3     True
4     True
dtype: bool

```

Or whether elements match a pattern:

```
In [105]: pd.Series(['1', '2', '3a', '3b', '03c']).str.match(pattern)
Out [105]:
0    False
1    False
2     True
3     True
4    False
dtype: bool
```

The distinction between `match` and `contains` is strictness: `match` relies on strict `re.match`, while `contains` relies on `re.search`.

Methods like `match`, `contains`, `startswith`, and `endswith` take an extra `na` argument so missing values can be considered `True` or `False`:

```
In [106]: s4 = pd.Series(['A', 'B', 'C', 'Aaba', 'Baca', np.nan, 'CABA', 'dog', 'cat
↪'])
In [107]: s4.str.contains('A', na=False)
Out [107]:
0     True
1    False
2    False
3     True
4    False
5    False
6     True
7    False
8    False
dtype: bool
```

## 4.6.6 Creating Indicator Variables

You can extract dummy variables from string columns. For example if they are separated by a `'|'`:

```
In [108]: s = pd.Series(['a', 'a|b', np.nan, 'a|c'])
In [109]: s.str.get_dummies(sep='|')
Out [109]:
   a  b  c
0  1  0  0
1  1  1  0
2  0  0  0
3  1  0  1
```

String Index also supports `get_dummies` which returns a `MultiIndex`.

New in version 0.18.1.

```
In [110]: idx = pd.Index(['a', 'a|b', np.nan, 'a|c'])
In [111]: idx.str.get_dummies(sep='|')
Out [111]:
MultiIndex(levels=[[0, 1], [0, 1], [0, 1]],
            codes=[[1, 1, 0, 1], [0, 1, 0, 0], [0, 0, 0, 1]],
            names=['a', 'b', 'c'])
```

See also `get_dummies()`.

## 4.6.7 Method Summary

Method	Description
<code>cat()</code>	Concatenate strings
<code>split()</code>	Split strings on delimiter
<code>rsplit()</code>	Split strings on delimiter working from the end of the string
<code>get()</code>	Index into each element (retrieve i-th element)
<code>join()</code>	Join strings in each element of the Series with passed separator
<code>get_dummies()</code>	Split strings on the delimiter returning DataFrame of dummy variables
<code>contains()</code>	Return boolean array if each string contains pattern/regex
<code>replace()</code>	Replace occurrences of pattern/regex/string with some other string or the return value of a callable given the occurrence
<code>repeat()</code>	Duplicate values ( <code>s.str.repeat(3)</code> equivalent to <code>x * 3</code> )
<code>pad()</code>	Add whitespace to left, right, or both sides of strings
<code>center()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.center</code>
<code>ljust()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.ljust</code>
<code>rjust()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.rjust</code>
<code>zfill()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.zfill</code>
<code>wrap()</code>	Split long strings into lines with length less than a given width
<code>slice()</code>	Slice each string in the Series
<code>slice_replace()</code>	Replace slice in each string with passed value
<code>count()</code>	Count occurrences of pattern
<code>startswith()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.startswith(pat)</code> for each element
<code>endswith()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.endswith(pat)</code> for each element
<code>findall()</code>	Compute list of all occurrences of pattern/regex for each string
<code>match()</code>	Call <code>re.match</code> on each element, returning matched groups as list
<code>extract()</code>	Call <code>re.search</code> on each element, returning DataFrame with one row for each element and one column for each regex capture group
<code>extractall()</code>	Call <code>re.findall</code> on each element, returning DataFrame with one row for each match and one column for each regex capture group
<code>len()</code>	Compute string lengths
<code>strip()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.strip</code>
<code>rstrip()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.rstrip</code>
<code>lstrip()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.lstrip</code>
<code>partition()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.partition</code>
<code>rpartition()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.rpartition</code>
<code>lower()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.lower</code>
<code>upper()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.upper</code>
<code>find()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.find</code>
<code>rfind()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.rfind</code>
<code>index()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.index</code>
<code>rindex()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.rindex</code>
<code>capitalize()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.capitalize</code>
<code>swapcase()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.swapcase</code>
<code>normalize()</code>	Return Unicode normal form. Equivalent to <code>unicodedata.normalize</code>
<code>translate()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.translate</code>
<code>isalnum()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.isalnum</code>
<code>isalpha()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.isalpha</code>

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Table 2 – continued from previous page

Method	Description
<code>isdigit()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.isdigit</code>
<code>isspace()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.isspace</code>
<code>islower()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.islower</code>
<code>isupper()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.isupper</code>
<code>istitle()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.istitle</code>
<code>isnumeric()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.isnumeric</code>
<code>isdecimal()</code>	Equivalent to <code>str.isdecimal</code>

## 4.7 Working with missing data

In this section, we will discuss missing (also referred to as NA) values in pandas.

**Note:** The choice of using `NaN` internally to denote missing data was largely for simplicity and performance reasons. It differs from the `MaskedArray` approach of, for example, `scikits.timeseries`. We are hopeful that NumPy will soon be able to provide a native NA type solution (similar to R) performant enough to be used in pandas.

See the *cookbook* for some advanced strategies.

### 4.7.1 Values considered “missing”

As data comes in many shapes and forms, pandas aims to be flexible with regard to handling missing data. While `NaN` is the default missing value marker for reasons of computational speed and convenience, we need to be able to easily detect this value with data of different types: floating point, integer, boolean, and general object. In many cases, however, the Python `None` will arise and we wish to also consider that “missing” or “not available” or “NA”.

**Note:** If you want to consider `inf` and `-inf` to be “NA” in computations, you can set `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na = True`.

```
In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 3), index=['a', 'c', 'e', 'f', 'h'],
...:                      columns=['one', 'two', 'three'])
...:

In [2]: df['four'] = 'bar'

In [3]: df['five'] = df['one'] > 0

In [4]: df
Out[4]:
   one      two      three four  five
a  0.469112 -0.282863 -1.509059 bar   True
c -1.135632  1.212112 -0.173215 bar  False
e  0.119209 -1.044236 -0.861849 bar   True
f -2.104569 -0.494929  1.071804 bar  False
h  0.721555 -0.706771 -1.039575 bar   True

In [5]: df2 = df.reindex(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h'])

In [6]: df2
```

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```
Out [6]:
```

	one	two	three	four	five
a	0.469112	-0.282863	-1.509059	bar	True
b	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
c	-1.135632	1.212112	-0.173215	bar	False
d	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
e	0.119209	-1.044236	-0.861849	bar	True
f	-2.104569	-0.494929	1.071804	bar	False
g	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
h	0.721555	-0.706771	-1.039575	bar	True

To make detecting missing values easier (and across different array dtypes), pandas provides the `isna()` and `notna()` functions, which are also methods on Series and DataFrame objects:

```
In [7]: df2['one']
```

```
Out [7]:
```

```
a    0.469112
b         NaN
c   -1.135632
d         NaN
e    0.119209
f   -2.104569
g         NaN
h    0.721555
Name: one, dtype: float64
```

```
In [8]: pd.isna(df2['one'])
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
a    False
b     True
c    False
d     True
e    False
f    False
g     True
h    False
Name: one, dtype: bool
```

```
In [9]: df2['four'].notna()
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
a     True
b    False
c     True
d    False
e     True
f     True
g    False
h     True
Name: four, dtype: bool
```

```
In [10]: df2.isna()
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   one  two  three  four  five
a  False  True  True  True  True
b  True   True  True  True  True
c  False  True  True  True  True
d  True   True  True  True  True
e  False  True  True  True  True
f  False  True  True  True  True
g  True   True  True  True  True
h  False  True  True  True  True
```

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```

a False False False False False
b  True  True  True  True  True
c False False False False False
d  True  True  True  True  True
e False False False False False
f False False False False False
g  True  True  True  True  True
h False False False False False

```

**Warning:** One has to be mindful that in Python (and NumPy), the nan 's don't compare equal, but None 's **do**. Note that pandas/NumPy uses the fact that `np.nan != np.nan`, and treats None like `np.nan`.

```

In [11]: None == None                                     # noqa: E711
Out[11]: True

In [12]: np.nan == np.nan
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\Out[12]: False

```

So as compared to above, a scalar equality comparison versus a None/`np.nan` doesn't provide useful information.

```

In [13]: df2['one'] == np.nan
Out[13]:
a    False
b    False
c    False
d    False
e    False
f    False
g    False
h    False
Name: one, dtype: bool

```

## Integer Dtypes and Missing Data

Because NaN is a float, a column of integers with even one missing values is cast to floating-point dtype (see *Support for integer NA* for more). Pandas provides a nullable integer array, which can be used by explicitly requesting the dtype:

```

In [14]: pd.Series([1, 2, np.nan, 4], dtype=pd.Int64Dtype())
Out[14]:
0      1
1      2
2     NaN
3      4
dtype: Int64

```

Alternatively, the string alias `dtype='Int64'` (note the capital "I") can be used.

See *Nullable Integer Data Type* for more.



## Datetimes

For `datetime64[ns]` types, `NaT` represents missing values. This is a pseudo-native sentinel value that can be represented by NumPy in a singular dtype (`datetime64[ns]`). pandas objects provide compatibility between `NaT` and `NaN`.

```
In [15]: df2 = df.copy()

In [16]: df2['timestamp'] = pd.Timestamp('20120101')

In [17]: df2
Out[17]:
```

	one	two	three	four	five	timestamp
a	0.469112	-0.282863	-1.509059	bar	True	2012-01-01
c	-1.135632	1.212112	-0.173215	bar	False	2012-01-01
e	0.119209	-1.044236	-0.861849	bar	True	2012-01-01
f	-2.104569	-0.494929	1.071804	bar	False	2012-01-01
h	0.721555	-0.706771	-1.039575	bar	True	2012-01-01

```
In [18]: df2.loc[['a', 'c', 'h'], ['one', 'timestamp']] = np.nan

In [19]: df2
Out[19]:
```

	one	two	three	four	five	timestamp
a	NaN	-0.282863	-1.509059	bar	True	NaT
c	NaN	1.212112	-0.173215	bar	False	NaT
e	0.119209	-1.044236	-0.861849	bar	True	2012-01-01
f	-2.104569	-0.494929	1.071804	bar	False	2012-01-01
h	NaN	-0.706771	-1.039575	bar	True	NaT

```
In [20]: df2.get_dtype_counts()
//////////
↔
float64      3
object       1
bool         1
datetime64[ns] 1
dtype: int64
```

## Inserting missing data

You can insert missing values by simply assigning to containers. The actual missing value used will be chosen based on the dtype.

For example, numeric containers will always use `NaN` regardless of the missing value type chosen:

```
In [21]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])

In [22]: s.loc[0] = None

In [23]: s
Out[23]:
```

0	NaN
1	2.0
2	3.0

```
dtype: float64
```

Likewise, datetime containers will always use `NaT`.

For object containers, pandas will use the value given:

```
In [24]: s = pd.Series(["a", "b", "c"])
In [25]: s.loc[0] = None
In [26]: s.loc[1] = np.nan
In [27]: s
Out[27]:
0      None
1       NaN
2         c
dtype: object
```

### Calculations with missing data

Missing values propagate naturally through arithmetic operations between pandas objects.

```
In [28]: a
Out[28]:
      one      two
a      NaN -0.282863
c      NaN  1.212112
e  0.119209 -1.044236
f -2.104569 -0.494929
h -2.104569 -0.706771

In [29]: b
////////////////////////////////////
↪
      one      two      three
a      NaN -0.282863 -1.509059
c      NaN  1.212112 -0.173215
e  0.119209 -1.044236 -0.861849
f -2.104569 -0.494929  1.071804
h      NaN -0.706771 -1.039575

In [30]: a + b
////////////////////////////////////
↪
      one      three      two
a      NaN      NaN -0.565727
c      NaN      NaN  2.424224
e  0.238417      NaN -2.088472
f -4.209138      NaN -0.989859
h      NaN      NaN -1.413542
```

The descriptive statistics and computational methods discussed in the *data structure overview* (and listed *here* and *here*) are all written to account for missing data. For example:

- When summing data, NA (missing) values will be treated as zero.
- If the data are all NA, the result will be 0.
- Cumulative methods like `cumsum()` and `cumprod()` ignore NA values by default, but preserve them in the resulting arrays. To override this behaviour and include NA values, use `skipna=False`.

```
In [31]: df
```

```
Out [31]:
```

```
   one      two      three
a   NaN -0.282863 -1.509059
c   NaN  1.212112 -0.173215
e  0.119209 -1.044236 -0.861849
f -2.104569 -0.494929  1.071804
h   NaN -0.706771 -1.039575
```

```
In [32]: df['one'].sum()
```

```
↪ -1.9853605075978744
```

```
In [33]: df.mean(1)
```

```
↪
a   -0.895961
c    0.519449
e   -0.595625
f   -0.509232
h   -0.873173
dtype: float64
```

```
In [34]: df.cumsum()
```

```
↪
   one      two      three
a   NaN -0.282863 -1.509059
c   NaN  0.929249 -1.682273
e  0.119209 -0.114987 -2.544122
f -1.985361 -0.609917 -1.472318
h   NaN -1.316688 -2.511893
```

```
In [35]: df.cumsum(skipna=False)
```

```
↪
   one      two      three
a  NaN -0.282863 -1.509059
c  NaN  0.929249 -1.682273
e  NaN -0.114987 -2.544122
f  NaN -0.609917 -1.472318
h  NaN -1.316688 -2.511893
```

## 4.7.2 Sum/Prod of Empties/Nans

**Warning:** This behavior is now standard as of v0.22.0 and is consistent with the default in `numpy`; previously sum/prod of all-NA or empty Series/DataFrames would return NaN. See *v0.22.0 whatsnew* for more.

The sum of an empty or all-NA Series or column of a DataFrame is 0.

```
In [36]: pd.Series([np.nan]).sum()
```

```
Out [36]: 0.0
```

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```
In [37]: pd.Series([]).sum()
\\Out[37]: 0.0
```

The product of an empty or all-NA Series or column of a DataFrame is 1.

```
In [38]: pd.Series([np.nan]).prod()
Out[38]: 1.0

In [39]: pd.Series([]).prod()
\\Out[39]: 1.0
```

### 4.7.3 NA values in GroupBy

NA groups in GroupBy are automatically excluded. This behavior is consistent with R, for example:

```
In [40]: df
Out[40]:
```

	one	two	three
a	NaN	-0.282863	-1.509059
c	NaN	1.212112	-0.173215
e	0.119209	-1.044236	-0.861849
f	-2.104569	-0.494929	1.071804
h	NaN	-0.706771	-1.039575

```
In [41]: df.groupby('one').mean()
\\Out[41]:
```

	two	three
one		
-2.104569	-0.494929	1.071804
0.119209	-1.044236	-0.861849

See the groupby section [here](#) for more information.

### Cleaning / filling missing data

pandas objects are equipped with various data manipulation methods for dealing with missing data.

### 4.7.4 Filling missing values: fillna

`fillna()` can “fill in” NA values with non-NA data in a couple of ways, which we illustrate:

#### Replace NA with a scalar value

```
In [42]: df2
Out[42]:
```

	one	two	three	four	five	timestamp
a	NaN	-0.282863	-1.509059	bar	True	NaT
c	NaN	1.212112	-0.173215	bar	False	NaT
e	0.119209	-1.044236	-0.861849	bar	True	2012-01-01
f	-2.104569	-0.494929	1.071804	bar	False	2012-01-01
h	NaN	-0.706771	-1.039575	bar	True	NaT

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**In [43]:** df2.fillna(0)

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      one      two      three four   five      timestamp
a  0.000000 -0.282863 -1.509059  bar   True           0
c  0.000000  1.212112 -0.173215  bar  False          0
e  0.119209 -1.044236 -0.861849  bar   True  2012-01-01 00:00:00
f -2.104569 -0.494929  1.071804  bar  False  2012-01-01 00:00:00
h  0.000000 -0.706771 -1.039575  bar   True           0

```

**In [44]:** df2['one'].fillna('missing')

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
a      missing
c      missing
e      0.119209
f      -2.10457
h      missing
Name: one, dtype: object

```

### Fill gaps forward or backward

Using the same filling arguments as *reindexing*, we can propagate non-NA values forward or backward:

**In [45]:** df**Out [45]:**

```

      one      two      three
a      NaN -0.282863 -1.509059
c      NaN  1.212112 -0.173215
e  0.119209 -1.044236 -0.861849
f -2.104569 -0.494929  1.071804
h      NaN -0.706771 -1.039575

```

**In [46]:** df.fillna(method='pad')

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      one      two      three
a      NaN -0.282863 -1.509059
c      NaN  1.212112 -0.173215
e  0.119209 -1.044236 -0.861849
f -2.104569 -0.494929  1.071804
h -2.104569 -0.706771 -1.039575

```

### Limit the amount of filling

If we only want consecutive gaps filled up to a certain number of data points, we can use the *limit* keyword:

**In [47]:** df**Out [47]:**

```

      one      two      three
a      NaN -0.282863 -1.509059
c      NaN  1.212112 -0.173215
e      NaN         NaN         NaN
f      NaN         NaN         NaN
h      NaN -0.706771 -1.039575

```

**In [48]:** df.fillna(method='pad', limit=1)

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```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   one      two      three
a  NaN -0.282863 -1.509059
c  NaN  1.212112 -0.173215
e  NaN  1.212112 -0.173215
f  NaN      NaN      NaN
h  NaN -0.706771 -1.039575

```

To remind you, these are the available filling methods:

Method	Action
pad / ffill	Fill values forward
bfill / backfill	Fill values backward

With time series data, using pad/ffill is extremely common so that the “last known value” is available at every time point.

`ffill()` is equivalent to `fillna(method='ffill')` and `bfill()` is equivalent to `fillna(method='bfill')`

#### 4.7.5 Filling with a PandasObject

You can also fillna using a dict or Series that is alignable. The labels of the dict or index of the Series must match the columns of the frame you wish to fill. The use case of this is to fill a DataFrame with the mean of that column.

```

In [49]: dff = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 3), columns=list('ABC'))
In [50]: dff.iloc[3:5, 0] = np.nan
In [51]: dff.iloc[4:6, 1] = np.nan
In [52]: dff.iloc[5:8, 2] = np.nan
In [53]: dff
Out [53]:
      A         B         C
0  0.271860 -0.424972  0.567020
1  0.276232 -1.087401 -0.673690
2  0.113648 -1.478427  0.524988
3      NaN  0.577046 -1.715002
4      NaN      NaN -1.157892
5 -1.344312      NaN      NaN
6 -0.109050  1.643563      NaN
7  0.357021 -0.674600      NaN
8 -0.968914 -1.294524  0.413738
9  0.276662 -0.472035 -0.013960

In [54]: dff.fillna(dff.mean())
////////////////////////////////////
↪
      A         B         C
0  0.271860 -0.424972  0.567020
1  0.276232 -1.087401 -0.673690

```

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```
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [one, two, three]
Index: []

In [59]: df.dropna(axis=1)
\\\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↳
      two     three
a -0.282863 -1.509059
c  1.212112 -0.173215
e  0.000000  0.000000
f  0.000000  0.000000
h -0.706771 -1.039575

In [60]: df['one'].dropna()
\\\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↳Series([], Name: one, dtype: float64)
```

An equivalent `dropna()` is available for Series. `DataFrame.dropna` has considerably more options than `Series.dropna`, which can be examined *in the API*.

### 4.7.7 Interpolation

New in version 0.21.0: The `limit_area` keyword argument was added.

Both Series and DataFrame objects have `interpolate()` that, by default, performs linear interpolation at missing data points.

```
In [61]: ts
Out [61]:
2000-01-31    0.469112
2000-02-29         NaN
2000-03-31         NaN
2000-04-28         NaN
2000-05-31         NaN
2000-06-30         NaN
2000-07-31         NaN
...
2007-10-31   -3.305259
2007-11-30   -5.485119
2007-12-31   -6.854968
2008-01-31   -7.809176
2008-02-29   -6.346480
2008-03-31   -8.089641
2008-04-30   -8.916232
Freq: BM, Length: 100, dtype: float64

In [62]: ts.count()
\\\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↳61

In [63]: ts.interpolate().count()
\\\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↳100
```

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```
dtype: float64
In [67]: ts2.interpolate(method='time')
//.....
↳
2000-01-31    0.469112
2000-02-29    0.273272
2002-07-31   -5.689738
2005-01-31   -7.095568
2008-04-30   -8.916232
dtype: float64
```

For a floating-point index, use `method='values'`:

```
In [68]: ser
Out [68]:
0.0    0.0
1.0    NaN
10.0   10.0
dtype: float64

In [69]: ser.interpolate()
//.....\Out [69]:
0.0    0.0
1.0    5.0
10.0   10.0
dtype: float64

In [70]: ser.interpolate(method='values')
//.....
↳
0.0    0.0
1.0    1.0
10.0   10.0
dtype: float64
```

You can also interpolate with a DataFrame:

```
In [71]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2.1, np.nan, 4.7, 5.6, 6.8],
.....:                      'B': [.25, np.nan, np.nan, 4, 12.2, 14.4]})
.....:

In [72]: df
Out [72]:
   A     B
0  1.0  0.25
1  2.1   NaN
2  NaN   NaN
3  4.7  4.00
4  5.6 12.20
5  6.8 14.40

In [73]: df.interpolate()
//.....
↳
   A     B
0  1.0  0.25
```

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1	2.1	1.50
2	3.4	2.75
3	4.7	4.00
4	5.6	12.20
5	6.8	14.40

The `method` argument gives access to fancier interpolation methods. If you have `scipy` installed, you can pass the name of a 1-d interpolation routine to `method`. You'll want to consult the full [scipy interpolation documentation](#) and reference [guide](#) for details. The appropriate interpolation method will depend on the type of data you are working with.

- If you are dealing with a time series that is growing at an increasing rate, `method='quadratic'` may be appropriate.
- If you have values approximating a cumulative distribution function, then `method='pchip'` should work well.
- To fill missing values with goal of smooth plotting, consider `method='akima'`.

**Warning:** These methods require `scipy`.

```
In [74]: df.interpolate(method='barycentric')
```

```
Out [74]:
```

	A	B
0	1.00	0.250
1	2.10	-7.660
2	3.53	-4.515
3	4.70	4.000
4	5.60	12.200
5	6.80	14.400

```
In [75]: df.interpolate(method='pchip')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
→
      A          B
0  1.00000  0.25000
1  2.10000  0.672808
2  3.43454  1.928950
3  4.70000  4.000000
4  5.60000  12.200000
5  6.80000  14.400000

```

```
In [76]: df.interpolate(method='akima')
```

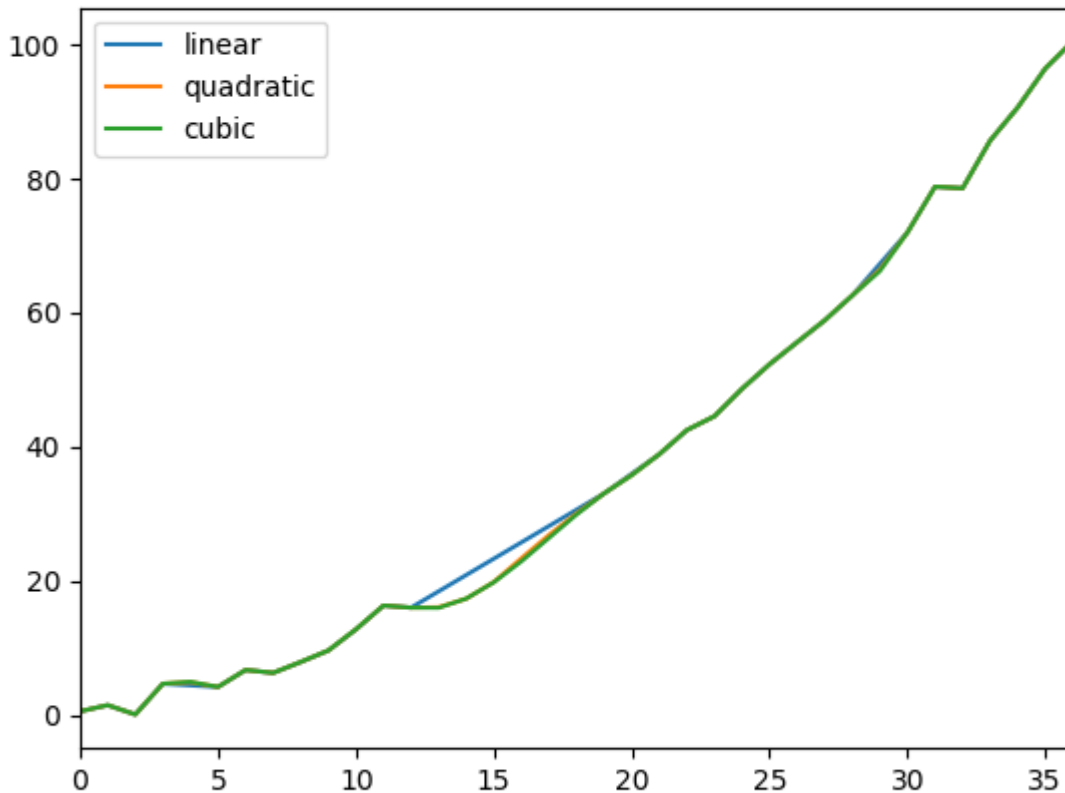
```

////////////////////////////////////
→
      A          B
0  1.000000  0.250000
1  2.100000 -0.873316
2  3.406667  0.320034
3  4.700000  4.000000
4  5.600000  12.200000
5  6.800000  14.400000

```

When interpolating via a polynomial or spline approximation, you must also specify the degree or order of the approximation:





Another use case is interpolation at *new* values. Suppose you have 100 observations from some distribution. And let's suppose that you're particularly interested in what's happening around the middle. You can mix pandas' `reindex` and `interpolate` methods to interpolate at the new values.

```
In [86]: ser = pd.Series(np.sort(np.random.uniform(size=100)))

# interpolate at new_index
In [87]: new_index = ser.index | pd.Index([49.25, 49.5, 49.75, 50.25, 50.5, 50.75])

In [88]: interp_s = ser.reindex(new_index).interpolate(method='pchip')

In [89]: interp_s[49:51]
Out[89]:
49.00    0.471410
49.25    0.476841
49.50    0.481780
49.75    0.485998
50.00    0.489266
50.25    0.491814
50.50    0.493995
50.75    0.495763
51.00    0.497074
dtype: float64
```

Like other pandas fill methods, `interpolate()` accepts a `limit` keyword argument. Use this argument to limit









For a DataFrame, you can specify individual values by column:

```
In [103]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [0, 1, 2, 3, 4], 'b': [5, 6, 7, 8, 9]})

In [104]: df.replace({'a': 0, 'b': 5}, 100)
Out[104]:
```

	a	b
0	100	100
1	1	6
2	2	7
3	3	8
4	4	9

Instead of replacing with specified values, you can treat all given values as missing and interpolate over them:

```
In [105]: ser.replace([1, 2, 3], method='pad')
Out[105]:
```

0	0.0
1	0.0
2	0.0
3	0.0
4	4.0

dtype: float64

## 4.7.9 String/Regular Expression Replacement

**Note:** Python strings prefixed with the `r` character such as `r'hello world'` are so-called “raw” strings. They have different semantics regarding backslashes than strings without this prefix. Backslashes in raw strings will be interpreted as an escaped backslash, e.g., `r'\'` == `'\\'`. You should [read about them](#) if this is unclear.

Replace the `'.'` with `NaN` (`str -> str`):

```
In [106]: d = {'a': list(range(4)), 'b': list('ab..'), 'c': ['a', 'b', np.nan, 'd']}

In [107]: df = pd.DataFrame(d)

In [108]: df.replace('.', np.nan)
Out[108]:
```

	a	b	c
0	0	a	a
1	1	b	b
2	2	NaN	NaN
3	3	NaN	d

Now do it with a regular expression that removes surrounding whitespace (`regex -> regex`):

```
In [109]: df.replace(r'\s*\.\s*', np.nan, regex=True)
Out[109]:
```

	a	b	c
0	0	a	a
1	1	b	b
2	2	NaN	NaN
3	3	NaN	d

Replace a few different values (`list -> list`):

```
In [110]: df.replace(['a', '.'], ['b', np.nan])
Out[110]:
   a  b  c
0  0  b  b
1  1  b  b
2  2 NaN NaN
3  3 NaN  d
```

list of regex -> list of regex:

```
In [111]: df.replace([r'\.', r'(a)'], ['dot', '\1stuff'], regex=True)
Out[111]:
   a  b  c
0  0 {stuff {stuff
1  1  b  b
2  2  dot  NaN
3  3  dot  d
```

Only search in column 'b' (dict -> dict):

```
In [112]: df.replace({'b': '.'}, {'b': np.nan})
Out[112]:
   a  b  c
0  0  a  a
1  1  b  b
2  2 NaN NaN
3  3 NaN  d
```

Same as the previous example, but use a regular expression for searching instead (dict of regex -> dict):

```
In [113]: df.replace({'b': r'\s*\.\s*'}, {'b': np.nan}, regex=True)
Out[113]:
   a  b  c
0  0  a  a
1  1  b  b
2  2 NaN NaN
3  3 NaN  d
```

You can pass nested dictionaries of regular expressions that use `regex=True`:

```
In [114]: df.replace({'b': {'b': r''}}, regex=True)
Out[114]:
   a  b  c
0  0  a  a
1  1  b  b
2  2  . NaN
3  3  .  d
```

Alternatively, you can pass the nested dictionary like so:

```
In [115]: df.replace(regex={'b': {r'\s*\.\s*': np.nan}})
Out[115]:
   a  b  c
0  0  a  a
1  1  b  b
2  2 NaN NaN
3  3 NaN  d
```

You can also use the group of a regular expression match when replacing (dict of regex -> dict of regex), this works for lists as well.

```
In [116]: df.replace({'b': r'\s*(\.)\s*'}, {'b': r'\lty'}, regex=True)
Out [116]:
   a  b  c
0  0  a  a
1  1  b  b
2  2  .ty NaN
3  3  .ty  d
```

You can pass a list of regular expressions, of which those that match will be replaced with a scalar (list of regex -> regex).

```
In [117]: df.replace([r'\s*\.\s*', r'a|b'], np.nan, regex=True)
Out [117]:
   a  b  c
0  0 NaN NaN
1  1 NaN NaN
2  2 NaN NaN
3  3 NaN  d
```

All of the regular expression examples can also be passed with the `to_replace` argument as the `regex` argument. In this case the `value` argument must be passed explicitly by name or `regex` must be a nested dictionary. The previous example, in this case, would then be:

```
In [118]: df.replace(regex=[r'\s*\.\s*', r'a|b'], value=np.nan)
Out [118]:
   a  b  c
0  0 NaN NaN
1  1 NaN NaN
2  2 NaN NaN
3  3 NaN  d
```

This can be convenient if you do not want to pass `regex=True` every time you want to use a regular expression.

**Note:** Anywhere in the above `replace` examples that you see a regular expression a compiled regular expression is valid as well.

## 4.7.10 Numeric Replacement

`replace()` is similar to `fillna()`.

```
In [119]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 2))
In [120]: df[np.random.rand(df.shape[0]) > 0.5] = 1.5
In [121]: df.replace(1.5, np.nan)
Out [121]:
      0      1
0 -0.844214 -1.021415
1  0.432396 -0.323580
2  0.423825  0.799180
3  1.262614  0.751965
```

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```

4      NaN      NaN
5      NaN      NaN
6 -0.498174 -1.060799
7  0.591667 -0.183257
8  1.019855 -1.482465
9      NaN      NaN

```

Replacing more than one value is possible by passing a list.

```
In [122]: df00 = df.iloc[0, 0]
```

```
In [123]: df.replace([1.5, df00], [np.nan, 'a'])
```

```
Out [123]:
      0      1
0      a -1.02141
1  0.432396 -0.32358
2  0.423825  0.79918
3  1.26261  0.751965
4      NaN      NaN
5      NaN      NaN
6 -0.498174 -1.0608
7  0.591667 -0.183257
8  1.01985  -1.48247
9      NaN      NaN

```

```
In [124]: df[1].dtype
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪dtype('float64')

```

You can also operate on the DataFrame in place:

```
In [125]: df.replace(1.5, np.nan, inplace=True)
```

**Warning:** When replacing multiple bool or datetime64 objects, the first argument to replace (to\_replace) must match the type of the value being replaced. For example,

```

>>> s = pd.Series([True, False, True])
>>> s.replace({'a string': 'new value', True: False}) # raises
TypeError: Cannot compare types 'ndarray(dtype=bool)' and 'str'

```

will raise a TypeError because one of the dict keys is not of the correct type for replacement.

However, when replacing a *single* object such as,

```
In [126]: s = pd.Series([True, False, True])
```

```
In [127]: s.replace('a string', 'another string')
```

```
Out [127]:
0      True
1     False
2      True
dtype: bool

```

the original NDFrame object will be returned untouched. We're working on unifying this API, but for backwards compatibility reasons we cannot break the latter behavior. See [GH6354](#) for more details.

## Missing data casting rules and indexing

While pandas supports storing arrays of integer and boolean type, these types are not capable of storing missing data. Until we can switch to using a native NA type in NumPy, we've established some "casting rules". When a reindexing operation introduces missing data, the Series will be cast according to the rules introduced in the table below.

data type	Cast to
integer	float
boolean	object
float	no cast
object	no cast

For example:

```
In [128]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(5), index=[0, 2, 4, 6, 7])

In [129]: s > 0
Out[129]:
0    True
2    True
4    True
6    True
7    True
dtype: bool

In [130]: (s > 0).dtype
\\Out[130]:
↳dtype('bool')
```

```
In [131]: crit = (s > 0).reindex(list(range(8)))

In [132]: crit
Out[132]:
0    True
1    NaN
2    True
3    NaN
4    True
5    NaN
6    True
7    True
dtype: object

In [133]: crit.dtype
\\Out[133]:
↳dtype('O')
```

Ordinarily NumPy will complain if you try to use an object array (even if it contains boolean values) instead of a boolean array to get or set values from an ndarray (e.g. selecting values based on some criteria). If a boolean vector contains NAs, an exception will be generated:

```
In [134]: reindexed = s.reindex(list(range(8))).fillna(0)

In [135]: reindexed[crit]
-----
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
```

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```
<ipython-input-135-0dac417a4890> in <module>
----> 1 reindexed[crit]

/pandas/pandas/core/series.py in __getitem__(self, key)
    906         key = list(key)
    907
--> 908         if com.is_bool_indexer(key):
    909             key = check_bool_indexer(self.index, key)
    910

/pandas/pandas/core/common.py in is_bool_indexer(key)
    122         if not lib.is_bool_array(key):
    123             if isna(key).any():
--> 124                 raise ValueError(na_msg)
    125             return False
    126         return True

ValueError: cannot index with vector containing NA / NaN values
```

However, these can be filled in using `fillna()` and it will work fine:

```
In [136]: reindexed[crit.fillna(False)]
Out[136]:
0    0.126504
2    0.696198
4    0.697416
6    0.601516
7    0.003659
dtype: float64

In [137]: reindexed[crit.fillna(True)]
Out[137]:
0    0.126504
1    0.000000
2    0.696198
3    0.000000
4    0.697416
5    0.000000
6    0.601516
7    0.003659
dtype: float64
```

Pandas provides a nullable integer dtype, but you must explicitly request it when creating the series or column. Notice that we use a capital “I” in the `dtype="Int64"`.

```
In [138]: s = pd.Series([0, 1, np.nan, 3, 4], dtype="Int64")

In [139]: s
Out[139]:
0    0
1    1
2    NaN
3    3
4    4
dtype: Int64
```

See *Nullable Integer Data Type* for more.

## 4.8 Categorical Data

This is an introduction to pandas categorical data type, including a short comparison with R's `factor`.

*Categoricals* are a pandas data type corresponding to categorical variables in statistics. A categorical variable takes on a limited, and usually fixed, number of possible values (*categories*; *levels* in R). Examples are gender, social class, blood type, country affiliation, observation time or rating via Likert scales.

In contrast to statistical categorical variables, categorical data might have an order (e.g. 'strongly agree' vs 'agree' or 'first observation' vs. 'second observation'), but numerical operations (additions, divisions, ...) are not possible.

All values of categorical data are either in *categories* or *np.nan*. Order is defined by the order of *categories*, not lexical order of the values. Internally, the data structure consists of a *categories* array and an integer array of *codes* which point to the real value in the *categories* array.

The categorical data type is useful in the following cases:

- A string variable consisting of only a few different values. Converting such a string variable to a categorical variable will save some memory, see *here*.
- The lexical order of a variable is not the same as the logical order ("one", "two", "three"). By converting to a categorical and specifying an order on the categories, sorting and min/max will use the logical order instead of the lexical order, see *here*.
- As a signal to other Python libraries that this column should be treated as a categorical variable (e.g. to use suitable statistical methods or plot types).

See also the *API docs on categoricals*.

### 4.8.1 Object Creation

#### Series Creation

Categorical Series or columns in a DataFrame can be created in several ways:

By specifying `dtype="category"` when constructing a Series:

```
In [1]: s = pd.Series(["a", "b", "c", "a"], dtype="category")

In [2]: s
Out[2]:
0    a
1    b
2    c
3    a
dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

By converting an existing Series or column to a category dtype:

```
In [3]: df = pd.DataFrame({"A": ["a", "b", "c", "a"]})

In [4]: df["B"] = df["A"].astype('category')

In [5]: df
```

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```

Out [5]:
   A B
0  a a
1  b b
2  c c
3  a a

```

By using special functions, such as `cut()`, which groups data into discrete bins. See the *example on tiling* in the docs.

```

In [6]: df = pd.DataFrame({'value': np.random.randint(0, 100, 20)})
In [7]: labels = ["{0} - {1}".format(i, i + 9) for i in range(0, 100, 10)]
In [8]: df['group'] = pd.cut(df.value, range(0, 105, 10), right=False, labels=labels)
In [9]: df.head(10)
Out [9]:
   value  group
0     65  60 - 69
1     49  40 - 49
2     56  50 - 59
3     43  40 - 49
4     43  40 - 49
5     91  90 - 99
6     32  30 - 39
7     87  80 - 89
8     36  30 - 39
9      8   0 - 9

```

By passing a `pandas.Categorical` object to a `Series` or assigning it to a `DataFrame`.

```

In [10]: raw_cat = pd.Categorical(["a", "b", "c", "a"], categories=["b", "c", "d"],
.....:                             ordered=False)
.....:
In [11]: s = pd.Series(raw_cat)
In [12]: s
Out [12]:
0    NaN
1     b
2     c
3    NaN
dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [b, c, d]
In [13]: df = pd.DataFrame({"A": ["a", "b", "c", "a"]})
In [14]: df["B"] = raw_cat
In [15]: df
Out [15]:
   A    B
0  a  NaN
1  b   b

```

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```
2 c c
3 a NaN
```

Categorical data has a specific *category dtype*:

```
In [16]: df.dtypes
Out [16]:
A      object
B      category
dtype: object
```

## DataFrame Creation

Similar to the previous section where a single column was converted to categorical, all columns in a `DataFrame` can be batch converted to categorical either during or after construction.

This can be done during construction by specifying `dtype="category"` in the `DataFrame` constructor:

```
In [17]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': list('abca'), 'B': list('bccd')}, dtype="category")
In [18]: df.dtypes
Out [18]:
A      category
B      category
dtype: object
```

Note that the categories present in each column differ; the conversion is done column by column, so only labels present in a given column are categories:

```
In [19]: df['A']
Out [19]:
0      a
1      b
2      c
3      a
Name: A, dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]

In [20]: df['B']
Out [20]:
Out:
////////////////////////////////////Out
↪
0      b
1      c
2      c
3      d
Name: B, dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [b, c, d]
```

New in version 0.23.0.

Analogously, all columns in an existing `DataFrame` can be batch converted using `DataFrame.astype()`:

```
In [21]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': list('abca'), 'B': list('bccd')})
In [22]: df_cat = df.astype('category')
```

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```
In [23]: df_cat.dtypes
Out [23]:
A    category
B    category
dtype: object
```

This conversion is likewise done column by column:

```
In [24]: df_cat['A']
Out [24]:
0    a
1    b
2    c
3    a
Name: A, dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

```
In [25]: df_cat['B']
Out [25]:
0    b
1    c
2    c
3    d
Name: B, dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [b, c, d]
```

## Controlling Behavior

In the examples above where we passed `dtype='category'`, we used the default behavior:

1. Categories are inferred from the data.
2. Categories are unordered.

To control those behaviors, instead of passing `'category'`, use an instance of `CategoricalDtype`.

```
In [26]: from pandas.api.types import CategoricalDtype

In [27]: s = pd.Series(["a", "b", "c", "a"])

In [28]: cat_type = CategoricalDtype(categories=["b", "c", "d"],
.....:                                     ordered=True)
.....:

In [29]: s_cat = s.astype(cat_type)

In [30]: s_cat
Out [30]:
0    NaN
1     b
2     c
3    NaN
dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [b < c < d]
```



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```

0    a
1    b
2    c
3    a
dtype: object

In [41]: s2 = s.astype('category')

In [42]: s2
Out [42]:
0    a
1    b
2    c
3    a
dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]

In [43]: s2.astype(str)
Out [43]:
0    a
1    b
2    c
3    a
dtype: object

In [44]: np.asarray(s2)
Out [44]:
array(['a', 'b', 'c', 'a'], dtype=object)

```

---

**Note:** In contrast to R's *factor* function, categorical data is not converting input values to strings; categories will end up the same data type as the original values.

---



---

**Note:** In contrast to R's *factor* function, there is currently no way to assign/change labels at creation time. Use *categories* to change the categories after creation time.

---

## 4.8.2 CategoricalDtype

Changed in version 0.21.0.

A categorical's type is fully described by

1. *categories*: a sequence of unique values and no missing values
2. *ordered*: a boolean

This information can be stored in a `CategoricalDtype`. The *categories* argument is optional, which implies that the actual categories should be inferred from whatever is present in the data when the `pandas.Categorical` is created. The categories are assumed to be unordered by default.

```
In [45]: from pandas.api.types import CategoricalDtype
```

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```
In [55]: df.describe()
Out [55]:
      cat  s
count    3  3
unique    2  2
top       c  c
freq     2  2

In [56]: df["cat"].describe()
\\Out [56]:
↪
count    3
unique    2
top       c
freq     2
Name: cat, dtype: object
```

### 4.8.4 Working with categories

Categorical data has a *categories* and a *ordered* property, which list their possible values and whether the ordering matters or not. These properties are exposed as `s.cat.categories` and `s.cat.ordered`. If you don't manually specify categories and ordering, they are inferred from the passed arguments.

```
In [57]: s = pd.Series(["a", "b", "c", "a"], dtype="category")
In [58]: s.cat.categories
Out [58]: Index(['a', 'b', 'c'], dtype='object')
In [59]: s.cat.ordered
\\Out [59]: False
```

It's also possible to pass in the categories in a specific order:

```
In [60]: s = pd.Series(pd.Categorical(["a", "b", "c", "a"],
    ...:                             categories=["c", "b", "a"]))
In [61]: s.cat.categories
Out [61]: Index(['c', 'b', 'a'], dtype='object')
In [62]: s.cat.ordered
\\Out [62]: False
```

**Note:** New categorical data are **not** automatically ordered. You must explicitly pass `ordered=True` to indicate an ordered `Categorical`.

**Note:** The result of `unique()` is not always the same as `Series.cat.categories`, because `Series.unique()` has a couple of guarantees, namely that it returns categories in the order of appearance, and it only includes values that are actually present.

```
In [63]: s = pd.Series(list('babc')).astype(CategoricalDtype(list('abcd')))
```

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```

In [64]: s
Out [64]:
0    b
1    a
2    b
3    c
dtype: category
Categories (4, object): [a, b, c, d]

# categories
In [65]: s.cat.categories
Out [65]:
\\Out [65]:
↪Index(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'], dtype='object')

# uniques
In [66]: s.unique()
Out [66]:
\\Out [66]:
↪
[b, a, c]
Categories (3, object): [b, a, c]

```

## Renaming categories

Renaming categories is done by assigning new values to the `Series.cat.categories` property or by using the `rename_categories()` method:

```

In [67]: s = pd.Series(["a", "b", "c", "a"], dtype="category")

In [68]: s
Out [68]:
0    a
1    b
2    c
3    a
dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]

In [69]: s.cat.categories = ["Group %s" % g for g in s.cat.categories]

In [70]: s
Out [70]:
0    Group a
1    Group b
2    Group c
3    Group a
dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [Group a, Group b, Group c]

In [71]: s = s.cat.rename_categories([1, 2, 3])

In [72]: s
Out [72]:
0    1
1    2

```

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```

2    3
3    1
dtype: category
Categories (3, int64): [1, 2, 3]

# You can also pass a dict-like object to map the renaming
In [73]: s = s.cat.rename_categories({1: 'x', 2: 'y', 3: 'z'})

In [74]: s
Out[74]:
0    x
1    y
2    z
3    x
dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [x, y, z]

```

---

**Note:** In contrast to R's *factor*, categorical data can have categories of other types than string.

---



---

**Note:** Be aware that assigning new categories is an inplace operation, while most other operations under `Series.cat` per default return a new `Series` of dtype `category`.

---

Categories must be unique or a `ValueError` is raised:

```

In [75]: try:
.....:     s.cat.categories = [1, 1, 1]
.....: except ValueError as e:
.....:     print("ValueError:", str(e))
.....:
ValueError: Categorical categories must be unique

```

Categories must also not be NaN or a `ValueError` is raised:

```

In [76]: try:
.....:     s.cat.categories = [1, 2, np.nan]
.....: except ValueError as e:
.....:     print("ValueError:", str(e))
.....:
ValueError: Categorical categories cannot be null

```

## Appending new categories

Appending categories can be done by using the `add_categories()` method:

```

In [77]: s = s.cat.add_categories([4])

In [78]: s.cat.categories
Out[78]: Index(['x', 'y', 'z', 4], dtype='object')

In [79]: s
\\Out[79]:

```

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```

0    x
1    y
2    z
3    x
dtype: category
Categories (4, object): [x, y, z, 4]

```

## Removing categories

Removing categories can be done by using the `remove_categories()` method. Values which are removed are replaced by `np.nan`:

```

In [80]: s = s.cat.remove_categories([4])

In [81]: s
Out [81]:
0    x
1    y
2    z
3    x
dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [x, y, z]

```

## Removing unused categories

Removing unused categories can also be done:

```

In [82]: s = pd.Series(pd.Categorical(["a", "b", "a"],
....:                               categories=["a", "b", "c", "d"]))
....:

In [83]: s
Out [83]:
0    a
1    b
2    a
dtype: category
Categories (4, object): [a, b, c, d]

In [84]: s.cat.remove_unused_categories()
Out [84]:
↪
0    a
1    b
2    a
dtype: category
Categories (2, object): [a, b]

```

## Setting categories

If you want to do remove and add new categories in one step (which has some speed advantage), or simply set the categories to a predefined scale, use `set_categories()`.



You can set categorical data to be ordered by using `as_ordered()` or unordered by using `as_unordered()`. These will by default return a *new* object.

```
In [95]: s.cat.as_ordered()
Out [95]:
0      a
3      a
1      b
2      c
dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [a < b < c]

In [96]: s.cat.as_unordered()
Out [96]:
0      a
3      a
1      b
2      c
dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

Sorting will use the order defined by categories, not any lexical order present on the data type. This is even true for strings and numeric data:

```
In [97]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 1], dtype="category")
In [98]: s = s.cat.set_categories([2, 3, 1], ordered=True)
In [99]: s
Out [99]:
0      1
1      2
2      3
3      1
dtype: category
Categories (3, int64): [2 < 3 < 1]

In [100]: s.sort_values(inplace=True)
In [101]: s
Out [101]:
1      2
2      3
0      1
3      1
dtype: category
Categories (3, int64): [2 < 3 < 1]

In [102]: s.min(), s.max()
Out [102]:
(2, 1)
```

## Reordering

Reordering the categories is possible via the `Categorical.reorder_categories()` and the `Categorical.set_categories()` methods. For `Categorical.reorder_categories()`, all old

categories must be included in the new categories and no new categories are allowed. This will necessarily make the sort order the same as the categories order.

```
In [103]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 1], dtype="category")

In [104]: s = s.cat.reorder_categories([2, 3, 1], ordered=True)

In [105]: s
Out[105]:
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    1
dtype: category
Categories (3, int64): [2 < 3 < 1]

In [106]: s.sort_values(inplace=True)

In [107]: s
Out[107]:
1    2
2    3
0    1
3    1
dtype: category
Categories (3, int64): [2 < 3 < 1]

In [108]: s.min(), s.max()
\\Out[108]:
↪ (2, 1)
```

**Note:** Note the difference between assigning new categories and reordering the categories: the first renames categories and therefore the individual values in the `Series`, but if the first position was sorted last, the renamed value will still be sorted last. Reordering means that the way values are sorted is different afterwards, but not that individual values in the `Series` are changed.

**Note:** If the `Categorical` is not ordered, `Series.min()` and `Series.max()` will raise `TypeError`. Numeric operations like `+`, `-`, `*`, `/` and operations based on them (e.g. `Series.median()`, which would need to compute the mean between two values if the length of an array is even) do not work and raise a `TypeError`.

### Multi Column Sorting

A categorical dtyped column will participate in a multi-column sort in a similar manner to other columns. The ordering of the categorical is determined by the categories of that column.

```
In [109]: dfs = pd.DataFrame({'A': pd.Categorical(list('bbeebbaa'),
.....:                                     categories=['e', 'a', 'b'],
.....:                                     ordered=True),
.....:                       'B': [1, 2, 1, 2, 2, 1, 2, 1]})

In [110]: dfs.sort_values(by=['A', 'B'])
```

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**Out [110]:**

```

   A  B
2  e  1
3  e  2
7  a  1
6  a  2
0  b  1
5  b  1
1  b  2
4  b  2

```

Reordering the categories changes a future sort.

```
In [111]: dfs['A'] = dfs['A'].cat.reorder_categories(['a', 'b', 'e'])
```

```
In [112]: dfs.sort_values(by=['A', 'B'])
```

**Out [112]:**

```

   A  B
7  a  1
6  a  2
0  b  1
5  b  1
1  b  2
4  b  2
2  e  1
3  e  2

```

## 4.8.6 Comparisons

Comparing categorical data with other objects is possible in three cases:

- Comparing equality (`==` and `!=`) to a list-like object (list, Series, array, ...) of the same length as the categorical data.
- All comparisons (`==`, `!=`, `>`, `>=`, `<`, and `<=`) of categorical data to another categorical Series, when `ordered==True` and the *categories* are the same.
- All comparisons of a categorical data to a scalar.

All other comparisons, especially “non-equality” comparisons of two categoricals with different categories or a categorical with any list-like object, will raise a `TypeError`.

---

**Note:** Any “non-equality” comparisons of categorical data with a Series, `np.array`, list or categorical data with different categories or ordering will raise a `TypeError` because custom categories ordering could be interpreted in two ways: one with taking into account the ordering and one without.

---

```
In [113]: cat = pd.Series([1, 2, 3]).astype(
.....:     CategoricalDtype([3, 2, 1], ordered=True)
.....: )
.....:
```

```
In [114]: cat_base = pd.Series([2, 2, 2]).astype(
.....:     CategoricalDtype([3, 2, 1], ordered=True)
.....: )
```

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```

.....:
In [115]: cat_base2 = pd.Series([2, 2, 2]).astype(
.....:     CategoricalDtype(ordered=True)
.....: )
.....:

In [116]: cat
Out[116]:
0    1
1    2
2    3
dtype: category
Categories (3, int64): [3 < 2 < 1]

In [117]: cat_base
Out[117]:
0    2
1    2
2    2
dtype: category
Categories (3, int64): [3 < 2 < 1]

In [118]: cat_base2
Out[118]:
0    2
1    2
2    2
dtype: category
Categories (1, int64): [2]

```

Comparing to a categorical with the same categories and ordering or to a scalar works:

```

In [119]: cat > cat_base
Out[119]:
0    True
1   False
2   False
dtype: bool

In [120]: cat > 2
Out[120]:
0    True
1   False
2   False
dtype: bool

```

Equality comparisons work with any list-like object of same length and scalars:

```

In [121]: cat == cat_base
Out[121]:
0   False
1    True
2   False
dtype: bool

```

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```

In [122]: cat == np.array([1, 2, 3])
\\Out[122]:
0    True
1    True
2    True
dtype: bool

In [123]: cat == 2
\\
↪
0    False
1     True
2    False
dtype: bool

```

This doesn't work because the categories are not the same:

```

In [124]: try:
.....:     cat > cat_base2
.....: except TypeError as e:
.....:     print("TypeError:", str(e))
.....:
TypeError: Comparisons can only be made between identical datatypes (e.g.
↪are different lengths

```

If you want to do a “non-equality” comparison of a categorical series with a list-like object which is not categorical data, you need to be explicit and convert the categorical data back to the original values:

```

In [125]: base = np.array([1, 2, 3])

In [126]: try:
.....:     cat > base
.....: except TypeError as e:
.....:     print("TypeError:", str(e))
.....:
TypeError: Cannot compare a Categorical for op __gt__ with type <class 'numpy.ndarray
↪'.
If you want to compare values, use 'np.asarray(cat) <op> other'.

In [127]: np.asarray(cat) > base
\\
↪array([False, False, False], dtype=bool)

```

When you compare two unordered categoricals with the same categories, the order is not considered:

```

In [128]: c1 = pd.Categorical(['a', 'b'], categories=['a', 'b'], ordered=False)

In [129]: c2 = pd.Categorical(['a', 'b'], categories=['b', 'a'], ordered=False)

In [130]: c1 == c2
Out[130]: array([ True,  True], dtype=bool)

```

## 4.8.7 Operations

Apart from `Series.min()`, `Series.max()` and `Series.mode()`, the following operations are possible with categorical data:

`Series` methods like `Series.value_counts()` will use all categories, even if some categories are not present in the data:

```
In [131]: s = pd.Series(pd.Categorical(["a", "b", "c", "c"],
.....:                               categories=["c", "a", "b", "d"]))
.....:

In [132]: s.value_counts()
Out[132]:
c    2
b    1
a    1
d    0
dtype: int64
```

`Groupby` will also show “unused” categories:

```
In [133]: cats = pd.Categorical(["a", "b", "b", "b", "c", "c", "c"],
.....:                           categories=["a", "b", "c", "d"])
.....:

In [134]: df = pd.DataFrame({"cats": cats, "values": [1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5]})

In [135]: df.groupby("cats").mean()
Out[135]:
      values
cats
a         1.0
b         2.0
c         4.0
d         NaN

In [136]: cats2 = pd.Categorical(["a", "a", "b", "b"], categories=["a", "b", "c"])

In [137]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({"cats": cats2,
.....:                       "B": ["c", "d", "c", "d"],
.....:                       "values": [1, 2, 3, 4]})
.....:

In [138]: df2.groupby(["cats", "B"]).mean()
Out[138]:
      values
cats B
a    c     1.0
     d     2.0
b    c     3.0
     d     4.0
c    c     NaN
     d     NaN
```

Pivot tables:



```
In [139]: raw_cat = pd.Categorical(["a", "a", "b", "b"], categories=["a", "b", "c"])
```

```
In [140]: df = pd.DataFrame({"A": raw_cat,
.....:                      "B": ["c", "d", "c", "d"],
.....:                      "values": [1, 2, 3, 4]})
.....:
```

```
In [141]: pd.pivot_table(df, values='values', index=['A', 'B'])
```

```
Out[141]:
      values
```

A	B	values
a	c	1
	d	2
b	c	3
	d	4

## 4.8.8 Data munging

The optimized pandas data access methods `.loc`, `.iloc`, `.at`, and `.iat`, work as normal. The only difference is the return type (for getting) and that only values already in *categories* can be assigned.

### Getting

If the slicing operation returns either a `DataFrame` or a column of type `Series`, the `category` dtype is preserved.

```
In [142]: idx = pd.Index(["h", "i", "j", "k", "l", "m", "n"])
```

```
In [143]: cats = pd.Series(["a", "b", "b", "b", "c", "c", "c"],
.....:                      dtype="category", index=idx)
.....:
```

```
In [144]: values = [1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
In [145]: df = pd.DataFrame({"cats": cats, "values": values}, index=idx)
```

```
In [146]: df.iloc[2:4, :]
```

```
Out[146]:
      cats  values
j      b         2
k      b         2
```

```
In [147]: df.iloc[2:4, :].dtypes
```

```
Out[147]:
cats      category
values    int64
dtype: object
```

```
In [148]: df.loc["h":"j", "cats"]
```

```
Out[148]:
h      a
i      b
j      b
Name: cats, dtype: category
```

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```
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

```
In [149]: df[df["cats"] == "b"]
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
→
  cats  values
i     b      2
j     b      2
k     b      2

```

An example where the category type is not preserved is if you take one single row: the resulting `Series` is of dtype `object`:

```
# get the complete "h" row as a Series
```

```
In [150]: df.loc["h", :]
```

```
Out [150]:
```

```

cats      a
values    1
Name: h, dtype: object

```

Returning a single item from categorical data will also return the value, not a categorical of length “1”.

```
In [151]: df.iat[0, 0]
```

```
Out [151]: 'a'
```

```
In [152]: df["cats"].cat.categories = ["x", "y", "z"]
```

```
In [153]: df.at["h", "cats"] # returns a string
```

```
Out [153]: 'x'
```

---

**Note:** This is in contrast to R’s `factor` function, where `factor(c(1,2,3))[1]` returns a single value `factor`.

---

To get a single value `Series` of type `category`, you pass in a list with a single value:

```
In [154]: df.loc[["h"], "cats"]
```

```
Out [154]:
```

```

h      x
Name: cats, dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [x, y, z]

```

## String and datetime accessors

The accessors `.dt` and `.str` will work if the `s.cat.categories` are of an appropriate type:

```
In [155]: str_s = pd.Series(list('aabb'))
```

```
In [156]: str_cat = str_s.astype('category')
```

```
In [157]: str_cat
```

```
Out [157]:
```

```

0      a
1      a
2      b

```

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```

3      b
dtype: category
Categories (2, object): [a, b]

In [158]: str_cat.str.contains("a")
Out[158]:
0      True
1      True
2     False
3     False
dtype: bool

In [159]: date_s = pd.Series(pd.date_range('1/1/2015', periods=5))

In [160]: date_cat = date_s.astype('category')

In [161]: date_cat
Out[161]:
0    2015-01-01
1    2015-01-02
2    2015-01-03
3    2015-01-04
4    2015-01-05
dtype: category
Categories (5, datetime64[ns]): [2015-01-01, 2015-01-02, 2015-01-03, 2015-01-04, 2015-01-05]

In [162]: date_cat.dt.day
Out[162]:
0      1
1      2
2      3
3      4
4      5
dtype: int64

```

---

**Note:** The returned Series (or DataFrame) is of the same type as if you used the `.str.<method>` / `.dt.<method>` on a Series of that type (and not of type `category`!).

---

That means, that the returned values from methods and properties on the accessors of a Series and the returned values from methods and properties on the accessors of this Series transformed to one of type `category` will be equal:

```

In [163]: ret_s = str_s.str.contains("a")

In [164]: ret_cat = str_cat.str.contains("a")

In [165]: ret_s.dtype == ret_cat.dtype
Out[165]: True

In [166]: ret_s == ret_cat
Out[166]:

```

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```

h    a    1
i    a    1
j    a    2
k    a    2
l    a    1
m    a    1
n    a    1

In [176]: try:
.....:     df.loc["j":"k", "cats"] = pd.Categorical(["b", "b"],
.....:                                             categories=["a", "b", "c"])
.....: except ValueError as e:
.....:     print("ValueError:", str(e))
.....:
////////////////////////////////////
↪Cannot set a Categorical with another, without identical categories

```

Assigning a Categorical to parts of a column of other types will use the values:

```

In [177]: df = pd.DataFrame({"a": [1, 1, 1, 1, 1], "b": ["a", "a", "a", "a", "a"]})

In [178]: df.loc[1:2, "a"] = pd.Categorical(["b", "b"], categories=["a", "b"])

In [179]: df.loc[2:3, "b"] = pd.Categorical(["b", "b"], categories=["a", "b"])

In [180]: df
Out[180]:
   a  b
0  1  a
1  b  a
2  b  b
3  1  b
4  1  a

In [181]: df.dtypes
Out[181]:
a    object
b    object
dtype: object

```

## Merging

You can concat two DataFrames containing categorical data together, but the categories of these categoricals need to be the same:

```

In [182]: cat = pd.Series(["a", "b"], dtype="category")

In [183]: vals = [1, 2]

In [184]: df = pd.DataFrame({"cats": cat, "vals": vals})

In [185]: res = pd.concat([df, df])

In [186]: res
Out[186]:

```

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```

   cats  vals
0     a     1
1     b     2
0     a     1
1     b     2

In [187]: res.dtypes
Out[187]:
cats     category
vals     int64
dtype: object

```

In this case the categories are not the same, and therefore an error is raised:

```

In [188]: df_different = df.copy()

In [189]: df_different["cats"].cat.categories = ["c", "d"]

In [190]: try:
.....:     pd.concat([df, df_different])
.....: except ValueError as e:
.....:     print("ValueError:", str(e))
.....:

```

The same applies to `df.append(df_different)`.

See also the section on *merge dtypes* for notes about preserving merge dtypes and performance.

## Unioning

New in version 0.19.0.

If you want to combine categoricals that do not necessarily have the same categories, the `union_categoricals()` function will combine a list-like of categoricals. The new categories will be the union of the categories being combined.

```

In [191]: from pandas.api.types import union_categoricals

In [192]: a = pd.Categorical(["b", "c"])

In [193]: b = pd.Categorical(["a", "b"])

In [194]: union_categoricals([a, b])
Out[194]:
[b, c, a, b]
Categories (3, object): [b, c, a]

```

By default, the resulting categories will be ordered as they appear in the data. If you want the categories to be lexicographically sorted, use `sort_categories=True` argument.

```

In [195]: union_categoricals([a, b], sort_categories=True)
Out[195]:
[b, c, a, b]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]

```

`union_categoricals` also works with the “easy” case of combining two categoricals of the same categories and order information (e.g. what you could also append for).

```
In [196]: a = pd.Categorical(["a", "b"], ordered=True)
In [197]: b = pd.Categorical(["a", "b", "a"], ordered=True)
In [198]: union_categoricals([a, b])
Out[198]:
[a, b, a, b, a]
Categories (2, object): [a < b]
```

The below raises `TypeError` because the categories are ordered and not identical.

```
In [1]: a = pd.Categorical(["a", "b"], ordered=True)
In [2]: b = pd.Categorical(["a", "b", "c"], ordered=True)
In [3]: union_categoricals([a, b])
Out[3]:
TypeError: to union ordered Categoricals, all categories must be the same
```

New in version 0.20.0.

Ordered categoricals with different categories or orderings can be combined by using the `ignore_ordered=True` argument.

```
In [199]: a = pd.Categorical(["a", "b", "c"], ordered=True)
In [200]: b = pd.Categorical(["c", "b", "a"], ordered=True)
In [201]: union_categoricals([a, b], ignore_order=True)
Out[201]:
[a, b, c, c, b, a]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

`union_categoricals()` also works with a `CategoricalIndex`, or `Series` containing categorical data, but note that the resulting array will always be a plain `Categorical`:

```
In [202]: a = pd.Series(["b", "c"], dtype='category')
In [203]: b = pd.Series(["a", "b"], dtype='category')
In [204]: union_categoricals([a, b])
Out[204]:
[b, c, a, b]
Categories (3, object): [b, c, a]
```

**Note:** `union_categoricals` may recode the integer codes for categories when combining categoricals. This is likely what you want, but if you are relying on the exact numbering of the categories, be aware.

```
In [205]: c1 = pd.Categorical(["b", "c"])
In [206]: c2 = pd.Categorical(["a", "b"])
In [207]: c1
Out[207]:
[b, c]
Categories (2, object): [b, c]
# "b" is coded to 0
```

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```

In [208]: c1.codes
Out[208]: array([0, 1], dtype=int8)

In [209]: c2
Out[209]:
↪
[a, b]
Categories (2, object): [a, b]

# "b" is coded to 1
In [210]: c2.codes
Out[210]:
↪array([0, 1], dtype=int8)

In [211]: c = union_categoricals([c1, c2])

In [212]: c
Out[212]:
[b, c, a, b]
Categories (3, object): [b, c, a]

# "b" is coded to 0 throughout, same as c1, different from c2
In [213]: c.codes
Out[213]: array([0, 1, 2, 1,
↪0], dtype=int8)

```

## Concatenation

This section describes concatenations specific to `category` dtype. See *Concatenating objects* for general description.

By default, `Series` or `DataFrame` concatenation which contains the same categories results in `category` dtype, otherwise results in `object` dtype. Use `.astype` or `union_categoricals` to get category result.

```

# same categories
In [214]: s1 = pd.Series(['a', 'b'], dtype='category')

In [215]: s2 = pd.Series(['a', 'b', 'a'], dtype='category')

In [216]: pd.concat([s1, s2])
Out[216]:
0    a
1    b
0    a
1    b
2    a
dtype: category
Categories (2, object): [a, b]

# different categories
In [217]: s3 = pd.Series(['b', 'c'], dtype='category')

In [218]: pd.concat([s1, s3])
Out[218]:
0    a

```

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```
1    b
0    b
1    c
dtype: object
```

```
In [219]: pd.concat([s1, s3]).astype('category')
Out[219]:
0    a
1    b
0    b
1    c
dtype: category
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

```
In [220]: union_categoricals([s1.array, s3.array])
Out[220]:
[a, b, b, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

Following table summarizes the results of `Categoricals` related concatenations.

arg1	arg2	result
category	category (identical categories)	category
category	category (different categories, both not ordered)	object (dtype is inferred)
category	category (different categories, either one is ordered)	object (dtype is inferred)
category	not category	object (dtype is inferred)

## 4.8.9 Getting Data In/Out

You can write data that contains `category` dtypes to a `HDFStore`. See [here](#) for an example and caveats.

It is also possible to write data to and reading data from *Stata* format files. See [here](#) for an example and caveats.

Writing to a CSV file will convert the data, effectively removing any information about the categorical (categories and ordering). So if you read back the CSV file you have to convert the relevant columns back to `category` and assign the right categories and categories ordering.

```
In [221]: import io

In [222]: s = pd.Series(pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'b', 'a', 'a', 'd']))

# rename the categories
In [223]: s.cat.categories = ["very good", "good", "bad"]

# reorder the categories and add missing categories
In [224]: s = s.cat.set_categories(["very bad", "bad", "medium", "good", "very good"])

In [225]: df = pd.DataFrame({"cats": s, "vals": [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6]})

In [226]: csv = io.StringIO()

In [227]: df.to_csv(csv)

In [228]: df2 = pd.read_csv(io.StringIO(csv.getvalue()))
```

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```

In [229]: df2.dtypes
Out [229]:
Unnamed: 0      int64
cats           object
vals           int64
dtype: object

In [230]: df2["cats"]
Out [230]:
↪
0      very good
1         good
2         good
3      very good
4      very good
5         bad
Name: cats, dtype: object

# Redo the category
In [231]: df2["cats"] = df2["cats"].astype("category")

In [232]: df2["cats"].cat.set_categories(["very bad", "bad", "medium",
.....:                                  "good", "very good"],
.....:                                  inplace=True)
.....:

In [233]: df2.dtypes
Out [233]:
Unnamed: 0      int64
cats           category
vals           int64
dtype: object

In [234]: df2["cats"]
Out [234]:
↪
0      very good
1         good
2         good
3      very good
4      very good
5         bad
Name: cats, dtype: category
Categories (5, object): [very bad, bad, medium, good, very good]

```

The same holds for writing to a SQL database with `to_sql`.

#### 4.8.10 Missing Data

pandas primarily uses the value `np.nan` to represent missing data. It is by default not included in computations. See the *Missing Data section*.

Missing values should **not** be included in the Categorical's `categories`, only in the `values`. Instead, it is understood that NaN is different, and is always a possibility. When working with the Categorical's `codes`, missing values will always have a code of `-1`.

```
In [235]: s = pd.Series(["a", "b", np.nan, "a"], dtype="category")
```

```
# only two categories
```

```
In [236]: s
```

```
Out [236]:
```

```
0      a
1      b
2     NaN
3      a
dtype: category
Categories (2, object): [a, b]
```

```
In [237]: s.cat.codes
```

```
Out [237]:
0      0
1      1
2     -1
3      0
dtype: int8
```

Methods for working with missing data, e.g. `isna()`, `fillna()`, `dropna()`, all work normally:

```
In [238]: s = pd.Series(["a", "b", np.nan], dtype="category")
```

```
In [239]: s
```

```
Out [239]:
```

```
0      a
1      b
2     NaN
dtype: category
Categories (2, object): [a, b]
```

```
In [240]: pd.isna(s)
```

```
Out [240]:
0      False
1      False
2       True
dtype: bool
```

```
In [241]: s.fillna("a")
```

```
Out [241]:
0      a
1      b
2      a
dtype: category
Categories (2, object): [a, b]
```

#### 4.8.11 Differences to R's *factor*

The following differences to R's factor functions can be observed:

- R's *levels* are named *categories*.
- R's *levels* are always of type string, while *categories* in pandas can be of any dtype.

- It's not possible to specify labels at creation time. Use `s.cat.rename_categories(new_labels)` afterwards.
- In contrast to R's `factor` function, using categorical data as the sole input to create a new categorical series will *not* remove unused categories but create a new categorical series which is equal to the passed in one!
- R allows for missing values to be included in its `levels` (pandas' `categories`). Pandas does not allow `NaN` categories, but missing values can still be in the `values`.

## 4.8.12 Gotchas

### Memory Usage

The memory usage of a `Categorical` is proportional to the number of categories plus the length of the data. In contrast, an `object dtype` is a constant times the length of the data.

```
In [242]: s = pd.Series(['foo', 'bar'] * 1000)

# object dtype
In [243]: s.nbytes
Out[243]: 16000

# category dtype
In [244]: s.astype('category').nbytes
Out[244]: 2016
```

---

**Note:** If the number of categories approaches the length of the data, the `Categorical` will use nearly the same or more memory than an equivalent `object dtype` representation.

```
In [245]: s = pd.Series(['foo%04d' % i for i in range(2000)])

# object dtype
In [246]: s.nbytes
Out[246]: 16000

# category dtype
In [247]: s.astype('category').nbytes
Out[247]: 20000
```

### *Categorical* is not a *numpy* array

Currently, categorical data and the underlying `Categorical` is implemented as a Python object and not as a low-level NumPy array dtype. This leads to some problems.

NumPy itself doesn't know about the new `dtype`:

```
In [248]: try:
.....:     np.dtype("category")
.....: except TypeError as e:
.....:     print("TypeError:", str(e))
.....:
TypeError: data type "category" not understood
```

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```
In [249]: dtype = pd.Categorical(["a"]).dtype
In [250]: try:
.....:     np.dtype(dtype)
.....: except TypeError as e:
.....:     print("TypeError:", str(e))
.....:
TypeError: data type not understood
```

Dtype comparisons work:

```
In [251]: dtype == np.str_
Out[251]: False

In [252]: np.str_ == dtype
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\Out[252]: False
```

To check if a Series contains Categorical data, use `hasattr(s, 'cat')`:

```
In [253]: hasattr(pd.Series(['a'], dtype='category'), 'cat')
Out[253]: True

In [254]: hasattr(pd.Series(['a']), 'cat')
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\Out[254]: False
```

Using NumPy functions on a Series of type category should not work as *Categoricals* are not numeric data (even in the case that `.categories` is numeric).

```
In [255]: s = pd.Series(pd.Categorical([1, 2, 3, 4]))

In [256]: try:
.....:     np.sum(s)
.....: except TypeError as e:
.....:     print("TypeError:", str(e))
.....:
TypeError: Categorical cannot perform the operation sum
```

**Note:** If such a function works, please file a bug at <https://github.com/pandas-dev/pandas!>

## dtype in apply

Pandas currently does not preserve the dtype in apply functions: If you apply along rows you get a *Series* of object dtype (same as getting a row -> getting one element will return a basic type) and applying along columns will also convert to object. NaN values are unaffected. You can use `fillna` to handle missing values before applying a function.

```
In [257]: df = pd.DataFrame({"a": [1, 2, 3, 4],
.....:                      "b": ["a", "b", "c", "d"],
.....:                      "cats": pd.Categorical([1, 2, 3, 2])})
.....:

In [258]: df.apply(lambda row: type(row["cats"]), axis=1)
Out[258]:
```

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```

0    <class 'int'>
1    <class 'int'>
2    <class 'int'>
3    <class 'int'>
dtype: object

```

```
In [259]: df.apply(lambda col: col.dtype, axis=0)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
a          int64
b          object
cats      category
dtype: object

```

## Categorical Index

`CategoricalIndex` is a type of index that is useful for supporting indexing with duplicates. This is a container around a `Categorical` and allows efficient indexing and storage of an index with a large number of duplicated elements. See the *advanced indexing docs* for a more detailed explanation.

Setting the index will create a `CategoricalIndex`:

```
In [260]: cats = pd.Categorical([1, 2, 3, 4], categories=[4, 2, 3, 1])
```

```
In [261]: strings = ["a", "b", "c", "d"]
```

```
In [262]: values = [4, 2, 3, 1]
```

```
In [263]: df = pd.DataFrame({"strings": strings, "values": values}, index=cats)
```

```
In [264]: df.index
```

```
Out [264]: CategoricalIndex([1, 2, 3, 4], categories=[4, 2, 3, 1], ordered=False,
↪ dtype='category')
```

```
# This now sorts by the categories order
```

```
In [265]: df.sort_index()
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
  strings  values
4         d         1
2         b         2
3         c         3
1         a         4

```

## Side Effects

Constructing a `Series` from a `Categorical` will not copy the input `Categorical`. This means that changes to the `Series` will in most cases change the original `Categorical`:

```
In [266]: cat = pd.Categorical([1, 2, 3, 10], categories=[1, 2, 3, 4, 10])
```

```
In [267]: s = pd.Series(cat, name="cat")
```

```
In [268]: cat
```

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```
Out [268]:
[1, 2, 3, 10]
Categories (5, int64): [1, 2, 3, 4, 10]
```

```
In [269]: s.iloc[0:2] = 10
```

```
In [270]: cat
```

```
Out [270]:
[10, 10, 3, 10]
Categories (5, int64): [1, 2, 3, 4, 10]
```

```
In [271]: df = pd.DataFrame(s)
```

```
In [272]: df["cat"].cat.categories = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

```
In [273]: cat
```

```
Out [273]:
[5, 5, 3, 5]
Categories (5, int64): [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
```

Use `copy=True` to prevent such a behaviour or simply don't reuse Categoricals:

```
In [274]: cat = pd.Categorical([1, 2, 3, 10], categories=[1, 2, 3, 4, 10])
```

```
In [275]: s = pd.Series(cat, name="cat", copy=True)
```

```
In [276]: cat
```

```
Out [276]:
[1, 2, 3, 10]
Categories (5, int64): [1, 2, 3, 4, 10]
```

```
In [277]: s.iloc[0:2] = 10
```

```
In [278]: cat
```

```
Out [278]:
[1, 2, 3, 10]
Categories (5, int64): [1, 2, 3, 4, 10]
```

---

**Note:** This also happens in some cases when you supply a NumPy array instead of a Categorical: using an int array (e.g. `np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])`) will exhibit the same behavior, while using a string array (e.g. `np.array(["a", "b", "c", "a"])`) will not.

---

## 4.9 Nullable Integer Data Type

New in version 0.24.0.

---

**Note:** IntegerArray is currently experimental. Its API or implementation may change without warning.

---

In *Working with missing data*, we saw that pandas primarily uses NaN to represent missing data. Because NaN is a float, this forces an array of integers with any missing values to become floating point. In some cases, this may not

matter much. But if your integer column is, say, an identifier, casting to float can be problematic. Some integers cannot even be represented as floating point numbers.

Pandas can represent integer data with possibly missing values using `arrays.IntegerArray`. This is an *extension types* implemented within pandas. It is not the default dtype for integers, and will not be inferred; you must explicitly pass the dtype into `array()` or `Series`:

```
In [1]: arr = pd.array([1, 2, np.nan], dtype=pd.Int64Dtype())

In [2]: arr
Out [2]:
<IntegerArray>
[1, 2, NaN]
Length: 3, dtype: Int64
```

Or the string alias "Int64" (note the capital "I", to differentiate from NumPy's 'int64' dtype):

```
In [3]: pd.array([1, 2, np.nan], dtype="Int64")
Out [3]:
<IntegerArray>
[1, 2, NaN]
Length: 3, dtype: Int64
```

This array can be stored in a `DataFrame` or `Series` like any NumPy array.

```
In [4]: pd.Series(arr)
Out [4]:
0      1
1      2
2     NaN
dtype: Int64
```

You can also pass the list-like object to the `Series` constructor with the dtype.

```
In [5]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, np.nan], dtype="Int64")

In [6]: s
Out [6]:
0      1
1      2
2     NaN
dtype: Int64
```

By default (if you don't specify dtype), NumPy is used, and you'll end up with a `float64` dtype `Series`:

```
In [7]: pd.Series([1, 2, np.nan])
Out [7]:
0      1.0
1      2.0
2     NaN
dtype: float64
```

Operations involving an integer array will behave similar to NumPy arrays. Missing values will be propagated, and and the data will be coerced to another dtype if needed.

```
# arithmetic
In [8]: s + 1
Out [8]:
```

(continues on next page)



(continued from previous page)

```

0      2
1      3
2     NaN
dtype: Int64

# comparison
In [9]: s == 1
\\Out [9]:
0      True
1     False
2     False
dtype: bool

# indexing
In [10]: s.iloc[1:3]
\\Out [10]:
→
1      2
2     NaN
dtype: Int64

# operate with other dtypes
In [11]: s + s.iloc[1:3].astype('Int8')
\\Out [11]:
→
0     NaN
1      4
2     NaN
dtype: Int64

# coerce when needed
In [12]: s + 0.01
\\Out [12]:
→
0     1.01
1     2.01
2     NaN
dtype: float64

```

These dtypes can operate as part of DataFrame.

```

In [13]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': s, 'B': [1, 1, 3], 'C': list('aab')})

In [14]: df
Out [14]:
   A  B  C
0  1  1  a
1  2  1  a
2 NaN  3  b

In [15]: df.dtypes
\\Out [15]:
A      Int64
B      int64
C      object
dtype: object

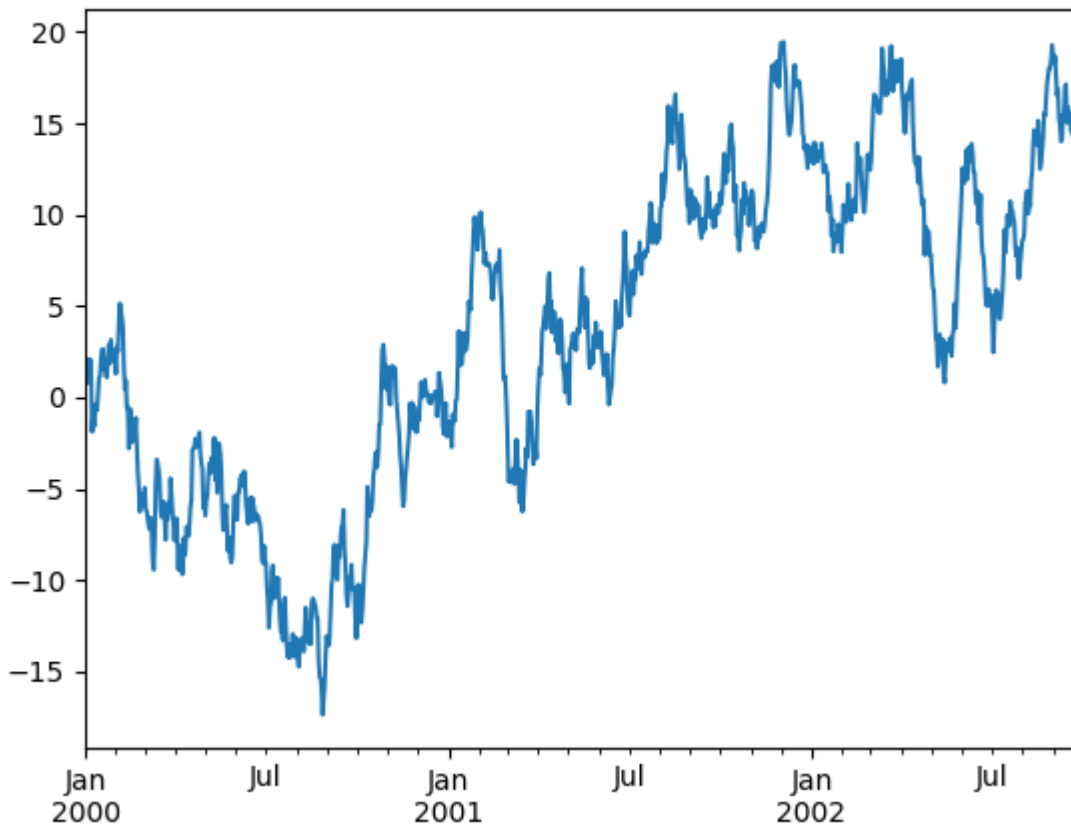
```



```

In [3]: ts = pd.Series(np.random.randn(1000),
...:                  index=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=1000))
...:
In [4]: ts = ts.cumsum()
In [5]: ts.plot()
Out[5]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79e601f438>

```



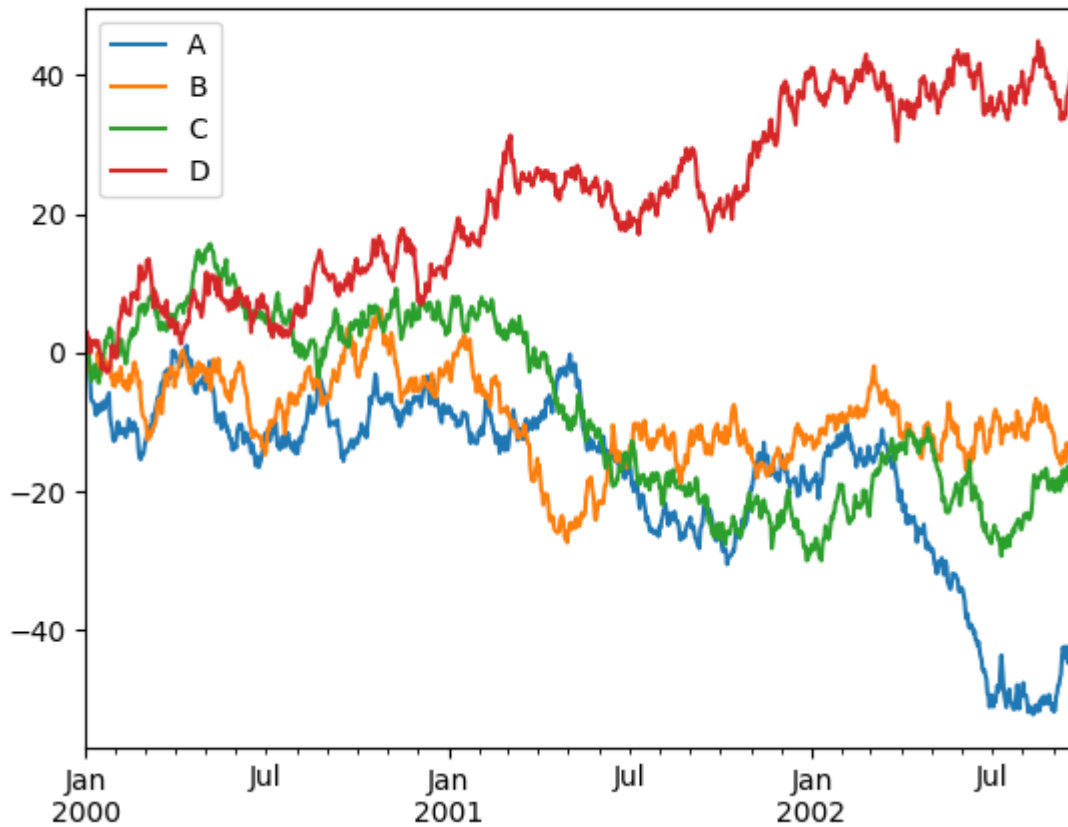
If the index consists of dates, it calls `gcf().autofmt_xdate()` to try to format the x-axis nicely as per above.

On `DataFrame`, `plot()` is a convenience to plot all of the columns with labels:

```

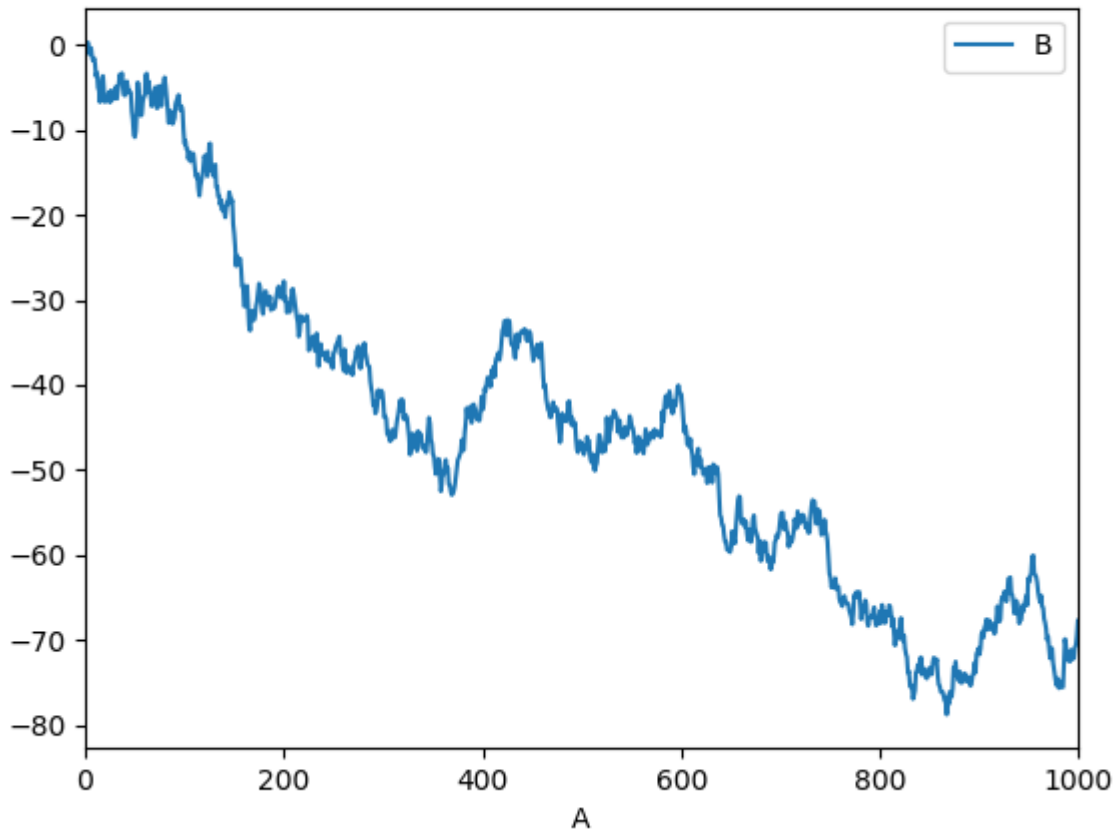
In [6]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 4),
...:                      index=ts.index, columns=list('ABCD'))
...:
In [7]: df = df.cumsum()
In [8]: plt.figure();
In [9]: df.plot();

```



You can plot one column versus another using the *x* and *y* keywords in `plot()`:

```
In [10]: df3 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 2), columns=['B', 'C']).cumsum()
In [11]: df3['A'] = pd.Series(list(range(len(df))))
In [12]: df3.plot(x='A', y='B')
Out [12]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f7a0e2f1f60>
```



---

**Note:** For more formatting and styling options, see *formatting* below.

---

### 4.10.2 Other Plots

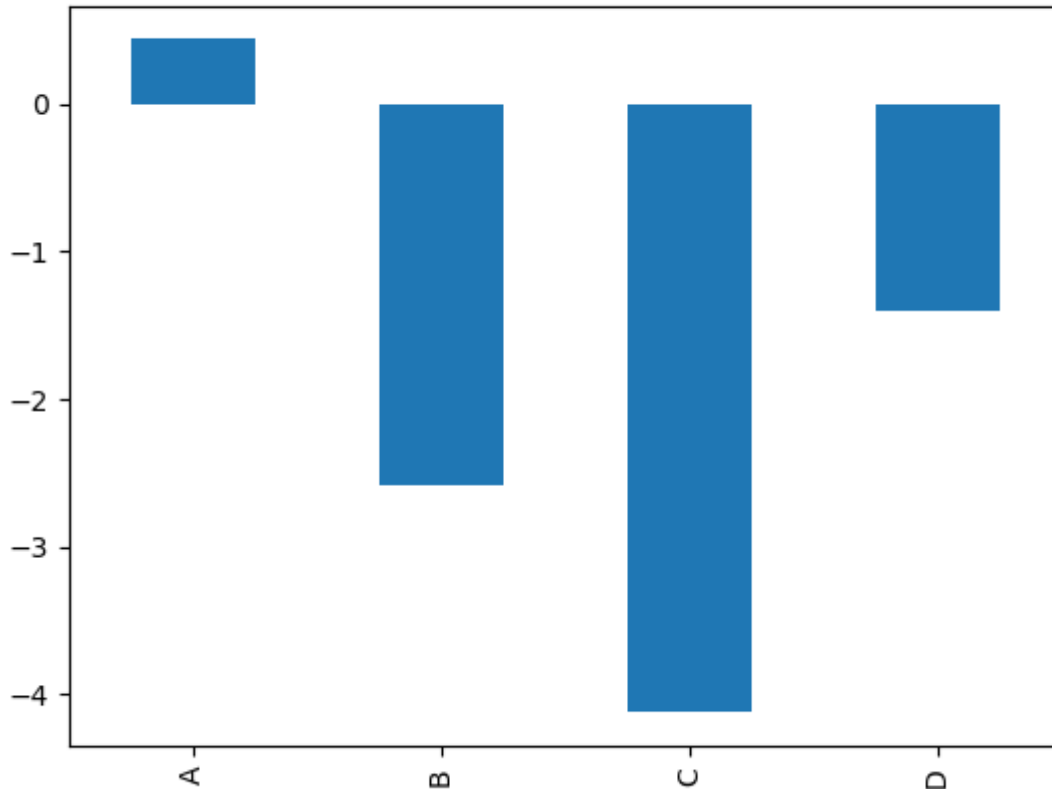
Plotting methods allow for a handful of plot styles other than the default line plot. These methods can be provided as the `kind` keyword argument to `plot()`, and include:

- `'bar'` or `'barh'` for bar plots
- `'hist'` for histogram
- `'box'` for boxplot
- `'kde'` or `'density'` for density plots
- `'area'` for area plots
- `'scatter'` for scatter plots
- `'hexbin'` for hexagonal bin plots
- `'pie'` for pie plots

For example, a bar plot can be created the following way:

```
In [13]: plt.figure();
```

```
In [14]: df.iloc[5].plot(kind='bar');
```



You can also create these other plots using the methods `DataFrame.plot.<kind>` instead of providing the `kind` keyword argument. This makes it easier to discover plot methods and the specific arguments they use:

```
In [15]: df = pd.DataFrame()
```

```
In [16]: df.plot.<TAB> # noqa: E225, E999
```

```
df.plot.area      df.plot.barh      df.plot.density  df.plot.hist     df.plot.line     ↵
↳df.plot.scatter
df.plot.bar       df.plot.box       df.plot.hexbin   df.plot.kde      df.plot.pie
```

In addition to these `kind`s, there are the `DataFrame.hist()`, and `DataFrame.boxplot()` methods, which use a separate interface.

Finally, there are several *plotting functions* in `pandas.plotting` that take a `Series` or `DataFrame` as an argument. These include:

- *Scatter Matrix*
- *Andrews Curves*
- *Parallel Coordinates*

- *Lag Plot*
- *Autocorrelation Plot*
- *Bootstrap Plot*
- *RadViz*

Plots may also be adorned with *errorbars* or *tables*.

## Bar plots

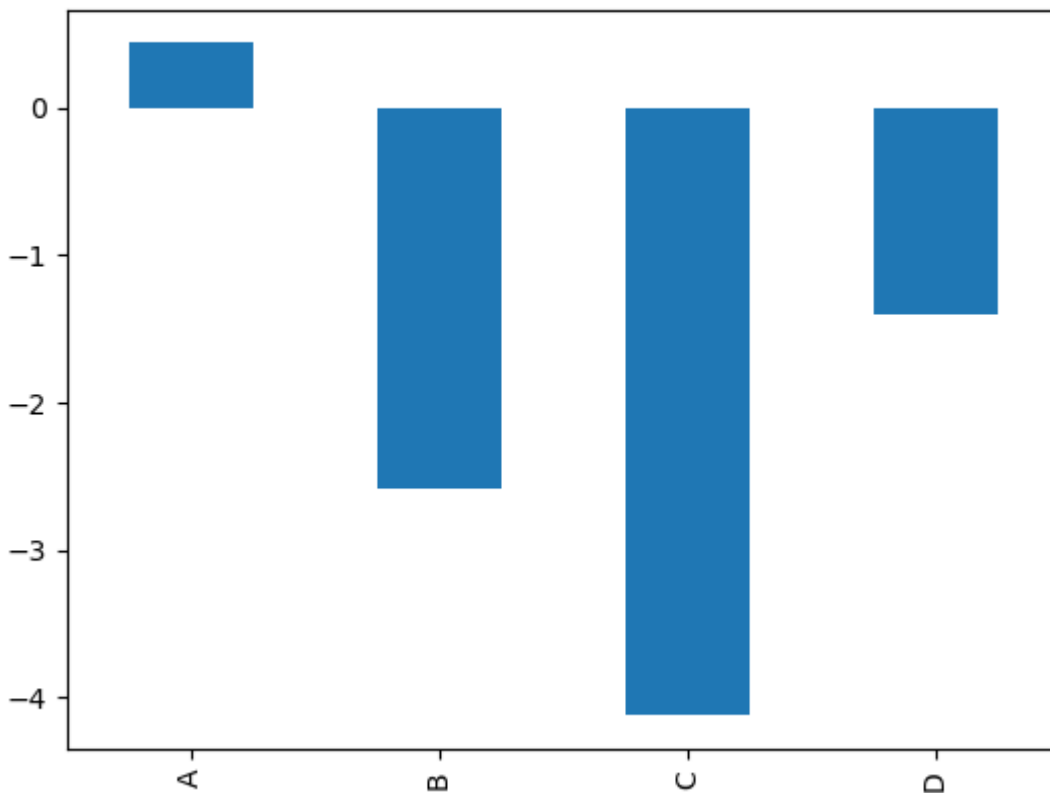
For labeled, non-time series data, you may wish to produce a bar plot:

```
In [17]: plt.figure();
```

```
In [18]: df.iloc[5].plot.bar()
```

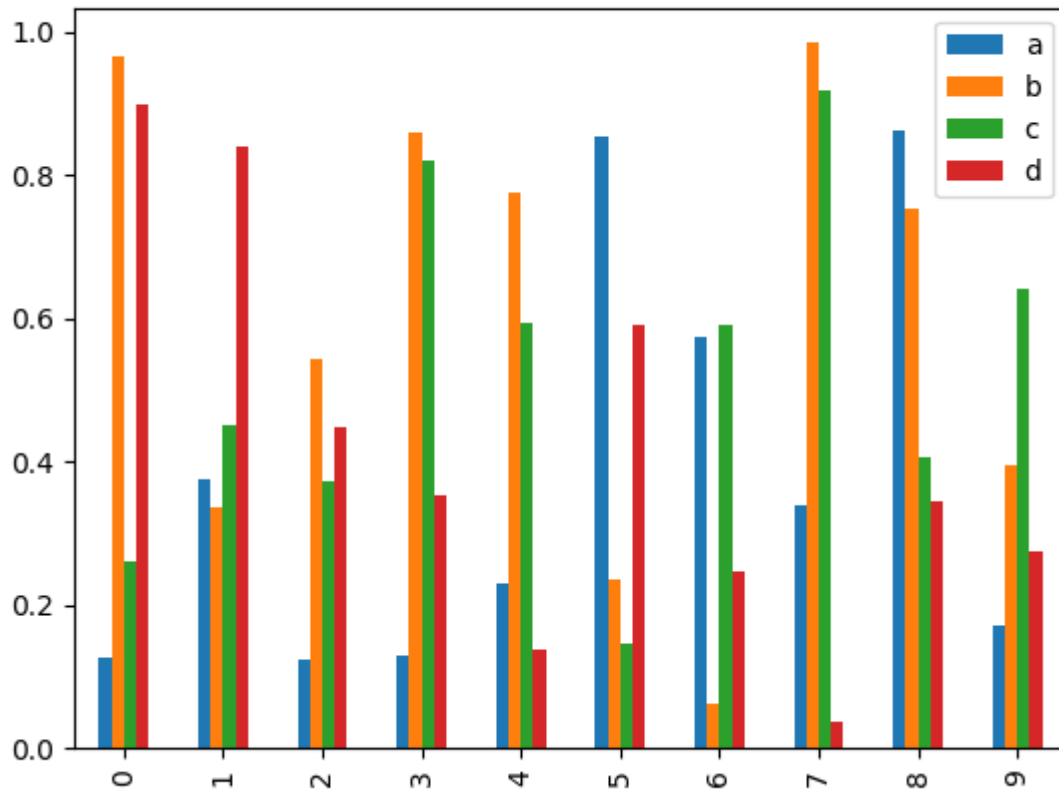
```
Out[18]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f7a1e5a5400>
```

```
In [19]: plt.axhline(0, color='k');
```



Calling a `DataFrame`'s `plot.bar()` method produces a multiple bar plot:

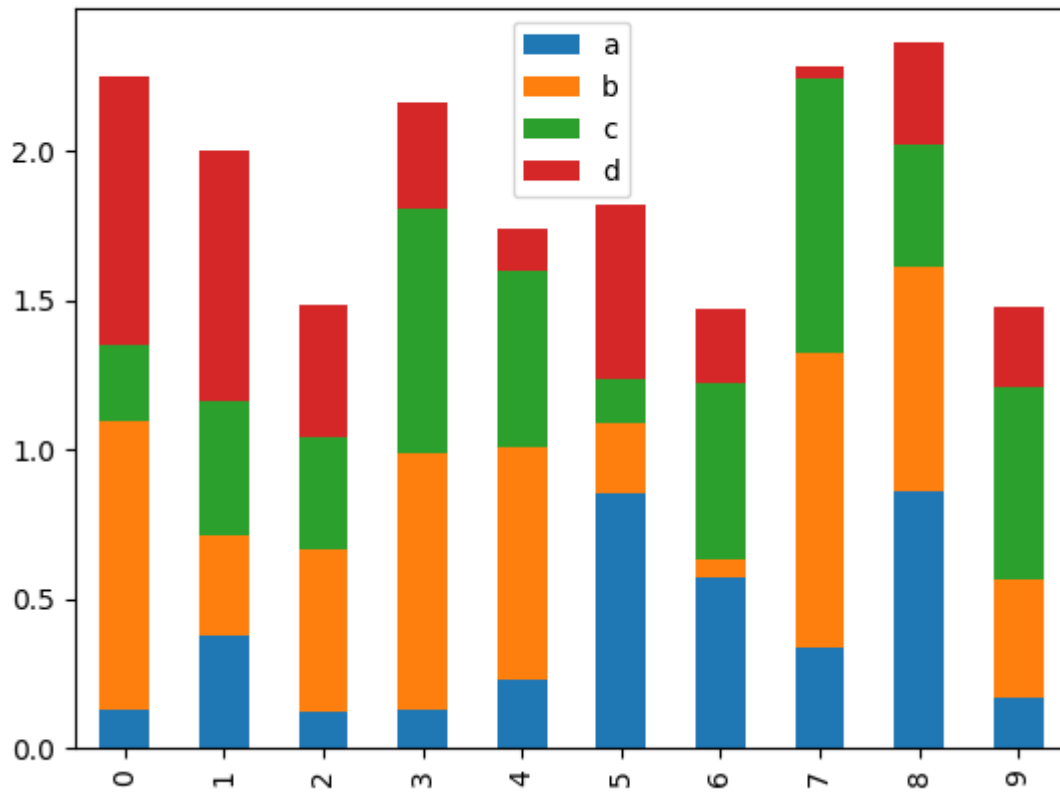
```
In [20]: df2 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(10, 4), columns=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])  
In [21]: df2.plot.bar();
```



To produce a stacked bar plot, pass `stacked=True`:

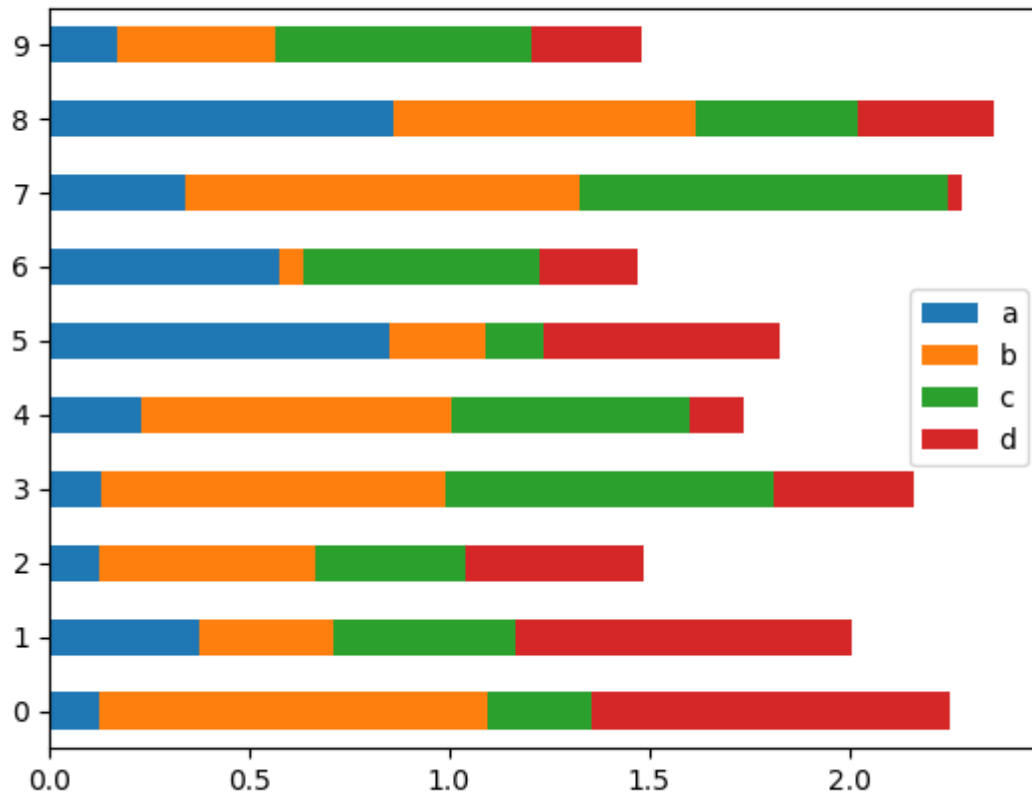
```
In [22]: df2.plot.bar(stacked=True);
```





To get horizontal bar plots, use the `barh` method:

```
In [23]: df2.plot.barh(stacked=True);
```



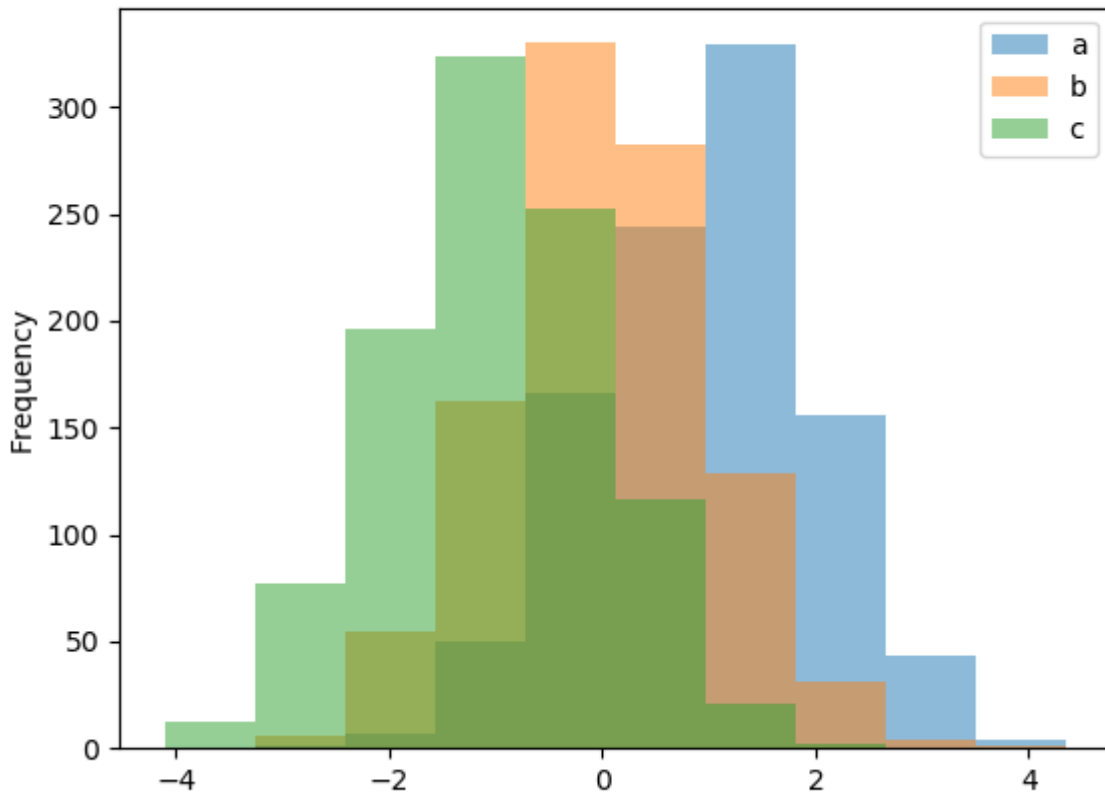
## Histograms

Histograms can be drawn by using the `DataFrame.plot.hist()` and `Series.plot.hist()` methods.

```
In [24]: df4 = pd.DataFrame({'a': np.random.randn(1000) + 1, 'b': np.random.
↳randn(1000),
      ....:                  'c': np.random.randn(1000) - 1}, columns=['a', 'b', 'c'])
      ....:

In [25]: plt.figure();

In [26]: df4.plot.hist(alpha=0.5)
Out [26]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f7a1c2a3898>
```

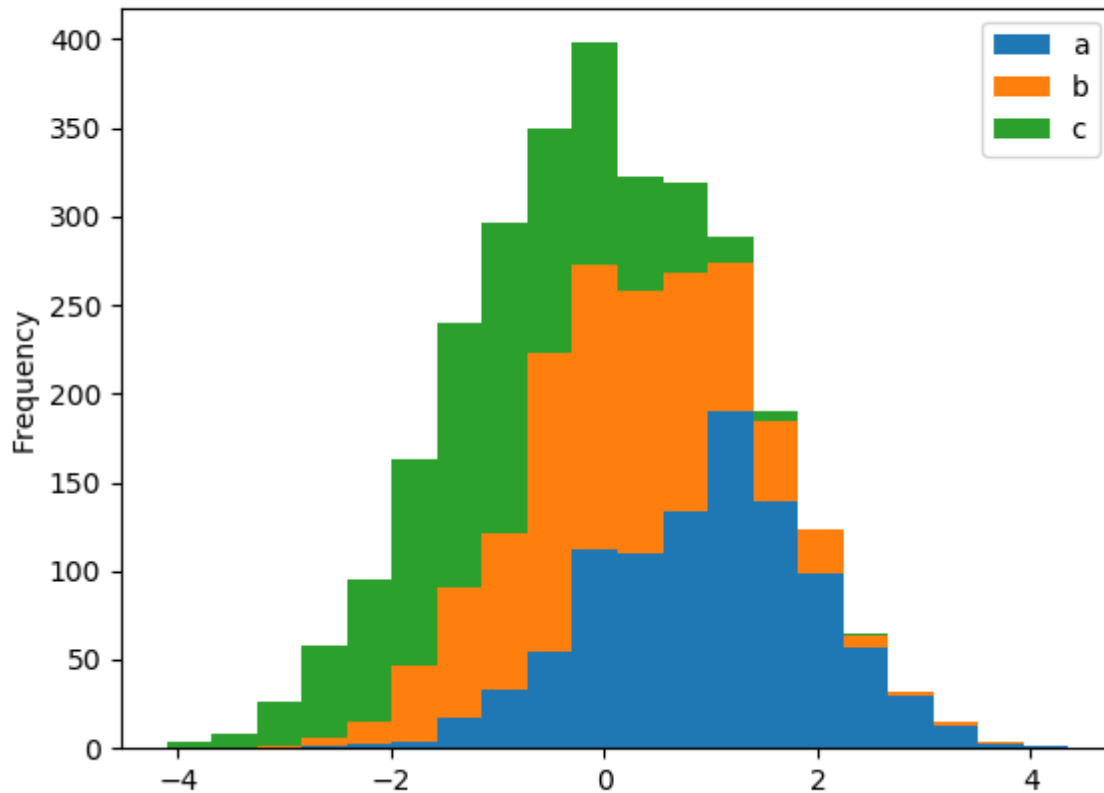


A histogram can be stacked using `stacked=True`. Bin size can be changed using the `bins` keyword.

```
In [27]: plt.figure();
```

```
In [28]: df4.plot.hist(stacked=True, bins=20)
```

```
Out [28]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f7a1c1cb5f8>
```

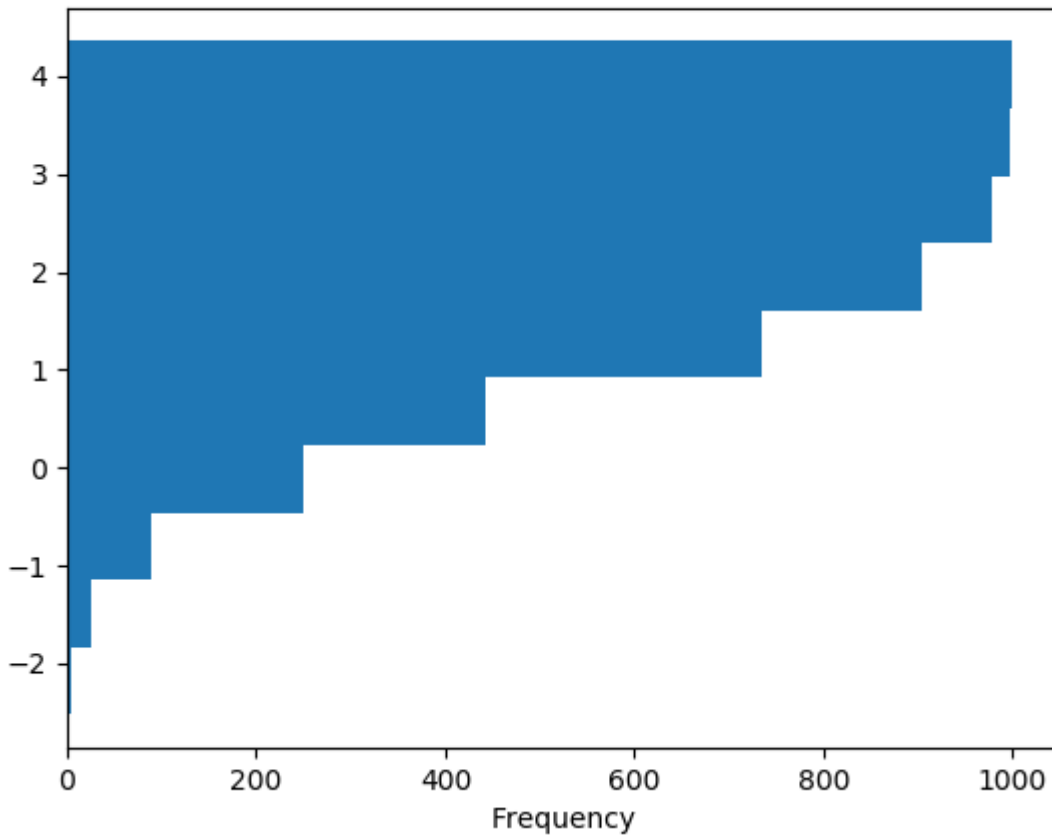


You can pass other keywords supported by matplotlib `hist`. For example, horizontal and cumulative histograms can be drawn by `orientation='horizontal'` and `cumulative=True`.

```
In [29]: plt.figure();
```

```
In [30]: df4['a'].plot.hist(orientation='horizontal', cumulative=True)
```

```
Out [30]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79e515afd0>
```



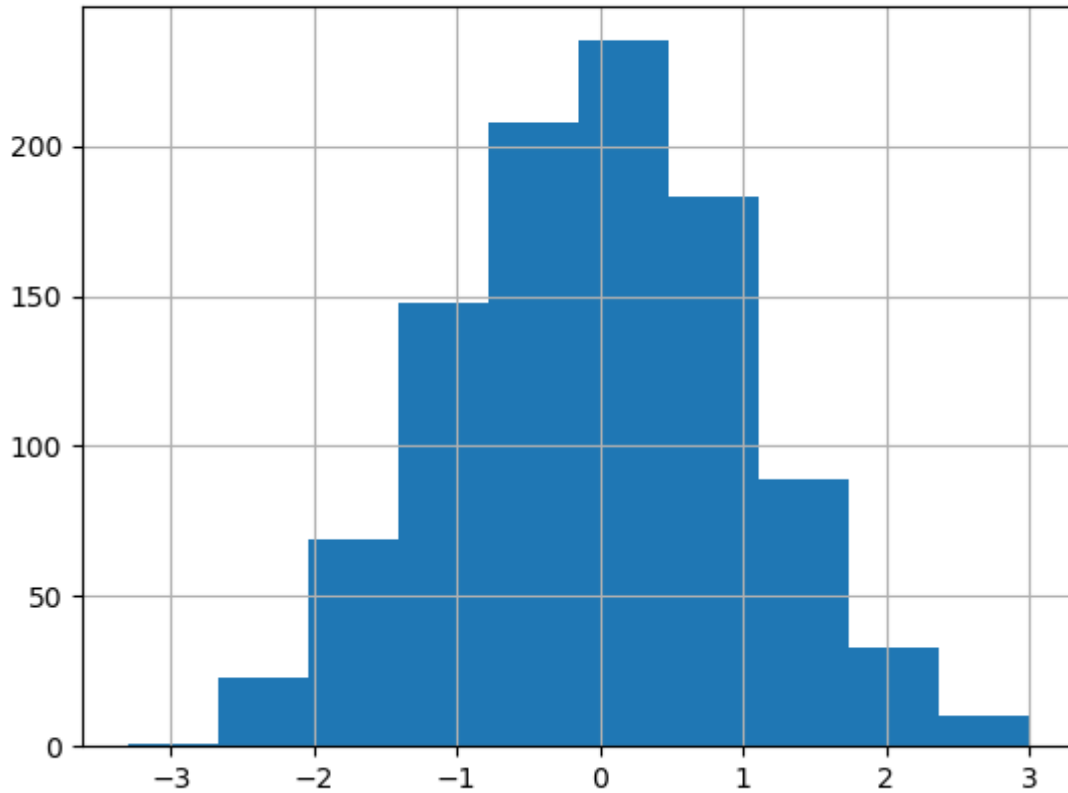
See the [hist](#) method and the [matplotlib hist](#) documentation for more.

The existing interface `DataFrame.hist` to plot histogram still can be used.

```
In [31]: plt.figure();
```

```
In [32]: df['A'].diff().hist()
```

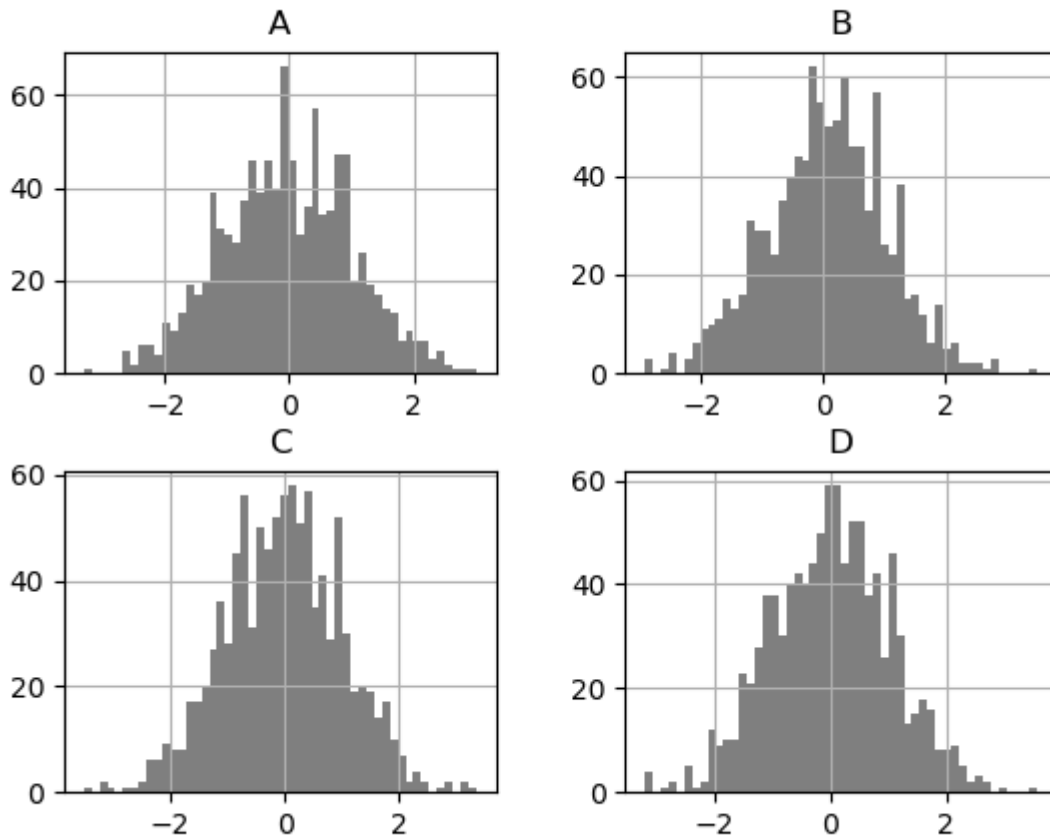
```
Out [32]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79e4eeb5f8>
```



`DataFrame.hist()` plots the histograms of the columns on multiple subplots:

```
In [33]: plt.figure()
Out[33]: <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

In [34]: df.diff().hist(color='k', alpha=0.5, bins=50)
Out[34]:
array([[<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79e5246e10>,
        <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79e5dab0b8>],
       [<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79e6062320>,
        <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79e6046588>]],
      dtype=object)
```



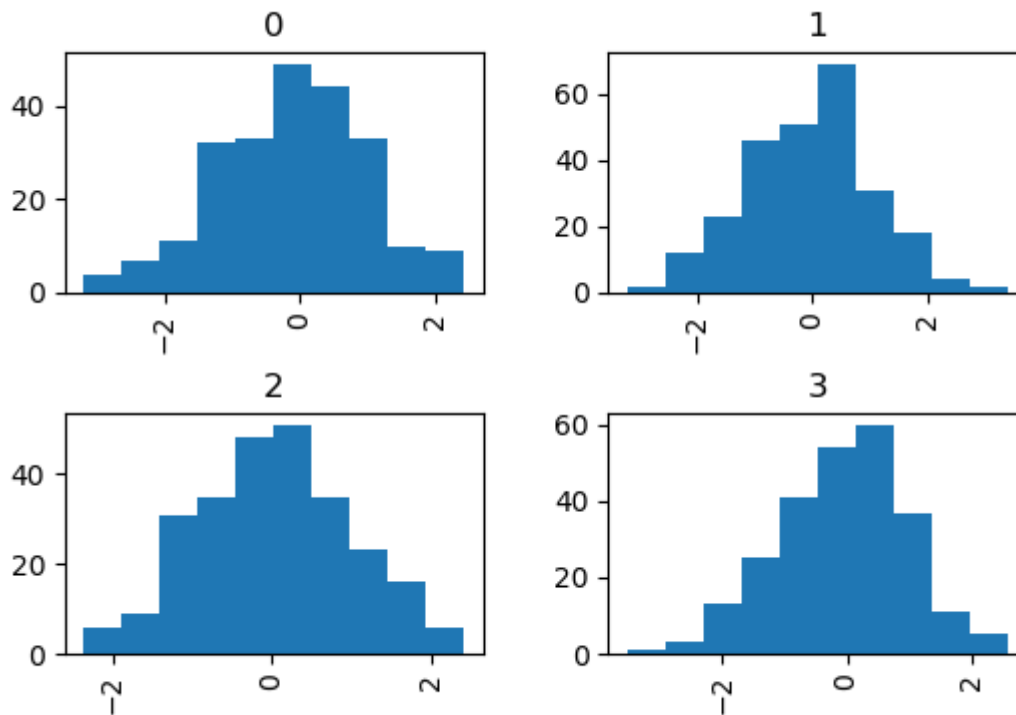
The `by` keyword can be specified to plot grouped histograms:

```
In [35]: data = pd.Series(np.random.randn(1000))
```

```
In [36]: data.hist(by=np.random.randint(0, 4, 1000), figsize=(6, 4))
```

```
Out [36]:
```

```
array([[<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79e52ae320>,
        <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79e5280da0>],
        [<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79e4e75048>,
         <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79e4dc92b0>]],
      dtype=object)
```



## Box Plots

Boxplot can be drawn calling `Series.plot.box()` and `DataFrame.plot.box()`, or `DataFrame.boxplot()` to visualize the distribution of values within each column.

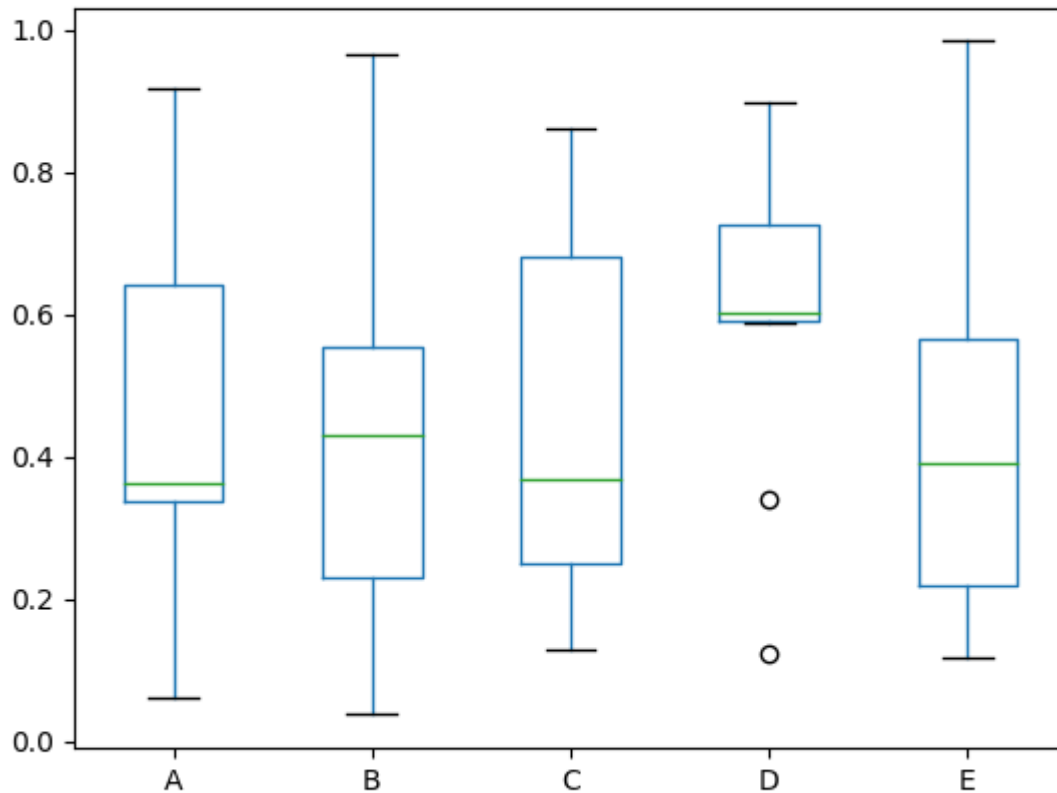
For instance, here is a boxplot representing five trials of 10 observations of a uniform random variable on [0,1).

```
In [37]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(10, 5), columns=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'])
```

```
In [38]: df.plot.box()
```

```
Out[38]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79e69666a0>
```





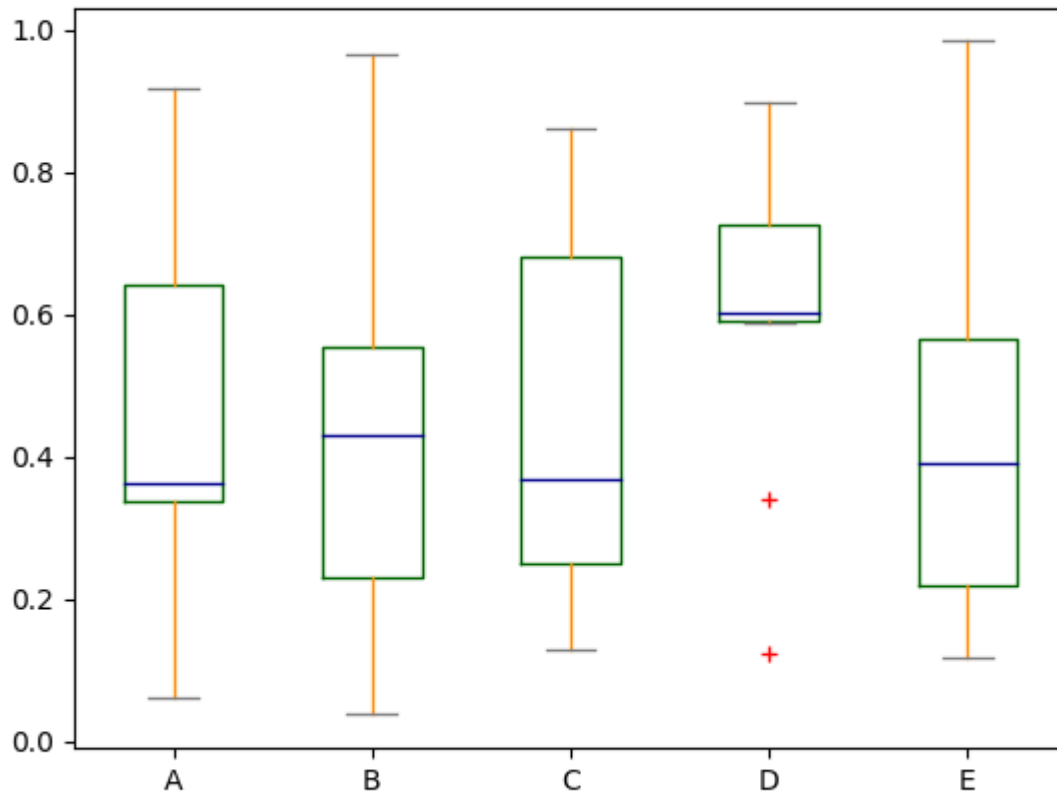
Boxplot can be colored by passing `color` keyword. You can pass a dict whose keys are `boxes`, `whiskers`, `medians` and `caps`. If some keys are missing in the dict, default colors are used for the corresponding artists. Also, boxplot has `sym` keyword to specify fliers style.

When you pass other type of arguments via `color` keyword, it will be directly passed to matplotlib for all the boxes, whiskers, medians and caps colorization.

The colors are applied to every boxes to be drawn. If you want more complicated colorization, you can get each drawn artists by passing `return_type`.

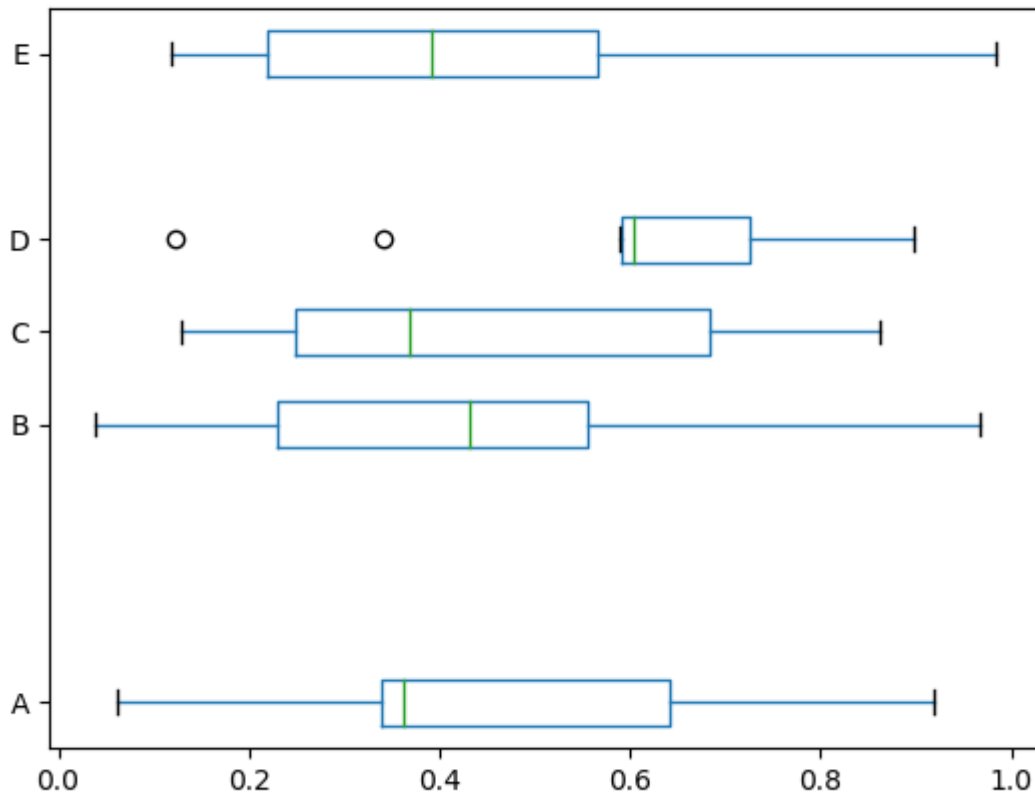
```
In [39]: color = {'boxes': 'DarkGreen', 'whiskers': 'DarkOrange',
.....:           'medians': 'DarkBlue', 'caps': 'Gray'}
.....:

In [40]: df.plot.box(color=color, sym='r+')
Out [40]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79e6961160>
```



Also, you can pass other keywords supported by matplotlib `boxplot`. For example, horizontal and custom-positioned boxplot can be drawn by `vert=False` and `positions` keywords.

```
In [41]: df.plot.box(vert=False, positions=[1, 4, 5, 6, 8])
Out [41]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79e5df4fd0>
```



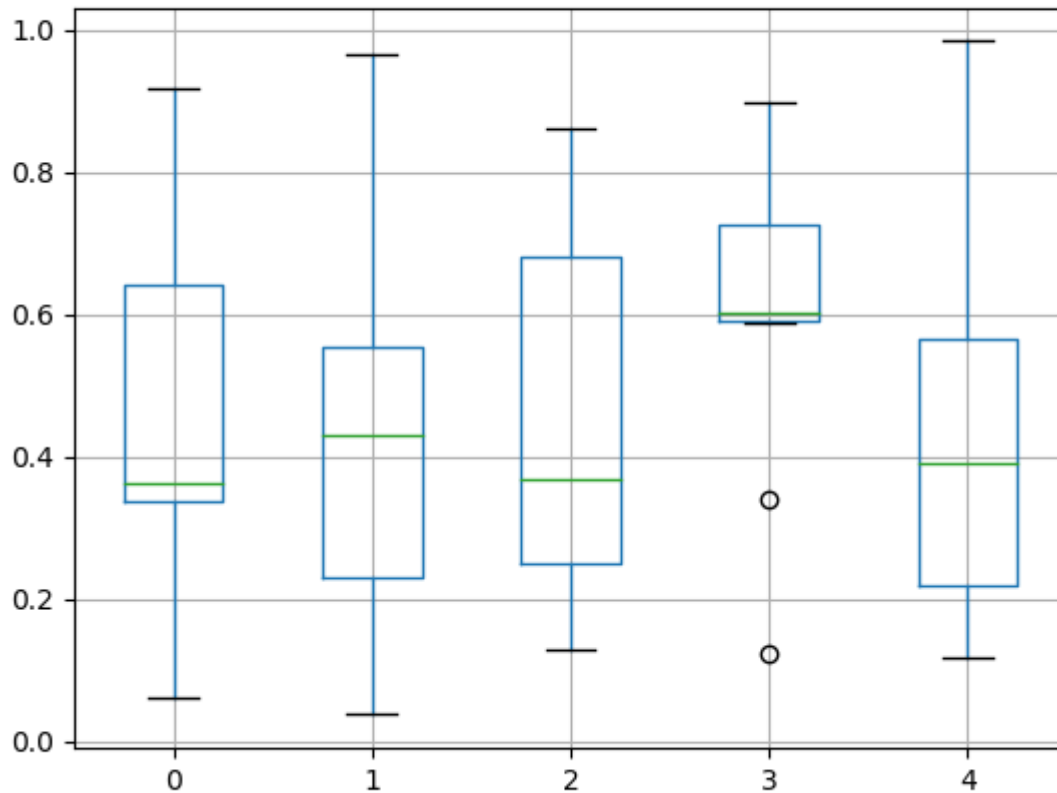
See the `boxplot` method and the `matplotlib boxplot` documentation for more.

The existing interface `DataFrame.boxplot` to plot boxplot still can be used.

```
In [42]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(10, 5))
```

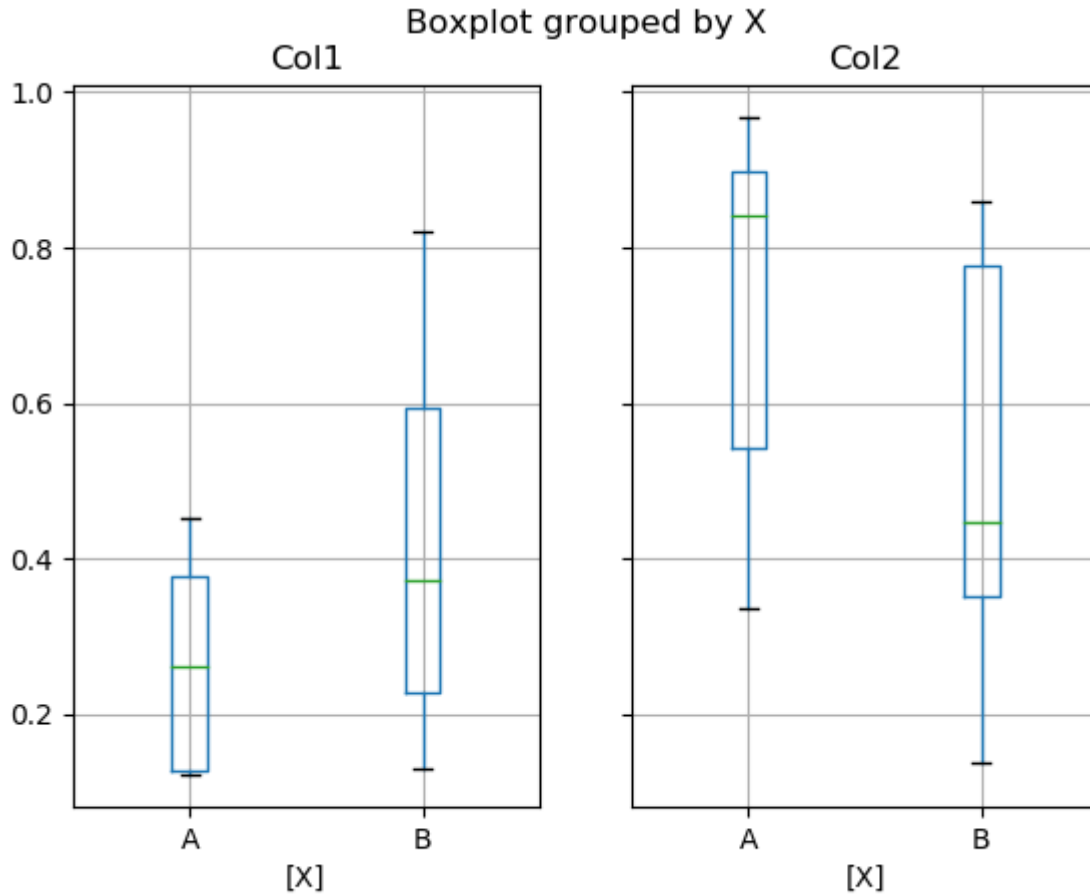
```
In [43]: plt.figure();
```

```
In [44]: bp = df.boxplot()
```



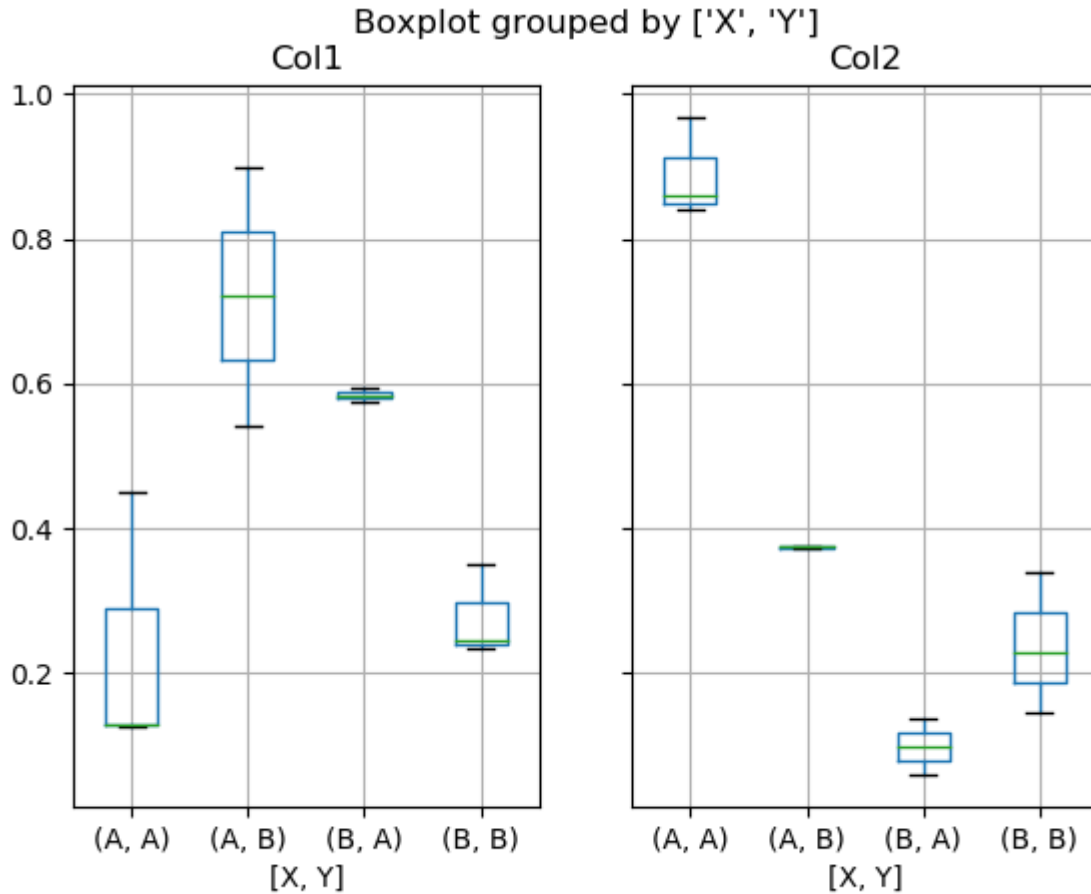
You can create a stratified boxplot using the `by` keyword argument to create groupings. For instance,

```
In [45]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(10, 2), columns=['Col1', 'Col2'])
In [46]: df['X'] = pd.Series(['A', 'A', 'A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B', 'B', 'B'])
In [47]: plt.figure();
In [48]: bp = df.boxplot(by='X')
```



You can also pass a subset of columns to plot, as well as group by multiple columns:

```
In [49]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(10, 3), columns=['Col1', 'Col2', 'Col3'])
In [50]: df['X'] = pd.Series(['A', 'A', 'A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B', 'B', 'B'])
In [51]: df['Y'] = pd.Series(['A', 'B', 'A', 'B', 'A', 'B', 'A', 'B', 'A', 'B'])
In [52]: plt.figure();
In [53]: bp = df.boxplot(column=['Col1', 'Col2'], by=['X', 'Y'])
```



**Warning:** The default changed from 'dict' to 'axes' in version 0.19.0.

In `boxplot`, the return type can be controlled by the `return_type`, keyword. The valid choices are {"axes", "dict", "both", None}. Faceting, created by `DataFrame.boxplot` with the `by` keyword, will affect the output type as well:

<code>return_type=</code>	Faceted	Output type
None	No	axes
None	Yes	2-D ndarray of axes
'axes'	No	axes
'axes'	Yes	Series of axes
'dict'	No	dict of artists
'dict'	Yes	Series of dicts of artists
'both'	No	namedtuple
'both'	Yes	Series of namedtuples

`Groupby.boxplot` always returns a `Series` of `return_type`.

```

In [54]: np.random.seed(1234)

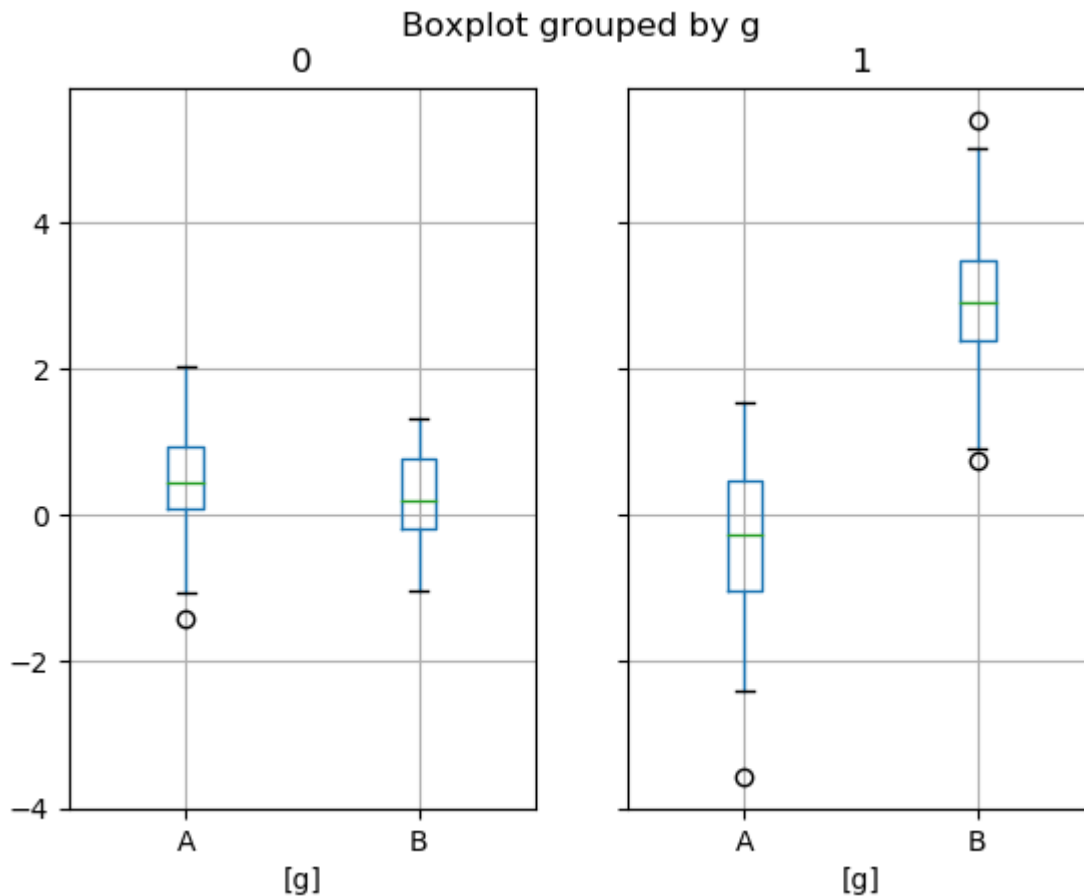
In [55]: df_box = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(50, 2))

In [56]: df_box['g'] = np.random.choice(['A', 'B'], size=50)

In [57]: df_box.loc[df_box['g'] == 'B', 1] += 3

In [58]: bp = df_box.boxplot(by='g')

```

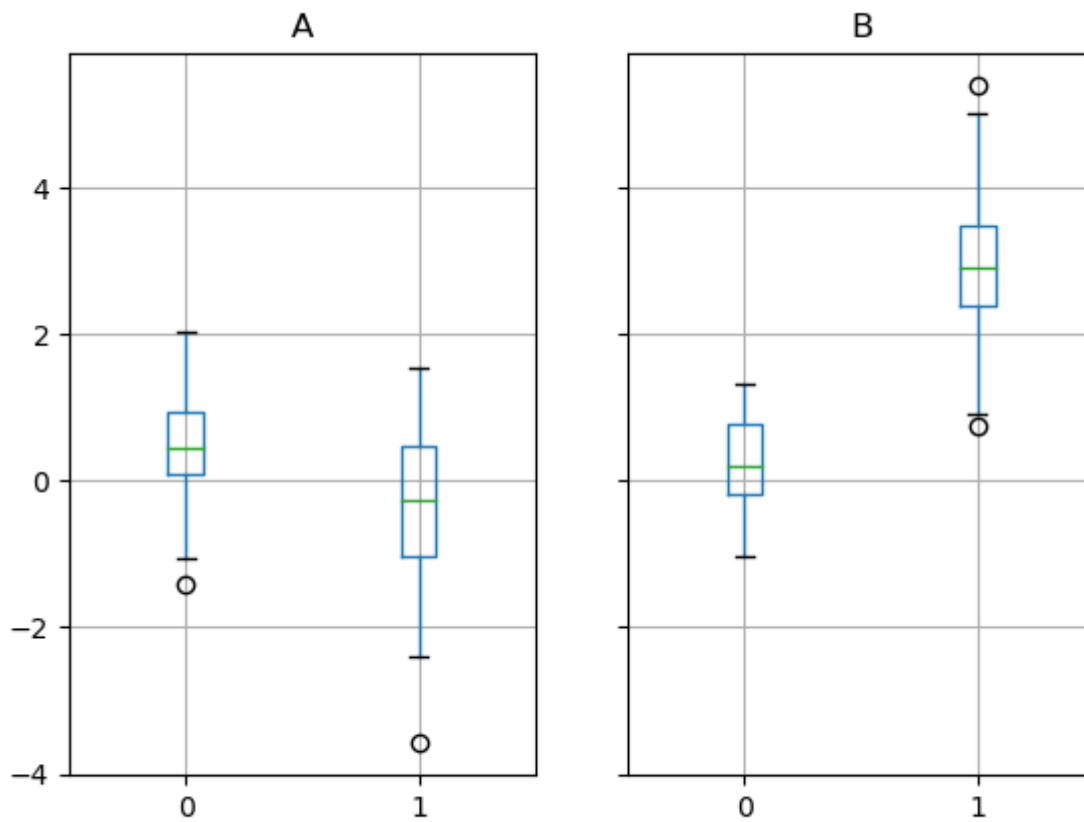


The subplots above are split by the numeric columns first, then the value of the `g` column. Below the subplots are first split by the value of `g`, then by the numeric columns.

```

In [59]: bp = df_box.groupby('g').boxplot()

```



## Area Plot

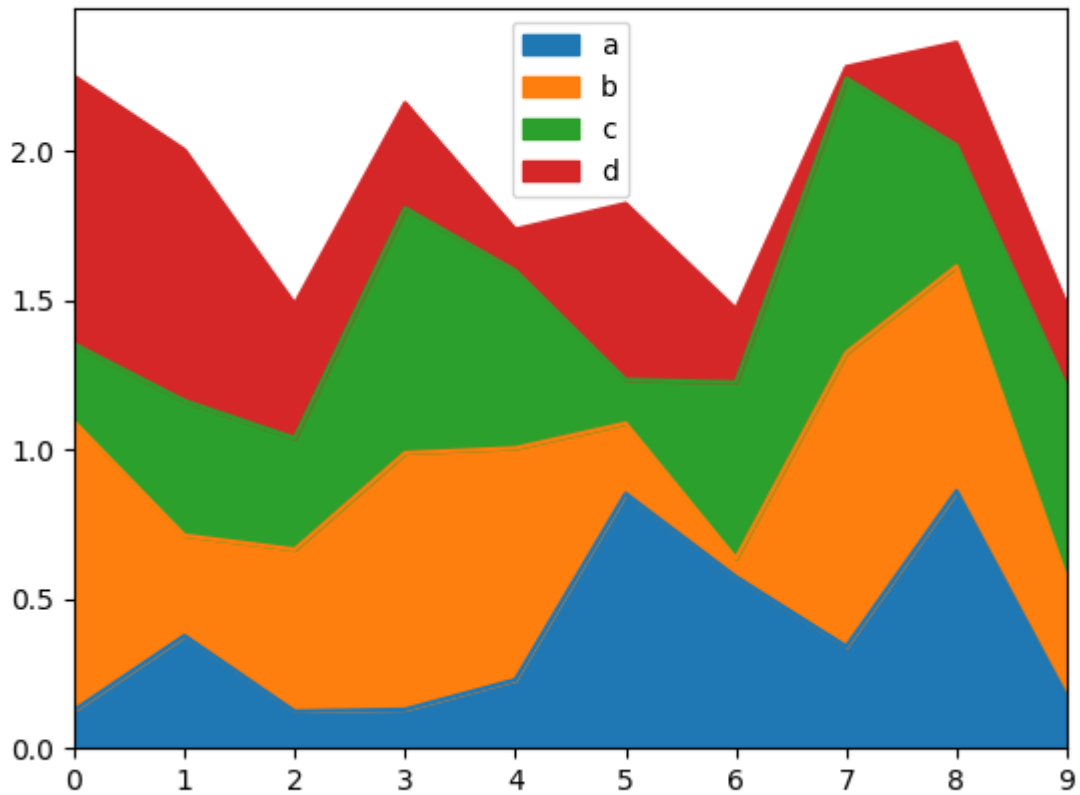
You can create area plots with `Series.plot.area()` and `DataFrame.plot.area()`. Area plots are stacked by default. To produce stacked area plot, each column must be either all positive or all negative values.

When input data contains *NaN*, it will be automatically filled by 0. If you want to drop or fill by different values, use `dataframe.dropna()` or `dataframe.fillna()` before calling `plot`.

```
In [60]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(10, 4), columns=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
```

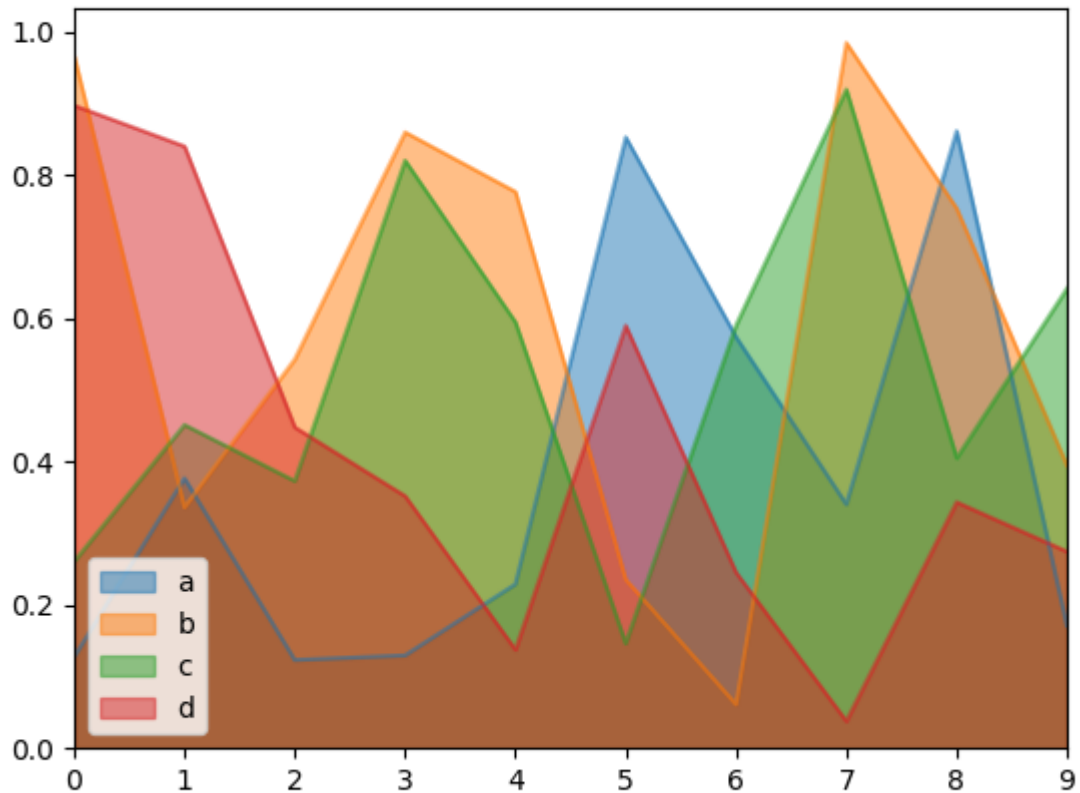
```
In [61]: df.plot.area();
```





To produce an unstacked plot, pass `stacked=False`. Alpha value is set to 0.5 unless otherwise specified:

```
In [62]: df.plot.area(stacked=False);
```

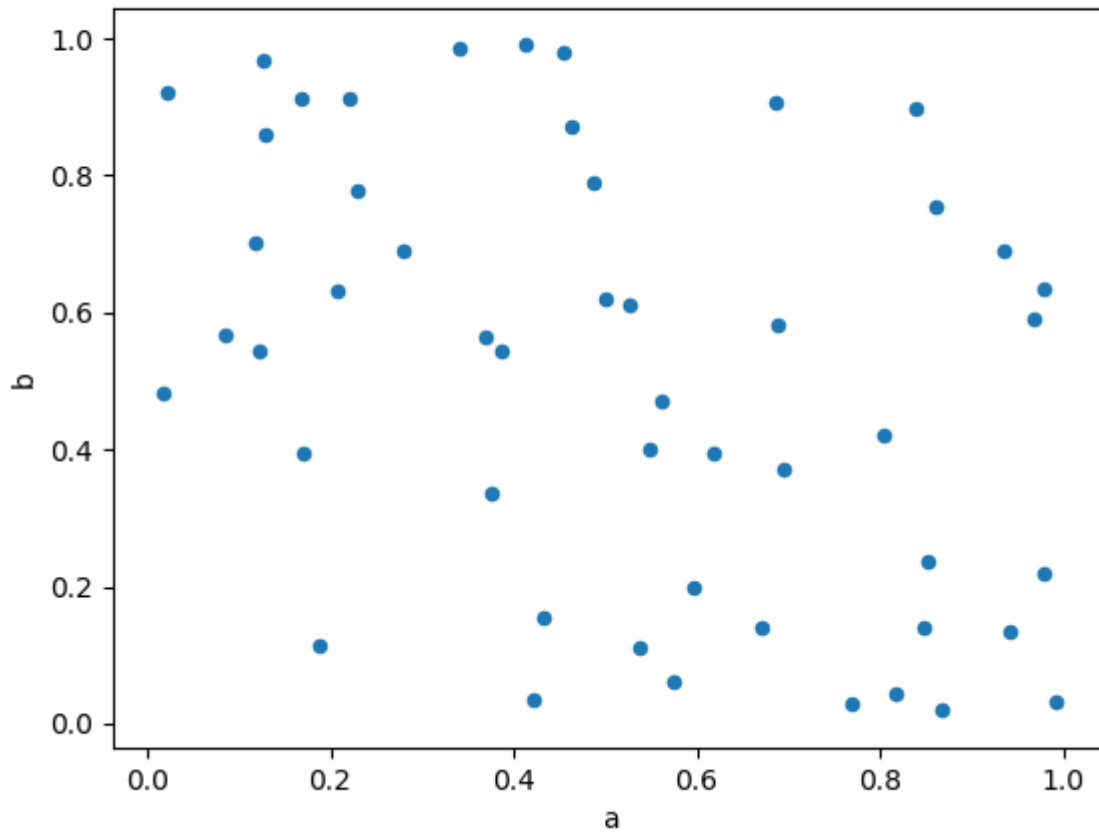


## Scatter Plot

Scatter plot can be drawn by using the `DataFrame.plot.scatter()` method. Scatter plot requires numeric columns for the x and y axes. These can be specified by the `x` and `y` keywords.

```
In [63]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(50, 4), columns=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
```

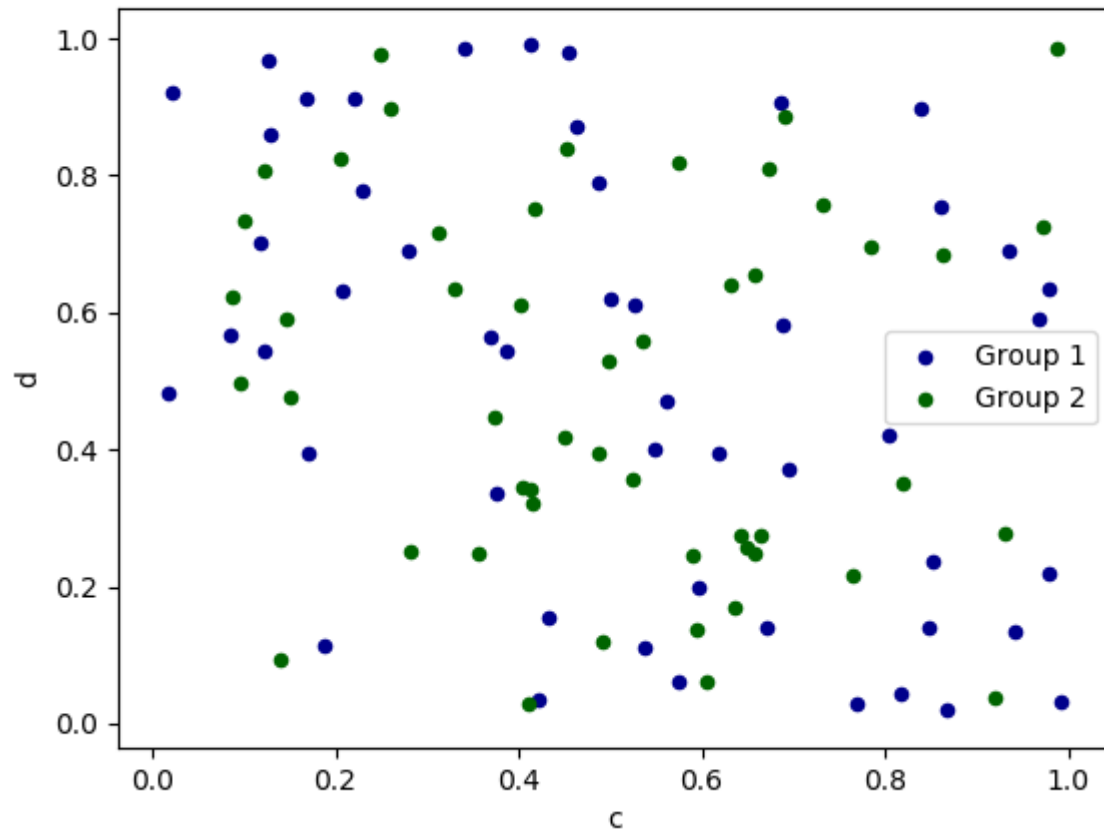
```
In [64]: df.plot.scatter(x='a', y='b');
```



To plot multiple column groups in a single axes, repeat `plot` method specifying target `ax`. It is recommended to specify `color` and `label` keywords to distinguish each groups.

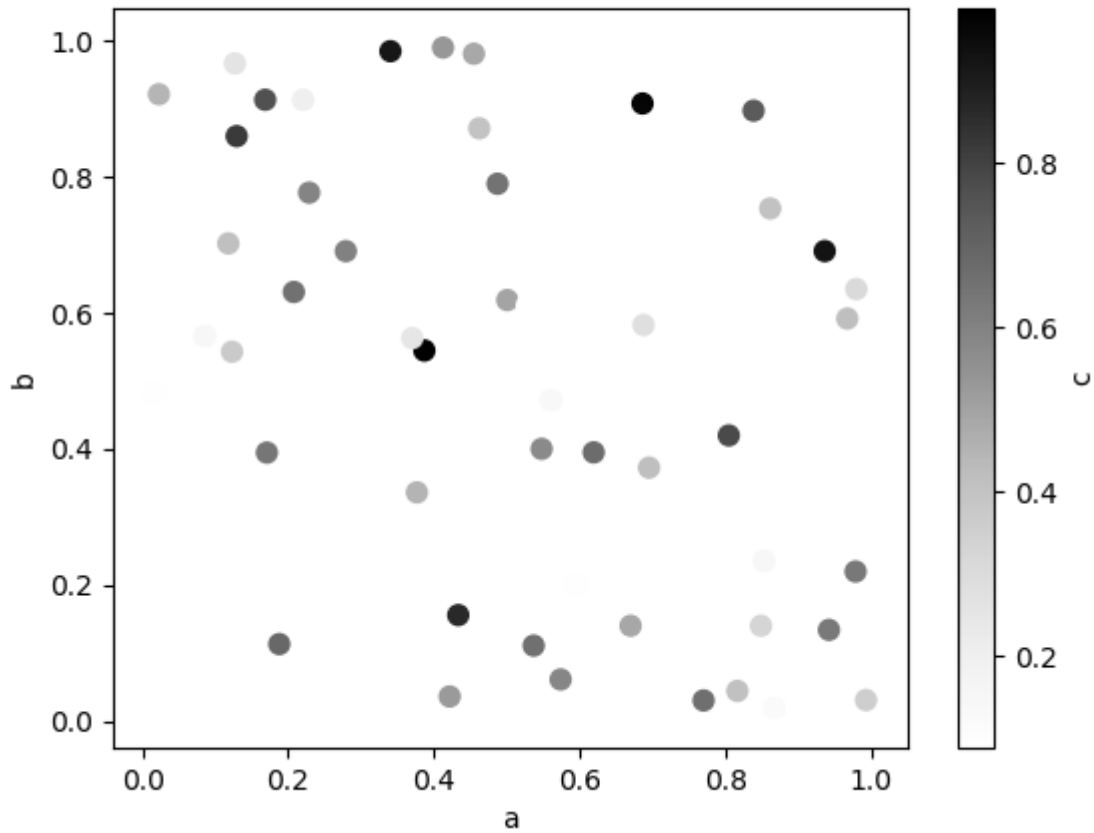
```
In [65]: ax = df.plot.scatter(x='a', y='b', color='DarkBlue', label='Group 1');
```

```
In [66]: df.plot.scatter(x='c', y='d', color='DarkGreen', label='Group 2', ax=ax);
```



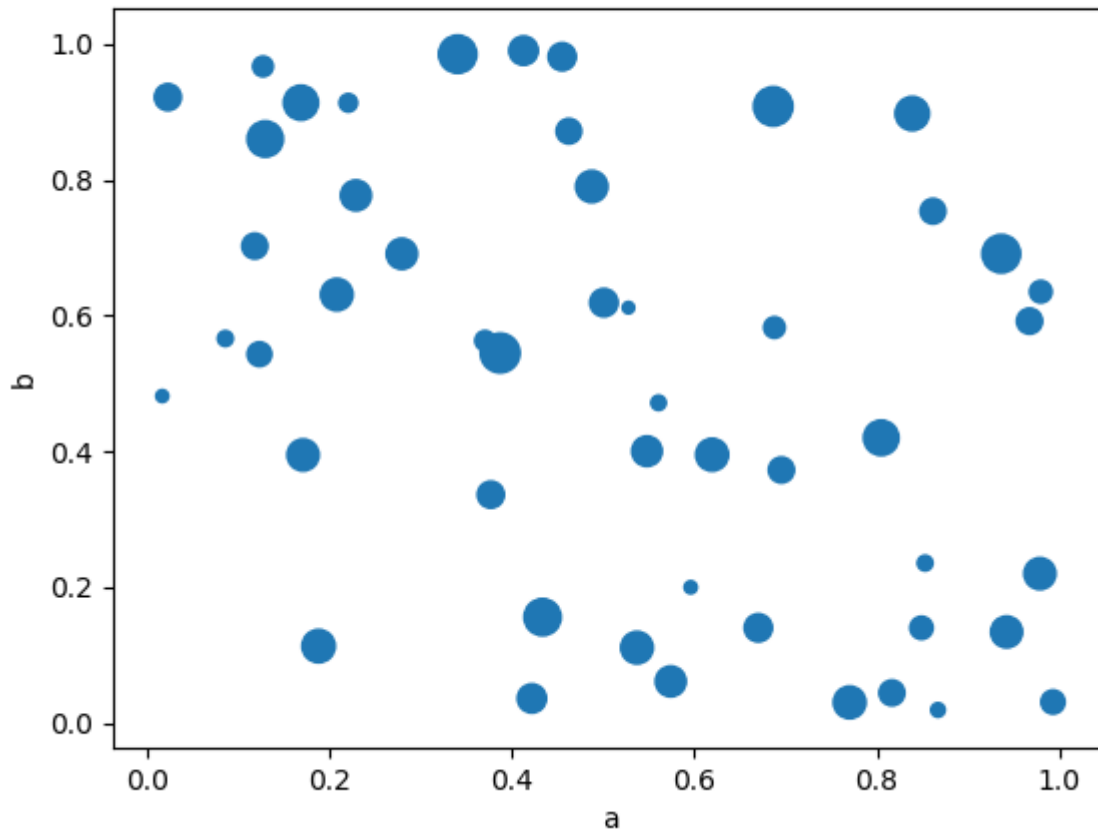
The keyword `c` may be given as the name of a column to provide colors for each point:

```
In [67]: df.plot.scatter(x='a', y='b', c='c', s=50);
```



You can pass other keywords supported by matplotlib `scatter`. The example below shows a bubble chart using a column of the `DataFrame` as the bubble size.

```
In [68]: df.plot.scatter(x='a', y='b', s=df['c'] * 200);
```



See the `scatter` method and the [matplotlib scatter](#) documentation for more.

### Hexagonal Bin Plot

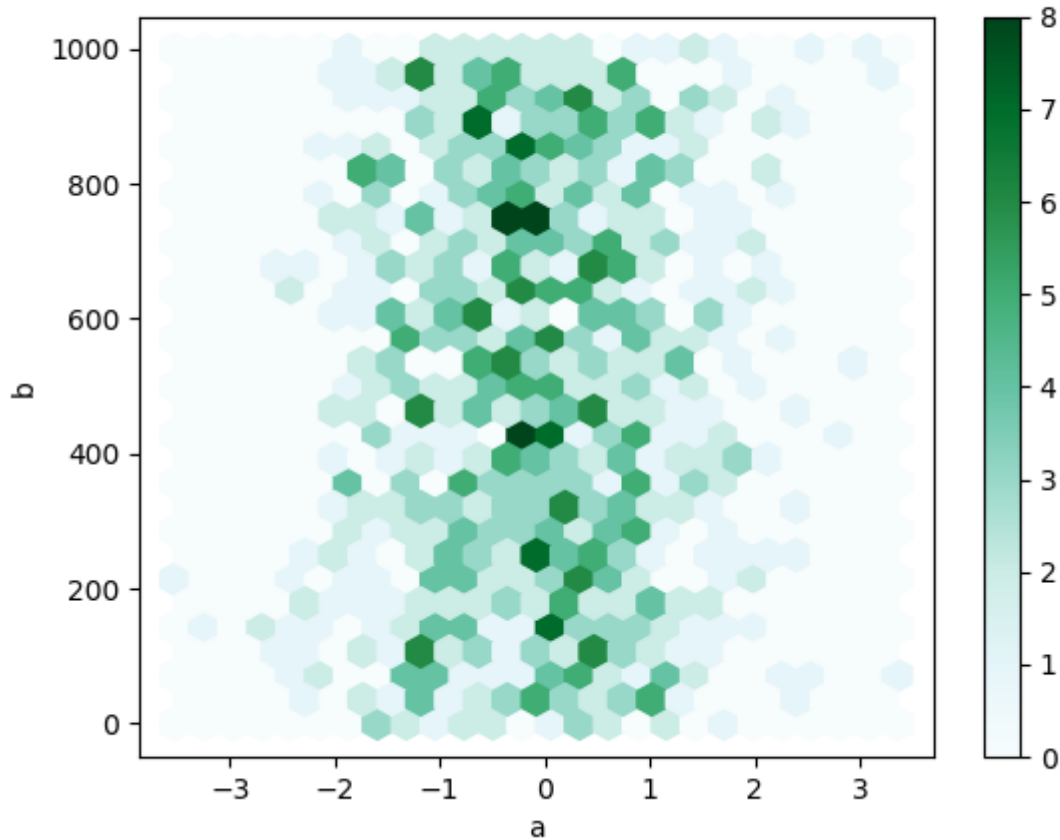
You can create hexagonal bin plots with `DataFrame.plot.hexbin()`. Hexbin plots can be a useful alternative to scatter plots if your data are too dense to plot each point individually.

```
In [69]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 2), columns=['a', 'b'])
```

```
In [70]: df['b'] = df['b'] + np.arange(1000)
```

```
In [71]: df.plot.hexbin(x='a', y='b', gridsize=25)
```

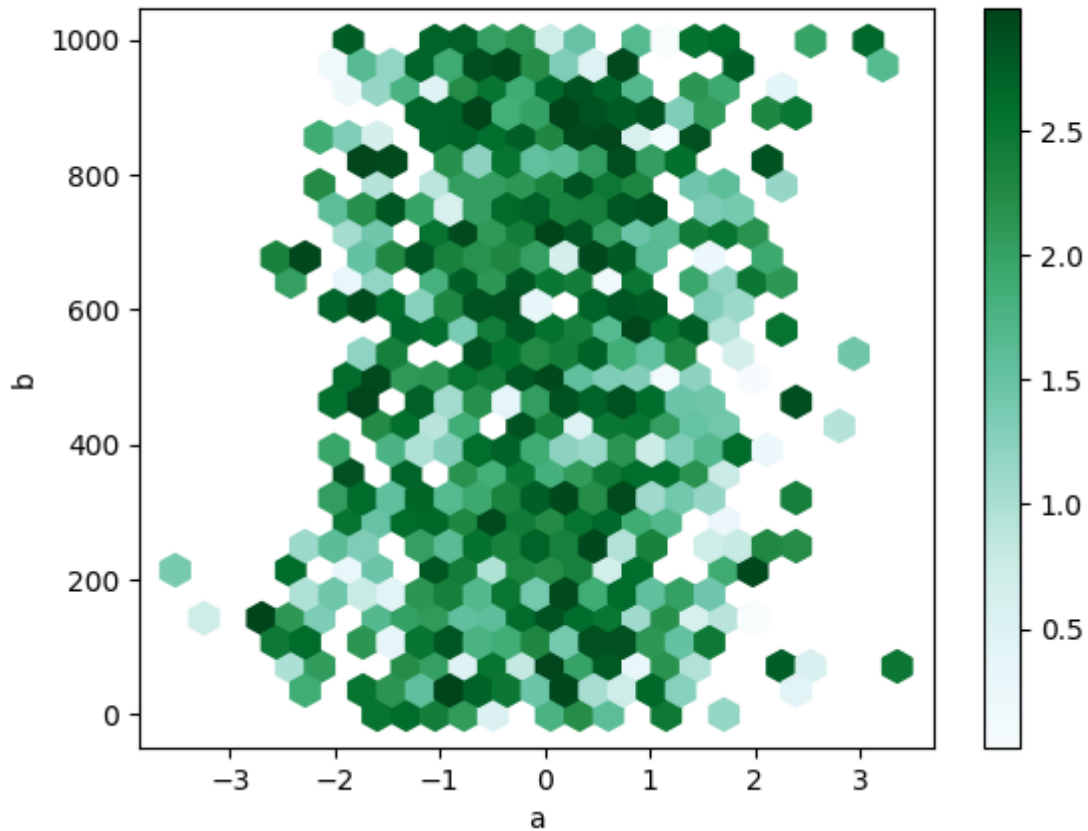
```
Out [71]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79dfc44588>
```



A useful keyword argument is `gridsize`; it controls the number of hexagons in the x-direction, and defaults to 100. A larger `gridsize` means more, smaller bins.

By default, a histogram of the counts around each  $(x, y)$  point is computed. You can specify alternative aggregations by passing values to the `C` and `reduce_C_function` arguments. `C` specifies the value at each  $(x, y)$  point and `reduce_C_function` is a function of one argument that reduces all the values in a bin to a single number (e.g. mean, max, sum, std). In this example the positions are given by columns `a` and `b`, while the value is given by column `z`. The bins are aggregated with NumPy's `max` function.

```
In [72]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 2), columns=['a', 'b'])
In [73]: df['b'] = df['b'] + np.arange(1000)
In [74]: df['z'] = np.random.uniform(0, 3, 1000)
In [75]: df.plot.hexbin(x='a', y='b', C='z', reduce_C_function=np.max, gridsize=25)
Out[75]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79dfb61518>
```



See the `hexbin` method and the `matplotlib hexbin` documentation for more.

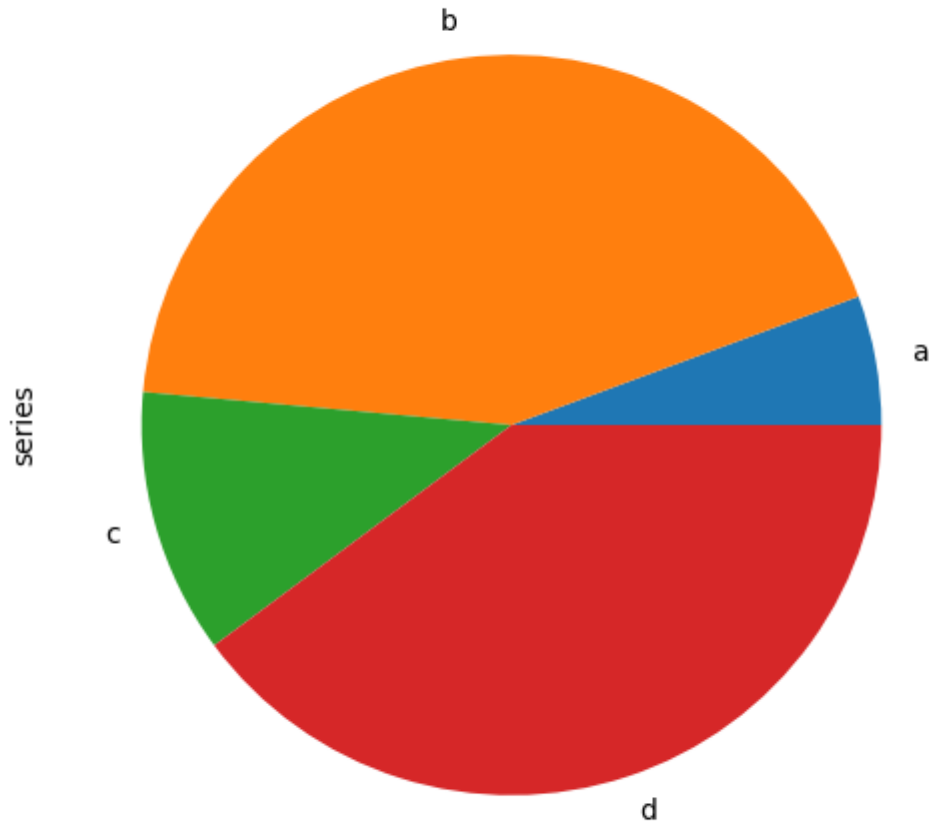
## Pie plot

You can create a pie plot with `DataFrame.plot.pie()` or `Series.plot.pie()`. If your data includes any `NaN`, they will be automatically filled with 0. A `ValueError` will be raised if there are any negative values in your data.

```
In [76]: series = pd.Series(3 * np.random.rand(4),
.....:                      index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'], name='series')
.....:

In [77]: series.plot.pie(figsize=(6, 6))
Out [77]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79dfb06518>
```





For pie plots it's best to use square figures, i.e. a figure aspect ratio 1. You can create the figure with equal width and height, or force the aspect ratio to be equal after plotting by calling `ax.set_aspect('equal')` on the returned axes object.

Note that pie plot with *DataFrame* requires that you either specify a target column by the `y` argument or `subplots=True`. When `y` is specified, pie plot of selected column will be drawn. If `subplots=True` is specified, pie plots for each column are drawn as subplots. A legend will be drawn in each pie plots by default; specify `legend=False` to hide it.

```
In [78]: df = pd.DataFrame(3 * np.random.rand(4, 2),
.....:                    index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'], columns=['x', 'y'])
.....:
```

```
In [79]: df.plot.pie(subplots=True, figsize=(8, 4))
```

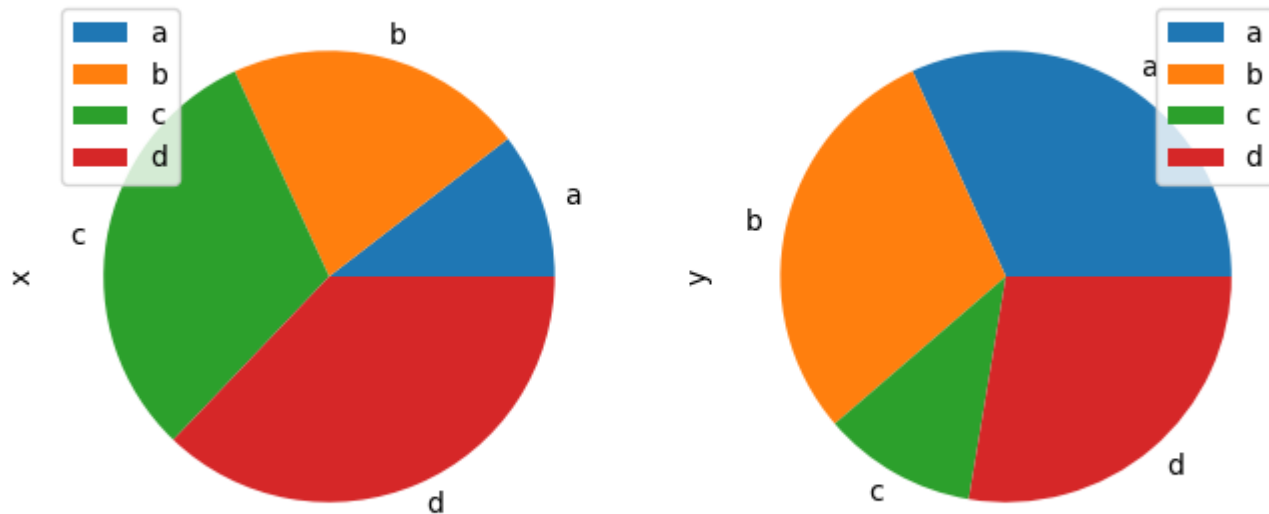
```
Out [79]:
```

```
array([<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79dfac7748>,
```

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```
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79dfa83eb8>],  
dtype=object)
```

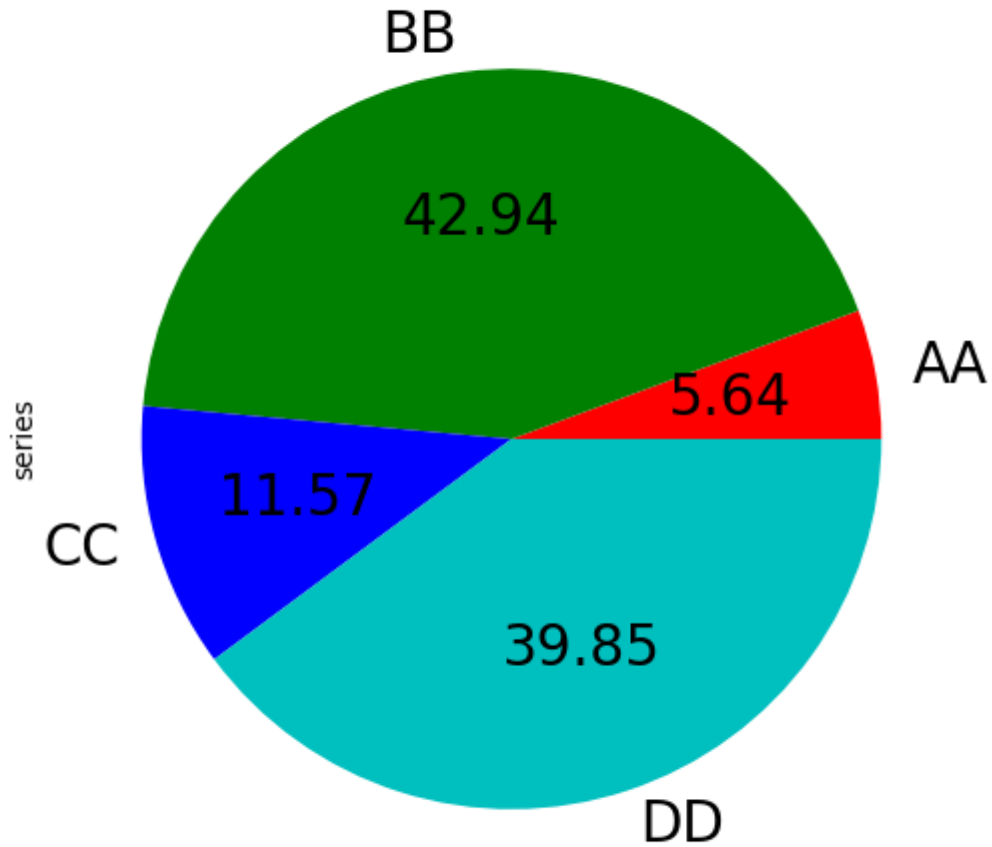


You can use the `labels` and `colors` keywords to specify the labels and colors of each wedge.

**Warning:** Most pandas plots use the `label` and `color` arguments (note the lack of “s” on those). To be consistent with `matplotlib.pyplot.pie()` you must use `labels` and `colors`.

If you want to hide wedge labels, specify `labels=None`. If `fontsize` is specified, the value will be applied to wedge labels. Also, other keywords supported by `matplotlib.pyplot.pie()` can be used.

```
In [80]: series.plot.pie(labels=['AA', 'BB', 'CC', 'DD'], colors=['r', 'g', 'b', 'c'],  
.....:                 autopct='%0.2f', fontsize=20, figsize=(6, 6))  
.....:  
.....:  
Out [80]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79dfa05908>
```

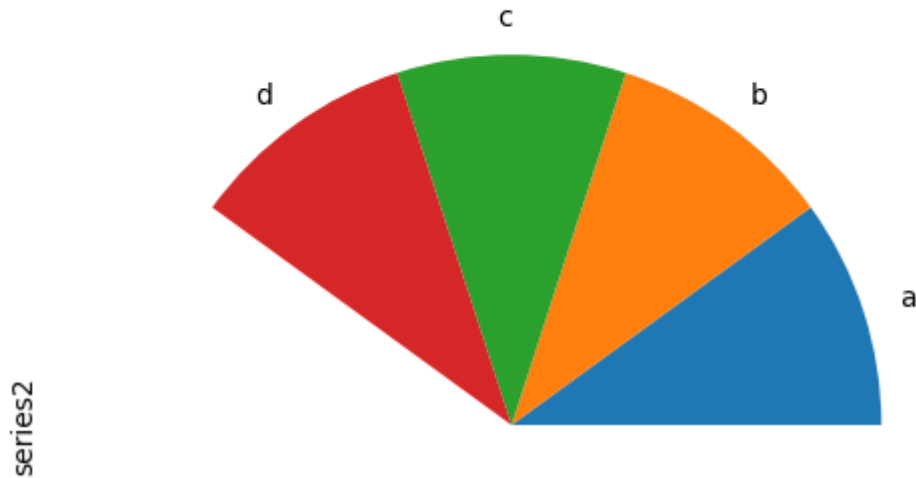


If you pass values whose sum total is less than 1.0, matplotlib draws a semicircle.

```
In [81]: series = pd.Series([0.1] * 4, index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'], name='series2')
```

```
In [82]: series.plot.pie(figsize=(6, 6))
```

```
Out [82]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79df9c3ef0>
```



See the [matplotlib pie](#) documentation for more.

### 4.10.3 Plotting with Missing Data

Pandas tries to be pragmatic about plotting `DataFrames` or `Series` that contain missing data. Missing values are dropped, left out, or filled depending on the plot type.

Plot Type	NaN Handling
Line	Leave gaps at NaNs
Line (stacked)	Fill 0's
Bar	Fill 0's
Scatter	Drop NaNs
Histogram	Drop NaNs (column-wise)
Box	Drop NaNs (column-wise)
Area	Fill 0's
KDE	Drop NaNs (column-wise)
Hexbin	Drop NaNs
Pie	Fill 0's

If any of these defaults are not what you want, or if you want to be explicit about how missing values are handled, consider using `fillna()` or `dropna()` before plotting.

#### 4.10.4 Plotting Tools

These functions can be imported from `pandas.plotting` and take a *Series* or *DataFrame* as an argument.

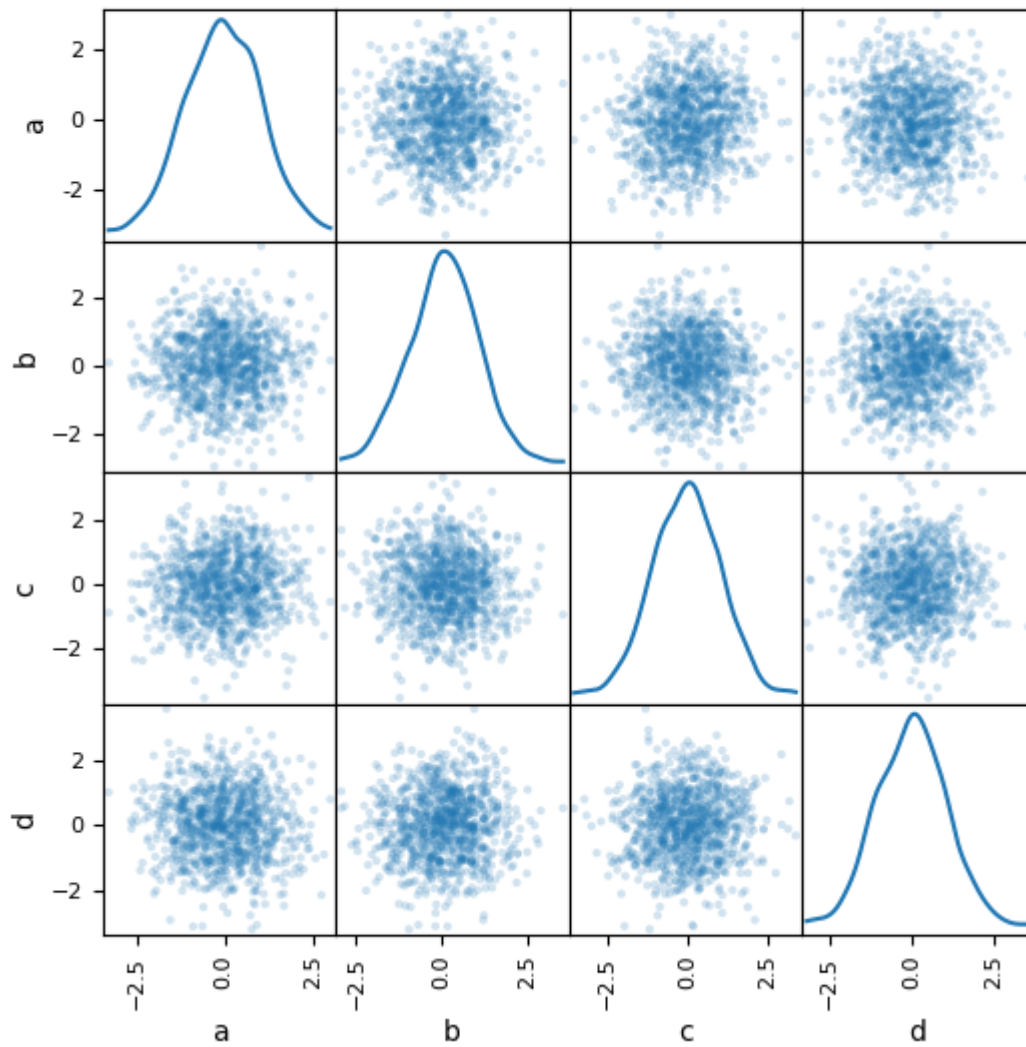
##### Scatter Matrix Plot

You can create a scatter plot matrix using the `scatter_matrix` method in `pandas.plotting`:

```
In [83]: from pandas.plotting import scatter_matrix

In [84]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 4), columns=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])

In [85]: scatter_matrix(df, alpha=0.2, figsize=(6, 6), diagonal='kde')
Out[85]:
array([[<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79df932780>,
       <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79df9579e8>,
       <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79df902c50>,
       <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79df8aaeb8>],
       [<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79df8dc160>,
       <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79df8843c8>,
       <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79df82d2e8>,
       <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79df856588>],
       [<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79df8565c0>,
       <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79df7a8a20>,
       <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79df7d1c88>,
       <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79df778ef0>],
       [<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79df72a198>,
       <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79df753400>,
       <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79df6fb668>,
       <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f79df6a48d0>]], dtype=object)
```



## Density Plot

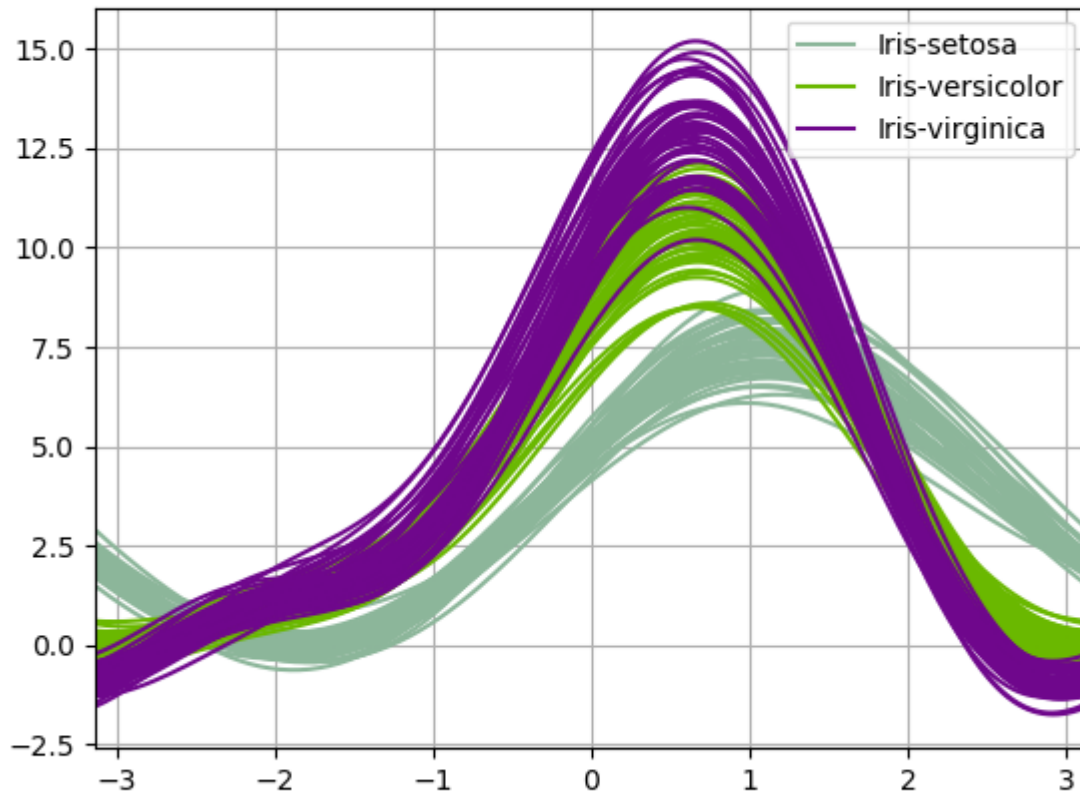
You can create density plots using the `Series.plot.kde()` and `DataFrame.plot.kde()` methods.

```
In [86]: ser = pd.Series(np.random.randn(1000))
```

```
In [87]: ser.plot.kde()
```

```
Out[87]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79df56e6d8>
```





## Parallel Coordinates

Parallel coordinates is a plotting technique for plotting multivariate data, see the [Wikipedia entry](#) for an introduction. Parallel coordinates allows one to see clusters in data and to estimate other statistics visually. Using parallel coordinates points are represented as connected line segments. Each vertical line represents one attribute. One set of connected line segments represents one data point. Points that tend to cluster will appear closer together.

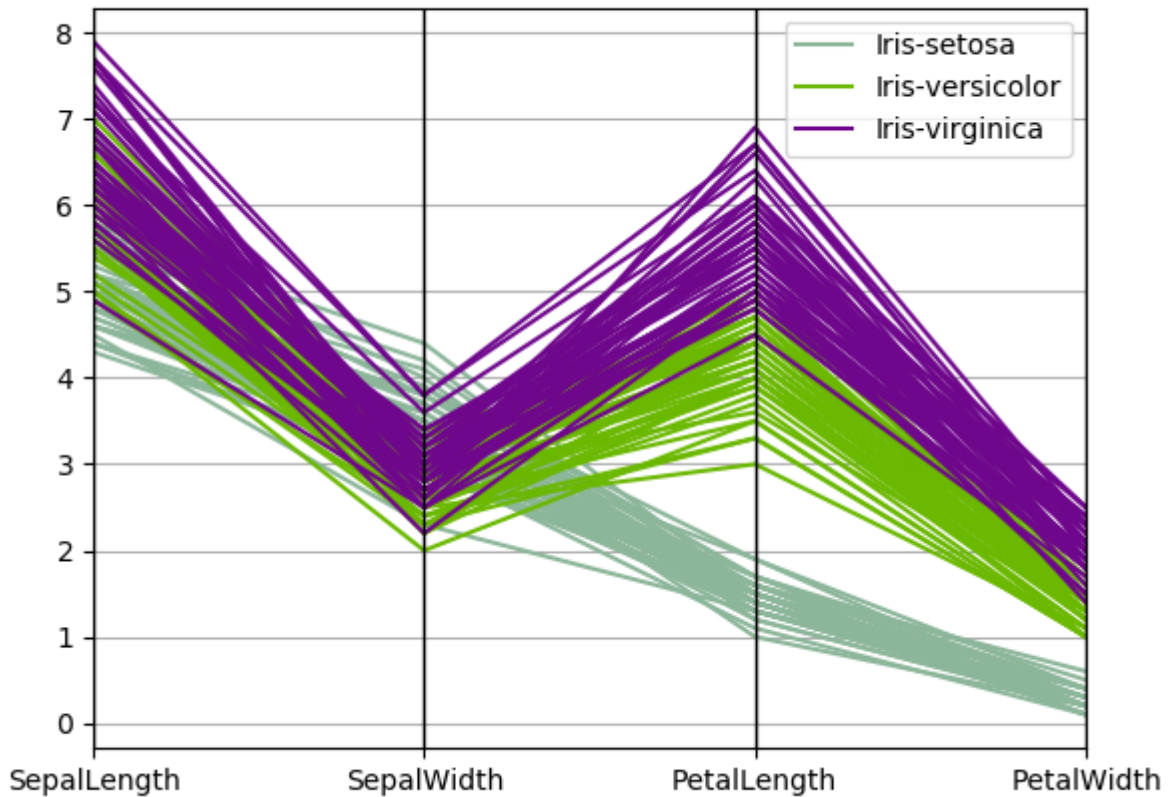
```
In [92]: from pandas.plotting import parallel_coordinates

In [93]: data = pd.read_csv('data/iris.data')

In [94]: plt.figure()
Out[94]: <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

In [95]: parallel_coordinates(data, 'Name')
Out[95]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.
↳AxesSubplot at 0x7f79dfc8fac8>
```





## Lag Plot

Lag plots are used to check if a data set or time series is random. Random data should not exhibit any structure in the lag plot. Non-random structure implies that the underlying data are not random. The `lag` argument may be passed, and when `lag=1` the plot is essentially `data[:-1]` vs. `data[1:]`.

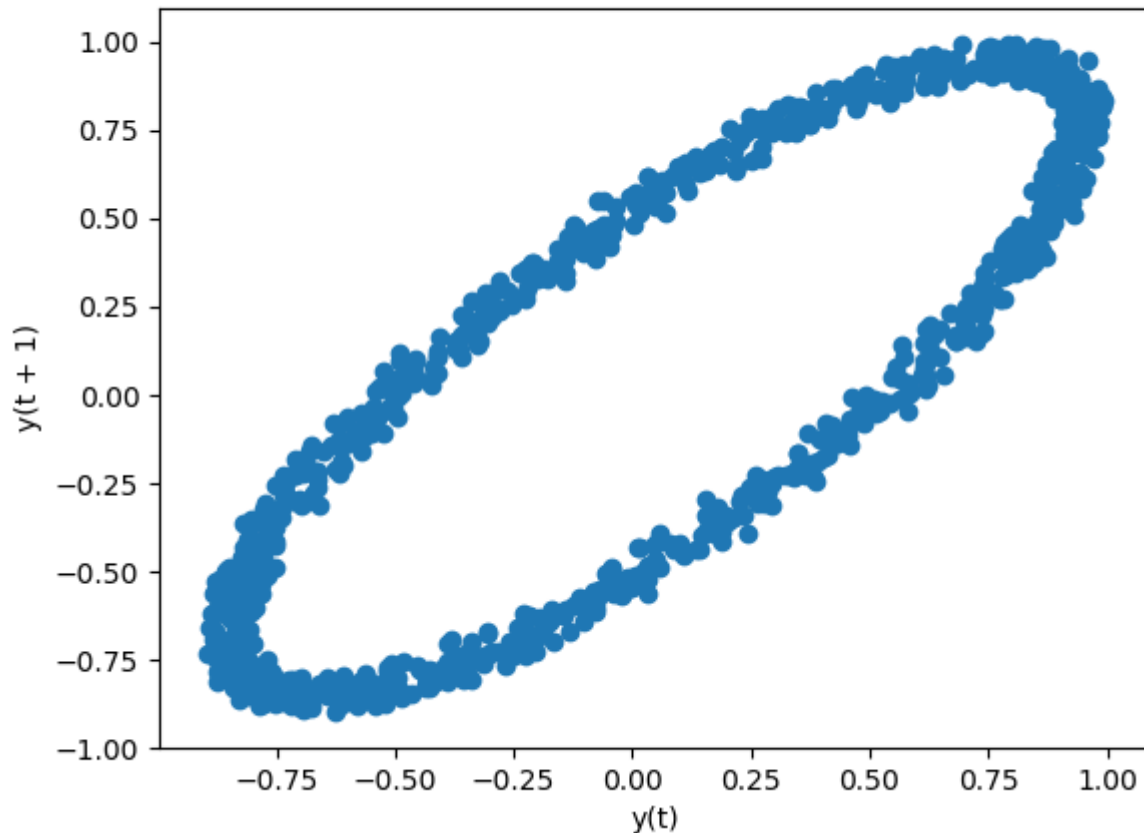
```
In [96]: from pandas.plotting import lag_plot

In [97]: plt.figure()
Out[97]: <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

In [98]: spacing = np.linspace(-99 * np.pi, 99 * np.pi, num=1000)

In [99]: data = pd.Series(0.1 * np.random.rand(1000) + 0.9 * np.sin(spacing))

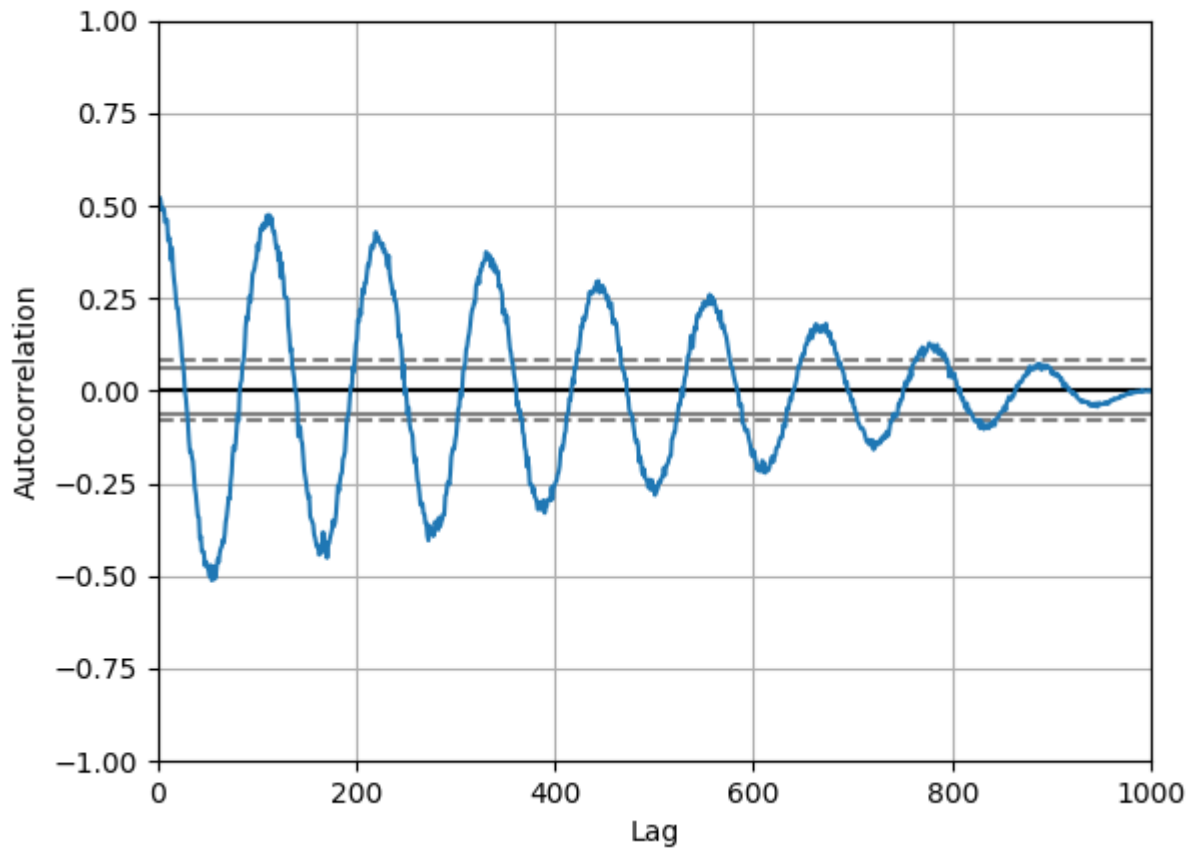
In [100]: lag_plot(data)
Out[100]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79e62f7e48>
```



### Autocorrelation Plot

Autocorrelation plots are often used for checking randomness in time series. This is done by computing autocorrelations for data values at varying time lags. If time series is random, such autocorrelations should be near zero for any and all time-lag separations. If time series is non-random then one or more of the autocorrelations will be significantly non-zero. The horizontal lines displayed in the plot correspond to 95% and 99% confidence bands. The dashed line is 99% confidence band. See the [Wikipedia entry](#) for more about autocorrelation plots.

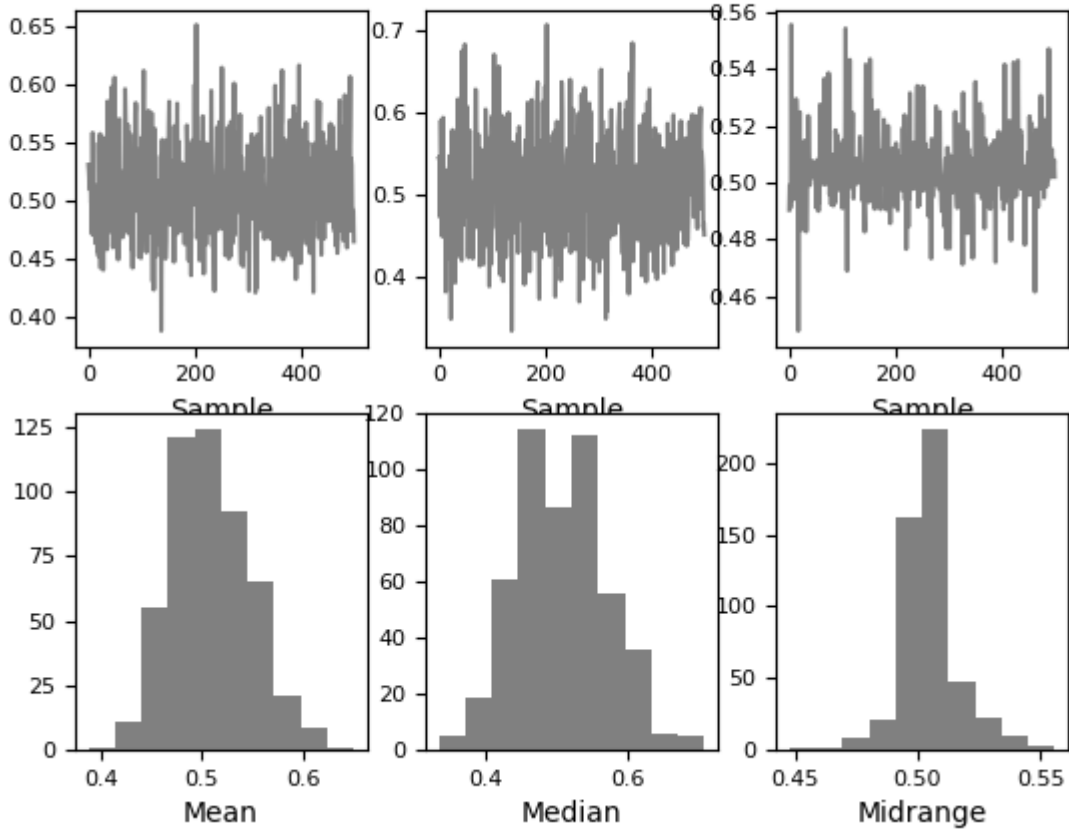
```
In [101]: from pandas.plotting import autocorrelation_plot
In [102]: plt.figure()
Out[102]: <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>
In [103]: spacing = np.linspace(-9 * np.pi, 9 * np.pi, num=1000)
In [104]: data = pd.Series(0.7 * np.random.rand(1000) + 0.3 * np.sin(spacing))
In [105]: autocorrelation_plot(data)
Out[105]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f7a1e1f9f98>
```



### Bootstrap Plot

Bootstrap plots are used to visually assess the uncertainty of a statistic, such as mean, median, midrange, etc. A random subset of a specified size is selected from a data set, the statistic in question is computed for this subset and the process is repeated a specified number of times. Resulting plots and histograms are what constitutes the bootstrap plot.

```
In [106]: from pandas.plotting import bootstrap_plot
In [107]: data = pd.Series(np.random.rand(1000))
In [108]: bootstrap_plot(data, size=50, samples=500, color='grey')
Out[108]: <Figure size 640x480 with 6 Axes>
```

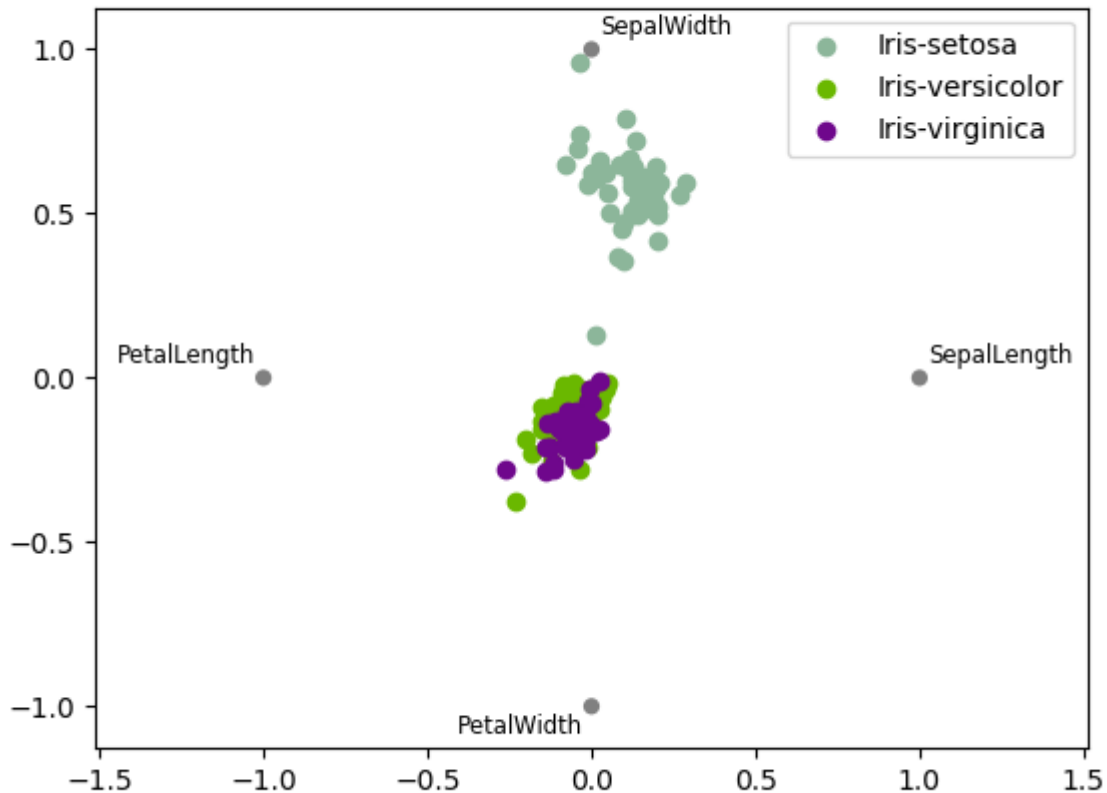


## RadViz

RadViz is a way of visualizing multi-variate data. It is based on a simple spring tension minimization algorithm. Basically you set up a bunch of points in a plane. In our case they are equally spaced on a unit circle. Each point represents a single attribute. You then pretend that each sample in the data set is attached to each of these points by a spring, the stiffness of which is proportional to the numerical value of that attribute (they are normalized to unit interval). The point in the plane, where our sample settles to (where the forces acting on our sample are at an equilibrium) is where a dot representing our sample will be drawn. Depending on which class that sample belongs to it will be colored differently. See the R package [Radviz](#) for more information.

**Note:** The “Iris” dataset is available [here](#).

```
In [109]: from pandas.plotting import radviz
In [110]: data = pd.read_csv('data/iris.data')
In [111]: plt.figure()
Out[111]: <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>
In [112]: radviz(data, 'Name')
Out[112]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.
↳AxesSubplot at 0x7f79e431aef0>
```



## 4.10.5 Plot Formatting

### Setting the plot style

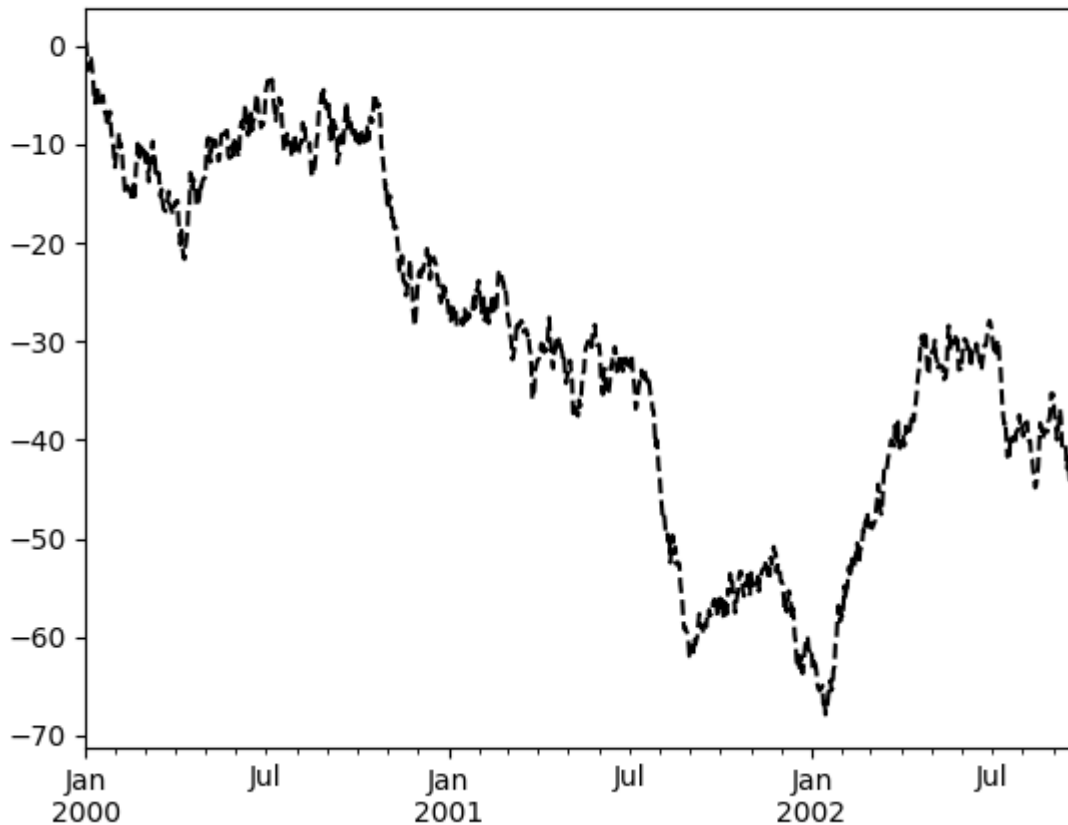
From version 1.5 and up, matplotlib offers a range of pre-configured plotting styles. Setting the style can be used to easily give plots the general look that you want. Setting the style is as easy as calling `matplotlib.style.use(my_plot_style)` before creating your plot. For example you could write `matplotlib.style.use('ggplot')` for ggplot-style plots.

You can see the various available style names at `matplotlib.style.available` and it's very easy to try them out.

### General plot style arguments

Most plotting methods have a set of keyword arguments that control the layout and formatting of the returned plot:

```
In [113]: plt.figure();
In [114]: ts.plot(style='k--', label='Series');
```



For each kind of plot (e.g. *line*, *bar*, *scatter*) any additional arguments keywords are passed along to the corresponding matplotlib function (`ax.plot()`, `ax.bar()`, `ax.scatter()`). These can be used to control additional styling, beyond what pandas provides.

### Controlling the Legend

You may set the `legend` argument to `False` to hide the legend, which is shown by default.

```
In [115]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 4),
.....:                      index=ts.index, columns=list('ABCD'))
.....:

In [116]: df = df.cumsum()

In [117]: df.plot(legend=False)
Out[117]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79e4f23828>
```



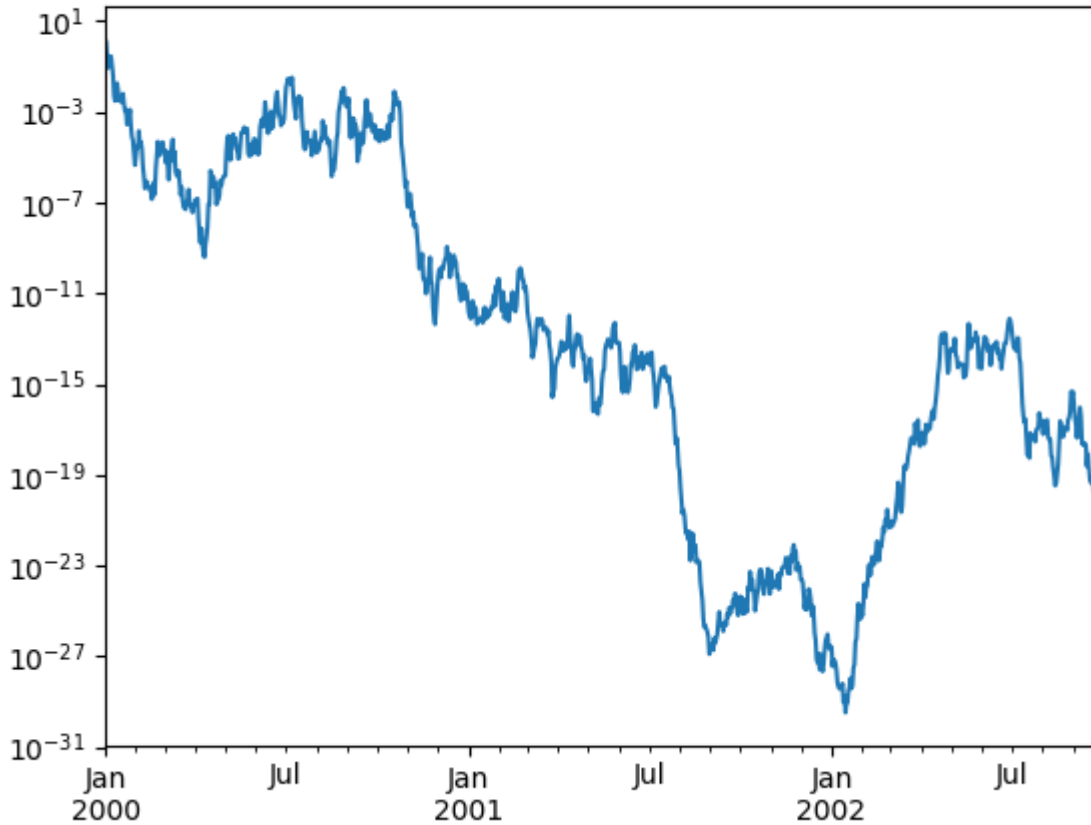
## Scales

You may pass `logy` to get a log-scale Y axis.

```
In [118]: ts = pd.Series(np.random.randn(1000),
.....:                  index=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=1000))
.....:

In [119]: ts = np.exp(ts.cumsum())

In [120]: ts.plot(logy=True)
Out [120]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79e647b048>
```



See also the `logx` and `loglog` keyword arguments.

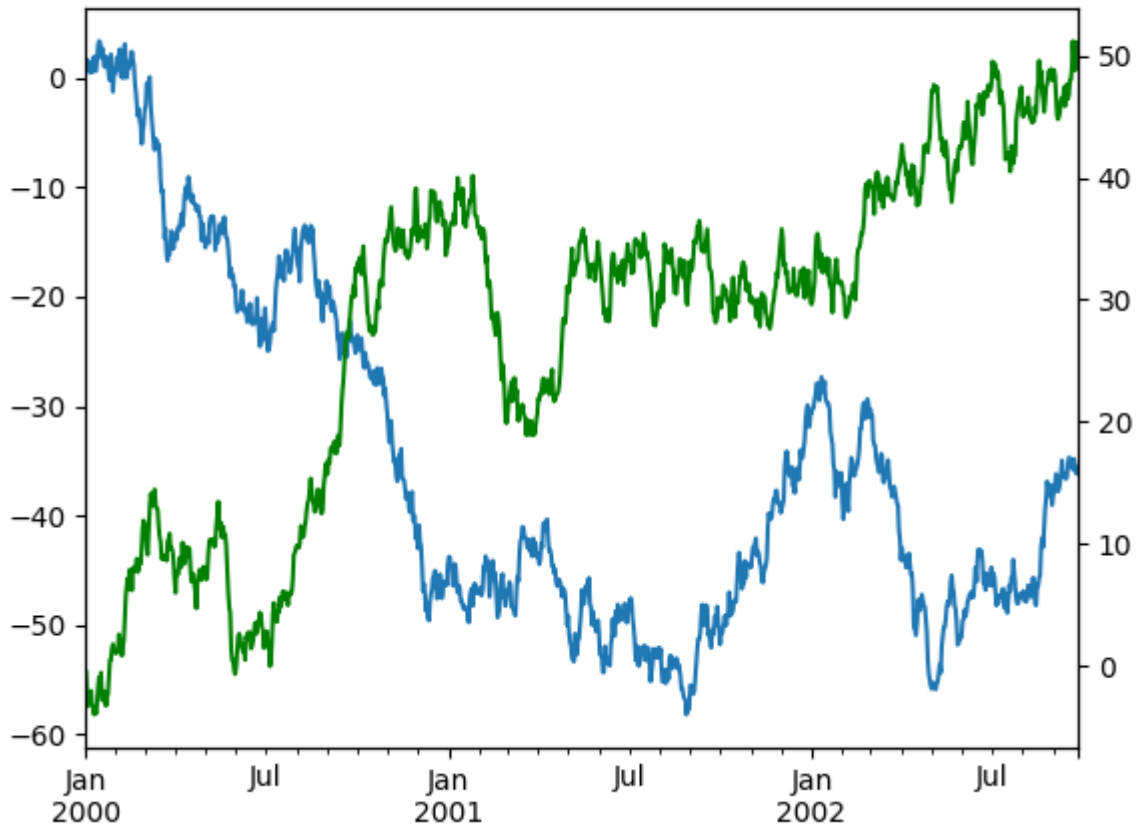
### Plotting on a Secondary Y-axis

To plot data on a secondary y-axis, use the `secondary_y` keyword:

```
In [121]: df.A.plot()
Out [121]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79e6152b70>

In [122]: df.B.plot(secondary_y=True, style='g')
Out [122]:
↪<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79e588a780>
```





To plot some columns in a DataFrame, give the column names to the `secondary_y` keyword:

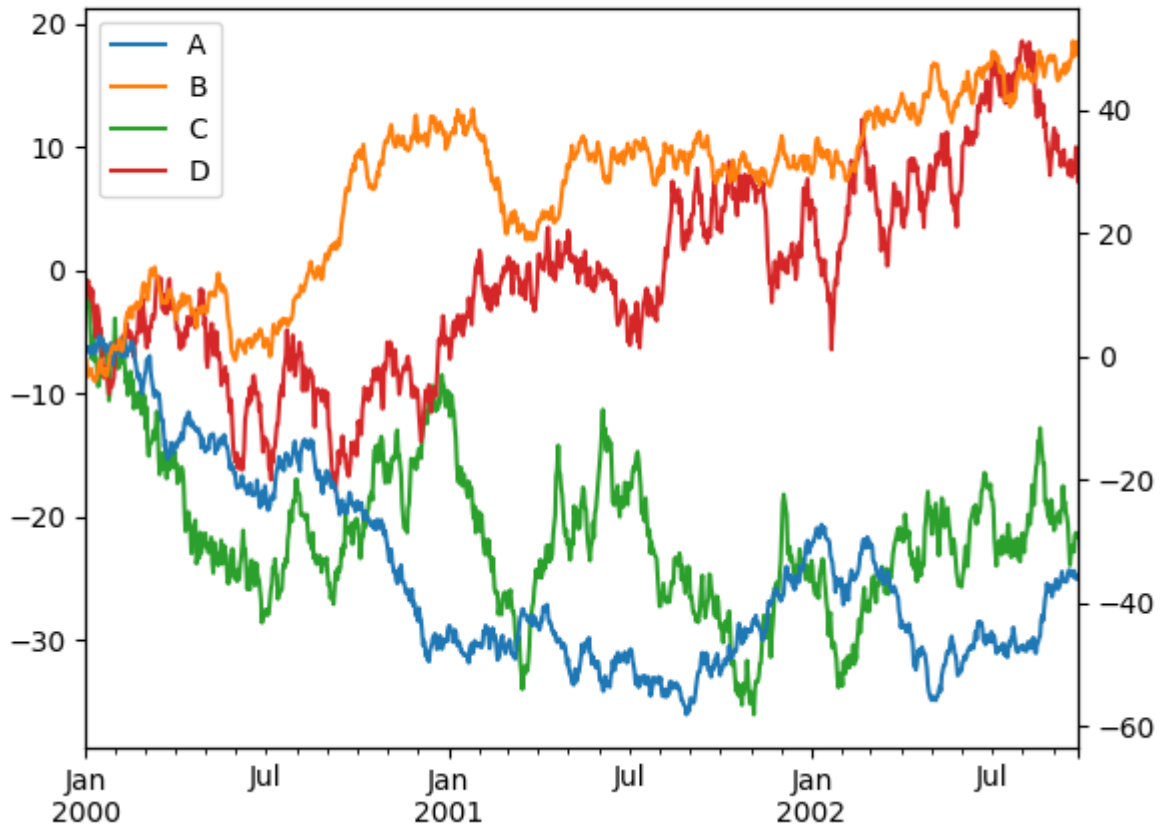
```
In [123]: plt.figure()
Out[123]: <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

In [124]: ax = df.plot(secondary_y=['A', 'B'])

In [125]: ax.set_ylabel('CD scale')
Out[125]: Text(0, 0.5, 'CD scale')

In [126]: ax.right_ax.set_ylabel('AB scale')
Out[126]: Text(0, 0.5, 'AB scale')
```





### Suppressing Tick Resolution Adjustment

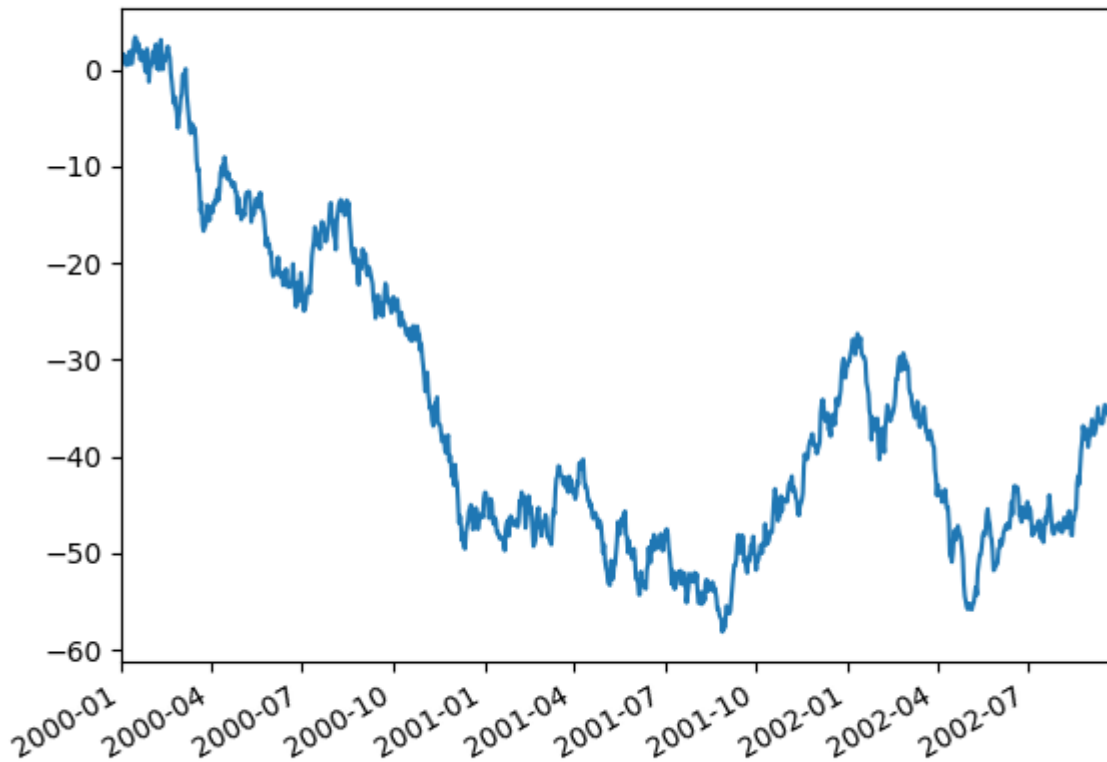
pandas includes automatic tick resolution adjustment for regular frequency time-series data. For limited cases where pandas cannot infer the frequency information (e.g., in an externally created `twinx`), you can choose to suppress this behavior for alignment purposes.

Here is the default behavior, notice how the x-axis tick labeling is performed:

```
In [129]: plt.figure()
Out[129]: <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

In [130]: df.A.plot()
////////////////////////////////////Out[130]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.
↪AxesSubplot at 0x7f79e56263c8>
```

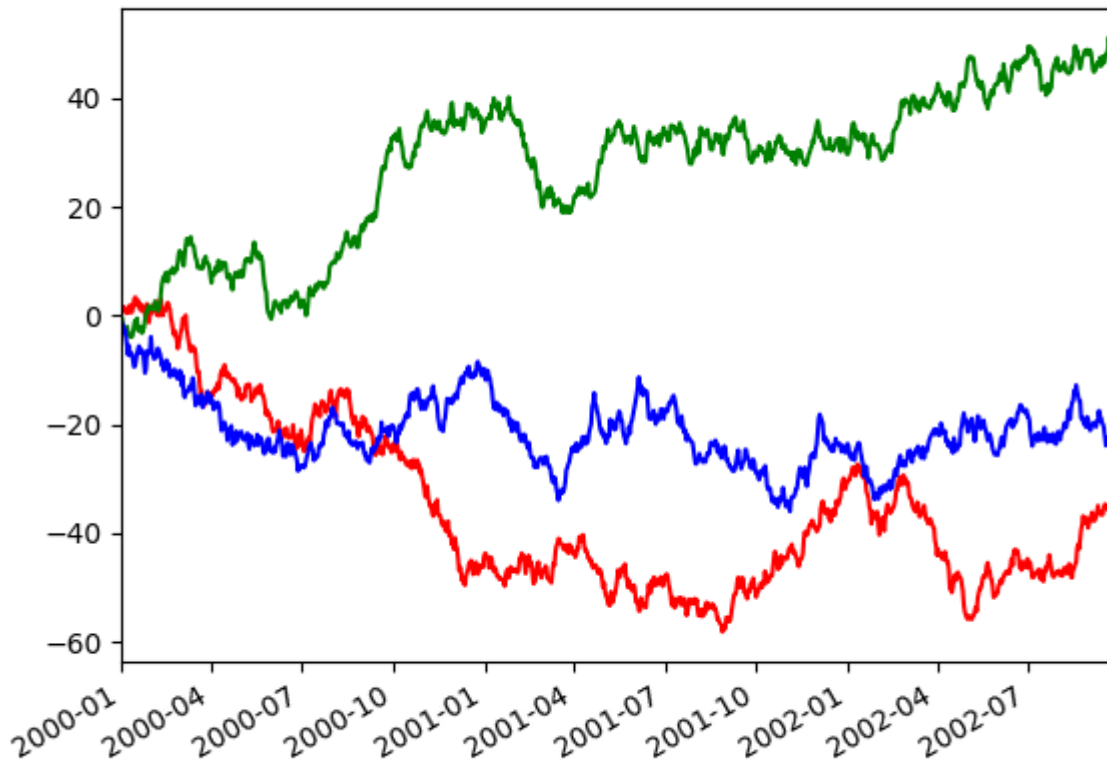




If you have more than one plot that needs to be suppressed, the use method in `pandas.plotting.plot_params` can be used in a *with statement*:

```
In [133]: plt.figure()
Out[133]: <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

In [134]: with pd.plotting.plot_params.use('x_compat', True):
.....:     df.A.plot(color='r')
.....:     df.B.plot(color='g')
.....:     df.C.plot(color='b')
.....:
```



### Automatic Date Tick Adjustment

New in version 0.20.0.

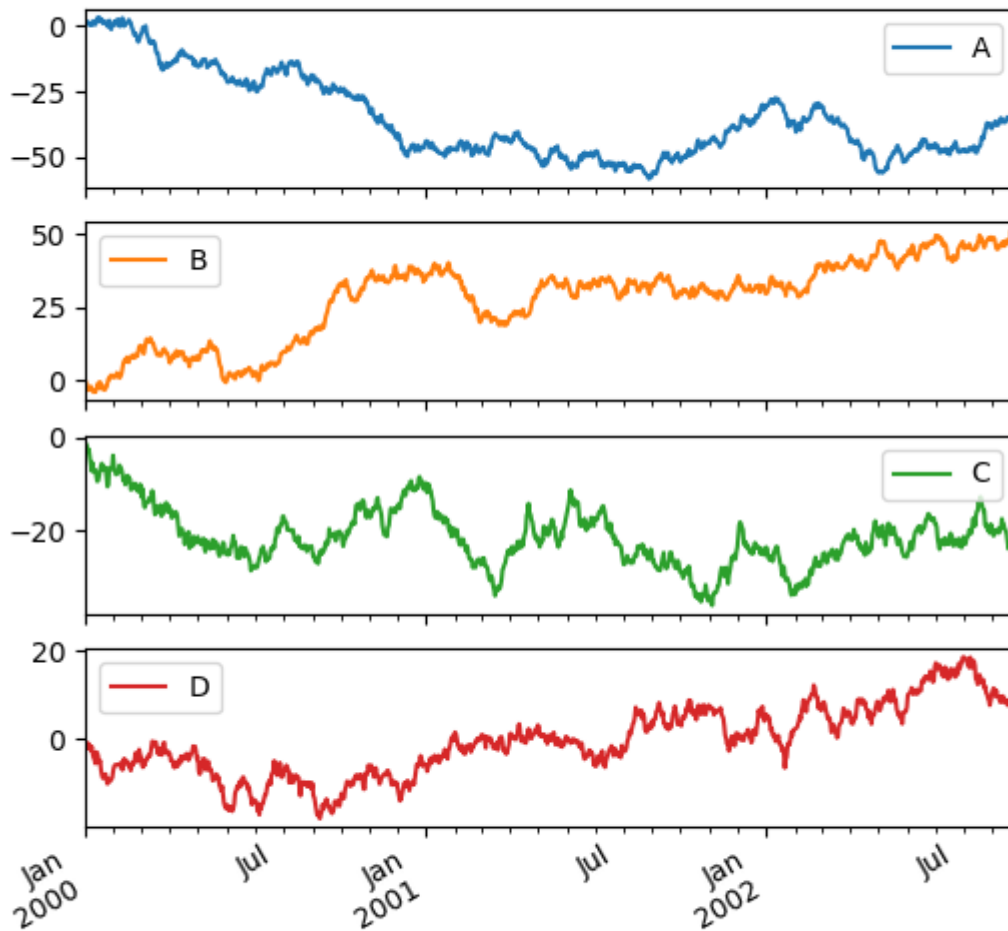
`TimeDeltaIndex` now uses the native matplotlib tick locator methods, it is useful to call the automatic date tick adjustment from matplotlib for figures whose ticklabels overlap.

See the `autofmt_xdate` method and the [matplotlib documentation](#) for more.

### Subplots

Each `Series` in a `DataFrame` can be plotted on a different axis with the `subplots` keyword:

```
In [135]: df.plot(subplots=True, figsize=(6, 6));
```

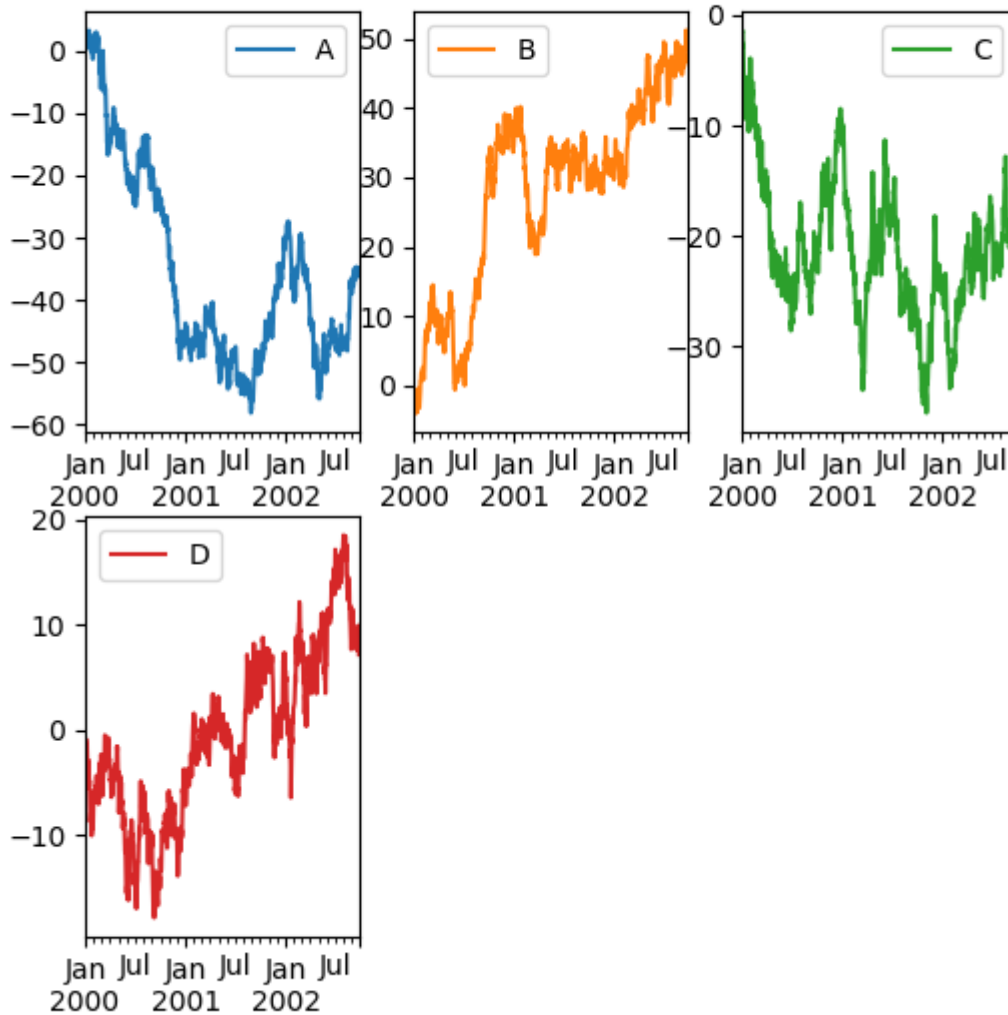


### Using Layout and Targeting Multiple Axes

The layout of subplots can be specified by the `layout` keyword. It can accept `(rows, columns)`. The `layout` keyword can be used in `hist` and `boxplot` also. If the input is invalid, a `ValueError` will be raised.

The number of axes which can be contained by `rows x columns` specified by `layout` must be larger than the number of required subplots. If `layout` can contain more axes than required, blank axes are not drawn. Similar to a NumPy array's `reshape` method, you can use `-1` for one dimension to automatically calculate the number of rows or columns needed, given the other.

```
In [136]: df.plot(subplots=True, layout=(2, 3), figsize=(6, 6), sharex=False);
```



The above example is identical to using:

```
In [137]: df.plot(subplots=True, layout=(2, -1), figsize=(6, 6), sharex=False);
```

The required number of columns (3) is inferred from the number of series to plot and the given number of rows (2).

You can pass multiple axes created beforehand as list-like via `ax` keyword. This allows more complicated layouts. The passed axes must be the same number as the subplots being drawn.

When multiple axes are passed via the `ax` keyword, `layout`, `sharex` and `sharey` keywords don't affect to the output. You should explicitly pass `sharex=False` and `sharey=False`, otherwise you will see a warning.

```
In [138]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(4, 4, figsize=(6, 6))
```

```
In [139]: plt.subplots_adjust(wspace=0.5, hspace=0.5)
```

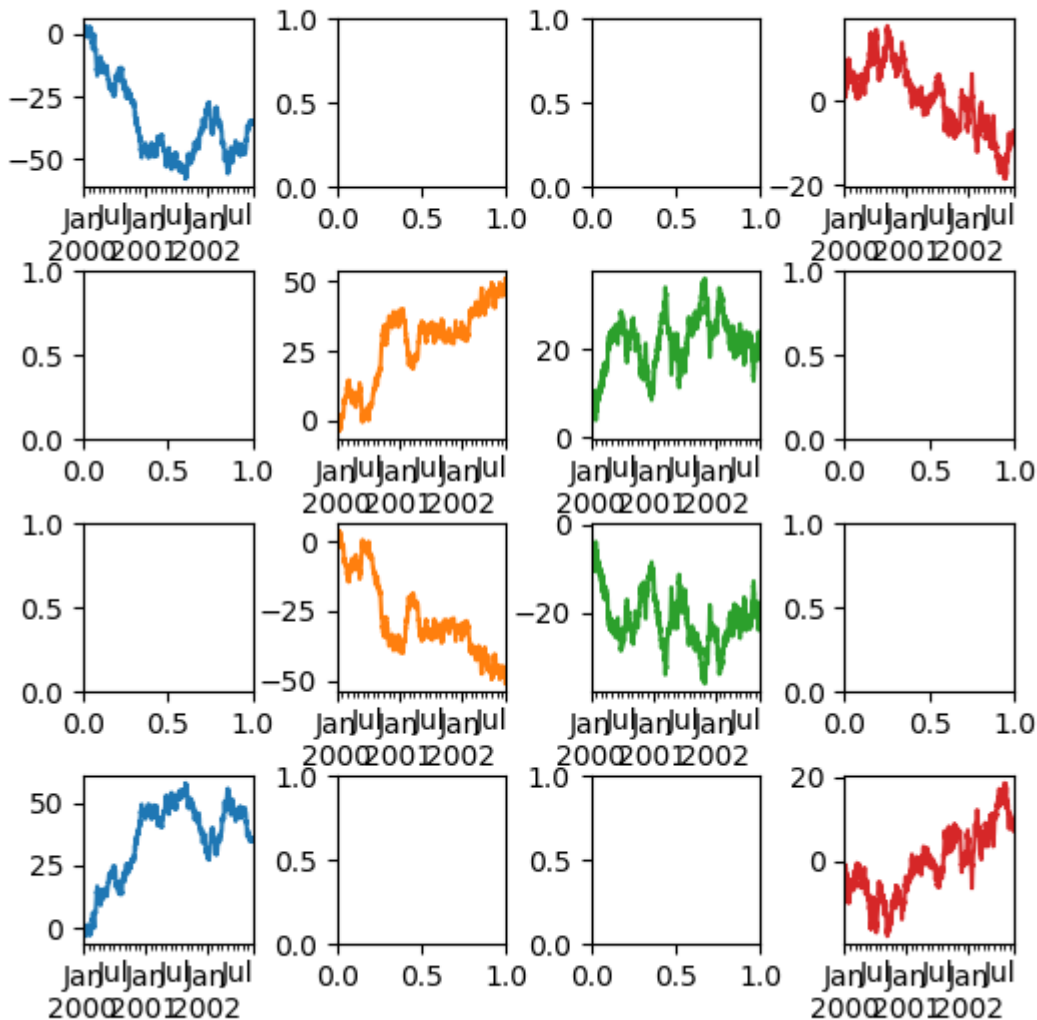
```
In [140]: target1 = [axes[0][0], axes[1][1], axes[2][2], axes[3][3]]
```

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```
In [141]: target2 = [axes[3][0], axes[2][1], axes[1][2], axes[0][3]]
In [142]: df.plot(subplots=True, ax=target1, legend=False, sharex=False,
→sharey=False);
In [143]: (-df).plot(subplots=True, ax=target2, legend=False,
.....:                sharex=False, sharey=False);
.....:
```



Another option is passing an `ax` argument to `Series.plot()` to plot on a particular axis:

```
In [144]: fig, axes = plt.subplots(nrows=2, ncols=2)
In [145]: df['A'].plot(ax=axes[0, 0]);
```

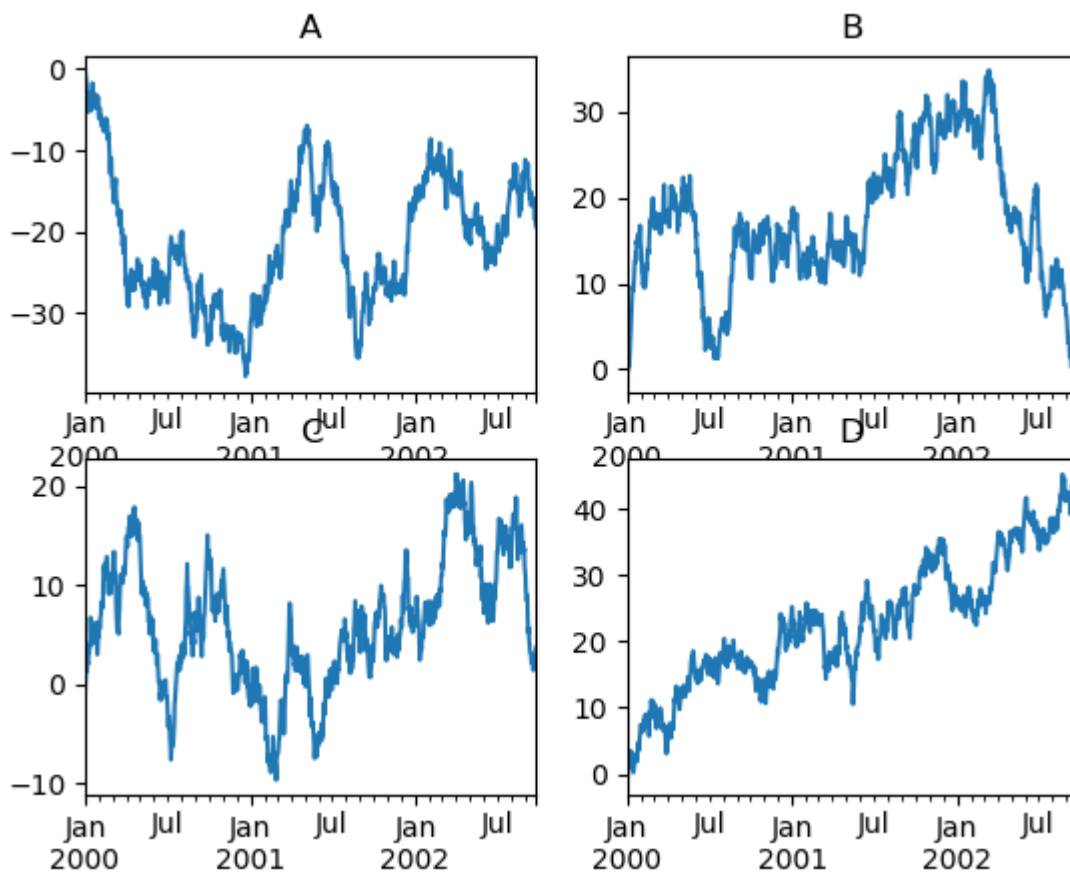
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```

In [146]: axes[0, 0].set_title('A');
In [147]: df['B'].plot(ax=axes[0, 1]);
In [148]: axes[0, 1].set_title('B');
In [149]: df['C'].plot(ax=axes[1, 0]);
In [150]: axes[1, 0].set_title('C');
In [151]: df['D'].plot(ax=axes[1, 1]);
In [152]: axes[1, 1].set_title('D');

```



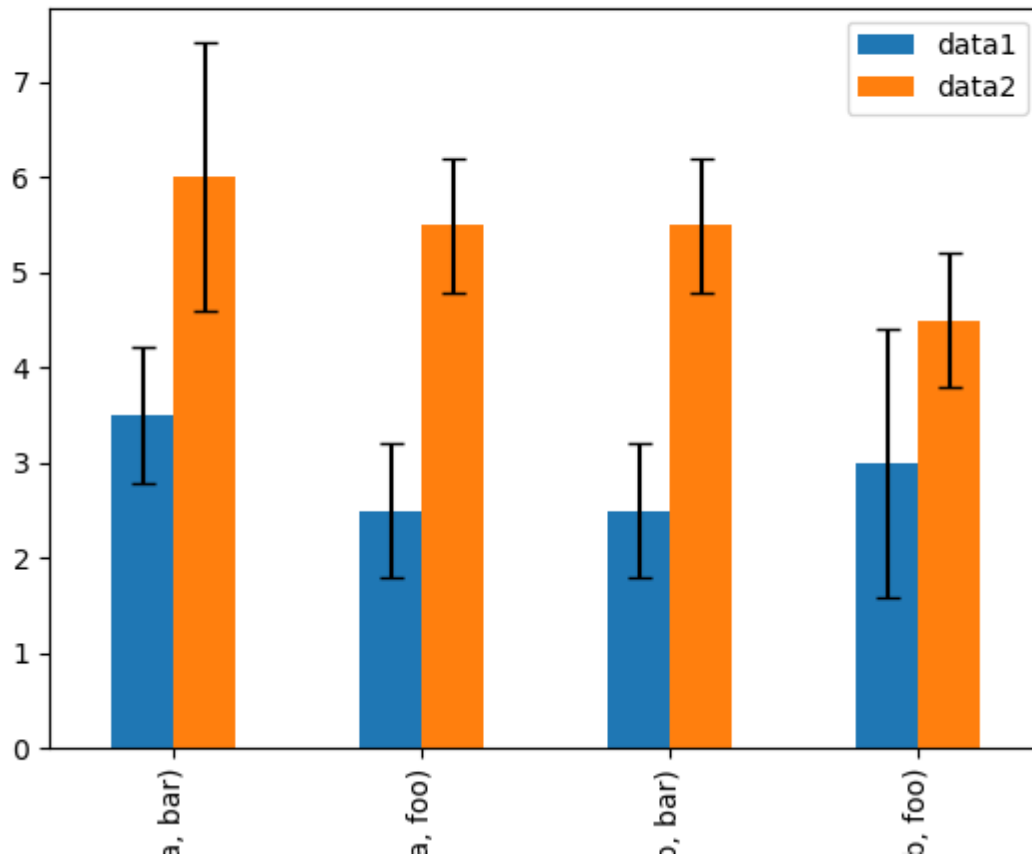
### Plotting With Error Bars

Plotting with error bars is supported in `DataFrame.plot()` and `Series.plot()`.

Horizontal and vertical error bars can be supplied to the `xerr` and `yerr` keyword arguments to `plot()`. The error values can be specified using a variety of formats:

- As a `DataFrame` or `dict` of errors with column names matching the `columns` attribute of the plotting

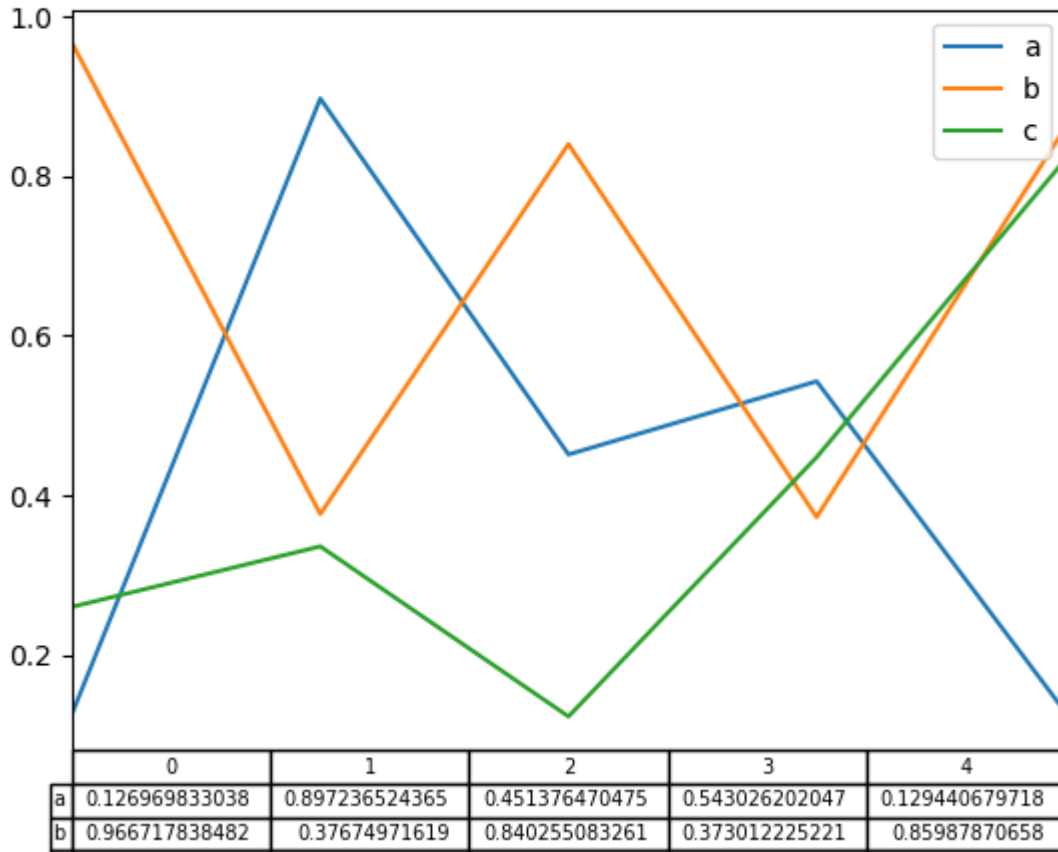




## Plotting Tables

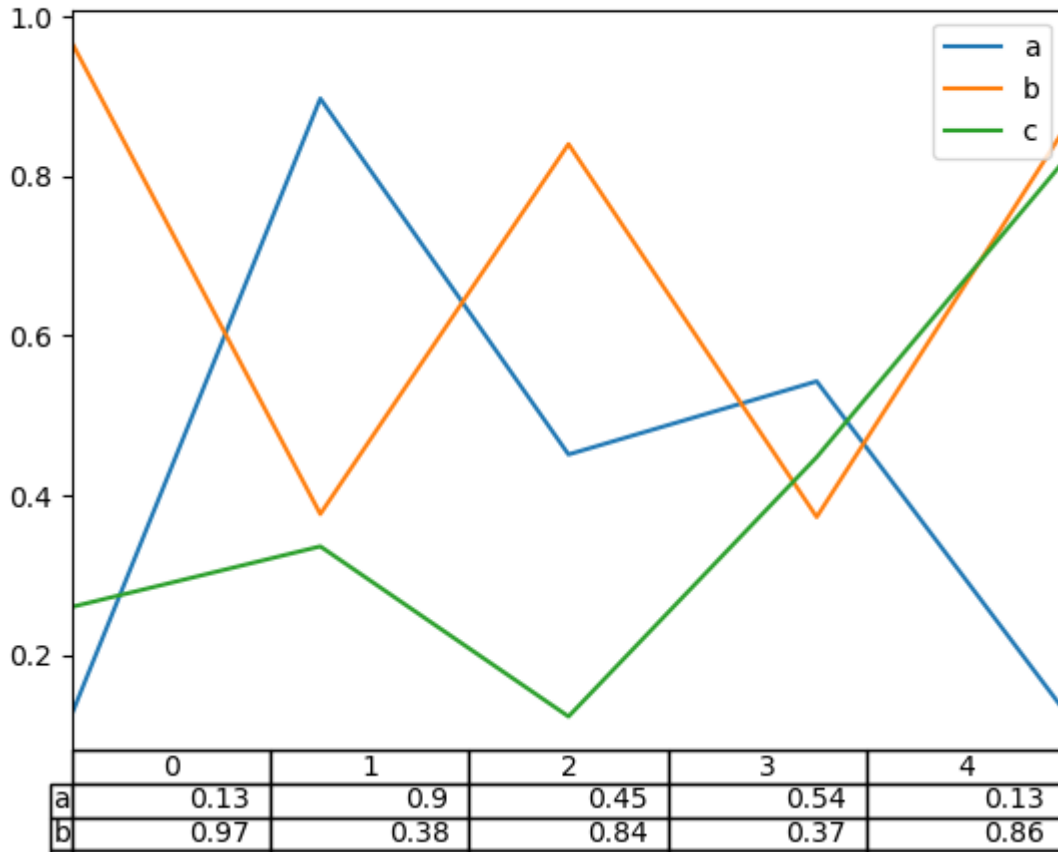
Plotting with matplotlib table is now supported in `DataFrame.plot()` and `Series.plot()` with a `table` keyword. The `table` keyword can accept `bool`, `DataFrame` or `Series`. The simple way to draw a table is to specify `table=True`. Data will be transposed to meet matplotlib's default layout.

```
In [162]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 1)
In [163]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(5, 3), columns=['a', 'b', 'c'])
In [164]: ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False) # Hide Ticks
In [165]: df.plot(table=True, ax=ax)
Out[165]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79de483400>
```



Also, you can pass a different `DataFrame` or `Series` to the `table` keyword. The data will be drawn as displayed in print method (not transposed automatically). If required, it should be transposed manually as seen in the example below.

```
In [166]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 1)
In [167]: ax.get_xaxis().set_visible(False) # Hide Ticks
In [168]: df.plot(table=np.round(df.T, 2), ax=ax)
Out[168]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79de417320>
```



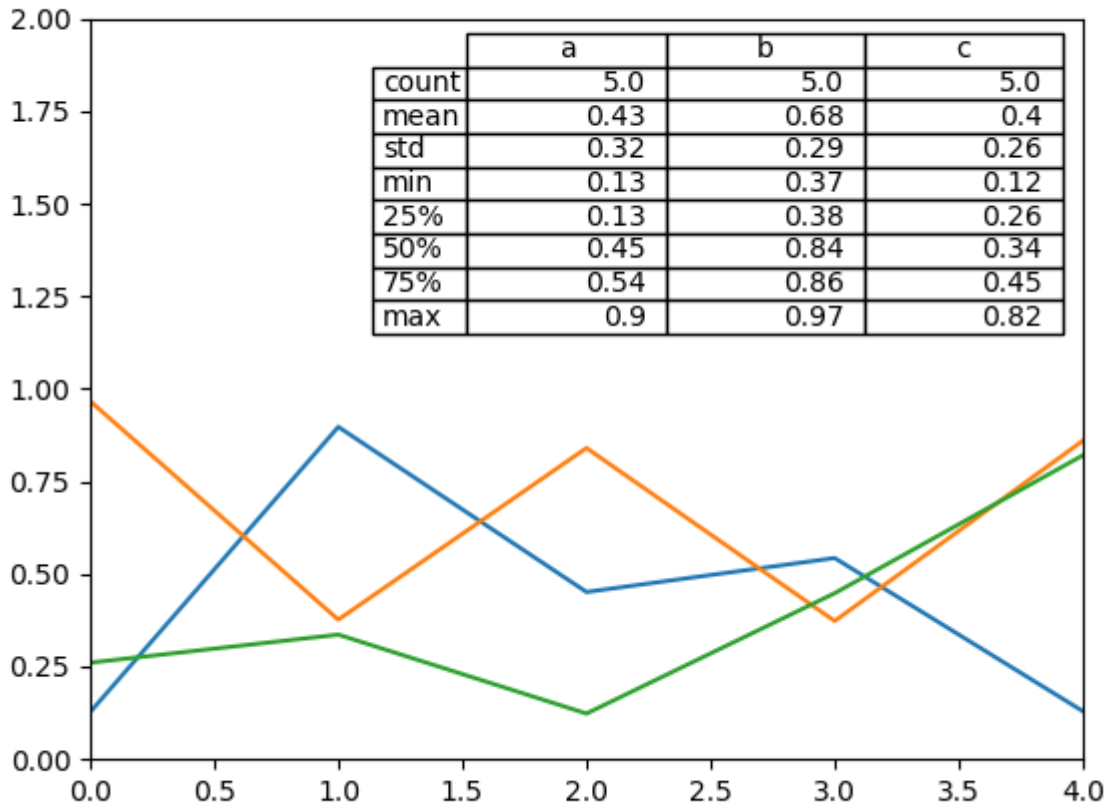
There also exists a helper function `pandas.plotting.table`, which creates a table from *DataFrame* or *Series*, and adds it to an `matplotlib.Axes` instance. This function can accept keywords which the `matplotlib.table` has.

```
In [169]: from pandas.plotting import table

In [170]: fig, ax = plt.subplots(1, 1)

In [171]: table(ax, np.round(df.describe(), 2),
.....:         loc='upper right', colWidths=[0.2, 0.2, 0.2])
.....:
Out[171]: <matplotlib.table.Table at 0x7f79de34e2e8>

In [172]: df.plot(ax=ax, ylim=(0, 2), legend=None)
Out[172]: <matplotlib.axes._
↳subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79de395940>
```



**Note:** You can get table instances on the axes using `axes.tables` property for further decorations. See the [matplotlib table documentation](#) for more.

## Colormaps

A potential issue when plotting a large number of columns is that it can be difficult to distinguish some series due to repetition in the default colors. To remedy this, `DataFrame` plotting supports the use of the `colormap` argument, which accepts either a Matplotlib [colormap](#) or a string that is a name of a colormap registered with Matplotlib. A visualization of the default matplotlib colormaps is available [here](#).

As matplotlib does not directly support colormaps for line-based plots, the colors are selected based on an even spacing determined by the number of columns in the `DataFrame`. There is no consideration made for background color, so some colormaps will produce lines that are not easily visible.

To use the `cubehelix` colormap, we can pass `colormap='cubehelix'`.

```
In [173]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 10), index=ts.index)
```

```
In [174]: df = df.cumsum()
```

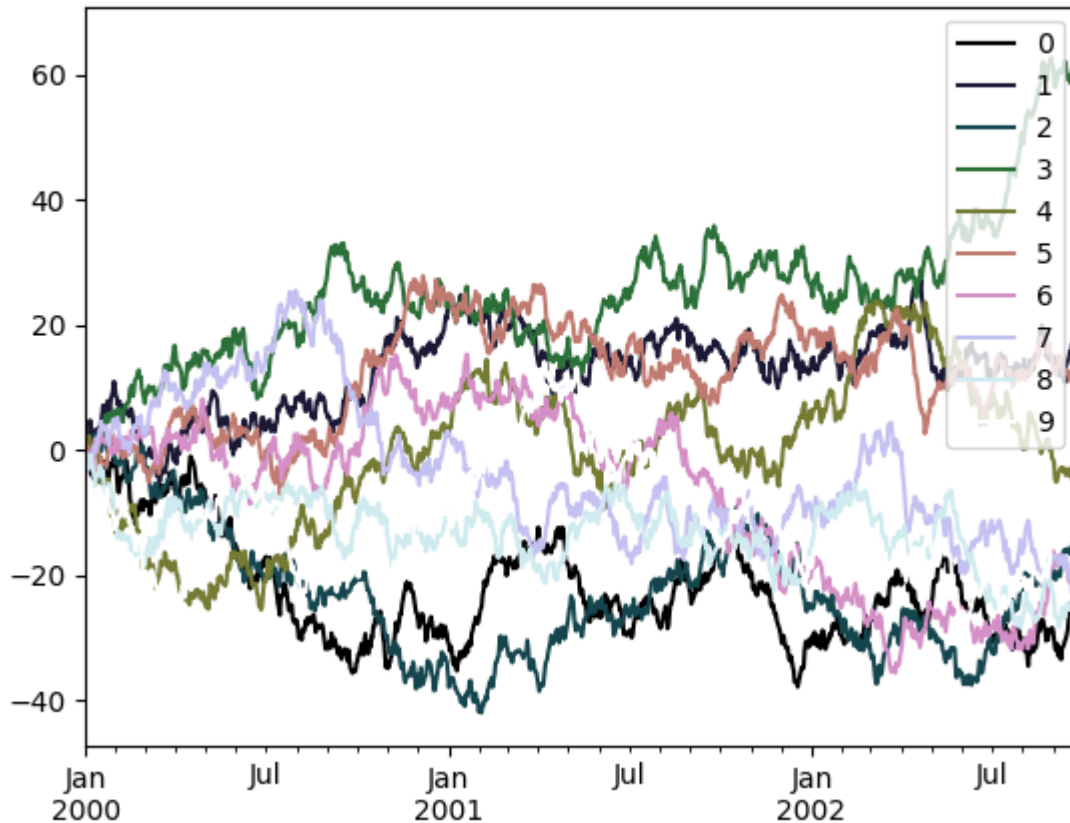
```
In [175]: plt.figure()
```

```
Out [175]: <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>
```

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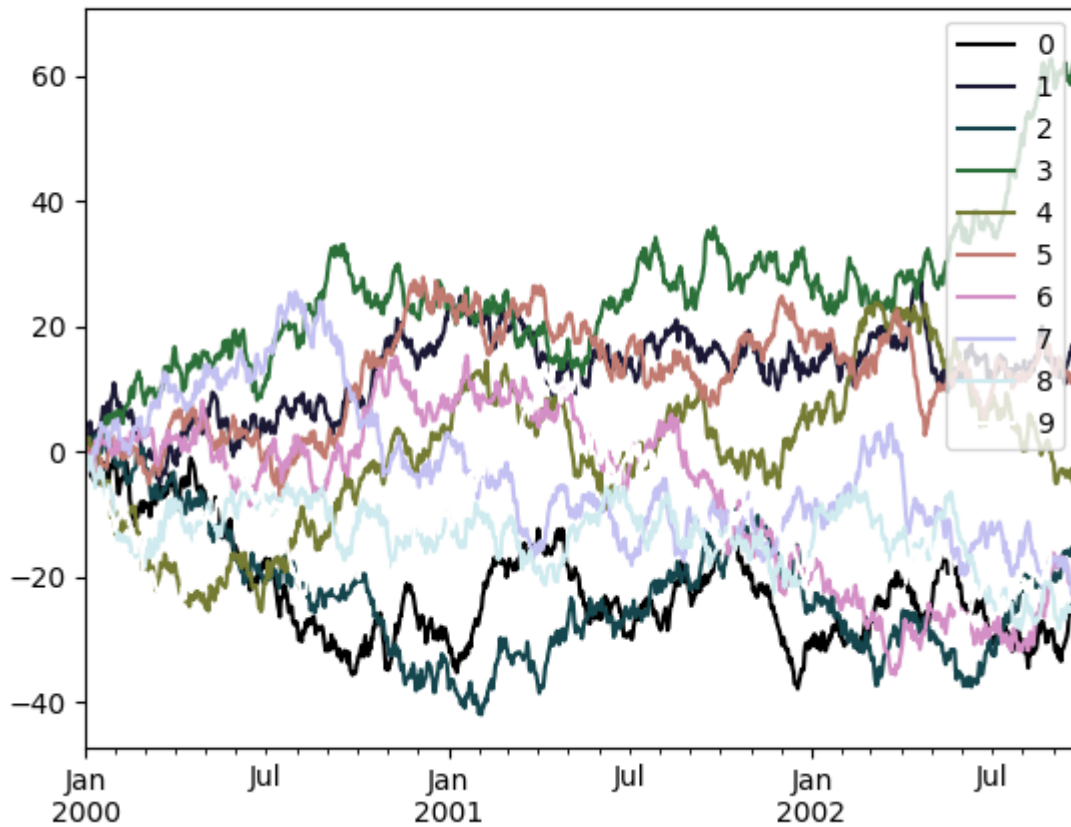
```
In [176]: df.plot(colormap='cubehelix')
Out[176]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.
AxesSubplot at 0x7f79de2cbf28>
```



Alternatively, we can pass the colormap itself:

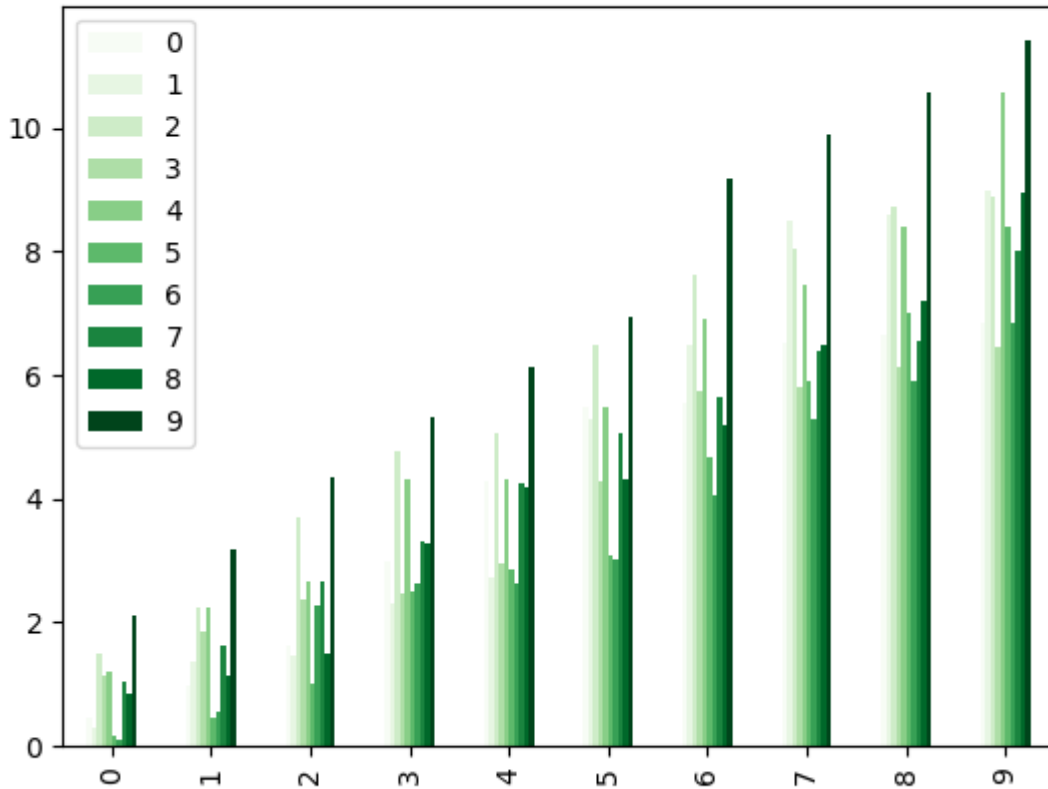
```
In [177]: from matplotlib import cm
In [178]: plt.figure()
Out[178]: <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>
In [179]: df.plot(colormap=cm.cubehelix)
Out[179]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.
AxesSubplot at 0x7f79de0edba8>
```





Colormaps can also be used other plot types, like bar charts:

```
In [180]: dd = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 10)).applymap(abs)
In [181]: dd = dd.cumsum()
In [182]: plt.figure()
Out[182]: <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>
In [183]: dd.plot.bar(colormap='Greens')
Out[183]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.
AxesSubplot at 0x7f79ddf972e8>
```

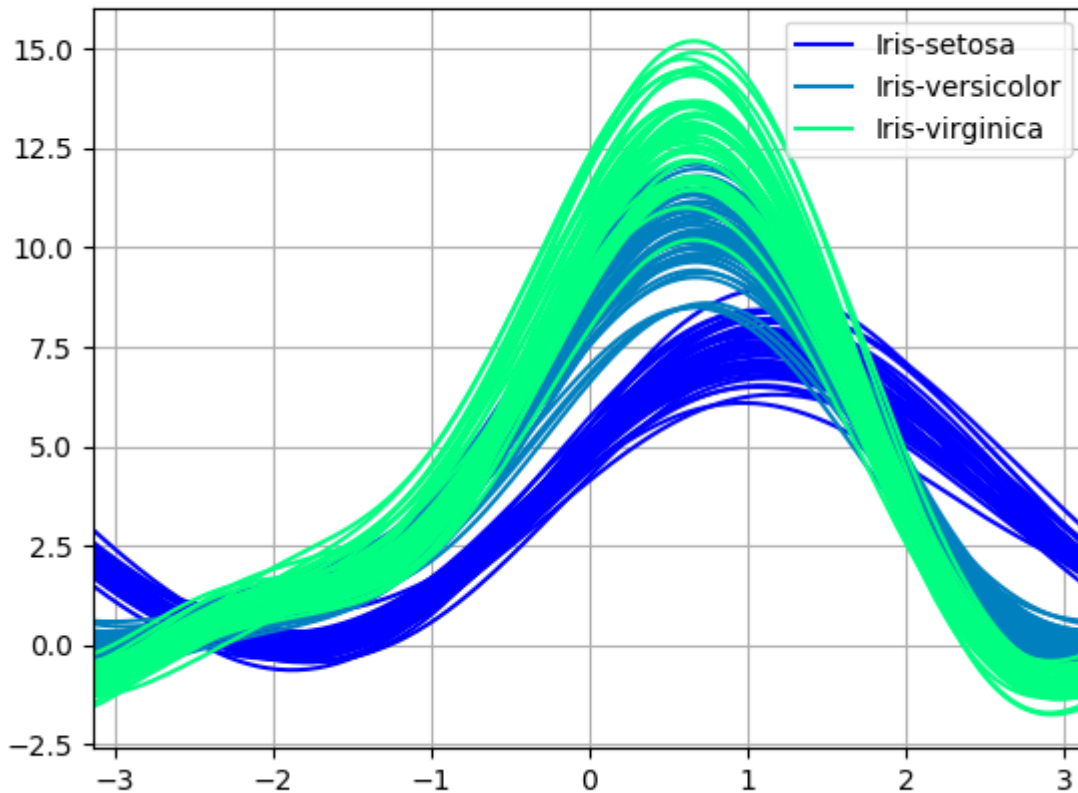


Parallel coordinates charts:

```
In [184]: plt.figure()
Out[184]: <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

In [185]: parallel_coordinates(data, 'Name', colormap='gist_rainbow')
Out[185]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.
AxesSubplot at 0x7f79dddf6a20>
```





#### 4.10.6 Plotting directly with matplotlib

In some situations it may still be preferable or necessary to prepare plots directly with matplotlib, for instance when a certain type of plot or customization is not (yet) supported by pandas. `Series` and `DataFrame` objects behave like arrays and can therefore be passed directly to matplotlib functions without explicit casts.

pandas also automatically registers formatters and locators that recognize date indices, thereby extending date and time support to practically all plot types available in matplotlib. Although this formatting does not provide the same level of refinement you would get when plotting via pandas, it can be faster when plotting a large number of points.

```
In [188]: price = pd.Series(np.random.randn(150).cumsum(),
.....:                    index=pd.date_range('2000-1-1', periods=150, freq='B'))
.....:
```

```
In [189]: ma = price.rolling(20).mean()
```

```
In [190]: mstd = price.rolling(20).std()
```

```
In [191]: plt.figure()
```

```
Out[191]: <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>
```

```
In [192]: plt.plot(price.index, price, 'k')
```

```
Out[192]: [matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f79e4e0a5c0]
```

(continues on next page)

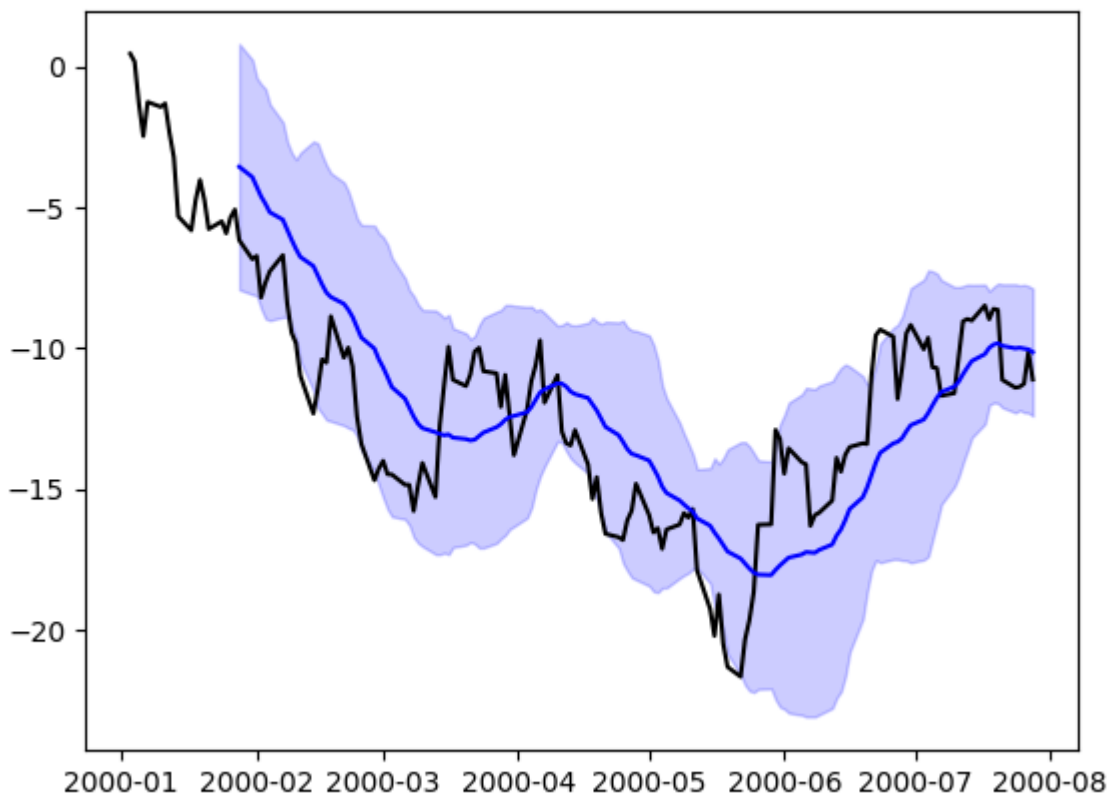
(continued from previous page)

```

In [193]: plt.plot(ma.index, ma, 'b')
////////////////////////////////////
↪ [<matplotlib.lines.Line2D at 0x7f7a275d2198>]

In [194]: plt.fill_between(mstd.index, ma - 2 * mstd, ma + 2 * mstd,
.....:                    color='b', alpha=0.2)
.....:
.....:
////////////////////////////////////
↪ [<matplotlib.collections.PolyCollection at 0x7f79e4ba0fd0>]

```



#### 4.10.7 Trellis plotting interface

**Warning:** The `rplot` trellis plotting interface has been **removed**. Please use external packages like [seaborn](#) for similar but more refined functionality and refer to our 0.18.1 documentation [here](#) for how to convert to using it.

## 4.11 Computational tools

### 4.11.1 Statistical Functions

#### Percent Change

`Series`, `DataFrame`, and `Panel` all have a method `pct_change()` to compute the percent change over a given number of periods (using `fill_method` to fill NA/null values *before* computing the percent change).

```
In [1]: ser = pd.Series(np.random.randn(8))
```

```
In [2]: ser.pct_change()
```

```
Out [2]:
0      NaN
1   -1.602976
2    4.334938
3   -0.247456
4   -2.067345
5   -1.142903
6   -1.688214
7   -9.759729
dtype: float64
```

```
In [3]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 4))
```

```
In [4]: df.pct_change( periods=3)
```

```
Out [4]:
      0      1      2      3
0     NaN     NaN     NaN     NaN
1     NaN     NaN     NaN     NaN
2     NaN     NaN     NaN     NaN
3  -0.218320 -1.054001  1.987147 -0.510183
4  -0.439121 -1.816454  0.649715 -4.822809
5  -0.127833 -3.042065 -5.866604 -1.776977
6  -2.596833 -1.959538 -2.111697 -3.798900
7  -0.117826 -2.169058  0.036094 -0.067696
8   2.492606 -1.357320 -1.205802 -1.558697
9  -1.012977  2.324558 -1.003744 -0.371806
```

#### Covariance

`Series.cov()` can be used to compute covariance between series (excluding missing values).

```
In [5]: s1 = pd.Series(np.random.randn(1000))
```

```
In [6]: s2 = pd.Series(np.random.randn(1000))
```

```
In [7]: s1.cov(s2)
```

```
Out [7]: 0.00068010881743108204
```

Analogously, `DataFrame.cov()` to compute pairwise covariances among the series in the `DataFrame`, also excluding NA/null values.

**Note:** Assuming the missing data are missing at random this results in an estimate for the covariance matrix which

is unbiased. However, for many applications this estimate may not be acceptable because the estimated covariance matrix is not guaranteed to be positive semi-definite. This could lead to estimated correlations having absolute values which are greater than one, and/or a non-invertible covariance matrix. See [Estimation of covariance matrices](#) for more details.

```
In [8]: frame = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 5),
...:                         columns=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])
...:
In [9]: frame.cov()
Out[9]:
         a         b         c         d         e
a  1.000882 -0.003177 -0.002698 -0.006889  0.031912
b -0.003177  1.024721  0.000191  0.009212  0.000857
c -0.002698  0.000191  0.950735 -0.031743 -0.005087
d -0.006889  0.009212 -0.031743  1.002983 -0.047952
e  0.031912  0.000857 -0.005087 -0.047952  1.042487
```

DataFrame.cov also supports an optional min\_periods keyword that specifies the required minimum number of observations for each column pair in order to have a valid result.

```
In [10]: frame = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(20, 3), columns=['a', 'b', 'c'])
In [11]: frame.loc[frame.index[:5], 'a'] = np.nan
In [12]: frame.loc[frame.index[5:10], 'b'] = np.nan
In [13]: frame.cov()
Out[13]:
         a         b         c
a  1.123670 -0.412851  0.018169
b -0.412851  1.154141  0.305260
c  0.018169  0.305260  1.301149

In [14]: frame.cov(min_periods=12)
///////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
         a         b         c
a  1.123670      NaN  0.018169
b         NaN  1.154141  0.305260
c  0.018169  0.305260  1.301149
```

### Correlation

Correlation may be computed using the *corr()* method. Using the *method* parameter, several methods for computing correlations are provided:

Method name	Description
pearson (default)	Standard correlation coefficient
kendall	Kendall Tau correlation coefficient
spearman	Spearman rank correlation coefficient

All of these are currently computed using pairwise complete observations. Wikipedia has articles covering the above

correlation coefficients:

- Pearson correlation coefficient
- Kendall rank correlation coefficient
- Spearman's rank correlation coefficient

**Note:** Please see the *caveats* associated with this method of calculating correlation matrices in the *covariance section*.

```
In [15]: frame = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 5),
.....:                        columns=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])
.....:

In [16]: frame.iloc[:,2] = np.nan

# Series with Series
In [17]: frame['a'].corr(frame['b'])
Out[17]: 0.013479040400098794

In [18]: frame['a'].corr(frame['b'], method='spearman')
Out[18]: -0.0072898851595406371

# Pairwise correlation of DataFrame columns
In [19]: frame.corr()
Out[19]:
```

	a	b	c	d	e
a	1.000000	0.013479	-0.049269	-0.042239	-0.028525
b	0.013479	1.000000	-0.020433	-0.011139	0.005654
c	-0.049269	-0.020433	1.000000	0.018587	-0.054269
d	-0.042239	-0.011139	0.018587	1.000000	-0.017060
e	-0.028525	0.005654	-0.054269	-0.017060	1.000000

Note that non-numeric columns will be automatically excluded from the correlation calculation.

Like `cov`, `corr` also supports the optional `min_periods` keyword:

```
In [20]: frame = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(20, 3), columns=['a', 'b', 'c'])
In [21]: frame.loc[frame.index[:5], 'a'] = np.nan
In [22]: frame.loc[frame.index[5:10], 'b'] = np.nan

In [23]: frame.corr()
Out[23]:
```

	a	b	c
a	1.000000	-0.121111	0.069544
b	-0.121111	1.000000	0.051742
c	0.069544	0.051742	1.000000

```
In [24]: frame.corr(min_periods=12)
Out[24]:
```

	a	b	c
a	1.000000	NaN	0.069544
b	NaN	1.000000	0.051742
c	0.069544	0.051742	1.000000



New in version 0.24.0.

The `method` argument can also be a callable for a generic correlation calculation. In this case, it should be a single function that produces a single value from two ndarray inputs. Suppose we wanted to compute the correlation based on histogram intersection:

```
# histogram intersection
In [25]: def histogram_intersection(a, b):
.....:     return np.minimum(np.true_divide(a, a.sum()),
.....:                       np.true_divide(b, b.sum())).sum()
.....:

In [26]: frame.corr(method=histogram_intersection)
Out [26]:
```

	a	b	c
a	1.000000	-6.404882	-2.058431
b	-6.404882	1.000000	-19.255743
c	-2.058431	-19.255743	1.000000

A related method `corrwith()` is implemented on DataFrame to compute the correlation between like-labeled Series contained in different DataFrame objects.

```
In [27]: index = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']

In [28]: columns = ['one', 'two', 'three', 'four']

In [29]: df1 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 4), index=index, columns=columns)

In [30]: df2 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(4, 4), index=index[:4], columns=columns)

In [31]: df1.corrwith(df2)
Out [31]:
```

one	-0.125501
two	-0.493244
three	0.344056
four	0.004183

```
dtype: float64

In [32]: df2.corrwith(df1, axis=1)
Out [32]:
```

a	-0.675817
b	0.458296
c	0.190809
d	-0.186275
e	NaN

```
dtype: float64
```

## Data ranking

The `rank()` method produces a data ranking with ties being assigned the mean of the ranks (by default) for the group:

```
In [33]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(5), index=list('abcde'))

In [34]: s['d'] = s['b'] # so there's a tie

In [35]: s.rank()
```

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```
Out [35]:
a    5.0
b    2.5
c    1.0
d    2.5
e    4.0
dtype: float64
```

`rank()` is also a `DataFrame` method and can rank either the rows (`axis=0`) or the columns (`axis=1`). `NaN` values are excluded from the ranking.

```
In [36]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 6))
```

```
In [37]: df[4] = df[2][:5] # some ties
```

```
In [38]: df
```

```
Out [38]:
      0         1         2         3         4         5
0 -0.904948 -1.163537 -1.457187  0.135463 -1.457187  0.294650
1 -0.976288 -0.244652 -0.748406 -0.999601 -0.748406 -0.800809
2  0.401965  1.460840  1.256057  1.308127  1.256057  0.876004
3  0.205954  0.369552 -0.669304  0.038378 -0.669304  1.140296
4 -0.477586 -0.730705 -1.129149 -0.601463 -1.129149 -0.211196
5 -1.092970 -0.689246  0.908114  0.204848          NaN  0.463347
6  0.376892  0.959292  0.095572 -0.593740          NaN -0.069180
7 -1.002601  1.957794 -0.120708  0.094214          NaN -1.467422
8 -0.547231  0.664402 -0.519424 -0.073254          NaN -1.263544
9 -0.250277 -0.237428 -1.056443  0.419477          NaN  1.375064
```

```
In [39]: df.rank(1)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      0         1         2         3         4         5
0  4.0  3.0  1.5  5.0  1.5  6.0
1  2.0  6.0  4.5  1.0  4.5  3.0
2  1.0  6.0  3.5  5.0  3.5  2.0
3  4.0  5.0  1.5  3.0  1.5  6.0
4  5.0  3.0  1.5  4.0  1.5  6.0
5  1.0  2.0  5.0  3.0  NaN  4.0
6  4.0  5.0  3.0  1.0  NaN  2.0
7  2.0  5.0  3.0  4.0  NaN  1.0
8  2.0  5.0  3.0  4.0  NaN  1.0
9  2.0  3.0  1.0  4.0  NaN  5.0
```

`rank` optionally takes a parameter `ascending` which by default is `true`; when `false`, data is reverse-ranked, with larger values assigned a smaller rank.

`rank` supports different tie-breaking methods, specified with the `method` parameter:

- `average` : average rank of tied group
- `min` : lowest rank in the group
- `max` : highest rank in the group
- `first` : ranks assigned in the order they appear in the array

## 4.11.2 Window Functions

For working with data, a number of window functions are provided for computing common *window* or *rolling* statistics. Among these are count, sum, mean, median, correlation, variance, covariance, standard deviation, skewness, and kurtosis.

The `rolling()` and `expanding()` functions can be used directly from `DataFrameGroupBy` objects, see the *groupby docs*.

---

**Note:** The API for window statistics is quite similar to the way one works with `GroupBy` objects, see the documentation *here*.

---

We work with `rolling`, `expanding` and `exponentially weighted data` through the corresponding objects, `Rolling`, `Expanding` and `EWM`.

```
In [40]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(1000),
.....:                 index=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=1000))
.....:

In [41]: s = s.cumsum()

In [42]: s
Out[42]:
2000-01-01    -0.268824
2000-01-02    -1.771855
2000-01-03    -0.818003
2000-01-04    -0.659244
2000-01-05    -1.942133
2000-01-06    -1.869391
2000-01-07     0.563674
.....
2002-09-20   -68.233054
2002-09-21   -66.765687
2002-09-22   -67.457323
2002-09-23   -69.253182
2002-09-24   -70.296818
2002-09-25   -70.844674
2002-09-26   -72.475016
Freq: D, Length: 1000, dtype: float64
```

These are created from methods on `Series` and `DataFrame`.

```
In [43]: r = s.rolling(window=60)

In [44]: r
Out[44]: Rolling [window=60,center=False,axis=0]
```

These object provide tab-completion of the available methods and properties.

```
In [14]: r.<TAB>                                     # noqa: E225, E999
r.agg      r.apply      r.count      r.exclusions  r.max      r.median      r.
↪name      r.skew      r.sum
r.aggregate  r.corr      r.cov      r.kurt      r.mean      r.min      r.
↪quantile  r.std      r.var
```

Generally these methods all have the same interface. They all accept the following arguments:

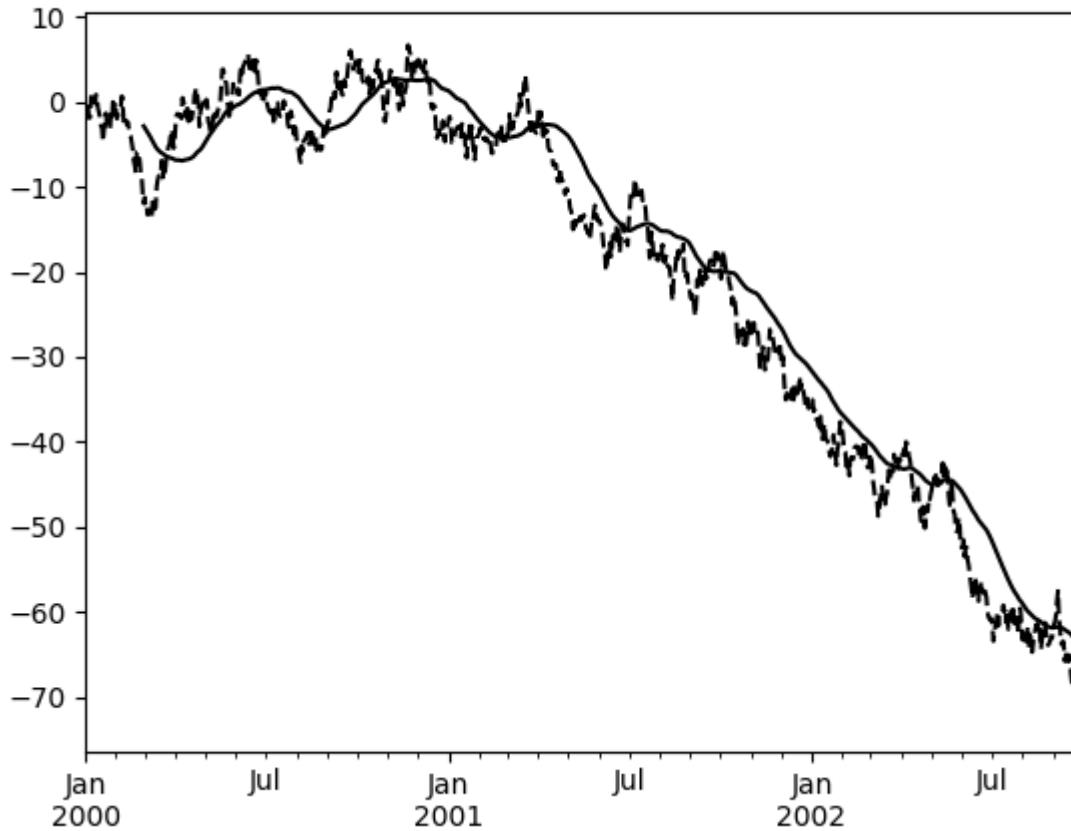
- window: size of moving window
- min\_periods: threshold of non-null data points to require (otherwise result is NA)
- center: boolean, whether to set the labels at the center (default is False)

We can then call methods on these rolling objects. These return like-indexed objects:

```
In [45]: r.mean()
Out [45]:
2000-01-01      NaN
2000-01-02      NaN
2000-01-03      NaN
2000-01-04      NaN
2000-01-05      NaN
2000-01-06      NaN
2000-01-07      NaN
...
2002-09-20  -62.694135
2002-09-21  -62.812190
2002-09-22  -62.914971
2002-09-23  -63.061867
2002-09-24  -63.213876
2002-09-25  -63.375074
2002-09-26  -63.539734
Freq: D, Length: 1000, dtype: float64
```

```
In [46]: s.plot(style='k--')
Out [46]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f7a25f891d0>

In [47]: r.mean().plot(style='k')
Out [47]:
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f7a25f891d0>
```

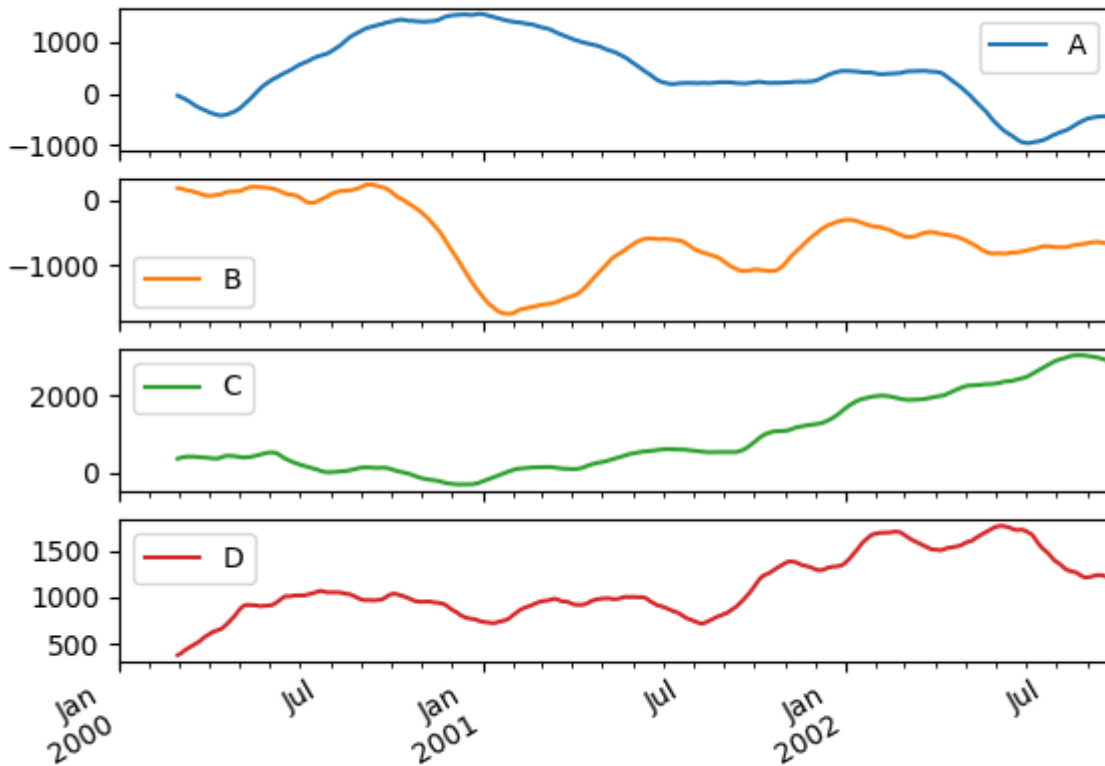


They can also be applied to DataFrame objects. This is really just syntactic sugar for applying the moving window operator to all of the DataFrame's columns:

```
In [48]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 4),
.....:                    index=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=1000),
.....:                    columns=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
.....:

In [49]: df = df.cumsum()

In [50]: df.rolling(window=60).sum().plot(subplots=True)
Out[50]:
array([<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f7a1c1e26d8>,
       <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f7a1c1f2940>,
       <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f7a1c202a58>,
       <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot object at 0x7f7a1c212b70>],
      dtype=object)
```



## Method Summary

We provide a number of common statistical functions:

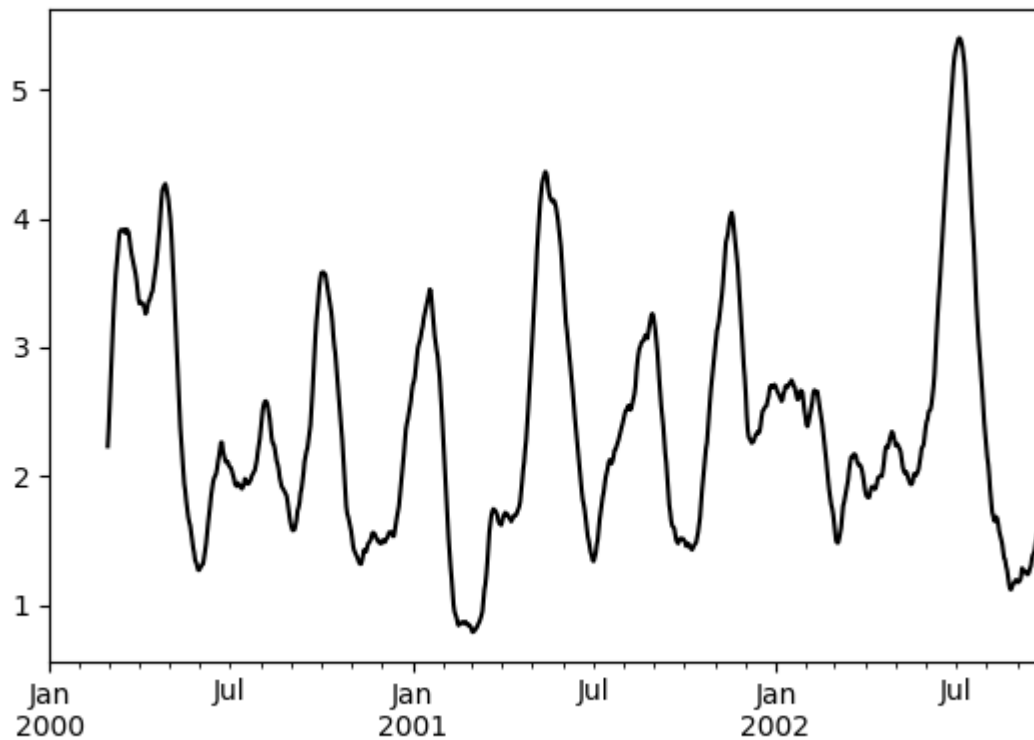
Method	Description
<code>count()</code>	Number of non-null observations
<code>sum()</code>	Sum of values
<code>mean()</code>	Mean of values
<code>median()</code>	Arithmetic median of values
<code>min()</code>	Minimum
<code>max()</code>	Maximum
<code>std()</code>	Bessel-corrected sample standard deviation
<code>var()</code>	Unbiased variance
<code>skew()</code>	Sample skewness (3rd moment)
<code>kurt()</code>	Sample kurtosis (4th moment)
<code>quantile()</code>	Sample quantile (value at %)
<code>apply()</code>	Generic apply
<code>cov()</code>	Unbiased covariance (binary)
<code>corr()</code>	Correlation (binary)

The `apply()` function takes an extra `func` argument and performs generic rolling computations. The `func` argu-

ment should be a single function that produces a single value from an ndarray input. Suppose we wanted to compute the mean absolute deviation on a rolling basis:

```
In [51]: def mad(x):
...:     return np.fabs(x - x.mean()).mean()
...:

In [52]: s.rolling(window=60).apply(mad, raw=True).plot(style='k')
Out[52]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f7a1c1cf8d0>
```



## Rolling Windows

Passing `win_type` to `.rolling` generates a generic rolling window computation, that is weighted according to the `win_type`. The following methods are available:

Method	Description
<code>sum()</code>	Sum of values
<code>mean()</code>	Mean of values

The weights used in the window are specified by the `win_type` keyword. The list of recognized types are the `scipy.signal` window functions:

- `boxcar`

- triang
- blackman
- hamming
- bartlett
- parzen
- bohman
- blackmanharris
- nuttall
- barthann
- kaiser (needs beta)
- gaussian (needs std)
- general\_gaussian (needs power, width)
- slepian (needs width).

```
In [53]: ser = pd.Series(np.random.randn(10),
.....:                  index=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=10))
.....:
```

```
In [54]: ser.rolling(window=5, win_type='triang').mean()
```

```
Out [54]:
```

```
2000-01-01      NaN
2000-01-02      NaN
2000-01-03      NaN
2000-01-04      NaN
2000-01-05    -1.037870
2000-01-06    -0.767705
2000-01-07    -0.383197
2000-01-08    -0.395513
2000-01-09    -0.558440
2000-01-10    -0.672416
Freq: D, dtype: float64
```

Note that the boxcar window is equivalent to `mean()`.

```
In [55]: ser.rolling(window=5, win_type='boxcar').mean()
```

```
Out [55]:
```

```
2000-01-01      NaN
2000-01-02      NaN
2000-01-03      NaN
2000-01-04      NaN
2000-01-05    -0.841164
2000-01-06    -0.779948
2000-01-07    -0.565487
2000-01-08    -0.502815
2000-01-09    -0.553755
2000-01-10    -0.472211
Freq: D, dtype: float64
```

```
In [56]: ser.rolling(window=5).mean()
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
```

```
↪
```

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```

2000-01-01      NaN
2000-01-02      NaN
2000-01-03      NaN
2000-01-04      NaN
2000-01-05    -0.841164
2000-01-06    -0.779948
2000-01-07    -0.565487
2000-01-08    -0.502815
2000-01-09    -0.553755
2000-01-10    -0.472211
Freq: D, dtype: float64

```

For some windowing functions, additional parameters must be specified:

```

In [57]: ser.rolling(window=5, win_type='gaussian').mean(std=0.1)
Out [57]:
2000-01-01      NaN
2000-01-02      NaN
2000-01-03      NaN
2000-01-04      NaN
2000-01-05    -1.309989
2000-01-06    -1.153000
2000-01-07     0.606382
2000-01-08    -0.681101
2000-01-09    -0.289724
2000-01-10    -0.996632
Freq: D, dtype: float64

```

**Note:** For `.sum()` with a `win_type`, there is no normalization done to the weights for the window. Passing custom weights of `[1, 1, 1]` will yield a different result than passing weights of `[2, 2, 2]`, for example. When passing a `win_type` instead of explicitly specifying the weights, the weights are already normalized so that the largest weight is 1.

In contrast, the nature of the `.mean()` calculation is such that the weights are normalized with respect to each other. Weights of `[1, 1, 1]` and `[2, 2, 2]` yield the same result.

## Time-aware Rolling

New in version 0.19.0.

New in version 0.19.0 are the ability to pass an offset (or convertible) to a `.rolling()` method and have it produce variable sized windows based on the passed time window. For each time point, this includes all preceding values occurring within the indicated time delta.

This can be particularly useful for a non-regular time frequency index.

```

In [58]: dft = pd.DataFrame({'B': [0, 1, 2, np.nan, 4]},
.....:                      index=pd.date_range('20130101 09:00:00',
.....:                                           periods=5,
.....:                                           freq='s'))
.....:

In [59]: dft
Out [59]:

```

(continues on next page)





	Description	Default for
closed		
right	close right endpoint	time-based windows
left	close left endpoint	
both	close both endpoints	fixed windows
neither	open endpoints	

For example, having the right endpoint open is useful in many problems that require that there is no contamination from present information back to past information. This allows the rolling window to compute statistics “up to that point in time”, but not including that point in time.

```
In [70]: df = pd.DataFrame({'x': 1},
.....:                      index=[pd.Timestamp('20130101 09:00:01'),
.....:                               pd.Timestamp('20130101 09:00:02'),
.....:                               pd.Timestamp('20130101 09:00:03'),
.....:                               pd.Timestamp('20130101 09:00:04'),
.....:                               pd.Timestamp('20130101 09:00:06')])
.....:

In [71]: df["right"] = df.rolling('2s', closed='right').x.sum() # default

In [72]: df["both"] = df.rolling('2s', closed='both').x.sum()

In [73]: df["left"] = df.rolling('2s', closed='left').x.sum()

In [74]: df["neither"] = df.rolling('2s', closed='neither').x.sum()

In [75]: df
Out[75]:
```

	x	right	both	left	neither
2013-01-01 09:00:01	1	1.0	1.0	NaN	NaN
2013-01-01 09:00:02	1	2.0	2.0	1.0	1.0
2013-01-01 09:00:03	1	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
2013-01-01 09:00:04	1	2.0	3.0	2.0	1.0
2013-01-01 09:00:06	1	1.0	2.0	1.0	NaN

Currently, this feature is only implemented for time-based windows. For fixed windows, the closed parameter cannot be set and the rolling window will always have both endpoints closed.

### Time-aware Rolling vs. Resampling

Using `.rolling()` with a time-based index is quite similar to *resampling*. They both operate and perform reductive operations on time-indexed pandas objects.

When using `.rolling()` with an offset. The offset is a time-delta. Take a backwards-in-time looking window, and aggregate all of the values in that window (including the end-point, but not the start-point). This is the new value at that point in the result. These are variable sized windows in time-space for each point of the input. You will get a same sized result as the input.

When using `.resample()` with an offset. Construct a new index that is the frequency of the offset. For each frequency bin, aggregate points from the input within a backwards-in-time looking window that fall in that bin. The result of this aggregation is the output for that frequency point. The windows are fixed size in the frequency space. Your result will have the shape of a regular frequency between the min and the max of the original input object.

To summarize, `.rolling()` is a time-based window operation, while `.resample()` is a frequency-based window operation.



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```
In [80]: df2 = df[:20]

In [81]: df2.rolling(window=5).corr(df2['B'])
Out[81]:
```

	A	B	C	D
2000-01-01	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-02	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-03	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-04	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2000-01-05	0.768775	1.0	-0.977990	0.800252
2000-01-06	0.744106	1.0	-0.967912	0.830021
2000-01-07	0.683257	1.0	-0.928969	0.384916
...	...	...	...	...
2000-01-14	-0.392318	1.0	0.570240	-0.591056
2000-01-15	0.017217	1.0	0.649900	-0.896258
2000-01-16	0.691078	1.0	0.807450	-0.939302
2000-01-17	0.274506	1.0	0.582601	-0.902954
2000-01-18	0.330459	1.0	0.515707	-0.545268
2000-01-19	0.046756	1.0	-0.104334	-0.419799
2000-01-20	-0.328241	1.0	-0.650974	-0.777777

[20 rows x 4 columns]

## Computing rolling pairwise covariances and correlations

**Warning:** Prior to version 0.20.0 if `pairwise=True` was passed, a `Panel` would be returned. This will now return a 2-level `MultiIndexed DataFrame`, see the [whatsnew here](#).

In financial data analysis and other fields it's common to compute covariance and correlation matrices for a collection of time series. Often one is also interested in moving-window covariance and correlation matrices. This can be done by passing the `pairwise` keyword argument, which in the case of `DataFrame` inputs will yield a `MultiIndexed DataFrame` whose `index` are the dates in question. In the case of a single `DataFrame` argument the `pairwise` argument can even be omitted:

**Note:** Missing values are ignored and each entry is computed using the pairwise complete observations. Please see the [covariance section](#) for *caveats* associated with this method of calculating covariance and correlation matrices.

```
In [82]: covs = (df[['B', 'C', 'D']].rolling(window=50)
.....:              .cov(df[['A', 'B', 'C']], pairwise=True))
.....:

In [83]: covs.loc['2002-09-22:']
Out[83]:
```

		B	C	D
2002-09-22	A	1.367467	8.676734	-8.047366
	B	3.067315	0.865946	-1.052533
	C	0.865946	7.739761	-4.943924
2002-09-23	A	0.910343	8.669065	-8.443062
	B	2.625456	0.565152	-0.907654
	C	0.565152	7.825521	-5.367526

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```

2002-09-24 A  0.463332  8.514509 -8.776514
           B  2.306695  0.267746 -0.732186
           C  0.267746  7.771425 -5.696962
2002-09-25 A  0.467976  8.198236 -9.162599
           B  2.307129  0.267287 -0.754080
           C  0.267287  7.466559 -5.822650
2002-09-26 A  0.545781  7.899084 -9.326238
           B  2.311058  0.322295 -0.844451
           C  0.322295  7.038237 -5.684445

```

```
In [84]: correls = df.rolling(window=50).corr()
```

```
In [85]: correls.loc['2002-09-22':]
```

```
Out [85]:
```

```

           A          B          C          D
2002-09-22 A  1.000000  0.186397  0.744551 -0.769767
           B  0.186397  1.000000  0.177725 -0.240802
           C  0.744551  0.177725  1.000000 -0.712051
           D -0.769767 -0.240802 -0.712051  1.000000
2002-09-23 A  1.000000  0.134723  0.743113 -0.758758
           B  0.134723  1.000000  0.124683 -0.209934
           C  0.743113  0.124683  1.000000 -0.719088
...
...           ...           ...           ...           ...
2002-09-25 B  0.075157  1.000000  0.064399 -0.164179
           C  0.731888  0.064399  1.000000 -0.704686
           D -0.739160 -0.164179 -0.704686  1.000000
2002-09-26 A  1.000000  0.087756  0.727792 -0.736562
           B  0.087756  1.000000  0.079913 -0.179477
           C  0.727792  0.079913  1.000000 -0.692303
           D -0.736562 -0.179477 -0.692303  1.000000

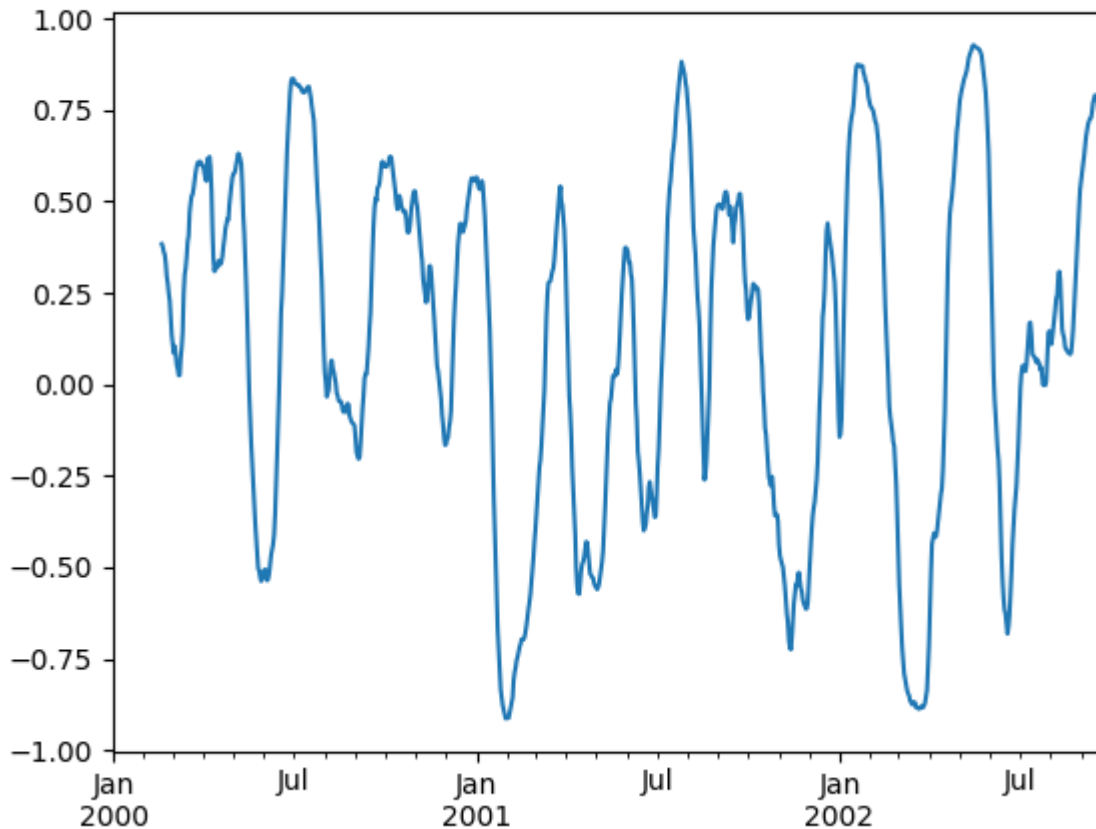
```

```
[20 rows x 4 columns]
```

You can efficiently retrieve the time series of correlations between two columns by reshaping and indexing:

```
In [86]: correls.unstack(1)[('A', 'C')].plot()
```

```
Out [86]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f7a0f5ede48>
```



### 4.11.3 Aggregation

Once the `Rolling`, `Expanding` or `EWM` objects have been created, several methods are available to perform multiple computations on the data. These operations are similar to the *aggregating API*, *groupby API*, and *resample API*.

```
In [87]: dfa = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 3),
.....:                      index=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=1000),
.....:                      columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
.....:
```

```
In [88]: r = dfa.rolling(window=60, min_periods=1)
```

```
In [89]: r
```

```
Out [89]: Rolling [window=60,min_periods=1,center=False,axis=0]
```

We can aggregate by passing a function to the entire `DataFrame`, or select a `Series` (or multiple `Series`) via standard `__getitem__`.

```
In [90]: r.aggregate(np.sum)
```

```
Out [90]:
```

	A	B	C
2000-01-01	-0.289838	-0.370545	-1.284206
2000-01-02	-0.216612	-1.675528	-1.169415

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```

2000-01-03  1.154661  -1.634017  -1.566620
2000-01-04  2.969393  -4.003274  -1.816179
2000-01-05  4.690630  -4.682017  -2.717209
2000-01-06  3.880630  -4.447700  -1.078947
2000-01-07  4.001957  -2.884072  -3.116903
...
2002-09-20  2.652493 -10.528875   9.867805
2002-09-21  0.844497  -9.280944   9.522649
2002-09-22  2.860036  -9.270337   6.415245
2002-09-23  3.510163  -8.151439   5.177219
2002-09-24  6.524983 -10.168078   5.792639
2002-09-25  6.409626  -9.956226   5.704050
2002-09-26  5.093787  -7.074515   6.905823

```

```
[1000 rows x 3 columns]
```

```
In [91]: r['A'].aggregate(np.sum)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
2000-01-01  -0.289838
2000-01-02  -0.216612
2000-01-03  1.154661
2000-01-04  2.969393
2000-01-05  4.690630
2000-01-06  3.880630
2000-01-07  4.001957
...
2002-09-20  2.652493
2002-09-21  0.844497
2002-09-22  2.860036
2002-09-23  3.510163
2002-09-24  6.524983
2002-09-25  6.409626
2002-09-26  5.093787
Freq: D, Name: A, Length: 1000, dtype: float64

```

```
In [92]: r[['A', 'B']].aggregate(np.sum)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
           A           B
2000-01-01 -0.289838  -0.370545
2000-01-02 -0.216612  -1.675528
2000-01-03  1.154661  -1.634017
2000-01-04  2.969393  -4.003274
2000-01-05  4.690630  -4.682017
2000-01-06  3.880630  -4.447700
2000-01-07  4.001957  -2.884072
...
2002-09-20  2.652493 -10.528875
2002-09-21  0.844497  -9.280944
2002-09-22  2.860036  -9.270337
2002-09-23  3.510163  -8.151439
2002-09-24  6.524983 -10.168078
2002-09-25  6.409626  -9.956226
2002-09-26  5.093787  -7.074515

```

```
[1000 rows x 2 columns]
```

As you can see, the result of the aggregation will have the selected columns, or all columns if none are selected.

### Applying multiple functions

With windowed Series you can also pass a list of functions to do aggregation with, outputting a DataFrame:

```
In [93]: r['A'].agg([np.sum, np.mean, np.std])
```

```
Out [93]:
```

	sum	mean	std
2000-01-01	-0.289838	-0.289838	NaN
2000-01-02	-0.216612	-0.108306	0.256725
2000-01-03	1.154661	0.384887	0.873311
2000-01-04	2.969393	0.742348	1.009734
2000-01-05	4.690630	0.938126	0.977914
2000-01-06	3.880630	0.646772	1.128883
2000-01-07	4.001957	0.571708	1.049487
...	...	...	...
2002-09-20	2.652493	0.044208	1.164919
2002-09-21	0.844497	0.014075	1.148231
2002-09-22	2.860036	0.047667	1.132051
2002-09-23	3.510163	0.058503	1.134296
2002-09-24	6.524983	0.108750	1.144204
2002-09-25	6.409626	0.106827	1.142913
2002-09-26	5.093787	0.084896	1.151416

```
[1000 rows x 3 columns]
```

On a windowed DataFrame, you can pass a list of functions to apply to each column, which produces an aggregated result with a hierarchical index:

```
In [94]: r.agg([np.sum, np.mean])
```

```
Out [94]:
```

	A		B		C	
	sum	mean	sum	mean	sum	mean
2000-01-01	-0.289838	-0.289838	-0.370545	-0.370545	-1.284206	-1.284206
2000-01-02	-0.216612	-0.108306	-1.675528	-0.837764	-1.169415	-0.584708
2000-01-03	1.154661	0.384887	-1.634017	-0.544672	-1.566620	-0.522207
2000-01-04	2.969393	0.742348	-4.003274	-1.000819	-1.816179	-0.454045
2000-01-05	4.690630	0.938126	-4.682017	-0.936403	-2.717209	-0.543442
2000-01-06	3.880630	0.646772	-4.447700	-0.741283	-1.078947	-0.179825
2000-01-07	4.001957	0.571708	-2.884072	-0.412010	-3.116903	-0.445272
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2002-09-20	2.652493	0.044208	-10.528875	-0.175481	9.867805	0.164463
2002-09-21	0.844497	0.014075	-9.280944	-0.154682	9.522649	0.158711
2002-09-22	2.860036	0.047667	-9.270337	-0.154506	6.415245	0.106921
2002-09-23	3.510163	0.058503	-8.151439	-0.135857	5.177219	0.086287
2002-09-24	6.524983	0.108750	-10.168078	-0.169468	5.792639	0.096544
2002-09-25	6.409626	0.106827	-9.956226	-0.165937	5.704050	0.095068
2002-09-26	5.093787	0.084896	-7.074515	-0.117909	6.905823	0.115097

```
[1000 rows x 6 columns]
```

Passing a dict of functions has different behavior by default, see the next section.

### Applying different functions to DataFrame columns

By passing a dict to `aggregate` you can apply a different aggregation to the columns of a DataFrame:

```
In [95]: r.agg({'A': np.sum, 'B': lambda x: np.std(x, ddof=1)})
```

```
Out [95]:
```

	A	B
2000-01-01	-0.289838	NaN
2000-01-02	-0.216612	0.660747
2000-01-03	1.154661	0.689929
2000-01-04	2.969393	1.072199
2000-01-05	4.690630	0.939657
2000-01-06	3.880630	0.966848
2000-01-07	4.001957	1.240137
...	...	...
2002-09-20	2.652493	1.114814
2002-09-21	0.844497	1.113220
2002-09-22	2.860036	1.113208
2002-09-23	3.510163	1.132381
2002-09-24	6.524983	1.080963
2002-09-25	6.409626	1.082911
2002-09-26	5.093787	1.136199

```
[1000 rows x 2 columns]
```

The function names can also be strings. In order for a string to be valid it must be implemented on the windowed object

```
In [96]: r.agg({'A': 'sum', 'B': 'std'})
```

```
Out [96]:
```

	A	B
2000-01-01	-0.289838	NaN
2000-01-02	-0.216612	0.660747
2000-01-03	1.154661	0.689929
2000-01-04	2.969393	1.072199
2000-01-05	4.690630	0.939657
2000-01-06	3.880630	0.966848
2000-01-07	4.001957	1.240137
...	...	...
2002-09-20	2.652493	1.114814
2002-09-21	0.844497	1.113220
2002-09-22	2.860036	1.113208
2002-09-23	3.510163	1.132381
2002-09-24	6.524983	1.080963
2002-09-25	6.409626	1.082911
2002-09-26	5.093787	1.136199

```
[1000 rows x 2 columns]
```

Furthermore you can pass a nested dict to indicate different aggregations on different columns.

```
In [97]: r.agg({'A': ['sum', 'std'], 'B': ['mean', 'std']})
```

```
Out [97]:
```

	A		B	
	sum	std	mean	std
2000-01-01	-0.289838	NaN	-0.370545	NaN
2000-01-02	-0.216612	0.256725	-0.837764	0.660747
2000-01-03	1.154661	0.873311	-0.544672	0.689929
2000-01-04	2.969393	1.009734	-1.000819	1.072199
2000-01-05	4.690630	0.977914	-0.936403	0.939657
2000-01-06	3.880630	1.128883	-0.741283	0.966848

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## Method Summary

Function	Description
<code>count()</code>	Number of non-null observations
<code>sum()</code>	Sum of values
<code>mean()</code>	Mean of values
<code>median()</code>	Arithmetic median of values
<code>min()</code>	Minimum
<code>max()</code>	Maximum
<code>std()</code>	Unbiased standard deviation
<code>var()</code>	Unbiased variance
<code>skew()</code>	Unbiased skewness (3rd moment)
<code>kurt()</code>	Unbiased kurtosis (4th moment)
<code>quantile()</code>	Sample quantile (value at %)
<code>apply()</code>	Generic apply
<code>cov()</code>	Unbiased covariance (binary)
<code>corr()</code>	Correlation (binary)

Aside from not having a window parameter, these functions have the same interfaces as their `.rolling` counterparts. Like above, the parameters they all accept are:

- `min_periods`: threshold of non-null data points to require. Defaults to minimum needed to compute statistic. No NaNs will be output once `min_periods` non-null data points have been seen.
- `center`: boolean, whether to set the labels at the center (default is False).

**Note:** The output of the `.rolling` and `.expanding` methods do not return a NaN if there are at least `min_periods` non-null values in the current window. For example:

```
In [100]: sn = pd.Series([1, 2, np.nan, 3, np.nan, 4])

In [101]: sn
Out [101]:
0    1.0
1    2.0
2    NaN
3    3.0
4    NaN
5    4.0
dtype: float64

In [102]: sn.rolling(2).max()
Out [102]:
0    NaN
1    2.0
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
5    NaN
dtype: float64

In [103]: sn.rolling(2, min_periods=1).max()
Out [103]:
0    1.0
1    2.0
2    3.0
3    3.0
4    4.0
5    4.0
dtype: float64
```

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```
0    1.0
1    2.0
2    2.0
3    3.0
4    3.0
5    4.0
dtype: float64
```

In case of expanding functions, this differs from `cumsum()`, `cumprod()`, `cummax()`, and `cummin()`, which return NaN in the output wherever a NaN is encountered in the input. In order to match the output of `cumsum` with expanding, use `fillna()`:

```
In [104]: sn.expanding().sum()
Out [104]:
0    1.0
1    3.0
2    3.0
3    6.0
4    6.0
5   10.0
dtype: float64

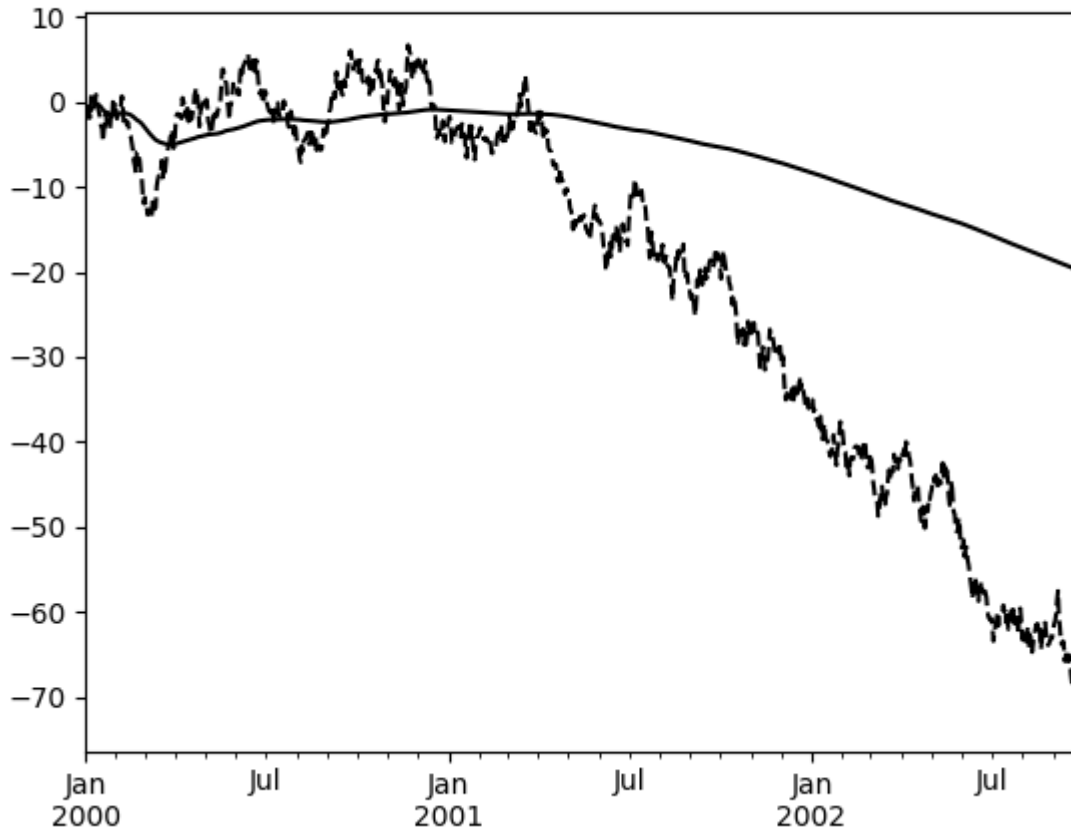
In [105]: sn.cumsum()
Out [105]:
0    1.0
1    3.0
2    NaN
3    6.0
4    NaN
5   10.0
dtype: float64

In [106]: sn.cumsum().fillna(method='ffill')
Out [106]:
0    1.0
1    3.0
2    3.0
3    6.0
4    6.0
5   10.0
dtype: float64
```

An expanding window statistic will be more stable (and less responsive) than its rolling window counterpart as the increasing window size decreases the relative impact of an individual data point. As an example, here is the `mean()` output for the previous time series dataset:

```
In [107]: s.plot(style='k--')
Out [107]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f7a0f49d080>

In [108]: s.expanding().mean().plot(style='k')
Out [108]:
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f7a0f49d080>
```



### 4.11.5 Exponentially Weighted Windows

A related set of functions are exponentially weighted versions of several of the above statistics. A similar interface to `.rolling` and `.expanding` is accessed through the `.ewm` method to receive an EWM object. A number of expanding EW (exponentially weighted) methods are provided:

Function	Description
<code>mean()</code>	EW moving average
<code>var()</code>	EW moving variance
<code>std()</code>	EW moving standard deviation
<code>corr()</code>	EW moving correlation
<code>cov()</code>	EW moving covariance

In general, a weighted moving average is calculated as

$$y_t = \frac{\sum_{i=0}^t w_i x_{t-i}}{\sum_{i=0}^t w_i},$$

where  $x_t$  is the input,  $y_t$  is the result and the  $w_i$  are the weights.

The EW functions support two variants of exponential weights. The default, `adjust=True`, uses the weights  $w_i =$

$(1 - \alpha)^i$  which gives

$$y_t = \frac{x_t + (1 - \alpha)x_{t-1} + (1 - \alpha)^2x_{t-2} + \dots + (1 - \alpha)^t x_0}{1 + (1 - \alpha) + (1 - \alpha)^2 + \dots + (1 - \alpha)^t}$$

When `adjust=False` is specified, moving averages are calculated as

$$\begin{aligned} y_0 &= x_0 \\ y_t &= (1 - \alpha)y_{t-1} + \alpha x_t, \end{aligned}$$

which is equivalent to using weights

$$w_i = \begin{cases} \alpha(1 - \alpha)^i & \text{if } i < t \\ (1 - \alpha)^i & \text{if } i = t. \end{cases}$$

---

**Note:** These equations are sometimes written in terms of  $\alpha' = 1 - \alpha$ , e.g.

$$y_t = \alpha' y_{t-1} + (1 - \alpha')x_t.$$


---

The difference between the above two variants arises because we are dealing with series which have finite history. Consider a series of infinite history:

$$y_t = \frac{x_t + (1 - \alpha)x_{t-1} + (1 - \alpha)^2x_{t-2} + \dots}{1 + (1 - \alpha) + (1 - \alpha)^2 + \dots}$$

Noting that the denominator is a geometric series with initial term equal to 1 and a ratio of  $1 - \alpha$  we have

$$\begin{aligned} y_t &= \frac{x_t + (1 - \alpha)x_{t-1} + (1 - \alpha)^2x_{t-2} + \dots}{\frac{1}{1 - (1 - \alpha)}} \\ &= [x_t + (1 - \alpha)x_{t-1} + (1 - \alpha)^2x_{t-2} + \dots]\alpha \\ &= \alpha x_t + [(1 - \alpha)x_{t-1} + (1 - \alpha)^2x_{t-2} + \dots]\alpha \\ &= \alpha x_t + (1 - \alpha)[x_{t-1} + (1 - \alpha)x_{t-2} + \dots]\alpha \\ &= \alpha x_t + (1 - \alpha)y_{t-1} \end{aligned}$$

which shows the equivalence of the above two variants for infinite series. When `adjust=True` we have  $y_0 = x_0$  and from the last representation above we have  $y_t = \alpha x_t + (1 - \alpha)y_{t-1}$ , therefore there is an assumption that  $x_0$  is not an ordinary value but rather an exponentially weighted moment of the infinite series up to that point.

One must have  $0 < \alpha \leq 1$ , and while since version 0.18.0 it has been possible to pass  $\alpha$  directly, it's often easier to think about either the **span**, **center of mass (com)** or **half-life** of an EW moment:

$$\alpha = \begin{cases} \frac{2}{s+1}, & \text{for span } s \geq 1 \\ \frac{1}{1+c}, & \text{for center of mass } c \geq 0 \\ 1 - \exp^{-\frac{\log 0.5}{h}}, & \text{for half-life } h > 0 \end{cases}$$

One must specify precisely one of **span**, **center of mass**, **half-life** and **alpha** to the EW functions:

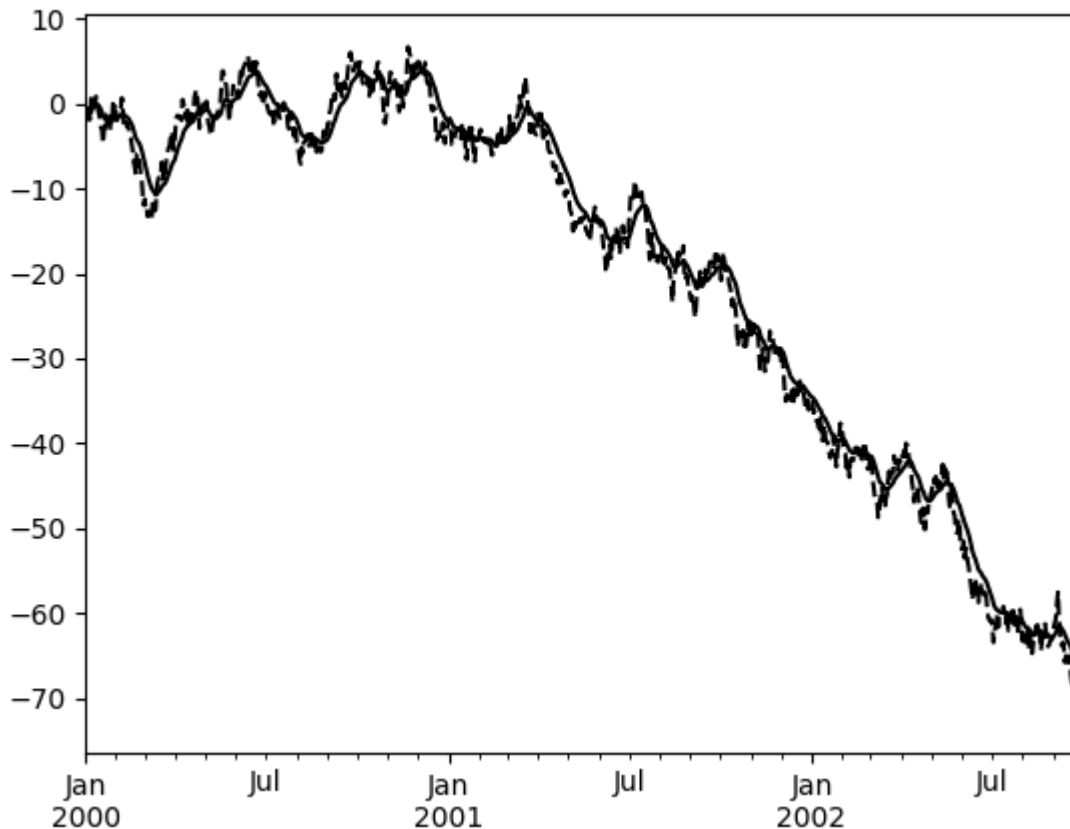
- **Span** corresponds to what is commonly called an “N-day EW moving average”.
- **Center of mass** has a more physical interpretation and can be thought of in terms of span:  $c = (s - 1)/2$ .
- **Half-life** is the period of time for the exponential weight to reduce to one half.
- **Alpha** specifies the smoothing factor directly.

Here is an example for a univariate time series:



```
In [109]: s.plot(style='k--')
Out[109]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f7a0f423780>

In [110]: s.ewm(span=20).mean().plot(style='k')
Out[110]:
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f7a0f423780>
```



EWM has a `min_periods` argument, which has the same meaning it does for all the `.expanding` and `.rolling` methods: no output values will be set until at least `min_periods` non-null values are encountered in the (expanding) window.

EWM also has an `ignore_na` argument, which determines how intermediate null values affect the calculation of the weights. When `ignore_na=False` (the default), weights are calculated based on absolute positions, so that intermediate null values affect the result. When `ignore_na=True`, weights are calculated by ignoring intermediate null values. For example, assuming `adjust=True`, if `ignore_na=False`, the weighted average of 3, NaN, 5 would be calculated as

$$\frac{(1 - \alpha)^2 \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 5}{(1 - \alpha)^2 + 1}.$$

Whereas if `ignore_na=True`, the weighted average would be calculated as

$$\frac{(1 - \alpha) \cdot 3 + 1 \cdot 5}{(1 - \alpha) + 1}.$$

The `var()`, `std()`, and `cov()` functions have a `bias` argument, specifying whether the result should contain biased or unbiased statistics. For example, if `bias=True`, `ewmvar(x)` is calculated as `ewmvar(x) = ewma(x**2) - ewma(x)**2`; whereas if `bias=False` (the default), the biased variance statistics are scaled by debiasing factors

$$\frac{\left(\sum_{i=0}^t w_i\right)^2}{\left(\sum_{i=0}^t w_i\right)^2 - \sum_{i=0}^t w_i^2}.$$

(For  $w_i = 1$ , this reduces to the usual  $N/(N - 1)$  factor, with  $N = t + 1$ .) See [Weighted Sample Variance](#) on Wikipedia for further details.

## 4.12 Group By: split-apply-combine

By “group by” we are referring to a process involving one or more of the following steps:

- **Splitting** the data into groups based on some criteria.
- **Applying** a function to each group independently.
- **Combining** the results into a data structure.

Out of these, the split step is the most straightforward. In fact, in many situations we may wish to split the data set into groups and do something with those groups. In the apply step, we might wish to one of the following:

- **Aggregation:** compute a summary statistic (or statistics) for each group. Some examples:
  - Compute group sums or means.
  - Compute group sizes / counts.
- **Transformation:** perform some group-specific computations and return a like-indexed object. Some examples:
  - Standardize data (zscore) within a group.
  - Filling NAs within groups with a value derived from each group.
- **Filtration:** discard some groups, according to a group-wise computation that evaluates True or False. Some examples:
  - Discard data that belongs to groups with only a few members.
  - Filter out data based on the group sum or mean.
- Some combination of the above: `GroupBy` will examine the results of the apply step and try to return a sensibly combined result if it doesn’t fit into either of the above two categories.

Since the set of object instance methods on pandas data structures are generally rich and expressive, we often simply want to invoke, say, a `DataFrame` function on each group. The name `GroupBy` should be quite familiar to those who have used a SQL-based tool (or `itertools`), in which you can write code like:

```
SELECT Column1, Column2, mean(Column3), sum(Column4)
FROM SomeTable
GROUP BY Column1, Column2
```

We aim to make operations like this natural and easy to express using pandas. We’ll address each area of `GroupBy` functionality then provide some non-trivial examples / use cases.

See the *cookbook* for some advanced strategies.

### 4.12.1 Splitting an object into groups

pandas objects can be split on any of their axes. The abstract definition of grouping is to provide a mapping of labels to group names. To create a GroupBy object (more on what the GroupBy object is later), you may do the following:

```
In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame([('bird', 'Falconiformes', 389.0),
...:                      ('bird', 'Psittaciformes', 24.0),
...:                      ('mammal', 'Carnivora', 80.2),
...:                      ('mammal', 'Primates', np.nan),
...:                      ('mammal', 'Carnivora', 58)],
...:                      index=['falcon', 'parrot', 'lion', 'monkey', 'leopard'],
...:                      columns=('class', 'order', 'max_speed'))
...:

In [2]: df
Out[2]:
```

	class	order	max_speed
falcon	bird	Falconiformes	389.0
parrot	bird	Psittaciformes	24.0
lion	mammal	Carnivora	80.2
monkey	mammal	Primates	NaN
leopard	mammal	Carnivora	58.0

```
# default is axis=0
In [3]: grouped = df.groupby('class')

In [4]: grouped = df.groupby('order', axis='columns')

In [5]: grouped = df.groupby(['class', 'order'])
```

The mapping can be specified many different ways:

- A Python function, to be called on each of the axis labels.
- A list or NumPy array of the same length as the selected axis.
- A dict or Series, providing a label  $\rightarrow$  group name mapping.
- For DataFrame objects, a string indicating a column to be used to group. Of course `df.groupby('A')` is just syntactic sugar for `df.groupby(df['A'])`, but it makes life simpler.
- For DataFrame objects, a string indicating an index level to be used to group.
- A list of any of the above things.

Collectively we refer to the grouping objects as the **keys**. For example, consider the following DataFrame:

---

**Note:** A string passed to `groupby` may refer to either a column or an index level. If a string matches both a column name and an index level name, a `ValueError` will be raised.

---

```
In [6]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['foo', 'bar', 'foo', 'bar',
...:                           'foo', 'bar', 'foo', 'foo'],
...:                      'B': ['one', 'one', 'two', 'three',
...:                           'two', 'two', 'one', 'three'],
...:                      'C': np.random.randn(8),
...:                      'D': np.random.randn(8)})
...:
```

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```
In [7]: df
Out[7]:
```

	A	B	C	D
0	foo	one	0.469112	-0.861849
1	bar	one	-0.282863	-2.104569
2	foo	two	-1.509059	-0.494929
3	bar	three	-1.135632	1.071804
4	foo	two	1.212112	0.721555
5	bar	two	-0.173215	-0.706771
6	foo	one	0.119209	-1.039575
7	foo	three	-1.044236	0.271860

On a DataFrame, we obtain a GroupBy object by calling `groupby()`. We could naturally group by either the A or B columns, or both:

```
In [8]: grouped = df.groupby('A')
In [9]: grouped = df.groupby(['A', 'B'])
```

New in version 0.24.

If we also have a MultiIndex on columns A and B, we can group by all but the specified columns

```
In [10]: df2 = df.set_index(['A', 'B'])
In [11]: grouped = df2.groupby(level=df2.index.names.difference(['B']))
In [12]: grouped.sum()
Out[12]:
```

	C	D
A		
bar	-1.591710	-1.739537
foo	-0.752861	-1.402938

These will split the DataFrame on its index (rows). We could also split by the columns:

```
In [13]: def get_letter_type(letter):
.....:     if letter.lower() in 'aeiou':
.....:         return 'vowel'
.....:     else:
.....:         return 'consonant'
.....:
In [14]: grouped = df.groupby(get_letter_type, axis=1)
```

pandas `Index` objects support duplicate values. If a non-unique index is used as the group key in a groupby operation, all values for the same index value will be considered to be in one group and thus the output of aggregation functions will only contain unique index values:

```
In [15]: lst = [1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]
In [16]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 10, 20, 30], lst)
In [17]: grouped = s.groupby(level=0)
In [18]: grouped.first()
Out[18]:
```

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```

1      1
2      2
3      3
dtype: int64

In [19]: grouped.last()
\\Out [19]:
1      10
2      20
3      30
dtype: int64

In [20]: grouped.sum()
\\Out [20]:
1      11
2      22
3      33
dtype: int64

```

Note that **no splitting occurs** until it's needed. Creating the GroupBy object only verifies that you've passed a valid mapping.

**Note:** Many kinds of complicated data manipulations can be expressed in terms of GroupBy operations (though can't be guaranteed to be the most efficient). You can get quite creative with the label mapping functions.

## GroupBy sorting

By default the group keys are sorted during the groupby operation. You may however pass `sort=False` for potential speedups:

```

In [21]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({'X': ['B', 'B', 'A', 'A'], 'Y': [1, 2, 3, 4]})

In [22]: df2.groupby(['X']).sum()
Out [22]:
   Y
X
A   7
B   3

In [23]: df2.groupby(['X'], sort=False).sum()
\\Out [23]:
   Y
X
B   3
A   7

```

Note that groupby will preserve the order in which *observations* are sorted *within* each group. For example, the groups created by groupby() below are in the order they appeared in the original DataFrame:

```

In [24]: df3 = pd.DataFrame({'X': ['A', 'B', 'A', 'B'], 'Y': [1, 4, 3, 2]})

In [25]: df3.groupby(['X']).get_group('A')

```

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```

2000-01-06  68.448851  168.272968  female
2000-01-07  70.757698  136.431469   male
2000-01-08  58.909500  176.499753  female
2000-01-09  76.435631  174.094104  female
2000-01-10  45.306120  177.540920   male

```

```
In [33]: gb = df.groupby('gender')
```

```
In [34]: gb.<TAB> # noqa: E225, E999
```

```

gb.agg          gb.boxplot      gb.cummin      gb.describe    gb.filter      gb.get_group  ↵
↳gb.height     gb.last         gb.median     gb.ngroups     gb.plot        gb.rank       ↵
↳gb.std        gb.transform
gb.aggregate    gb.count        gb.cumprod     gb.dtype       gb.first      gb.groups     ↵
↳gb.hist       gb.max          gb.min        gb.nth         gb.prod       gb.resample   ↵
↳gb.sum        gb.var
gb.apply        gb.cummax       gb.cumsum      gb.fillna      gb.gender     gb.head       ↵
↳gb.indices    gb.mean        gb.name       gb.ohlc        gb.quantile   gb.size       ↵
↳gb.tail       gb.weight

```

## GroupBy with MultiIndex

With *hierarchically-indexed data*, it's quite natural to group by one of the levels of the hierarchy.

Let's create a Series with a two-level MultiIndex.

```
In [35]: arrays = [['bar', 'bar', 'baz', 'baz', 'foo', 'foo', 'qux', 'qux'],
.....:             ['one', 'two', 'one', 'two', 'one', 'two', 'one', 'two']]
.....:
```

```
In [36]: index = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays(arrays, names=['first', 'second'])
```

```
In [37]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(8), index=index)
```

```
In [38]: s
```

```
Out [38]:
```

```

first second
bar    one   -0.919854
      two   -0.042379
baz    one    1.247642
      two   -0.009920
foo    one    0.290213
      two    0.495767
qux    one    0.362949
      two    1.548106
dtype: float64

```

We can then group by one of the levels in `s`.

```
In [39]: grouped = s.groupby(level=0)
```

```
In [40]: grouped.sum()
```

```
Out [40]:
```

```

first
bar   -0.962232
baz    1.237723

```

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```
foo    bop    1.023898
qux    bop    0.000895
dtype: float64
```

More on the `sum` function and aggregation later.

## Grouping DataFrame with Index Levels and Columns

A DataFrame may be grouped by a combination of columns and index levels by specifying the column names as strings and the index levels as `pd.Grouper` objects.

```
In [46]: arrays = [['bar', 'bar', 'baz', 'baz', 'foo', 'foo', 'qux', 'qux'],
.....:             ['one', 'two', 'one', 'two', 'one', 'two', 'one', 'two']]
.....:

In [47]: index = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays(arrays, names=['first', 'second'])

In [48]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3],
.....:                      'B': np.arange(8)},
.....:                      index=index)
.....:

In [49]: df
Out[49]:
```

first	second	A	B
bar	one	1	0
	two	1	1
baz	one	1	2
	two	1	3
foo	one	2	4
	two	2	5
qux	one	3	6
	two	3	7

The following example groups `df` by the second index level and the A column.

```
In [50]: df.groupby([pd.Grouper(level=1), 'A']).sum()
Out[50]:
```

second	A	B
one	1	2
	2	4
	3	6
two	1	4
	2	5
	3	7

Index levels may also be specified by name.

```
In [51]: df.groupby([pd.Grouper(level='second'), 'A']).sum()
Out[51]:
```

second	A	B
one	1	2

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```

      2  4
      3  6
two   1  4
      2  5
      3  7

```

New in version 0.20.

Index level names may be specified as keys directly to `groupby`.

```

In [52]: df.groupby(['second', 'A']).sum()
Out [52]:
      B
second A
one     1  2
        2  4
        3  6
two     1  4
        2  5
        3  7

```

### DataFrame column selection in GroupBy

Once you have created the `GroupBy` object from a `DataFrame`, you might want to do something different for each of the columns. Thus, using `[]` similar to getting a column from a `DataFrame`, you can do:

```

In [53]: grouped = df.groupby(['A'])
In [54]: grouped_C = grouped['C']
In [55]: grouped_D = grouped['D']

```

This is mainly syntactic sugar for the alternative and much more verbose:

```

In [56]: df['C'].groupby(df['A'])
Out [56]: <pandas.core.groupby.generic.SeriesGroupBy object at 0x7f7a1c1319e8>

```

Additionally this method avoids recomputing the internal grouping information derived from the passed key.

## 4.12.2 Iterating through groups

With the `GroupBy` object in hand, iterating through the grouped data is very natural and functions similarly to `itertools.groupby()`:

```

In [57]: grouped = df.groupby('A')

In [58]: for name, group in grouped:
...:     print(name)
...:     print(group)
...:
bar
   A      B      C      D
1 bar  one  0.254161  1.511763
3 bar three 0.215897 -0.990582

```

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```

5 bar two -0.077118 1.211526
foo
  A      B      C      D
0 foo one -0.575247 1.346061
2 foo two -1.143704 1.627081
4 foo two 1.193555 -0.441652
6 foo one -0.408530 0.268520
7 foo three -0.862495 0.024580

```

In the case of grouping by multiple keys, the group name will be a tuple:

```

In [59]: for name, group in df.groupby(['A', 'B']):
...:     print(name)
...:     print(group)
...:
('bar', 'one')
  A      B      C      D
1 bar one 0.254161 1.511763
('bar', 'three')
  A      B      C      D
3 bar three 0.215897 -0.990582
('bar', 'two')
  A      B      C      D
5 bar two -0.077118 1.211526
('foo', 'one')
  A      B      C      D
0 foo one -0.575247 1.346061
6 foo one -0.408530 0.268520
('foo', 'three')
  A      B      C      D
7 foo three -0.862495 0.02458
('foo', 'two')
  A      B      C      D
2 foo two -1.143704 1.627081
4 foo two 1.193555 -0.441652

```

See *Iterating through groups*.

### 4.12.3 Selecting a group

A single group can be selected using `get_group()`:

```

In [60]: grouped.get_group('bar')
Out[60]:
  A      B      C      D
1 bar one 0.254161 1.511763
3 bar three 0.215897 -0.990582
5 bar two -0.077118 1.211526

```

Or for an object grouped on multiple columns:

```

In [61]: df.groupby(['A', 'B']).get_group(('bar', 'one'))
Out[61]:
  A      B      C      D
1 bar one 0.254161 1.511763

```

## 4.12.4 Aggregation

Once the `GroupBy` object has been created, several methods are available to perform a computation on the grouped data. These operations are similar to the *aggregating API*, *window functions API*, and *resample API*.

An obvious one is aggregation via the `aggregate()` or equivalently `agg()` method:

```
In [62]: grouped = df.groupby('A')

In [63]: grouped.aggregate(np.sum)
Out [63]:
```

	C	D
A		
bar	0.392940	1.732707
foo	-1.796421	2.824590

```
In [64]: grouped = df.groupby(['A', 'B'])

In [65]: grouped.aggregate(np.sum)
Out [65]:
```

A	B	C	D
bar	one	0.254161	1.511763
	three	0.215897	-0.990582
	two	-0.077118	1.211526
foo	one	-0.983776	1.614581
	three	-0.862495	0.024580
	two	0.049851	1.185429

As you can see, the result of the aggregation will have the group names as the new index along the grouped axis. In the case of multiple keys, the result is a *MultiIndex* by default, though this can be changed by using the `as_index` option:

```
In [66]: grouped = df.groupby(['A', 'B'], as_index=False)

In [67]: grouped.aggregate(np.sum)
Out [67]:
```

	A	B	C	D
0	bar	one	0.254161	1.511763
1	bar	three	0.215897	-0.990582
2	bar	two	-0.077118	1.211526
3	foo	one	-0.983776	1.614581
4	foo	three	-0.862495	0.024580
5	foo	two	0.049851	1.185429

```
In [68]: df.groupby('A', as_index=False).sum()
Out [68]:
```

	A	C	D
0	bar	0.392940	1.732707
1	foo	-1.796421	2.824590

Note that you could use the `reset_index` `DataFrame` function to achieve the same result as the column names are stored in the resulting `MultiIndex`:

```
In [69]: df.groupby(['A', 'B']).sum().reset_index()
Out [69]:
```

A	B	C	D
bar	one	0.254161	1.511763
	three	0.215897	-0.990582
	two	-0.077118	1.211526
foo	one	-0.983776	1.614581
	three	-0.862495	0.024580
	two	0.049851	1.185429

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```

0 bar one 0.254161 1.511763
1 bar three 0.215897 -0.990582
2 bar two -0.077118 1.211526
3 foo one -0.983776 1.614581
4 foo three -0.862495 0.024580
5 foo two 0.049851 1.185429

```

Another simple aggregation example is to compute the size of each group. This is included in `GroupBy` as the `size` method. It returns a `Series` whose index are the group names and whose values are the sizes of each group.

```
In [70]: grouped.size()
```

```
Out [70]:
```

```

A B
bar one 1
     three 1
     two 1
foo one 2
     three 1
     two 2
dtype: int64

```

```
In [71]: grouped.describe()
```

```
Out [71]:
```

```

      C      ...      D
↪
count      mean      std      min      25%      ...      min      25%      50%      ↪
↪ 75%      max
0  1.0  0.254161      NaN  0.254161  0.254161  ...  1.511763  1.511763  1.511763  1.
↪511763  1.511763
1  1.0  0.215897      NaN  0.215897  0.215897  ... -0.990582 -0.990582 -0.990582 -0.
↪990582 -0.990582
2  1.0 -0.077118      NaN -0.077118 -0.077118  ...  1.211526  1.211526  1.211526  1.
↪211526  1.211526
3  2.0 -0.491888  0.117887 -0.575247 -0.533567  ...  0.268520  0.537905  0.807291  1.
↪076676  1.346061
4  1.0 -0.862495      NaN -0.862495 -0.862495  ...  0.024580  0.024580  0.024580  0.
↪024580  0.024580
5  2.0  0.024925  1.652692 -1.143704 -0.559389  ... -0.441652  0.075531  0.592714  1.
↪109898  1.627081

```

```
[6 rows x 16 columns]
```

**Note:** Aggregation functions **will not** return the groups that you are aggregating over if they are named *columns*, when `as_index=True`, the default. The grouped columns will be the **indices** of the returned object.

Passing `as_index=False` **will** return the groups that you are aggregating over, if they are named *columns*.

Aggregating functions are the ones that reduce the dimension of the returned objects. Some common aggregating functions are tabulated below:

Function	Description
<code>mean()</code>	Compute mean of groups
<code>sum()</code>	Compute sum of group values
<code>size()</code>	Compute group sizes
<code>count()</code>	Compute count of group
<code>std()</code>	Standard deviation of groups
<code>var()</code>	Compute variance of groups
<code>sem()</code>	Standard error of the mean of groups
<code>describe()</code>	Generates descriptive statistics
<code>first()</code>	Compute first of group values
<code>last()</code>	Compute last of group values
<code>nth()</code>	Take <i>nth</i> value, or a subset if <i>n</i> is a list
<code>min()</code>	Compute min of group values
<code>max()</code>	Compute max of group values

The aggregating functions above will exclude NA values. Any function which reduces a *Series* to a scalar value is an aggregation function and will work, a trivial example is `df.groupby('A').agg(lambda ser: 1)`. Note that `nth()` can act as a reducer *or* a filter, see [here](#).

### Applying multiple functions at once

With grouped *Series* you can also pass a list or dict of functions to do aggregation with, outputting a *DataFrame*:

```
In [72]: grouped = df.groupby('A')
In [73]: grouped['C'].agg([np.sum, np.mean, np.std])
Out [73]:
```

	sum	mean	std
A			
bar	0.392940	0.130980	0.181231
foo	-1.796421	-0.359284	0.912265

On a grouped *DataFrame*, you can pass a list of functions to apply to each column, which produces an aggregated result with a hierarchical index:

```
In [74]: grouped.agg([np.sum, np.mean, np.std])
Out [74]:
```

	C			D		
	sum	mean	std	sum	mean	std
A						
bar	0.392940	0.130980	0.181231	1.732707	0.577569	1.366330
foo	-1.796421	-0.359284	0.912265	2.824590	0.564918	0.884785

The resulting aggregations are named for the functions themselves. If you need to rename, then you can add in a chained operation for a *Series* like this:

```
In [75]: (grouped['C'].agg([np.sum, np.mean, np.std])
.....:                .rename(columns={'sum': 'foo',
.....:                                'mean': 'bar',
.....:                                'std': 'baz'}))
Out [75]:
```

	foo	bar	baz
A			

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```
bar 0.392940 0.130980 0.181231
foo -1.796421 -0.359284 0.912265
```

For a grouped DataFrame, you can rename in a similar manner:

```
In [76]: (grouped.agg([np.sum, np.mean, np.std])
.....:             .rename(columns={'sum': 'foo',
.....:                             'mean': 'bar',
.....:                             'std': 'baz'}))
.....:
Out[76]:
```

	C			D		
	foo	bar	baz	foo	bar	baz
A						
bar	0.392940	0.130980	0.181231	1.732707	0.577569	1.366330
foo	-1.796421	-0.359284	0.912265	2.824590	0.564918	0.884785

### Applying different functions to DataFrame columns

By passing a dict to `aggregate` you can apply a different aggregation to the columns of a DataFrame:

```
In [77]: grouped.agg({'C': np.sum,
.....:                'D': lambda x: np.std(x, ddof=1)})
.....:
Out[77]:
```

	C	D
A		
bar	0.392940	1.366330
foo	-1.796421	0.884785

The function names can also be strings. In order for a string to be valid it must be either implemented on `GroupBy` or available via *dispatching*:

```
In [78]: grouped.agg({'C': 'sum', 'D': 'std'})
Out[78]:
```

	C	D
A		
bar	0.392940	1.366330
foo	-1.796421	0.884785

**Note:** If you pass a dict to `aggregate`, the ordering of the output columns is non-deterministic. If you want to be sure the output columns will be in a specific order, you can use an `OrderedDict`. Compare the output of the following two commands:

```
In [79]: from collections import OrderedDict
In [80]: grouped.agg({'D': 'std', 'C': 'mean'})
Out[80]:
```

	D	C
A		
bar	1.366330	0.130980
foo	0.884785	-0.359284

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```
In [81]: grouped.agg(OrderedDict([('D', 'std'), ('C', 'mean')]))
//////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
           D          C
A
bar  1.366330  0.130980
foo  0.884785 -0.359284
```

## Cython-optimized aggregation functions

Some common aggregations, currently only `sum`, `mean`, `std`, and `sem`, have optimized Cython implementations:

```
In [82]: df.groupby('A').sum()
Out [82]:
           C          D
A
bar  0.392940  1.732707
foo -1.796421  2.824590

In [83]: df.groupby(['A', 'B']).mean()
//////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
           C          D
A  B
bar one    0.254161  1.511763
   three  0.215897 -0.990582
   two   -0.077118  1.211526
foo one   -0.491888  0.807291
   three -0.862495  0.024580
   two    0.024925  0.592714
```

Of course `sum` and `mean` are implemented on pandas objects, so the above code would work even without the special versions via dispatching (see below).

### 4.12.5 Transformation

The `transform` method returns an object that is indexed the same (same size) as the one being grouped. The transform function must:

- Return a result that is either the same size as the group chunk or broadcastable to the size of the group chunk (e.g., a scalar, `grouped.transform(lambda x: x.iloc[-1])`).
- Operate column-by-column on the group chunk. The transform is applied to the first group chunk using `chunk.apply`.
- Not perform in-place operations on the group chunk. Group chunks should be treated as immutable, and changes to a group chunk may produce unexpected results. For example, when using `fillna`, `inplace` must be `False` (`grouped.transform(lambda x: x.fillna(inplace=False))`).
- (Optionally) operates on the entire group chunk. If this is supported, a fast path is used starting from the *second* chunk.

For example, suppose we wished to standardize the data within each group:



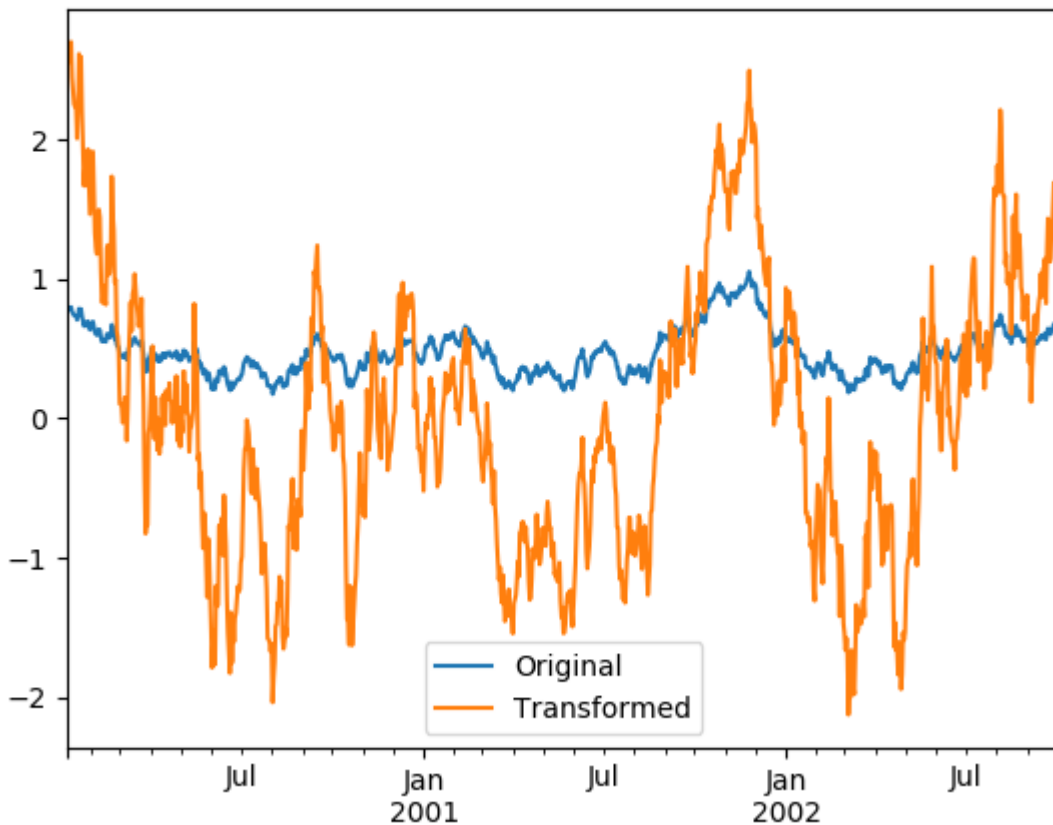


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```
dtype: float64
In [95]: grouped_trans.std()
Out [95]:
-----
→
2000    1.0
2001    1.0
2002    1.0
dtype: float64
```

We can also visually compare the original and transformed data sets.

```
In [96]: compare = pd.DataFrame({'Original': ts, 'Transformed': transformed})
In [97]: compare.plot()
Out [97]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f7a1c174be0>
```



Transformation functions that have lower dimension outputs are broadcast to match the shape of the input array.

```
In [98]: ts.groupby(lambda x: x.year).transform(lambda x: x.max() - x.min())
Out [98]:
2000-01-08    0.623893
2000-01-09    0.623893
```

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```

2000-01-10    0.623893
2000-01-11    0.623893
2000-01-12    0.623893
2000-01-13    0.623893
2000-01-14    0.623893
...
2002-09-28    0.558275
2002-09-29    0.558275
2002-09-30    0.558275
2002-10-01    0.558275
2002-10-02    0.558275
2002-10-03    0.558275
2002-10-04    0.558275
Freq: D, Length: 1001, dtype: float64

```

Alternatively, the built-in methods could be used to produce the same outputs.

```

In [99]: max = ts.groupby(lambda x: x.year).transform('max')
In [100]: min = ts.groupby(lambda x: x.year).transform('min')
In [101]: max - min
Out [101]:
2000-01-08    0.623893
2000-01-09    0.623893
2000-01-10    0.623893
2000-01-11    0.623893
2000-01-12    0.623893
2000-01-13    0.623893
2000-01-14    0.623893
...
2002-09-28    0.558275
2002-09-29    0.558275
2002-09-30    0.558275
2002-10-01    0.558275
2002-10-02    0.558275
2002-10-03    0.558275
2002-10-04    0.558275
Freq: D, Length: 1001, dtype: float64

```

Another common data transform is to replace missing data with the group mean.

```

In [102]: data_df
Out [102]:
      A          B          C
0  1.539708 -1.166480  0.533026
1  1.302092 -0.505754      NaN
2 -0.371983  1.104803 -0.651520
3 -1.309622  1.118697 -1.161657
4 -1.924296  0.396437  0.812436
5  0.815643  0.367816 -0.469478
6 -0.030651  1.376106 -0.645129
..     ...     ...     ...
993  0.012359  0.554602 -1.976159
994  0.042312 -1.628835  1.013822
995 -0.093110  0.683847 -0.774753
996 -0.185043  1.438572      NaN

```

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```

      A    B    C
GR  228  228  228
JP  267  267  267
UK  247  247  247
US  258  258  258

```

```
In [113]: grouped_trans.size() # Verify non-NA count equals group size
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
GR    228
JP    267
UK    247
US    258
dtype: int64

```

**Note:** Some functions will automatically transform the input when applied to a GroupBy object, but returning an object of the same shape as the original. Passing `as_index=False` will not affect these transformation methods.

For example: `fillna`, `ffill`, `bfill`, `shift`..

```
In [114]: grouped.ffill()
```

```
Out [114]:
```

```

      NaN      A      B      C
0     US  1.539708 -1.166480  0.533026
1     US  1.302092 -0.505754  0.533026
2     US -0.371983  1.104803 -0.651520
3     JP -1.309622  1.118697 -1.161657
4     JP -1.924296  0.396437  0.812436
5     US  0.815643  0.367816 -0.469478
6     GR -0.030651  1.376106 -0.645129
..     ..     ...     ...     ...
993  US  0.012359  0.554602 -1.976159
994  GR  0.042312 -1.628835  1.013822
995  JP -0.093110  0.683847 -0.774753
996  JP -0.185043  1.438572 -0.774753
997  GR -0.394469 -0.642343  0.011374
998  JP -1.174126  1.857148 -0.774753
999  UK  0.234564  0.517098  0.393534

```

```
[1000 rows x 4 columns]
```

## New syntax to window and resample operations

New in version 0.18.1.

Working with the resample, expanding or rolling operations on the groupby level used to require the application of helper functions. However, now it is possible to use `resample()`, `expanding()` and `rolling()` as methods on groupbys.

The example below will apply the `rolling()` method on the samples of the column B based on the groups of column A.

```
In [115]: df_re = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1] * 10 + [5] * 10,
.....:                        'B': np.arange(20)})
```

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```

.....:
In [116]: df_re
Out[116]:
   A  B
0  1  0
1  1  1
2  1  2
3  1  3
4  1  4
5  1  5
6  1  6
.. .. ..
13 5 13
14 5 14
15 5 15
16 5 16
17 5 17
18 5 18
19 5 19

[20 rows x 2 columns]

In [117]: df_re.groupby('A').rolling(4).B.mean()
\\//////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↳
A
1  0      NaN
1  1      NaN
2  2      NaN
3  3      1.5
4  4      2.5
5  5      3.5
6  6      4.5
...
5 13     11.5
14 14     12.5
15 15     13.5
16 16     14.5
17 17     15.5
18 18     16.5
19 19     17.5
Name: B, Length: 20, dtype: float64

```

The `expanding()` method will accumulate a given operation (`sum()` in the example) for all the members of each particular group.

```

In [118]: df_re.groupby('A').expanding().sum()
Out[118]:
   A    B
A
1  0  1.0  0.0
1  1  2.0  1.0
2  2  3.0  3.0
3  3  4.0  6.0
4  4  5.0 10.0

```

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```

5      6.0   15.0
6      7.0   21.0
...     ...     ...
5 13   20.0   46.0
14    25.0   60.0
15    30.0   75.0
16    35.0   91.0
17    40.0  108.0
18    45.0  126.0
19    50.0  145.0

[20 rows x 2 columns]
```

Suppose you want to use the `resample()` method to get a daily frequency in each group of your dataframe and wish to complete the missing values with the `ffill()` method.

```
In [119]: df_re = pd.DataFrame({'date': pd.date_range(start='2016-01-01', periods=4,
.....:                                     freq='W'),
.....:                          'group': [1, 1, 2, 2],
.....:                          'val': [5, 6, 7, 8]}).set_index('date')
.....:
```

```
In [120]: df_re
```

```
Out [120]:
      group  val
date
2016-01-03    1    5
2016-01-10    1    6
2016-01-17    2    7
2016-01-24    2    8
```

```
In [121]: df_re.groupby('group').resample('1D').ffill()
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      group  val
group date
1      2016-01-03    1    5
      2016-01-04    1    5
      2016-01-05    1    5
      2016-01-06    1    5
      2016-01-07    1    5
      2016-01-08    1    5
      2016-01-09    1    5
...
2      2016-01-18    2    7
      2016-01-19    2    7
      2016-01-20    2    7
      2016-01-21    2    7
      2016-01-22    2    7
      2016-01-23    2    7
      2016-01-24    2    8
```

```
[16 rows x 2 columns]
```

## 4.12.6 Filtration

The `filter` method returns a subset of the original object. Suppose we want to take only elements that belong to groups with a group sum greater than 2.

```
In [122]: sf = pd.Series([1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3])

In [123]: sf.groupby(sf).filter(lambda x: x.sum() > 2)
Out[123]:
3      3
4      3
5      3
dtype: int64
```

The argument of `filter` must be a function that, applied to the group as a whole, returns `True` or `False`.

Another useful operation is filtering out elements that belong to groups with only a couple members.

```
In [124]: dff = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.arange(8), 'B': list('aabbbbcc')})

In [125]: dff.groupby('B').filter(lambda x: len(x) > 2)
Out[125]:
   A  B
2  2  b
3  3  b
4  4  b
5  5  b
```

Alternatively, instead of dropping the offending groups, we can return a like-indexed objects where the groups that do not pass the filter are filled with NaNs.

```
In [126]: dff.groupby('B').filter(lambda x: len(x) > 2, dropna=False)
Out[126]:
   A  B
0 NaN NaN
1 NaN NaN
2 2.0  b
3 3.0  b
4 4.0  b
5 5.0  b
6 NaN NaN
7 NaN NaN
```

For `DataFrames` with multiple columns, filters should explicitly specify a column as the filter criterion.

```
In [127]: dff['C'] = np.arange(8)

In [128]: dff.groupby('B').filter(lambda x: len(x['C']) > 2)
Out[128]:
   A  B  C
2  2  b  2
3  3  b  3
4  4  b  4
5  5  b  5
```

**Note:** Some functions when applied to a `groupby` object will act as a **filter** on the input, returning a reduced shape of the original (and potentially eliminating groups), but with the index unchanged. Passing `as_index=False` will not



affect these transformation methods.

For example: `head`, `tail`.

```
In [129]: dff.groupby('B').head(2)
Out[129]:
   A B C
0  0 a  0
1  1 a  1
2  2 b  2
3  3 b  3
6  6 c  6
7  7 c  7
```

### 4.12.7 Dispatching to instance methods

When doing an aggregation or transformation, you might just want to call an instance method on each data group. This is pretty easy to do by passing lambda functions:

```
In [130]: grouped = df.groupby('A')
In [131]: grouped.agg(lambda x: x.std())
Out[131]:
           C           D
A
bar  0.181231  1.366330
foo  0.912265  0.884785
```

But, it's rather verbose and can be untidy if you need to pass additional arguments. Using a bit of metaprogramming cleverness, `GroupBy` now has the ability to “dispatch” method calls to the groups:

```
In [132]: grouped.std()
Out[132]:
           C           D
A
bar  0.181231  1.366330
foo  0.912265  0.884785
```

What is actually happening here is that a function wrapper is being generated. When invoked, it takes any passed arguments and invokes the function with any arguments on each group (in the above example, the `std` function). The results are then combined together much in the style of `agg` and `transform` (it actually uses `apply` to infer the gluing, documented next). This enables some operations to be carried out rather succinctly:

```
In [133]: tsdf = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 3),
.....:                        index=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=1000),
.....:                        columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
.....:

In [134]: tsdf.iloc[::2] = np.nan

In [135]: grouped = tsdf.groupby(lambda x: x.year)

In [136]: grouped.fillna(method='pad')
Out[136]:
           A           B           C
```

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```

2000-01-01      NaN      NaN      NaN
2000-01-02 -0.353501 -0.080957 -0.876864
2000-01-03 -0.353501 -0.080957 -0.876864
2000-01-04  0.050976  0.044273 -0.559849
2000-01-05  0.050976  0.044273 -0.559849
2000-01-06  0.030091  0.186460 -0.680149
2000-01-07  0.030091  0.186460 -0.680149
...
2002-09-20  2.310215  0.157482 -0.064476
2002-09-21  2.310215  0.157482 -0.064476
2002-09-22  0.005011  0.053897 -1.026922
2002-09-23  0.005011  0.053897 -1.026922
2002-09-24 -0.456542 -1.849051  1.559856
2002-09-25 -0.456542 -1.849051  1.559856
2002-09-26  1.123162  0.354660  1.128135

[1000 rows x 3 columns]

```

In this example, we chopped the collection of time series into yearly chunks then independently called *fillna* on the groups.

The `nlargest` and `nsmallest` methods work on Series style groupbys:

```
In [137]: s = pd.Series([9, 8, 7, 5, 19, 1, 4.2, 3.3])
```

```
In [138]: g = pd.Series(list('abababab'))
```

```
In [139]: gb = s.groupby(g)
```

```
In [140]: gb.nlargest(3)
```

```
Out[140]:
a  4  19.0
   0   9.0
   2   7.0
b  1   8.0
   3   5.0
   7   3.3
dtype: float64
```

```
In [141]: gb.nsmallest(3)
```

```

\-----\
↪
a  6   4.2
   2   7.0
   0   9.0
b  5   1.0
   7   3.3
   3   5.0
dtype: float64

```

## 4.12.8 Flexible `apply`

Some operations on the grouped data might not fit into either the aggregate or transform categories. Or, you may simply want `GroupBy` to infer how to combine the results. For these, use the `apply` function, which can be substituted for both `aggregate` and `transform` in many standard use cases. However, `apply` can handle some exceptional use cases, for example:

```

In [142]: df
Out[142]:
   A      B      C      D
0  foo   one -0.575247  1.346061
1  bar   one  0.254161  1.511763
2  foo   two -1.143704  1.627081
3  bar  three  0.215897 -0.990582
4  foo   two  1.193555 -0.441652
5  bar   two -0.077118  1.211526
6  foo   one -0.408530  0.268520
7  foo  three -0.862495  0.024580

In [143]: grouped = df.groupby('A')

# could also just call .describe()
In [144]: grouped['C'].apply(lambda x: x.describe())
Out[144]:
A
bar  count      3.000000
     mean      0.130980
     std      0.181231
     min     -0.077118
     25%      0.069390
     50%      0.215897
     75%      0.235029
     ...
foo  mean     -0.359284
     std      0.912265
     min     -1.143704
     25%     -0.862495
     50%     -0.575247
     75%     -0.408530
     max      1.193555
Name: C, Length: 16, dtype: float64

```

The dimension of the returned result can also change:

```

In [145]: grouped = df.groupby('A')['C']

In [146]: def f(group):
.....:     return pd.DataFrame({'original': group,
.....:                          'demeaned': group - group.mean()})
.....:

In [147]: grouped.apply(f)
Out[147]:
   original  demeaned
0 -0.575247 -0.215962
1  0.254161  0.123181
2 -1.143704 -0.784420
3  0.215897  0.084917
4  1.193555  1.552839
5 -0.077118 -0.208098
6 -0.408530 -0.049245
7 -0.862495 -0.503211

```

`apply` on a Series can operate on a returned value from the applied function, that is itself a series, and possibly upcast the result to a DataFrame:



## 4.12.9 Other useful features

### Automatic exclusion of “nuisance” columns

Again consider the example DataFrame we’ve been looking at:

```
In [155]: df
Out [155]:
```

	A	B	C	D
0	foo	one	-0.575247	1.346061
1	bar	one	0.254161	1.511763
2	foo	two	-1.143704	1.627081
3	bar	three	0.215897	-0.990582
4	foo	two	1.193555	-0.441652
5	bar	two	-0.077118	1.211526
6	foo	one	-0.408530	0.268520
7	foo	three	-0.862495	0.024580

Suppose we wish to compute the standard deviation grouped by the A column. There is a slight problem, namely that we don’t care about the data in column B. We refer to this as a “nuisance” column. If the passed aggregation function can’t be applied to some columns, the troublesome columns will be (silently) dropped. Thus, this does not pose any problems:

```
In [156]: df.groupby('A').std()
Out [156]:
```

A	C	D
bar	0.181231	1.366330
foo	0.912265	0.884785

Note that `df.groupby('A').colname.std().colname` is more efficient than `df.groupby('A').std().colname`, so if the result of an aggregation function is only interesting over one column (here `colname`), it may be filtered *before* applying the aggregation function.

**Note:** Any object column, also if it contains numerical values such as `Decimal` objects, is considered as a “nuisance” columns. They are excluded from aggregate functions automatically in `groupby`.

If you do wish to include decimal or object columns in an aggregation with other non-nuisance data types, you must do so explicitly.

```
In [157]: from decimal import Decimal

In [158]: df_dec = pd.DataFrame(
.....:     {'id': [1, 2, 1, 2],
.....:      'int_column': [1, 2, 3, 4],
.....:      'dec_column': [Decimal('0.50'), Decimal('0.15'),
.....:                   Decimal('0.25'), Decimal('0.40')]
.....:     }
.....: )
.....:

# Decimal columns can be sum'd explicitly by themselves...
In [159]: df_dec.groupby(['id'])[['dec_column']].sum()
Out [159]:
dec_column
```

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```

id
1      0.75
2      0.55

# ...but cannot be combined with standard data types or they will be excluded
In [160]: df_dec.groupby(['id'])[['int_column', 'dec_column']].sum()
Out[160]:
int_column
id
1          4
2          6

# Use .agg function to aggregate over standard and "nuisance" data types
# at the same time
In [161]: df_dec.groupby(['id']).agg({'int_column': 'sum', 'dec_column': 'sum'})
Out[161]:
int_column dec_column
id
1          4          0.75
2          6          0.55

```

## Handling of (un)observed Categorical values

When using a `Categorical` grouper (as a single grouper, or as part of multiple groupers), the `observed` keyword controls whether to return a cartesian product of all possible groupers values (`observed=False`) or only those that are observed groupers (`observed=True`).

Show all values:

```

In [162]: pd.Series([1, 1, 1]).groupby(pd.Categorical(['a', 'a', 'a'],
.....:                                             categories=['a', 'b']),
.....:                               observed=False).count()
Out[162]:
a    3
b    0
dtype: int64

```

Show only the observed values:

```

In [163]: pd.Series([1, 1, 1]).groupby(pd.Categorical(['a', 'a', 'a'],
.....:                                             categories=['a', 'b']),
.....:                               observed=True).count()
Out[163]:
a    3
dtype: int64

```

The returned dtype of the grouped will *always* include *all* of the categories that were grouped.

```

In [164]: s = pd.Series([1, 1, 1]).groupby(pd.Categorical(['a', 'a', 'a'],
.....:                                             categories=['a', 'b']),
.....:                               observed=False).count()

```

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```
In [165]: s.index.dtype
Out [165]: CategoricalDtype(categories=['a', 'b'], ordered=False)
```

## NA and NaT group handling

If there are any NaN or NaT values in the grouping key, these will be automatically excluded. In other words, there will never be an “NA group” or “NaT group”. This was not the case in older versions of pandas, but users were generally discarding the NA group anyway (and supporting it was an implementation headache).

## Grouping with ordered factors

Categorical variables represented as instance of pandas’s `Categorical` class can be used as group keys. If so, the order of the levels will be preserved:

```
In [166]: data = pd.Series(np.random.randn(100))
In [167]: factor = pd.qcut(data, [0, .25, .5, .75, 1.])
In [168]: data.groupby(factor).mean()
Out [168]:
(-2.645, -0.523]    -1.362896
(-0.523, 0.0296]   -0.260266
(0.0296, 0.654]    0.361802
(0.654, 2.21]     1.073801
dtype: float64
```

## Grouping with a Grouper specification

You may need to specify a bit more data to properly group. You can use the `pd.Grouper` to provide this local control.

```
In [169]: import datetime

In [170]: df = pd.DataFrame({'Branch': 'A A A A A A B'.split(),
.....:                      'Buyer': 'Carl Mark Carl Carl Joe Joe Joe Carl'.split(),
.....:                      'Quantity': [1, 3, 5, 1, 8, 1, 9, 3],
.....:                      'Date': [
.....:                          datetime.datetime(2013, 1, 1, 13, 0),
.....:                          datetime.datetime(2013, 1, 1, 13, 5),
.....:                          datetime.datetime(2013, 10, 1, 20, 0),
.....:                          datetime.datetime(2013, 10, 2, 10, 0),
.....:                          datetime.datetime(2013, 10, 1, 20, 0),
.....:                          datetime.datetime(2013, 10, 2, 10, 0),
.....:                          datetime.datetime(2013, 12, 2, 12, 0),
.....:                          datetime.datetime(2013, 12, 2, 14, 0)]
.....:                      })

In [171]: df
Out [171]:
   Branch Buyer  Quantity          Date
0     A    Carl         1 2013-01-01
1     A   Mark         3 2013-01-01
2     A   Carl         5 2013-10-01
3     A   Carl         1 2013-10-02
4     A    Joe         8 2013-10-01
5     A    Joe         1 2013-10-02
6     A    Joe         9 2013-12-02
7     B   Carl         3 2013-12-02
```

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0	A	Carl	1	2013-01-01	13:00:00
1	A	Mark	3	2013-01-01	13:05:00
2	A	Carl	5	2013-10-01	20:00:00
3	A	Carl	1	2013-10-02	10:00:00
4	A	Joe	8	2013-10-01	20:00:00
5	A	Joe	1	2013-10-02	10:00:00
6	A	Joe	9	2013-12-02	12:00:00
7	B	Carl	3	2013-12-02	14:00:00

Groupby a specific column with the desired frequency. This is like resampling.

```

In [172]: df.groupby([pd.Grouper(freq='1M', key='Date'), 'Buyer']).sum()
Out[172]:
         Date Buyer  Quantity
2013-01-31 Carl     1
                Mark     3
2013-10-31 Carl     6
                Joe      9
2013-12-31 Carl     3
                Joe      9

```

You have an ambiguous specification in that you have a named index and a column that could be potential groupers.

```

In [173]: df = df.set_index('Date')
In [174]: df['Date'] = df.index + pd.offsets.MonthEnd(2)
In [175]: df.groupby([pd.Grouper(freq='6M', key='Date'), 'Buyer']).sum()
Out[175]:
         Date Buyer  Quantity
2013-02-28 Carl     1
                Mark     3
2014-02-28 Carl     9
                Joe    18

In [176]: df.groupby([pd.Grouper(freq='6M', level='Date'), 'Buyer']).sum()
\\\
↳
         Date Buyer  Quantity
2013-01-31 Carl     1
                Mark     3
2014-01-31 Carl     9
                Joe    18

```

Taking the first rows of each group

Just like for a DataFrame or Series you can call head and tail on a groupby:

```

In [177]: df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [1, 4], [5, 6]], columns=['A', 'B'])
In [178]: df
Out[178]:

```

(continues on next page)





```
# nth(0) is the same as g.first()
In [187]: g.nth(0, dropna='any')
Out[187]:
   B
A
1  4.0
5  6.0

In [188]: g.first()
Out[188]:
   B
A
1  4.0
5  6.0

# nth(-1) is the same as g.last()
In [189]: g.nth(-1, dropna='any') # NaNs denote group exhausted when using dropna
Out[189]:
↪
   B
A
1  4.0
5  6.0

In [190]: g.last()
↪
   B
A
1  4.0
5  6.0

In [191]: g.B.nth(0, dropna='all')
↪
A
1    4.0
5    6.0
Name: B, dtype: float64
```

As with other methods, passing `as_index=False`, will achieve a filtration, which returns the grouped row.

```
In [192]: df = pd.DataFrame([[1, np.nan], [1, 4], [5, 6]], columns=['A', 'B'])
In [193]: g = df.groupby('A', as_index=False)
In [194]: g.nth(0)
Out[194]:
   A  B
0  1 NaN
2  5  6.0

In [195]: g.nth(-1)
Out[195]:
   A  B
1  1  4.0
2  5  6.0
```



## Enumerate groups

New in version 0.20.2.

To see the ordering of the groups (as opposed to the order of rows within a group given by `cumcount`) you can use `ngroup()`.

Note that the numbers given to the groups match the order in which the groups would be seen when iterating over the `groupby` object, not the order they are first observed.

```
In [203]: dfg = pd.DataFrame(list('aaabba'), columns=['A'])
```

```
In [204]: dfg
```

```
Out [204]:
```

```
   A
0  a
1  a
2  a
3  b
4  b
5  a
```

```
In [205]: dfg.groupby('A').ngroup()
```

```
Out [205]:
```

```
0    0
1    0
2    0
3    1
4    1
5    0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [206]: dfg.groupby('A').ngroup(ascending=False)
```

```
Out [206]:
```

```
→
```

```
0    1
1    1
2    1
3    0
4    0
5    1
dtype: int64
```

## Plotting

`Groupby` also works with some plotting methods. For example, suppose we suspect that some features in a `DataFrame` may differ by group, in this case, the values in column 1 where the group is “B” are 3 higher on average.

```
In [207]: np.random.seed(1234)
```

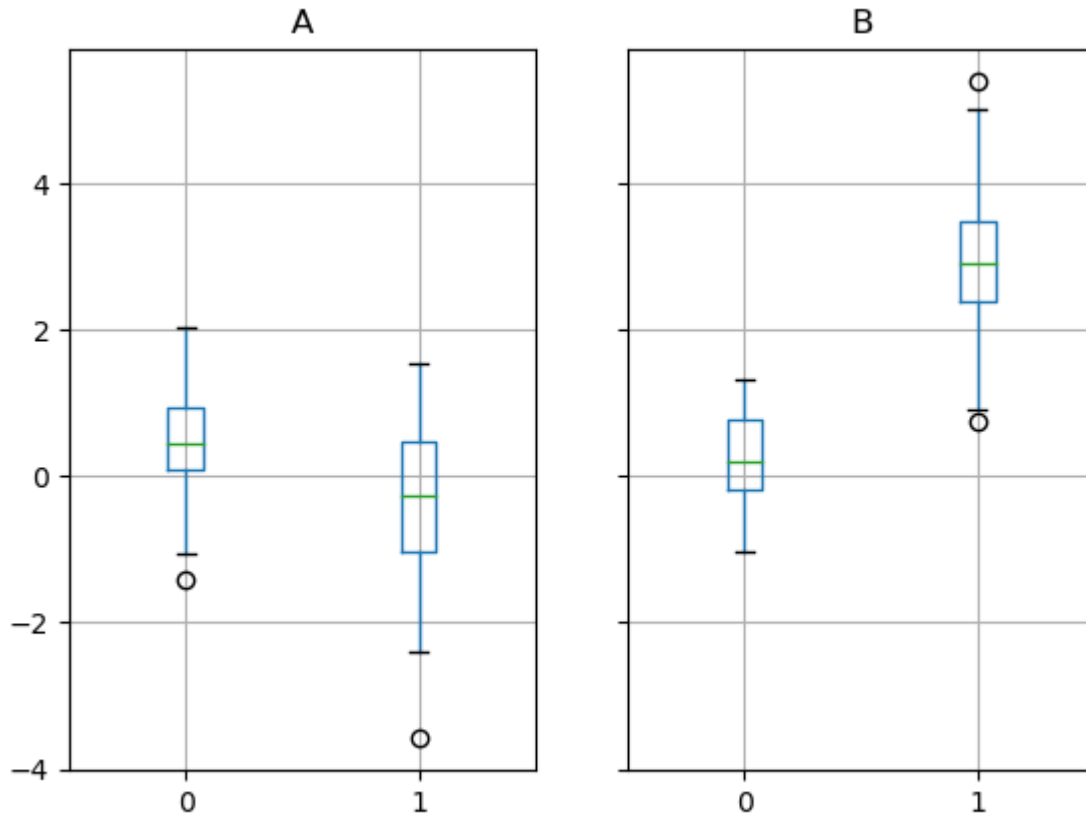
```
In [208]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(50, 2))
```

```
In [209]: df['g'] = np.random.choice(['A', 'B'], size=50)
```

```
In [210]: df.loc[df['g'] == 'B', 1] += 3
```

We can easily visualize this with a boxplot:

```
In [211]: df.groupby('g').boxplot()
Out [211]:
A      AxesSubplot(0.1,0.15;0.363636x0.75)
B      AxesSubplot(0.536364,0.15;0.363636x0.75)
dtype: object
```



The result of calling `boxplot` is a dictionary whose keys are the values of our grouping column `g` (“A” and “B”). The values of the resulting dictionary can be controlled by the `return_type` keyword of `boxplot`. See the [visualization documentation](#) for more.

**Warning:** For historical reasons, `df.groupby("g").boxplot()` is not equivalent to `df.boxplot(by="g")`. See [here](#) for an explanation.

## Piping function calls

New in version 0.21.0.

Similar to the functionality provided by `DataFrame` and `Series`, functions that take `GroupBy` objects can be chained together using a `pipe` method to allow for a cleaner, more readable syntax. To read about `.pipe` in general terms, see [here](#).

Combining `.groupby` and `.pipe` is often useful when you need to reuse `GroupBy` objects.

As an example, imagine having a DataFrame with columns for stores, products, revenue and quantity sold. We'd like to do a groupwise calculation of *prices* (i.e. revenue/quantity) per store and per product. We could do this in a multi-step operation, but expressing it in terms of piping can make the code more readable. First we set the data:

```
In [212]: n = 1000

In [213]: df = pd.DataFrame({'Store': np.random.choice(['Store_1', 'Store_2'], n),
.....:                      'Product': np.random.choice(['Product_1',
.....:                                                    'Product_2'], n),
.....:                      'Revenue': (np.random.random(n) * 50 + 10).round(2),
.....:                      'Quantity': np.random.randint(1, 10, size=n)})
.....:

In [214]: df.head(2)
Out[214]:
```

	Store	Product	Revenue	Quantity
0	Store_2	Product_1	26.12	1
1	Store_2	Product_1	28.86	1

Now, to find prices per store/product, we can simply do:

```
In [215]: (df.groupby(['Store', 'Product'])
.....:       .pipe(lambda grp: grp.Revenue.sum() / grp.Quantity.sum())
.....:       .unstack().round(2))
.....:
Out[215]:
```

Product	Product_1	Product_2
Store		
Store_1	6.82	7.05
Store_2	6.30	6.64

Piping can also be expressive when you want to deliver a grouped object to some arbitrary function, for example:

```
In [216]: def mean(groupby):
.....:       return groupby.mean()
.....:

In [217]: df.groupby(['Store', 'Product']).pipe(mean)
Out[217]:
```

		Revenue	Quantity
Store	Product		
Store_1	Product_1	34.622727	5.075758
	Product_2	35.482815	5.029630
Store_2	Product_1	32.972837	5.237589
	Product_2	34.684360	5.224000

where `mean` takes a `GroupBy` object and finds the mean of the Revenue and Quantity columns respectively for each Store-Product combination. The `mean` function can be any function that takes in a `GroupBy` object; the `.pipe` will pass the `GroupBy` object as a parameter into the function you specify.

## 4.12.10 Examples

### Regrouping by factor

Regroup columns of a DataFrame according to their sum, and sum the aggregated ones.









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```
'2018-01-01 02:00:00'],
dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='H')
```

### Manipulating and converting date times with timezone information

```
In [6]: dti = dti.tz_localize('UTC')

In [7]: dti
Out [7]:
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 00:00:00+00:00', '2018-01-01 01:00:00+00:00',
              '2018-01-01 02:00:00+00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, UTC]', freq='H')

In [8]: dti.tz_convert('US/Pacific')
↪
DatetimeIndex(['2017-12-31 16:00:00-08:00', '2017-12-31 17:00:00-08:00',
              '2017-12-31 18:00:00-08:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Pacific]', freq='H')
```

### Resampling or converting a time series to a particular frequency

```
In [9]: idx = pd.date_range('2018-01-01', periods=5, freq='H')

In [10]: ts = pd.Series(range(len(idx)), index=idx)

In [11]: ts
Out [11]:
2018-01-01 00:00:00    0
2018-01-01 01:00:00    1
2018-01-01 02:00:00    2
2018-01-01 03:00:00    3
2018-01-01 04:00:00    4
Freq: H, dtype: int64

In [12]: ts.resample('2H').mean()
↪
2018-01-01 00:00:00    0.5
2018-01-01 02:00:00    2.5
2018-01-01 04:00:00    4.0
Freq: 2H, dtype: float64
```

### Performing date and time arithmetic with absolute or relative time increments

```
In [13]: friday = pd.Timestamp('2018-01-05')

In [14]: friday.day_name()
Out [14]: 'Friday'

# Add 1 day
In [15]: saturday = friday + pd.Timedelta('1 day')

In [16]: saturday.day_name()
Out [16]: 'Saturday'

# Add 1 business day (Friday --> Monday)
```

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```
In [17]: monday = friday + pd.offsets.BDay()
```

```
In [18]: monday.day_name()
```

```
Out [18]: 'Monday'
```

pandas provides a relatively compact and self-contained set of tools for performing the above tasks and more.

### 4.13.1 Overview

pandas captures 4 general time related concepts:

1. Date times: A specific date and time with timezone support. Similar to `datetime.datetime` from the standard library.
2. Time deltas: An absolute time duration. Similar to `datetime.timedelta` from the standard library.
3. Time spans: A span of time defined by a point in time and its associated frequency.
4. Date offsets: A relative time duration that respects calendar arithmetic. Similar to `dateutil.relativedelta.relativedelta` from the `dateutil` package.

Concept	Scalar Class	Array Class	pandas Data Type	Primary Creation Method
Date times	Timestamp	DatetimeIndex	datetime64[ns] or datetime64[ns, tz]	to_datetime or date_range
Time deltas	Timedelta	TimedeltaIndex	timedelta64[ns]	to_timedelta or timedelta_range
Time spans	Period	PeriodIndex	period[freq]	Period or period_range
Date offsets	DateOffset	None	None	DateOffset

For time series data, it's conventional to represent the time component in the index of a *Series* or *DataFrame* so manipulations can be performed with respect to the time element.

```
In [19]: pd.Series(range(3), index=pd.date_range('2000', freq='D', periods=3))
```

```
Out [19]:
```

```
2000-01-01    0
2000-01-02    1
2000-01-03    2
Freq: D, dtype: int64
```

However, *Series* and *DataFrame* can directly also support the time component as data itself.

```
In [20]: pd.Series(pd.date_range('2000', freq='D', periods=3))
```

```
Out [20]:
```

```
0    2000-01-01
1    2000-01-02
2    2000-01-03
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

*Series* and *DataFrame* have extended data type support and functionality for `datetime`, `timedelta` and `Period` data when passed into those constructors. `DateOffset` data however will be stored as object data.

```
In [21]: pd.Series(pd.period_range('1/1/2011', freq='M', periods=3))
```

```
Out [21]:
0    2011-01
1    2011-02
2    2011-03
dtype: period[M]
```

```
In [22]: pd.Series([pd.DateOffset(1), pd.DateOffset(2)])
```

```
Out [22]:
0    <DateOffset>
1    <2 * DateOffsets>
dtype: object
```

```
In [23]: pd.Series(pd.date_range('1/1/2011', freq='M', periods=3))
```

```
Out [23]:
0    2011-01-31
1    2011-02-28
2    2011-03-31
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

Lastly, pandas represents null date times, time deltas, and time spans as NaT which is useful for representing missing or null date like values and behaves similar as np.nan does for float data.

```
In [24]: pd.Timestamp(pd.NaT)
```

```
Out [24]: NaT
```

```
In [25]: pd.Timedelta(pd.NaT)
```

```
Out [25]: NaT
```

```
In [26]: pd.Period(pd.NaT)
```

```
Out [26]: NaT
```

```
# Equality acts as np.nan would
```

```
In [27]: pd.NaT == pd.NaT
```

```
Out [27]: False
```

### 4.13.2 Timestamps vs. Time Spans

Timestamped data is the most basic type of time series data that associates values with points in time. For pandas objects it means using the points in time.

```
In [28]: pd.Timestamp(datetime.datetime(2012, 5, 1))
```

```
Out [28]: Timestamp('2012-05-01 00:00:00')
```

```
In [29]: pd.Timestamp('2012-05-01')
```

```
Out [29]: Timestamp('2012-05-01 00:00:00')
```

```
In [30]: pd.Timestamp(2012, 5, 1)
```

```
Out [30]: Timestamp('2012-05-01 00:00:00')
```

However, in many cases it is more natural to associate things like change variables with a time span instead. The span represented by Period can be specified explicitly, or inferred from datetime string format.

For example:

```
In [31]: pd.Period('2011-01')
Out[31]: Period('2011-01', 'M')

In [32]: pd.Period('2012-05', freq='D')
Out[32]: Period('2012-05-01', 'D')
```

*Timestamp* and *Period* can serve as an index. Lists of *Timestamp* and *Period* are automatically coerced to *DatetimeIndex* and *PeriodIndex* respectively.

```
In [33]: dates = [pd.Timestamp('2012-05-01'),
.....:             pd.Timestamp('2012-05-02'),
.....:             pd.Timestamp('2012-05-03')]
.....:

In [34]: ts = pd.Series(np.random.randn(3), dates)

In [35]: type(ts.index)
Out[35]: pandas.core.indexes.datetimes.DatetimeIndex

In [36]: ts.index
Out[36]: DatetimeIndex(['2012-05-01', '2012-05-02', '2012-05-03'], dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)

In [37]: ts
Out[37]:
2012-05-01    0.469112
2012-05-02   -0.282863
2012-05-03   -1.509059
dtype: float64

In [38]: periods = [pd.Period('2012-01'), pd.Period('2012-02'), pd.Period('2012-03')]

In [39]: ts = pd.Series(np.random.randn(3), periods)

In [40]: type(ts.index)
Out[40]: pandas.core.indexes.period.PeriodIndex

In [41]: ts.index
Out[41]: PeriodIndex(['2012-01', '2012-02', '2012-03'], dtype='period[M]', freq='M')

In [42]: ts
Out[42]:
2012-01   -1.135632
2012-02    1.212112
2012-03   -0.173215
Freq: M, dtype: float64
```

pandas allows you to capture both representations and convert between them. Under the hood, pandas represents timestamps using instances of *Timestamp* and sequences of timestamps using instances of *DatetimeIndex*. For regular time spans, pandas uses *Period* objects for scalar values and *PeriodIndex* for sequences of spans. Better support for irregular intervals with arbitrary start and end points are forth-coming in future releases.

### 4.13.3 Converting to Timestamps

To convert a *Series* or list-like object of date-like objects e.g. strings, epochs, or a mixture, you can use the `to_datetime` function. When passed a *Series*, this returns a *Series* (with the same index), while a list-like is converted to a *DatetimeIndex*:

```
In [43]: pd.to_datetime(pd.Series(['Jul 31, 2009', '2010-01-10', None]))
Out [43]:
0    2009-07-31
1    2010-01-10
2             NaT
dtype: datetime64[ns]

In [44]: pd.to_datetime(['2005/11/23', '2010.12.31'])
Out [44]:
DatetimeIndex(['2005-11-23', '2010-12-31'], dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

If you use dates which start with the day first (i.e. European style), you can pass the `dayfirst` flag:

```
In [45]: pd.to_datetime(['04-01-2012 10:00'], dayfirst=True)
Out [45]: DatetimeIndex(['2012-01-04 10:00:00'], dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)

In [46]: pd.to_datetime(['14-01-2012', '01-14-2012'], dayfirst=True)
Out [46]:
DatetimeIndex(['2012-01-14', '2012-01-14'], dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

**Warning:** You see in the above example that `dayfirst` isn't strict, so if a date can't be parsed with the day being first it will be parsed as if `dayfirst` were `False`.

If you pass a single string to `to_datetime`, it returns a single *Timestamp*. *Timestamp* can also accept string input, but it doesn't accept string parsing options like `dayfirst` or `format`, so use `to_datetime` if these are required.

```
In [47]: pd.to_datetime('2010/11/12')
Out [47]: Timestamp('2010-11-12 00:00:00')

In [48]: pd.Timestamp('2010/11/12')
Out [48]: Timestamp('2010-11-12 00:00:00')
```

You can also use the *DatetimeIndex* constructor directly:

```
In [49]: pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-03', '2018-01-05'])
Out [49]: DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-03', '2018-01-05'], dtype=
↳ 'datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

The string 'infer' can be passed in order to set the frequency of the index as the inferred frequency upon creation:

```
In [50]: pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-03', '2018-01-05'], freq='infer')
Out [50]: DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-03', '2018-01-05'], dtype=
↳ 'datetime64[ns]', freq='2D')
```

## Providing a Format Argument

In addition to the required datetime string, a `format` argument can be passed to ensure specific parsing. This could also potentially speed up the conversion considerably.

```
In [51]: pd.to_datetime('2010/11/12', format='%Y/%m/%d')
Out[51]: Timestamp('2010-11-12 00:00:00')

In [52]: pd.to_datetime('12-11-2010 00:00', format='%d-%m-%Y %H:%M')
Out[52]: Timestamp('2010-11-12 00:00:00')
```

For more information on the choices available when specifying the `format` option, see the [Python datetime documentation](#).

## Assembling Datetime from Multiple DataFrame Columns

New in version 0.18.1.

You can also pass a `DataFrame` of integer or string columns to assemble into a `Series` of `Timestamps`.

```
In [53]: df = pd.DataFrame({'year': [2015, 2016],
.....:                    'month': [2, 3],
.....:                    'day': [4, 5],
.....:                    'hour': [2, 3]})

In [54]: pd.to_datetime(df)
Out[54]:
0    2015-02-04 02:00:00
1    2016-03-05 03:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

You can pass only the columns that you need to assemble.

```
In [55]: pd.to_datetime(df[['year', 'month', 'day']])
Out[55]:
0    2015-02-04
1    2016-03-05
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

`pd.to_datetime` looks for standard designations of the datetime component in the column names, including:

- **required:** year, month, day
- **optional:** hour, minute, second, millisecond, microsecond, nanosecond

## Invalid Data

The default behavior, `errors='raise'`, is to raise when unparseable:

```
In [2]: pd.to_datetime(['2009/07/31', 'asd'], errors='raise')
ValueError: Unknown string format
```

Pass `errors='ignore'` to return the original input when unparseable:

```
In [56]: pd.to_datetime(['2009/07/31', 'asd'], errors='ignore')
Out[56]: Index(['2009/07/31', 'asd'], dtype='object')
```





```
In [62]: stamps = pd.date_range('2012-10-08 18:15:05', periods=4, freq='D')
```

```
In [63]: stamps
```

```
Out [63]:
```

```
DatetimeIndex(['2012-10-08 18:15:05', '2012-10-09 18:15:05',
               '2012-10-10 18:15:05', '2012-10-11 18:15:05'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

We subtract the epoch (midnight at January 1, 1970 UTC) and then floor divide by the “unit” (1 second).

```
In [64]: (stamps - pd.Timestamp("1970-01-01")) // pd.Timedelta('1s')
```

```
Out [64]: Int64Index([1349720105, 1349806505, 1349892905, 1349979305], dtype='int64')
```

### Using the `origin` Parameter

New in version 0.20.0.

Using the `origin` parameter, one can specify an alternative starting point for creation of a `DatetimeIndex`. For example, to use 1960-01-01 as the starting date:

```
In [65]: pd.to_datetime([1, 2, 3], unit='D', origin=pd.Timestamp('1960-01-01'))
```

```
Out [65]: DatetimeIndex(['1960-01-02', '1960-01-03', '1960-01-04'], dtype=
→ 'datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

The default is set at `origin='unix'`, which defaults to 1970-01-01 00:00:00. Commonly called ‘unix epoch’ or POSIX time.

```
In [66]: pd.to_datetime([1, 2, 3], unit='D')
```

```
Out [66]: DatetimeIndex(['1970-01-02', '1970-01-03', '1970-01-04'], dtype=
→ 'datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

## 4.13.4 Generating Ranges of Timestamps

To generate an index with timestamps, you can use either the `DatetimeIndex` or `Index` constructor and pass in a list of datetime objects:

```
In [67]: dates = [datetime.datetime(2012, 5, 1),
.....:             datetime.datetime(2012, 5, 2),
.....:             datetime.datetime(2012, 5, 3)]
.....:
```

```
# Note the frequency information
```

```
In [68]: index = pd.DatetimeIndex(dates)
```

```
In [69]: index
```

```
Out [69]: DatetimeIndex(['2012-05-01', '2012-05-02', '2012-05-03'], dtype=
→ 'datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

```
# Automatically converted to DatetimeIndex
```

```
In [70]: index = pd.Index(dates)
```

```
In [71]: index
```

```
Out [71]: DatetimeIndex(['2012-05-01', '2012-05-02', '2012-05-03'], dtype=
→ 'datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```



(continued from previous page)

```
dtype='datetime64[ns]', length=250, freq='BQS-JAN')
```

`date_range` and `bdate_range` make it easy to generate a range of dates using various combinations of parameters like `start`, `end`, `periods`, and `freq`. The start and end dates are strictly inclusive, so dates outside of those specified will not be generated:

```
In [80]: pd.date_range(start, end, freq='BM')
```

```
Out[80]:
```

```
DatetimeIndex(['2011-01-31', '2011-02-28', '2011-03-31', '2011-04-29',
               '2011-05-31', '2011-06-30', '2011-07-29', '2011-08-31',
               '2011-09-30', '2011-10-31', '2011-11-30', '2011-12-30'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='BM')
```

```
In [81]: pd.date_range(start, end, freq='W')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
DatetimeIndex(['2011-01-02', '2011-01-09', '2011-01-16', '2011-01-23',
               '2011-01-30', '2011-02-06', '2011-02-13', '2011-02-20',
               '2011-02-27', '2011-03-06', '2011-03-13', '2011-03-20',
               '2011-03-27', '2011-04-03', '2011-04-10', '2011-04-17',
               '2011-04-24', '2011-05-01', '2011-05-08', '2011-05-15',
               '2011-05-22', '2011-05-29', '2011-06-05', '2011-06-12',
               '2011-06-19', '2011-06-26', '2011-07-03', '2011-07-10',
               '2011-07-17', '2011-07-24', '2011-07-31', '2011-08-07',
               '2011-08-14', '2011-08-21', '2011-08-28', '2011-09-04',
               '2011-09-11', '2011-09-18', '2011-09-25', '2011-10-02',
               '2011-10-09', '2011-10-16', '2011-10-23', '2011-10-30',
               '2011-11-06', '2011-11-13', '2011-11-20', '2011-11-27',
               '2011-12-04', '2011-12-11', '2011-12-18', '2011-12-25',
               '2012-01-01'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='W-SUN')
```

```
In [82]: pd.bdate_range(end=end, periods=20)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
DatetimeIndex(['2011-12-05', '2011-12-06', '2011-12-07', '2011-12-08',
               '2011-12-09', '2011-12-12', '2011-12-13', '2011-12-14',
               '2011-12-15', '2011-12-16', '2011-12-19', '2011-12-20',
               '2011-12-21', '2011-12-22', '2011-12-23', '2011-12-26',
               '2011-12-27', '2011-12-28', '2011-12-29', '2011-12-30'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='B')
```

```
In [83]: pd.bdate_range(start=start, periods=20)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
DatetimeIndex(['2011-01-03', '2011-01-04', '2011-01-05', '2011-01-06',
               '2011-01-07', '2011-01-10', '2011-01-11', '2011-01-12',
               '2011-01-13', '2011-01-14', '2011-01-17', '2011-01-18',
               '2011-01-19', '2011-01-20', '2011-01-21', '2011-01-24',
               '2011-01-25', '2011-01-26', '2011-01-27', '2011-01-28'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='B')
```

New in version 0.23.0.

Specifying `start`, `end`, and `periods` will generate a range of evenly spaced dates from `start` to `end` inclusively, with `periods` number of elements in the resulting `DatetimeIndex`:

```
In [84]: pd.date_range('2018-01-01', '2018-01-05', periods=5)
Out [84]:
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-02', '2018-01-03', '2018-01-04',
              '2018-01-05'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)

In [85]: pd.date_range('2018-01-01', '2018-01-05', periods=10)
////////////////////////////////////
↪
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 00:00:00', '2018-01-01 10:40:00',
              '2018-01-01 21:20:00', '2018-01-02 08:00:00',
              '2018-01-02 18:40:00', '2018-01-03 05:20:00',
              '2018-01-03 16:00:00', '2018-01-04 02:40:00',
              '2018-01-04 13:20:00', '2018-01-05 00:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

### Custom Frequency Ranges

**Warning:** This functionality was originally exclusive to `cdate_range`, which is deprecated as of version 0.21.0 in favor of `bdate_range`. Note that `cdate_range` only utilizes the `weekmask` and `holidays` parameters when custom business day, 'C', is passed as the frequency string. Support has been expanded with `bdate_range` to work with any custom frequency string.

New in version 0.21.0.

`bdate_range` can also generate a range of custom frequency dates by using the `weekmask` and `holidays` parameters. These parameters will only be used if a custom frequency string is passed.

```
In [86]: weekmask = 'Mon Wed Fri'

In [87]: holidays = [datetime.datetime(2011, 1, 5), datetime.datetime(2011, 3, 14)]

In [88]: pd.bdate_range(start, end, freq='C', weekmask=weekmask, holidays=holidays)
Out [88]:
DatetimeIndex(['2011-01-03', '2011-01-07', '2011-01-10', '2011-01-12',
              '2011-01-14', '2011-01-17', '2011-01-19', '2011-01-21',
              '2011-01-24', '2011-01-26',
              ...
              '2011-12-09', '2011-12-12', '2011-12-14', '2011-12-16',
              '2011-12-19', '2011-12-21', '2011-12-23', '2011-12-26',
              '2011-12-28', '2011-12-30'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', length=154, freq='C')

In [89]: pd.bdate_range(start, end, freq='CBMS', weekmask=weekmask)
////////////////////////////////////
↪
DatetimeIndex(['2011-01-03', '2011-02-02', '2011-03-02', '2011-04-01',
              '2011-05-02', '2011-06-01', '2011-07-01', '2011-08-01',
              '2011-09-02', '2011-10-03', '2011-11-02', '2011-12-02'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='CBMS')
```

**See also:**

*Custom Business Days*

### 4.13.5 Timestamp Limitations

Since pandas represents timestamps in nanosecond resolution, the time span that can be represented using a 64-bit integer is limited to approximately 584 years:

```
In [90]: pd.Timestamp.min
Out [90]: Timestamp('1677-09-21 00:12:43.145225')

In [91]: pd.Timestamp.max
Out [91]: Timestamp('2262-04-11
↪23:47:16.854775807')
```

**See also:**

*Representing Out-of-Bounds Spans*

### 4.13.6 Indexing

One of the main uses for `DatetimeIndex` is as an index for pandas objects. The `DatetimeIndex` class contains many time series related optimizations:

- A large range of dates for various offsets are pre-computed and cached under the hood in order to make generating subsequent date ranges very fast (just have to grab a slice).
- Fast shifting using the `shift` and `tshift` method on pandas objects.
- Unioning of overlapping `DatetimeIndex` objects with the same frequency is very fast (important for fast data alignment).
- Quick access to date fields via properties such as `year`, `month`, etc.
- Regularization functions like `snap` and very fast `asof` logic.

`DatetimeIndex` objects have all the basic functionality of regular `Index` objects, and a smorgasbord of advanced time series specific methods for easy frequency processing.

**See also:**

*Reindexing methods*

---

**Note:** While pandas does not force you to have a sorted date index, some of these methods may have unexpected or incorrect behavior if the dates are unsorted.

---

`DatetimeIndex` can be used like a regular index and offers all of its intelligent functionality like selection, slicing, etc.

```
In [92]: rng = pd.date_range(start, end, freq='BM')

In [93]: ts = pd.Series(np.random.randn(len(rng)), index=rng)

In [94]: ts.index
Out [94]:
DatetimeIndex(['2011-01-31', '2011-02-28', '2011-03-31', '2011-04-29',
               '2011-05-31', '2011-06-30', '2011-07-29', '2011-08-31',
               '2011-09-30', '2011-10-31', '2011-11-30', '2011-12-30'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='BM')

In [95]: ts[:5].index
```

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```

Out [105]:
           A
2013-01-01 00:00:00  0.276232
2013-01-01 00:01:00 -1.087401
2013-01-01 00:02:00 -0.673690
2013-01-01 00:03:00  0.113648
2013-01-01 00:04:00 -1.478427
2013-01-01 00:05:00  0.524988
2013-01-01 00:06:00  0.404705
...
2013-02-28 23:53:00  0.096317
2013-02-28 23:54:00  1.069352
2013-02-28 23:55:00  0.850929
2013-02-28 23:56:00  0.976712
2013-02-28 23:57:00 -2.693884
2013-02-28 23:58:00 -1.575535
2013-02-28 23:59:00 -1.573517

[84960 rows x 1 columns]

```

This specifies a stop time **that includes all of the times on the last day**:

```

In [106]: dft['2013-1':'2013-2-28']
Out [106]:
           A
2013-01-01 00:00:00  0.276232
2013-01-01 00:01:00 -1.087401
2013-01-01 00:02:00 -0.673690
2013-01-01 00:03:00  0.113648
2013-01-01 00:04:00 -1.478427
2013-01-01 00:05:00  0.524988
2013-01-01 00:06:00  0.404705
...
2013-02-28 23:53:00  0.096317
2013-02-28 23:54:00  1.069352
2013-02-28 23:55:00  0.850929
2013-02-28 23:56:00  0.976712
2013-02-28 23:57:00 -2.693884
2013-02-28 23:58:00 -1.575535
2013-02-28 23:59:00 -1.573517

[84960 rows x 1 columns]

```

This specifies an **exact** stop time (and is not the same as the above):

```

In [107]: dft['2013-1':'2013-2-28 00:00:00']
Out [107]:
           A
2013-01-01 00:00:00  0.276232
2013-01-01 00:01:00 -1.087401
2013-01-01 00:02:00 -0.673690
2013-01-01 00:03:00  0.113648
2013-01-01 00:04:00 -1.478427
2013-01-01 00:05:00  0.524988
2013-01-01 00:06:00  0.404705
...
2013-02-27 23:54:00  1.604295

```

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```

2013-02-27 23:55:00  0.885350
2013-02-27 23:56:00  1.197749
2013-02-27 23:57:00  0.720521
2013-02-27 23:58:00 -0.072718
2013-02-27 23:59:00 -0.681192
2013-02-28 00:00:00 -0.557501

```

```
[83521 rows x 1 columns]
```

We are stopping on the included end-point as it is part of the index:

```
In [108]: dft['2013-1-15':'2013-1-15 12:30:00']
```

```
Out [108]:
```

```

                A
2013-01-15 00:00:00 -0.984810
2013-01-15 00:01:00  0.941451
2013-01-15 00:02:00  1.559365
2013-01-15 00:03:00  1.034374
2013-01-15 00:04:00 -1.480656
2013-01-15 00:05:00  0.212765
2013-01-15 00:06:00  0.294784
...
2013-01-15 12:24:00 -0.850073
2013-01-15 12:25:00 -0.526367
2013-01-15 12:26:00  0.371454
2013-01-15 12:27:00 -0.930806
2013-01-15 12:28:00 -0.069177
2013-01-15 12:29:00  0.066510
2013-01-15 12:30:00 -0.003945

```

```
[751 rows x 1 columns]
```

New in version 0.18.0.

DatetimeIndex partial string indexing also works on a DataFrame with a MultiIndex:

```
In [109]: dft2 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(20, 1),
.....:                        columns=['A'],
.....:                        index=pd.MultiIndex.from_product(
.....:                            [pd.date_range('20130101', periods=10, freq='12H'),
.....:                             ['a', 'b']]))
.....:
```

```
In [110]: dft2
```

```
Out [110]:
```

```

                A
2013-01-01 00:00:00 a -0.298694
                b  0.823553
2013-01-01 12:00:00 a  0.943285
                b -1.479399
2013-01-02 00:00:00 a -1.643342
                b  1.005292
2013-01-02 12:00:00 a -1.562237
...
2013-01-04 00:00:00 b  0.054993
2013-01-04 12:00:00 a -0.784071
                b  0.069036

```

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```

2013-01-05 00:00:00 a  0.122297
                    b  1.422060
2013-01-05 12:00:00 a  0.370079
                    b  1.016331

[20 rows x 1 columns]

In [111]: dft2.loc['2013-01-05']
\-----\
↪
                    A
2013-01-05 00:00:00 a  0.122297
                    b  1.422060
2013-01-05 12:00:00 a  0.370079
                    b  1.016331

In [112]: idx = pd.IndexSlice

In [113]: dft2 = dft2.swaplevel(0, 1).sort_index()

In [114]: dft2.loc[idx[:, '2013-01-05'], :]
Out[114]:
                    A
a 2013-01-05 00:00:00  0.122297
   2013-01-05 12:00:00  0.370079
b 2013-01-05 00:00:00  1.422060
   2013-01-05 12:00:00  1.016331

```

### Slice vs. Exact Match

Changed in version 0.20.0.

The same string used as an indexing parameter can be treated either as a slice or as an exact match depending on the resolution of the index. If the string is less accurate than the index, it will be treated as a slice, otherwise as an exact match.

Consider a Series object with a minute resolution index:

```

In [115]: series_minute = pd.Series([1, 2, 3],
.....:                               pd.DatetimeIndex(['2011-12-31 23:59:00',
.....:                                                    '2012-01-01 00:00:00',
.....:                                                    '2012-01-01 00:02:00']))
.....:

In [116]: series_minute.index.resolution
Out[116]: 'minute'

```

A timestamp string less accurate than a minute gives a Series object.

```

In [117]: series_minute['2011-12-31 23']
Out[117]:
2011-12-31 23:59:00    1
dtype: int64

```

A timestamp string with minute resolution (or more accurate), gives a scalar instead, i.e. it is not casted to a slice.



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```
In [128]: series_monthly['2011-12'] # returns Series
Out[128]:
2011-12-01    1
dtype: int64
```

## Exact Indexing

As discussed in previous section, indexing a `DatetimeIndex` with a partial string depends on the “accuracy” of the period, in other words how specific the interval is in relation to the resolution of the index. In contrast, indexing with `Timestamp` or `datetime` objects is exact, because the objects have exact meaning. These also follow the semantics of *including both endpoints*.

These `Timestamp` and `datetime` objects have exact hours, minutes, and seconds, even though they were not explicitly specified (they are 0).

```
In [129]: dft[datetime.datetime(2013, 1, 1):datetime.datetime(2013, 2, 28)]
Out[129]:
          A
2013-01-01 00:00:00  0.276232
2013-01-01 00:01:00 -1.087401
2013-01-01 00:02:00 -0.673690
2013-01-01 00:03:00  0.113648
2013-01-01 00:04:00 -1.478427
2013-01-01 00:05:00  0.524988
2013-01-01 00:06:00  0.404705
...
2013-02-27 23:54:00  1.604295
2013-02-27 23:55:00  0.885350
2013-02-27 23:56:00  1.197749
2013-02-27 23:57:00  0.720521
2013-02-27 23:58:00 -0.072718
2013-02-27 23:59:00 -0.681192
2013-02-28 00:00:00 -0.557501

[83521 rows x 1 columns]
```

With no defaults.

```
In [130]: dft[datetime.datetime(2013, 1, 1, 10, 12, 0):
.....:         datetime.datetime(2013, 2, 28, 10, 12, 0)]
Out[130]:
          A
2013-01-01 10:12:00  0.565375
2013-01-01 10:13:00  0.068184
2013-01-01 10:14:00  0.788871
2013-01-01 10:15:00 -0.280343
2013-01-01 10:16:00  0.931536
2013-01-01 10:17:00 -0.700648
2013-01-01 10:18:00 -1.166607
...
2013-02-28 10:06:00 -1.393114
2013-02-28 10:07:00  2.321893
2013-02-28 10:08:00  0.148098
```

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```

.....:         '2017-01-01T00:30:00',
.....:         '2017-01-01T00:31:00',
.....:         '2017-01-01T01:00:00',
.....:         '2017-01-01T03:00:00',
.....:         '2017-01-01T03:05:00'])
.....: )
.....:
In [137]: resampled = small.resample('H')

In [138]: for name, group in resampled:
.....:     print("Group: ", name)
.....:     print("-" * 27)
.....:     print(group, end="\n\n")
.....:
Group: 2017-01-01 00:00:00
-----
2017-01-01 00:00:00    0
2017-01-01 00:30:00    1
2017-01-01 00:31:00    2
dtype: int64

Group: 2017-01-01 01:00:00
-----
2017-01-01 01:00:00    3
dtype: int64

Group: 2017-01-01 02:00:00
-----
Series([], dtype: int64)

Group: 2017-01-01 03:00:00
-----
2017-01-01 03:00:00    4
2017-01-01 03:05:00    5
dtype: int64

```

See *Iterating through groups* or `Resampler.__iter__` for more.

### 4.13.8 Time/Date Components

There are several time/date properties that one can access from `Timestamp` or a collection of timestamps like a `DatetimeIndex`.

Property	Description
year	The year of the datetime
month	The month of the datetime
day	The days of the datetime
hour	The hour of the datetime
minute	The minutes of the datetime
second	The seconds of the datetime
microsecond	The microseconds of the datetime
nanosecond	The nanoseconds of the datetime
date	Returns datetime.date (does not contain timezone information)
time	Returns datetime.time (does not contain timezone information)
timetz	Returns datetime.time as local time with timezone information
dayofyear	The ordinal day of year
weekofyear	The week ordinal of the year
week	The week ordinal of the year
dayofweek	The number of the day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6
weekday	The number of the day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6
weekday_name	The name of the day in a week (ex: Friday)
quarter	Quarter of the date: Jan-Mar = 1, Apr-Jun = 2, etc.
days_in_month	The number of days in the month of the datetime
is_month_start	Logical indicating if first day of month (defined by frequency)
is_month_end	Logical indicating if last day of month (defined by frequency)
is_quarter_start	Logical indicating if first day of quarter (defined by frequency)
is_quarter_end	Logical indicating if last day of quarter (defined by frequency)
is_year_start	Logical indicating if first day of year (defined by frequency)
is_year_end	Logical indicating if last day of year (defined by frequency)
is_leap_year	Logical indicating if the date belongs to a leap year

Furthermore, if you have a `Series` with datetimelike values, then you can access these properties via the `.dt` accessor, as detailed in the section on *.dt accessors*.

### 4.13.9 DateOffset Objects

In the preceding examples, frequency strings (e.g. 'D') were used to specify a frequency that defined:

- how the date times in `DatetimeIndex` were spaced when using `date_range()`
- the frequency of a `Period` or `PeriodIndex`

These frequency strings map to a `DateOffset` object and its subclasses. A `DateOffset` is similar to a `Timedelta` that represents a duration of time but follows specific calendar duration rules. For example, a `Timedelta` day will always increment datetimes by 24 hours, while a `DateOffset` day will increment datetimes to the same time the next day whether a day represents 23, 24 or 25 hours due to daylight savings time. However, all `DateOffset` subclasses that are an hour or smaller (`Hour`, `Minute`, `Second`, `Milli`, `Micro`, `Nano`) behave like `Timedelta` and respect absolute time.

The basic `DateOffset` acts similar to `dateutil.relativedelta` ([relativedelta documentation](#)) that shifts a date time by the corresponding calendar duration specified. The arithmetic operator (+) or the `apply` method can be used to perform the shift.

```
# This particular day contains a day light savings time transition
In [139]: ts = pd.Timestamp('2016-10-30 00:00:00', tz='Europe/Helsinki')
```

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```
# Respects absolute time
In [140]: ts + pd.Timedelta(days=1)
Out [140]: Timestamp('2016-10-30 23:00:00+0200', tz='Europe/Helsinki')

# Respects calendar time
In [141]: ts + pd.DateOffset(days=1)
Out [141]: Timestamp('2016-10-31 00:00:00+0200', tz='Europe/Helsinki')

In [142]: friday = pd.Timestamp('2018-01-05')

In [143]: friday.day_name()
Out [143]: 'Friday'

# Add 2 business days (Friday --> Tuesday)
In [144]: two_business_days = 2 * pd.offsets.BDay()

In [145]: two_business_days.apply(friday)
Out [145]: Timestamp('2018-01-09 00:00:00')

In [146]: friday + two_business_days
Out [146]: Timestamp('2018-01-09 00:00:00')

In [147]: (friday + two_business_days).day_name()
Out [147]: 'Tuesday'
```

Most DateOffsets have associated frequencies strings, or offset aliases, that can be passed into freq keyword arguments. The available date offsets and associated frequency strings can be found below:

Date Offset	Frequency String	Description
<i>DateOffset</i>	None	Generic offset class, defaults to 1 calendar day
<i>BDay</i> or <i>BusinessDay</i>	'B'	business day (weekday)
<i>CDay</i> or <i>CustomBusinessDay</i>	'C'	custom business day
<i>Week</i>	'W'	one week, optionally anchored on a day of the week
<i>WeekOfMonth</i>	'WOM'	the x-th day of the y-th week of each month
<i>LastWeekOfMonth</i>	'LWOM'	the x-th day of the last week of each month
<i>MonthEnd</i>	'M'	calendar month end
<i>MonthBegin</i>	'MS'	calendar month begin
<i>BMonthEnd</i> or <i>BusinessMonthEnd</i>	'BM'	business month end
<i>BMonthBegin</i> or <i>BusinessMonthBegin</i>	'BMS'	business month begin
<i>CBMonthEnd</i> or <i>CustomBusinessMonthEnd</i>	'CBM'	custom business month end

Continued on next page



Table 3 – continued from previous page

Date Offset	Frequency String	Description
<i>CBMonthBegin</i> or <i>CustomBusinessMonthBegin</i>	'CBMS'	custom business month begin
<i>SemiMonthEnd</i>	'SM'	15th (or other day_of_month) and calendar month end
<i>SemiMonthBegin</i>	'SMS'	15th (or other day_of_month) and calendar month begin
<i>QuarterEnd</i>	'Q'	calendar quarter end
<i>QuarterBegin</i>	'QS'	calendar quarter begin
<i>BQuarterEnd</i>	'BQ'	business quarter end
<i>BQuarterBegin</i>	'BQS'	business quarter begin
<i>FY5253Quarter</i>	'REQ'	retail (aka 52-53 week) quarter
<i>YearEnd</i>	'A'	calendar year end
<i>YearBegin</i>	'AS' or 'BYS'	calendar year begin
<i>BYearEnd</i>	'BA'	business year end
<i>BYearBegin</i>	'BAS'	business year begin
<i>FY5253</i>	'RE'	retail (aka 52-53 week) year
<i>Easter</i>	None	Easter holiday
<i>BusinessHour</i>	'BH'	business hour
<i>CustomBusinessHour</i>	'CBHr'	custom business hour
<i>Day</i>	'D'	one absolute day
<i>Hour</i>	'H'	one hour
<i>Minute</i>	'T' or 'min'	one minute
<i>Second</i>	'S'	one second
<i>Milli</i>	'L' or 'ms'	one millisecond
<i>Micro</i>	'U' or 'us'	one microsecond
<i>Nano</i>	'N'	one nanosecond

DateOffsets additionally have `rollforward()` and `rollback()` methods for moving a date forward or backward respectively to a valid offset date relative to the offset. For example, business offsets will roll dates that land on the weekends (Saturday and Sunday) forward to Monday since business offsets operate on the weekdays.

```
In [148]: ts = pd.Timestamp('2018-01-06 00:00:00')

In [149]: ts.day_name()
Out[149]: 'Saturday'

# BusinessHour's valid offset dates are Monday through Friday
In [150]: offset = pd.offsets.BusinessHour(start='09:00')

# Bring the date to the closest offset date (Monday)
In [151]: offset.rollforward(ts)
Out[151]: Timestamp('2018-01-08 09:00:00')

# Date is brought to the closest offset date first and then the hour is added
In [152]: ts + offset
Out[152]: Timestamp('2018-01-08 10:00:00')
```

These operations preserve time (hour, minute, etc) information by default. To reset time to midnight, use `normalize()` before or after applying the operation (depending on whether you want the time information included in the operation).



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```
In [169]: d - pd.offsets.Week(normalize=True)
Out[169]: Timestamp('2008-08-11 00:00:00')
```

Another example is parameterizing YearEnd with the specific ending month:

```
In [170]: d + pd.offsets.YearEnd()
Out[170]: Timestamp('2008-12-31 09:00:00')

In [171]: d + pd.offsets.YearEnd(month=6)
Out[171]: Timestamp('2009-06-30 09:00:00')
```

### Using Offsets with Series / DatetimeIndex

Offsets can be used with either a Series or DatetimeIndex to apply the offset to each element.

```
In [172]: rng = pd.date_range('2012-01-01', '2012-01-03')

In [173]: s = pd.Series(rng)

In [174]: rng
Out[174]: DatetimeIndex(['2012-01-01', '2012-01-02', '2012-01-03'], dtype=
->'datetime64[ns]', freq='D')

In [175]: rng + pd.DateOffset(months=2)
Out[175]: DatetimeIndex(['2012-03-01', '2012-03-02', '2012-03-03'], dtype='datetime64[ns]',
->freq='D')

In [176]: s + pd.DateOffset(months=2)
Out[176]:
0    2012-03-01
1    2012-03-02
2    2012-03-03
dtype: datetime64[ns]

In [177]: s - pd.DateOffset(months=2)
Out[177]:
0    2011-11-01
1    2011-11-02
2    2011-11-03
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

If the offset class maps directly to a Timedelta (Day, Hour, Minute, Second, Micro, Milli, Nano) it can be used exactly like a Timedelta - see the *Timedelta* section for more examples.

```
In [178]: s - pd.offsets.Day(2)
Out[178]:
0    2011-12-30
1    2011-12-31
2    2012-01-01
dtype: datetime64[ns]

In [179]: td = s - pd.Series(pd.date_range('2011-12-29', '2011-12-31'))
```

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```

In [180]: td
Out[180]:
0    3 days
1    3 days
2    3 days
dtype: timedelta64[ns]

In [181]: td + pd.offsets.Minute(15)
Out[181]:
0    3 days 00:15:00
1    3 days 00:15:00
2    3 days 00:15:00
dtype: timedelta64[ns]

```

Note that some offsets (such as `BQuarterEnd`) do not have a vectorized implementation. They can still be used but may calculate significantly slower and will show a `PerformanceWarning`

```

In [182]: rng + pd.offsets.BQuarterEnd()
Out[182]: DatetimeIndex(['2012-03-30', '2012-03-30', '2012-03-30'], dtype=
↳ 'datetime64[ns]', freq='D')

```

## Custom Business Days

The `CDay` or `CustomBusinessDay` class provides a parametric `BusinessDay` class which can be used to create customized business day calendars which account for local holidays and local weekend conventions.

As an interesting example, let's look at Egypt where a Friday-Saturday weekend is observed.

```

In [183]: weekmask_egypt = 'Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu'

# They also observe International Workers' Day so let's
# add that for a couple of years
In [184]: holidays = ['2012-05-01',
.....:                 datetime.datetime(2013, 5, 1),
.....:                 np.datetime64('2014-05-01')]
.....:

In [185]: bday_egypt = pd.offsets.CustomBusinessDay(holidays=holidays,
.....:                                             weekmask=weekmask_egypt)
.....:

In [186]: dt = datetime.datetime(2013, 4, 30)

In [187]: dt + 2 * bday_egypt
Out[187]: Timestamp('2013-05-05 00:00:00')

```

Let's map to the weekday names:

```

In [188]: dts = pd.date_range(dt, periods=5, freq=bday_egypt)

In [189]: pd.Series(dts.weekday, dts).map(
.....:     pd.Series('Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat Sun'.split()))
.....:
Out[189]:

```

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```

2013-04-30    Tue
2013-05-02    Thu
2013-05-05    Sun
2013-05-06    Mon
2013-05-07    Tue
Freq: C, dtype: object

```

Holiday calendars can be used to provide the list of holidays. See the *holiday calendar* section for more information.

```

In [190]: from pandas.tseries.holiday import USFederalHolidayCalendar

In [191]: bday_us = pd.offsets.CustomBusinessDay(calendar=USFederalHolidayCalendar())

# Friday before MLK Day
In [192]: dt = datetime.datetime(2014, 1, 17)

# Tuesday after MLK Day (Monday is skipped because it's a holiday)
In [193]: dt + bday_us
Out[193]: Timestamp('2014-01-21 00:00:00')

```

Monthly offsets that respect a certain holiday calendar can be defined in the usual way.

```

In [194]: bmth_us = pd.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin(
.....:     calendar=USFederalHolidayCalendar())
.....:

# Skip new years
In [195]: dt = datetime.datetime(2013, 12, 17)

In [196]: dt + bmth_us
Out[196]: Timestamp('2014-01-02 00:00:00')

# Define date index with custom offset
In [197]: pd.date_range(start='20100101', end='20120101', freq=bmth_us)
Out[197]:
DatetimeIndex(['2010-01-04', '2010-02-01', '2010-03-01', '2010-04-01',
              '2010-05-03', '2010-06-01', '2010-07-01', '2010-08-02',
              '2010-09-01', '2010-10-01', '2010-11-01', '2010-12-01',
              '2011-01-03', '2011-02-01', '2011-03-01', '2011-04-01',
              '2011-05-02', '2011-06-01', '2011-07-01', '2011-08-01',
              '2011-09-01', '2011-10-03', '2011-11-01', '2011-12-01'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='CBMS')

```

**Note:** The frequency string ‘C’ is used to indicate that a CustomBusinessDay DateOffset is used, it is important to note that since CustomBusinessDay is a parameterised type, instances of CustomBusinessDay may differ and this is not detectable from the ‘C’ frequency string. The user therefore needs to ensure that the ‘C’ frequency string is used consistently within the user’s application.

## Business Hour

The BusinessHour class provides a business hour representation on BusinessDay, allowing to use specific start and end times.

By default, BusinessHour uses 9:00 - 17:00 as business hours. Adding BusinessHour will increment

Timestamp by hourly frequency. If target Timestamp is out of business hours, move to the next business hour then increment it. If the result exceeds the business hours end, the remaining hours are added to the next business day.

```
In [198]: bh = pd.offsets.BusinessHour()

In [199]: bh
Out[199]: <BusinessHour: BH=09:00-17:00>

# 2014-08-01 is Friday
In [200]: pd.Timestamp('2014-08-01 10:00').weekday()
Out[200]: 4

In [201]: pd.Timestamp('2014-08-01 10:00') + bh
Out[201]: Timestamp('2014-08-01 11:00:00')

# Below example is the same as: pd.Timestamp('2014-08-01 09:00') + bh
In [202]: pd.Timestamp('2014-08-01 08:00') + bh
Out[202]: Timestamp('2014-08-01 10:00:00')

# If the results is on the end time, move to the next business day
In [203]: pd.Timestamp('2014-08-01 16:00') + bh
Out[203]: Timestamp('2014-08-04 09:00:00')

# Remainings are added to the next day
In [204]: pd.Timestamp('2014-08-01 16:30') + bh
Out[204]: Timestamp('2014-08-04 09:30:00')

# Adding 2 business hours
In [205]: pd.Timestamp('2014-08-01 10:00') + pd.offsets.BusinessHour(2)
Out[205]: Timestamp('2014-08-01 12:00:00')

# Subtracting 3 business hours
In [206]: pd.Timestamp('2014-08-01 10:00') + pd.offsets.BusinessHour(-3)
Out[206]: Timestamp('2014-07-31 15:00:00')
```

You can also specify start and end time by keywords. The argument must be a str with an hour:minute representation or a datetime.time instance. Specifying seconds, microseconds and nanoseconds as business hour results in ValueError.

```
In [207]: bh = pd.offsets.BusinessHour(start='11:00', end=datetime.time(20, 0))

In [208]: bh
Out[208]: <BusinessHour: BH=11:00-20:00>

In [209]: pd.Timestamp('2014-08-01 13:00') + bh
Out[209]: Timestamp('2014-08-01 14:00:00')

In [210]: pd.Timestamp('2014-08-01 09:00') + bh
Out[210]: Timestamp('2014-08-01 12:00:00')

In [211]: pd.Timestamp('2014-08-01 18:00') + bh
```

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Alias	Description
B	business day frequency
C	custom business day frequency
D	calendar day frequency
W	weekly frequency
M	month end frequency
SM	semi-month end frequency (15th and end of month)
BM	business month end frequency
CBM	custom business month end frequency
MS	month start frequency
SMS	semi-month start frequency (1st and 15th)
BMS	business month start frequency
CBMS	custom business month start frequency
Q	quarter end frequency
BQ	business quarter end frequency
QS	quarter start frequency
BQS	business quarter start frequency
A, Y	year end frequency
BA, BY	business year end frequency
AS, YS	year start frequency
BAS, BYS	business year start frequency
BH	business hour frequency
H	hourly frequency
T, min	minutely frequency
S	secondly frequency
L, ms	milliseconds
U, us	microseconds
N	nanoseconds

## Combining Aliases

As we have seen previously, the alias and the offset instance are fungible in most functions:

```
In [230]: pd.date_range(start, periods=5, freq='B')
Out [230]:
DatetimeIndex(['2011-01-03', '2011-01-04', '2011-01-05', '2011-01-06',
              '2011-01-07'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='B')

In [231]: pd.date_range(start, periods=5, freq=pd.offsets.BDay())
////////////////////////////////////
↔
DatetimeIndex(['2011-01-03', '2011-01-04', '2011-01-05', '2011-01-06',
              '2011-01-07'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='B')
```

You can combine together day and intraday offsets:

```
In [232]: pd.date_range(start, periods=10, freq='2h20min')
Out [232]:
DatetimeIndex(['2011-01-01 00:00:00', '2011-01-01 02:20:00',
              '2011-01-01 04:40:00', '2011-01-01 07:00:00',
```

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```

        '2011-01-01 09:20:00', '2011-01-01 11:40:00',
        '2011-01-01 14:00:00', '2011-01-01 16:20:00',
        '2011-01-01 18:40:00', '2011-01-01 21:00:00'],
        dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='140T')

In [233]: pd.date_range(start, periods=10, freq='1D10U')
//////////////////////////////////////
↪
DatetimeIndex([          '2011-01-01 00:00:00', '2011-01-02 00:00:00.000010',
                '2011-01-03 00:00:00.000020', '2011-01-04 00:00:00.000030',
                '2011-01-05 00:00:00.000040', '2011-01-06 00:00:00.000050',
                '2011-01-07 00:00:00.000060', '2011-01-08 00:00:00.000070',
                '2011-01-09 00:00:00.000080', '2011-01-10 00:00:00.000090'],
                dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='86400000010U')

```

### Anchored Offsets

For some frequencies you can specify an anchoring suffix:

Alias	Description
W-SUN	weekly frequency (Sundays). Same as 'W'
W-MON	weekly frequency (Mondays)
W-TUE	weekly frequency (Tuesdays)
W-WED	weekly frequency (Wednesdays)
W-THU	weekly frequency (Thursdays)
W-FRI	weekly frequency (Fridays)
W-SAT	weekly frequency (Saturdays)
(B)Q(S)-DEC	quarterly frequency, year ends in December. Same as 'Q'
(B)Q(S)-JAN	quarterly frequency, year ends in January
(B)Q(S)-FEB	quarterly frequency, year ends in February
(B)Q(S)-MAR	quarterly frequency, year ends in March
(B)Q(S)-APR	quarterly frequency, year ends in April
(B)Q(S)-MAY	quarterly frequency, year ends in May
(B)Q(S)-JUN	quarterly frequency, year ends in June
(B)Q(S)-JUL	quarterly frequency, year ends in July
(B)Q(S)-AUG	quarterly frequency, year ends in August
(B)Q(S)-SEP	quarterly frequency, year ends in September
(B)Q(S)-OCT	quarterly frequency, year ends in October
(B)Q(S)-NOV	quarterly frequency, year ends in November

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Alias	Description
(B)A(S)-DEC	annual frequency, anchored end of December. Same as 'A'
(B)A(S)-JAN	annual frequency, anchored end of January
(B)A(S)-FEB	annual frequency, anchored end of February
(B)A(S)-MAR	annual frequency, anchored end of March
(B)A(S)-APR	annual frequency, anchored end of April
(B)A(S)-MAY	annual frequency, anchored end of May
(B)A(S)-JUN	annual frequency, anchored end of June
(B)A(S)-JUL	annual frequency, anchored end of July
(B)A(S)-AUG	annual frequency, anchored end of August
(B)A(S)-SEP	annual frequency, anchored end of September
(B)A(S)-OCT	annual frequency, anchored end of October
(B)A(S)-NOV	annual frequency, anchored end of November

These can be used as arguments to `date_range`, `bdate_range`, constructors for `DatetimeIndex`, as well as various other timeseries-related functions in pandas.

### Anchored Offset Semantics

For those offsets that are anchored to the start or end of specific frequency (`MonthEnd`, `MonthBegin`, `WeekEnd`, etc), the following rules apply to rolling forward and backwards.

When `n` is not 0, if the given date is not on an anchor point, it snapped to the next(previous) anchor point, and moved  $|n| - 1$  additional steps forwards or backwards.

```
In [234]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-02') + pd.offsets.MonthBegin(n=1)
Out[234]: Timestamp('2014-02-01 00:00:00')
```

```
In [235]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-02') + pd.offsets.MonthEnd(n=1)
Out[235]: Timestamp('2014-01-31 00:00:00')
```

```
In [236]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-02') - pd.offsets.MonthBegin(n=1)
Out[236]: Timestamp('2014-01-01 00:00:00')
```

```
In [237]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-02') - pd.offsets.MonthEnd(n=1)
Out[237]: Timestamp('2013-12-31 00:00:00')
```

```
In [238]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-02') + pd.offsets.MonthBegin(n=4)
Out[238]: Timestamp('2014-05-01 00:00:00')
```

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```
In [239]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-02') - pd.offsets.MonthBegin(n=4)
\\Out[239]: Timestamp('2013-10-01 00:00:00')
```

If the given date *is* on an anchor point, it is moved  $|n|$  points forwards or backwards.

```
In [240]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-01') + pd.offsets.MonthBegin(n=1)
Out[240]: Timestamp('2014-02-01 00:00:00')
```

```
In [241]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-31') + pd.offsets.MonthEnd(n=1)
\\Out[241]: Timestamp('2014-02-28 00:00:00')
```

```
In [242]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-01') - pd.offsets.MonthBegin(n=1)
\\Out[242]: Timestamp('2013-12-01 00:00:00')
```

```
In [243]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-31') - pd.offsets.MonthEnd(n=1)
\\Out[243]: Timestamp('2013-12-31 00:00:00')
```

```
In [244]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-01') + pd.offsets.MonthBegin(n=4)
\\Out[244]: Timestamp('2014-05-01 00:00:00')
```

```
In [245]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-31') - pd.offsets.MonthBegin(n=4)
\\Out[245]: Timestamp('2013-10-01 00:00:00')
```

For the case when  $n=0$ , the date is not moved if on an anchor point, otherwise it is rolled forward to the next anchor point.

```
In [246]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-02') + pd.offsets.MonthBegin(n=0)
Out[246]: Timestamp('2014-02-01 00:00:00')
```

```
In [247]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-02') + pd.offsets.MonthEnd(n=0)
\\Out[247]: Timestamp('2014-01-31 00:00:00')
```

```
In [248]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-01') + pd.offsets.MonthBegin(n=0)
\\Out[248]: Timestamp('2014-01-01 00:00:00')
```

```
In [249]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-31') + pd.offsets.MonthEnd(n=0)
\\Out[249]: Timestamp('2014-01-31 00:00:00')
```

### Holidays / Holiday Calendars

Holidays and calendars provide a simple way to define holiday rules to be used with `CustomBusinessDay` or in other analysis that requires a predefined set of holidays. The `AbstractHolidayCalendar` class provides all the necessary methods to return a list of holidays and only rules need to be defined in a specific holiday calendar class. Furthermore, the `start_date` and `end_date` class attributes determine over what date range holidays are generated. These should be overwritten on the `AbstractHolidayCalendar` class to have the range apply to all calendar subclasses. `USFederalHolidayCalendar` is the only calendar that exists and primarily serves as an example for developing other calendars.





## Shifting / Lagging

One may want to *shift* or *lag* the values in a time series back and forward in time. The method for this is `shift()`, which is available on all of the pandas objects.

```
In [270]: ts = pd.Series(range(len(rng)), index=rng)
```

```
In [271]: ts = ts[:5]
```

```
In [272]: ts.shift(1)
```

```
Out [272]:
2012-01-01    NaN
2012-01-02     0.0
2012-01-03     1.0
Freq: D, dtype: float64
```

The `shift` method accepts an `freq` argument which can accept a `DateOffset` class or other `timedelta`-like object or also an *offset alias*:

```
In [273]: ts.shift(5, freq=pd.offsets.BDay())
```

```
Out [273]:
2012-01-06     0
2012-01-09     1
2012-01-10     2
Freq: B, dtype: int64
```

```
In [274]: ts.shift(5, freq='BM')
```

```
Out [274]:
2012-05-31     0
2012-05-31     1
2012-05-31     2
Freq: D, dtype: int64
```

Rather than changing the alignment of the data and the index, `DataFrame` and `Series` objects also have a `tshift()` convenience method that changes all the dates in the index by a specified number of offsets:

```
In [275]: ts.tshift(5, freq='D')
```

```
Out [275]:
2012-01-06     0
2012-01-07     1
2012-01-08     2
Freq: D, dtype: int64
```

Note that with `tshift`, the leading entry is no longer `NaN` because the data is not being realigned.

## Frequency Conversion

The primary function for changing frequencies is the `asfreq()` method. For a `DatetimeIndex`, this is basically just a thin, but convenient wrapper around `reindex()` which generates a `date_range` and calls `reindex`.

```
In [276]: dr = pd.date_range('1/1/2010', periods=3, freq=3 * pd.offsets.BDay())
```

```
In [277]: ts = pd.Series(np.random.randn(3), index=dr)
```

```
In [278]: ts
```

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```
Out [278]:
2010-01-01    1.494522
2010-01-06   -0.778425
2010-01-11   -0.253355
Freq: 3B, dtype: float64
```

```
In [279]: ts.asfreq(pd.offsets.BDay())
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↔
2010-01-01    1.494522
2010-01-04         NaN
2010-01-05         NaN
2010-01-06   -0.778425
2010-01-07         NaN
2010-01-08         NaN
2010-01-11   -0.253355
Freq: B, dtype: float64
```

`asfreq` provides a further convenience so you can specify an interpolation method for any gaps that may appear after the frequency conversion.

```
In [280]: ts.asfreq(pd.offsets.BDay(), method='pad')
```

```
Out [280]:
2010-01-01    1.494522
2010-01-04    1.494522
2010-01-05    1.494522
2010-01-06   -0.778425
2010-01-07   -0.778425
2010-01-08   -0.778425
2010-01-11   -0.253355
Freq: B, dtype: float64
```

### Filling Forward / Backward

Related to `asfreq` and `reindex` is `fillna()`, which is documented in the *missing data section*.

### Converting to Python Datetimes

`DatetimeIndex` can be converted to an array of Python native `datetime.datetime` objects using the `to_pydatetime` method.

#### 4.13.11 Resampling

**Warning:** The interface to `.resample` has changed in 0.18.0 to be more groupby-like and hence more flexible. See the *whatsnew docs* for a comparison with prior versions.

Pandas has a simple, powerful, and efficient functionality for performing resampling operations during frequency conversion (e.g., converting secondly data into 5-minutely data). This is extremely common in, but not limited to, financial applications.



`resample()` is a time-based groupby, followed by a reduction method on each of its groups. See some *cookbook examples* for some advanced strategies.

Starting in version 0.18.1, the `resample()` function can be used directly from `DataFrameGroupBy` objects, see the *groupby docs*.

---

**Note:** `.resample()` is similar to using a `rolling()` operation with a time-based offset, see a discussion *here*.

---

## Basics

```
In [281]: rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2012', periods=100, freq='S')
In [282]: ts = pd.Series(np.random.randint(0, 500, len(rng)), index=rng)
In [283]: ts.resample('5Min').sum()
Out [283]:
2012-01-01    25103
Freq: 5T, dtype: int64
```

The `resample` function is very flexible and allows you to specify many different parameters to control the frequency conversion and resampling operation.

Any function available via *dispatching* is available as a method of the returned object, including `sum`, `mean`, `std`, `sem`, `max`, `min`, `median`, `first`, `last`, `ohlc`:

```
In [284]: ts.resample('5Min').mean()
Out [284]:
2012-01-01    251.03
Freq: 5T, dtype: float64

In [285]: ts.resample('5Min').ohlc()
Out [285]:
                open  high  low  close
2012-01-01    308    460    9    205

In [286]: ts.resample('5Min').max()
Out [286]:
2012-01-01    460
Freq: 5T, dtype: int64
```

For downsampling, `closed` can be set to `'left'` or `'right'` to specify which end of the interval is closed:

```
In [287]: ts.resample('5Min', closed='right').mean()
Out [287]:
2011-12-31 23:55:00    308.000000
2012-01-01 00:00:00    250.454545
Freq: 5T, dtype: float64

In [288]: ts.resample('5Min', closed='left').mean()
Out [288]:
2012-01-01    251.03
Freq: 5T, dtype: float64
```

Parameters like `label` and `loffset` are used to manipulate the resulting labels. `label` specifies whether the result is labeled with the beginning or the end of the interval. `loffset` performs a time adjustment on the output labels.

```
In [289]: ts.resample('5Min').mean() # by default label='left'
Out [289]:
2012-01-01    251.03
Freq: 5T, dtype: float64

In [290]: ts.resample('5Min', label='left').mean()
Out [290]:
2012-01-01    251.03
Freq: 5T, dtype: float64

In [291]: ts.resample('5Min', label='left', loffset='1s').mean()
Out [291]:
2012-01-01 00:00:01    251.03
dtype: float64
```

**Note:** The default values for `label` and `closed` is 'left' for all frequency offsets except for 'M', 'A', 'Q', 'BM', 'BA', 'BQ', and 'W' which all have a default of 'right'.

```
In [292]: rng2 = pd.date_range('1/1/2012', end='3/31/2012', freq='D')
In [293]: ts2 = pd.Series(range(len(rng2)), index=rng2)

# default: label='right', closed='right'
In [294]: ts2.resample('M').max()
Out [294]:
2012-01-31    30
2012-02-29    59
2012-03-31    90
Freq: M, dtype: int64

# default: label='left', closed='left'
In [295]: ts2.resample('SM').max()
Out [295]:
2011-12-31    13
2012-01-15    29
2012-01-31    44
2012-02-15    58
2012-02-29    73
2012-03-15    89
2012-03-31    90
Freq: SM-15, dtype: int64

In [296]: ts2.resample('SM', label='right', closed='right').max()
Out [296]:
2012-01-15    14.0
2012-01-31    30.0
2012-02-15    45.0
2012-02-29    59.0
2012-03-15    74.0
2012-03-31    90.0
2012-04-15     NaN
```

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```
Freq: SM-15, dtype: float64
```

The `axis` parameter can be set to 0 or 1 and allows you to resample the specified axis for a `DataFrame`.

`kind` can be set to 'timestamp' or 'period' to convert the resulting index to/from timestamp and time span representations. By default `resample` retains the input representation.

`convention` can be set to 'start' or 'end' when resampling period data (detail below). It specifies how low frequency periods are converted to higher frequency periods.

## Upsampling

For upsampling, you can specify a way to upsample and the `limit` parameter to interpolate over the gaps that are created:

```
# from secondly to every 250 milliseconds
In [297]: ts[:2].resample('250L').asfreq()
Out [297]:
2012-01-01 00:00:00.000    308.0
2012-01-01 00:00:00.250     NaN
2012-01-01 00:00:00.500     NaN
2012-01-01 00:00:00.750     NaN
2012-01-01 00:00:01.000    204.0
Freq: 250L, dtype: float64
```

```
In [298]: ts[:2].resample('250L').ffill()
\
↔
2012-01-01 00:00:00.000    308
2012-01-01 00:00:00.250    308
2012-01-01 00:00:00.500    308
2012-01-01 00:00:00.750    308
2012-01-01 00:00:01.000    204
Freq: 250L, dtype: int64
```

```
In [299]: ts[:2].resample('250L').ffill(limit=2)
\
↔
2012-01-01 00:00:00.000    308.0
2012-01-01 00:00:00.250    308.0
2012-01-01 00:00:00.500    308.0
2012-01-01 00:00:00.750     NaN
2012-01-01 00:00:01.000    204.0
Freq: 250L, dtype: float64
```

## Sparse Resampling

Sparse timeseries are the ones where you have a lot fewer points relative to the amount of time you are looking to resample. Naively upsampling a sparse series can potentially generate lots of intermediate values. When you don't want to use a method to fill these values, e.g. `fill_method` is `None`, then intermediate values will be filled with `NaN`.

Since `resample` is a time-based groupby, the following is a method to efficiently resample only the groups that are not all `NaN`.

```
In [300]: rng = pd.date_range('2014-1-1', periods=100, freq='D') + pd.Timedelta('1s')
In [301]: ts = pd.Series(range(100), index=rng)
```

If we want to resample to the full range of the series:

```
In [302]: ts.resample('3T').sum()
Out[302]:
2014-01-01 00:00:00    0
2014-01-01 00:03:00    0
2014-01-01 00:06:00    0
2014-01-01 00:09:00    0
2014-01-01 00:12:00    0
2014-01-01 00:15:00    0
2014-01-01 00:18:00    0
..
2014-04-09 23:42:00    0
2014-04-09 23:45:00    0
2014-04-09 23:48:00    0
2014-04-09 23:51:00    0
2014-04-09 23:54:00    0
2014-04-09 23:57:00    0
2014-04-10 00:00:00    99
Freq: 3T, Length: 47521, dtype: int64
```

We can instead only resample those groups where we have points as follows:

```
In [303]: from functools import partial
In [304]: from pandas.tseries.frequencies import to_offset
In [305]: def round(t, freq):
.....:     freq = to_offset(freq)
.....:     return pd.Timestamp((t.value // freq.delta.value) * freq.delta.value)
.....:
In [306]: ts.groupby(partial(round, freq='3T')).sum()
Out[306]:
2014-01-01    0
2014-01-02    1
2014-01-03    2
2014-01-04    3
2014-01-05    4
2014-01-06    5
2014-01-07    6
..
2014-04-04    93
2014-04-05    94
2014-04-06    95
2014-04-07    96
2014-04-08    97
2014-04-09    98
2014-04-10    99
Length: 100, dtype: int64
```

## Aggregation

Similar to the *aggregating API*, *groupby API*, and the *window functions API*, a Resampler can be selectively resampled.

Resampling a DataFrame, the default will be to act on all columns with the same function.

```
In [307]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 3),
.....:                      index=pd.date_range('1/1/2012', freq='S', periods=1000),
.....:                      columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
.....:

In [308]: r = df.resample('3T')

In [309]: r.mean()
Out [309]:
```

	A	B	C
2012-01-01 00:00:00	-0.033823	-0.121514	-0.081447
2012-01-01 00:03:00	0.056909	0.146731	-0.024320
2012-01-01 00:06:00	-0.058837	0.047046	-0.052021
2012-01-01 00:09:00	0.063123	-0.026158	-0.066533
2012-01-01 00:12:00	0.186340	-0.003144	0.074752
2012-01-01 00:15:00	-0.085954	-0.016287	-0.050046

We can select a specific column or columns using standard getitem.

```
In [310]: r['A'].mean()
Out [310]:
```

2012-01-01 00:00:00	-0.033823
2012-01-01 00:03:00	0.056909
2012-01-01 00:06:00	-0.058837
2012-01-01 00:09:00	0.063123
2012-01-01 00:12:00	0.186340
2012-01-01 00:15:00	-0.085954

```
Freq: 3T, Name: A, dtype: float64

In [311]: r[['A', 'B']].mean()
///////////////////////////////////////
↪
```

	A	B
2012-01-01 00:00:00	-0.033823	-0.121514
2012-01-01 00:03:00	0.056909	0.146731
2012-01-01 00:06:00	-0.058837	0.047046
2012-01-01 00:09:00	0.063123	-0.026158
2012-01-01 00:12:00	0.186340	-0.003144
2012-01-01 00:15:00	-0.085954	-0.016287

You can pass a list or dict of functions to do aggregation with, outputting a DataFrame:

```
In [312]: r['A'].agg([np.sum, np.mean, np.std])
Out [312]:
```

	sum	mean	std
2012-01-01 00:00:00	-6.088060	-0.033823	1.043263
2012-01-01 00:03:00	10.243678	0.056909	1.058534
2012-01-01 00:06:00	-10.590584	-0.058837	0.949264
2012-01-01 00:09:00	11.362228	0.063123	1.028096
2012-01-01 00:12:00	33.541257	0.186340	0.884586
2012-01-01 00:15:00	-8.595393	-0.085954	1.035476

On a resampled DataFrame, you can pass a list of functions to apply to each column, which produces an aggregated result with a hierarchical index:

```
In [313]: r.agg([np.sum, np.mean])
Out [313]:
```

	A		B		C	
	sum	mean	sum	mean	sum	mean
2012-01-01 00:00:00	-6.088060	-0.033823	-21.872530	-0.121514	-14.660515	-0.081447
2012-01-01 00:03:00	10.243678	0.056909	26.411633	0.146731	-4.377642	-0.024320
2012-01-01 00:06:00	-10.590584	-0.058837	8.468289	0.047046	-9.363825	-0.052021
2012-01-01 00:09:00	11.362228	0.063123	-4.708526	-0.026158	-11.975895	-0.066533
2012-01-01 00:12:00	33.541257	0.186340	-0.565895	-0.003144	13.455299	0.074752
2012-01-01 00:15:00	-8.595393	-0.085954	-1.628689	-0.016287	-5.004580	-0.050046

By passing a dict to aggregate you can apply a different aggregation to the columns of a DataFrame:

```
In [314]: r.agg({'A': np.sum,
.....:         'B': lambda x: np.std(x, ddof=1)})
Out [314]:
```

	A	B
2012-01-01 00:00:00	-6.088060	1.001294
2012-01-01 00:03:00	10.243678	1.074597
2012-01-01 00:06:00	-10.590584	0.987309
2012-01-01 00:09:00	11.362228	0.944953
2012-01-01 00:12:00	33.541257	1.095025
2012-01-01 00:15:00	-8.595393	1.035312

The function names can also be strings. In order for a string to be valid it must be implemented on the resampled object:

```
In [315]: r.agg({'A': 'sum', 'B': 'std'})
Out [315]:
```

	A	B
2012-01-01 00:00:00	-6.088060	1.001294
2012-01-01 00:03:00	10.243678	1.074597
2012-01-01 00:06:00	-10.590584	0.987309
2012-01-01 00:09:00	11.362228	0.944953
2012-01-01 00:12:00	33.541257	1.095025
2012-01-01 00:15:00	-8.595393	1.035312

Furthermore, you can also specify multiple aggregation functions for each column separately.

```
In [316]: r.agg({'A': ['sum', 'std'], 'B': ['mean', 'std']})
Out [316]:
```

	A		B	
	sum	std	mean	std
2012-01-01 00:00:00	-6.088060	1.043263	-0.121514	1.001294
2012-01-01 00:03:00	10.243678	1.058534	0.146731	1.074597
2012-01-01 00:06:00	-10.590584	0.949264	0.047046	0.987309
2012-01-01 00:09:00	11.362228	1.028096	-0.026158	0.944953
2012-01-01 00:12:00	33.541257	0.884586	-0.003144	1.095025
2012-01-01 00:15:00	-8.595393	1.035476	-0.016287	1.035312

If a DataFrame does not have a datetimelike index, but instead you want to resample based on datetimelike column in the frame, it can be passed to the `on` keyword.



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```
In [324]: pd.Period('2012-1-1 19:00', freq='5H')
\-----/
↪Period('2012-01-01 19:00', '5H')
```

Adding and subtracting integers from periods shifts the period by its own frequency. Arithmetic is not allowed between Period with different freq (span).

```
In [325]: p = pd.Period('2012', freq='A-DEC')
```

```
In [326]: p + 1
Out[326]: Period('2013', 'A-DEC')
```

```
In [327]: p - 3
\-----/
Out[327]: Period('2009', 'A-DEC')
```

```
In [328]: p = pd.Period('2012-01', freq='2M')
```

```
In [329]: p + 2
Out[329]: Period('2012-05', '2M')
```

```
In [330]: p - 1
\-----/
Out[330]: Period('2011-11', '2M')
```

```
In [331]: p == pd.Period('2012-01', freq='3M')
\-----/
↪-----
IncompatibleFrequency                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-331-4b67dc0b596c> in <module>
----> 1 p == pd.Period('2012-01', freq='3M')

/pandas/pandas/_libs/tslibs/period.pyx in pandas._libs.tslibs.period._Period.__
↪richcmp__()

IncompatibleFrequency: Input has different freq=3M from Period(freq=2M)
```

If Period freq is daily or higher (D, H, T, S, L, U, N), offsets and timedelta-like can be added if the result can have the same freq. Otherwise, ValueError will be raised.

```
In [332]: p = pd.Period('2014-07-01 09:00', freq='H')
```

```
In [333]: p + pd.offsets.Hour(2)
Out[333]: Period('2014-07-01 11:00', 'H')
```

```
In [334]: p + datetime.timedelta(minutes=120)
\-----/
Out[334]: Period('2014-07-01 11:00', 'H')
```

```
In [335]: p + np.timedelta64(7200, 's')
\-----/
Out[335]: ↪
↪Period('2014-07-01 11:00', 'H')
```

```
In [1]: p + pd.offsets.Minute(5)
Traceback
...
ValueError: Input has different freq from Period(freq=H)
```

If Period has other frequencies, only the same offsets can be added. Otherwise, ValueError will be raised.



```
In [336]: p = pd.Period('2014-07', freq='M')
```

```
In [337]: p + pd.offsets.MonthEnd(3)
```

```
Out [337]: Period('2014-10', 'M')
```

```
In [1]: p + pd.offsets.MonthBegin(3)
```

```
Traceback
```

```
...
```

```
ValueError: Input has different freq from Period(freq=M)
```

Taking the difference of `Period` instances with the same frequency will return the number of frequency units between them:

```
In [338]: pd.Period('2012', freq='A-DEC') - pd.Period('2002', freq='A-DEC')
```

```
Out [338]: <10 * YearEnds: month=12>
```

## PeriodIndex and period\_range

Regular sequences of `Period` objects can be collected in a `PeriodIndex`, which can be constructed using the `period_range` convenience function:

```
In [339]: prng = pd.period_range('1/1/2011', '1/1/2012', freq='M')
```

```
In [340]: prng
```

```
Out [340]:
```

```
PeriodIndex(['2011-01', '2011-02', '2011-03', '2011-04', '2011-05', '2011-06',
             '2011-07', '2011-08', '2011-09', '2011-10', '2011-11', '2011-12',
             '2012-01'],
            dtype='period[M]', freq='M')
```

The `PeriodIndex` constructor can also be used directly:

```
In [341]: pd.PeriodIndex(['2011-1', '2011-2', '2011-3'], freq='M')
```

```
Out [341]: PeriodIndex(['2011-01', '2011-02', '2011-03'], dtype='period[M]', freq='M')
```

Passing multiplied frequency outputs a sequence of `Period` which has multiplied span.

```
In [342]: pd.period_range(start='2014-01', freq='3M', periods=4)
```

```
Out [342]: PeriodIndex(['2014-01', '2014-04', '2014-07', '2014-10'], dtype='period[3M]',
                       ↪ freq='3M')
```

If start or end are `Period` objects, they will be used as anchor endpoints for a `PeriodIndex` with frequency matching that of the `PeriodIndex` constructor.

```
In [343]: pd.period_range(start=pd.Period('2017Q1', freq='Q'),
                        .....: end=pd.Period('2017Q2', freq='Q'), freq='M')
                        .....:
```

```
Out [343]: PeriodIndex(['2017-03', '2017-04', '2017-05', '2017-06'], dtype='period[M]',
                       ↪ freq='M')
```

Just like `DatetimeIndex`, a `PeriodIndex` can also be used to index pandas objects:

```
In [344]: ps = pd.Series(np.random.randn(len(prng)), prng)
```

```
In [345]: ps
```

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```

Out [345]:
2011-01    -2.916901
2011-02     0.514474
2011-03     1.346470
2011-04     0.816397
2011-05     2.258648
2011-06     0.494789
2011-07     0.301239
2011-08     0.464776
2011-09    -1.393581
2011-10     0.056780
2011-11     0.197035
2011-12     2.261385
2012-01    -0.329583
Freq: M, dtype: float64

```

PeriodIndex supports addition and subtraction with the same rule as Period.

```
In [346]: idx = pd.period_range('2014-07-01 09:00', periods=5, freq='H')
```

```
In [347]: idx
```

```
Out [347]:
PeriodIndex(['2014-07-01 09:00', '2014-07-01 10:00', '2014-07-01 11:00',
            '2014-07-01 12:00', '2014-07-01 13:00'],
            dtype='period[H]', freq='H')
```

```
In [348]: idx + pd.offsets.Hour(2)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
PeriodIndex(['2014-07-01 11:00', '2014-07-01 12:00', '2014-07-01 13:00',
            '2014-07-01 14:00', '2014-07-01 15:00'],
            dtype='period[H]', freq='H')
```

```
In [349]: idx = pd.period_range('2014-07', periods=5, freq='M')
```

```
In [350]: idx
```

```
Out [350]: PeriodIndex(['2014-07', '2014-08', '2014-09', '2014-10', '2014-11'], dtype=
↪ 'period[M]', freq='M')
```

```
In [351]: idx + pd.offsets.MonthEnd(3)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪ PeriodIndex(['2014-10', '2014-11', '2014-12', '2015-01', '2015-02'], dtype=
↪ 'period[M]', freq='M')
```

PeriodIndex has its own dtype named period, refer to *Period Dtypes*.

## Period Dtypes

New in version 0.19.0.

PeriodIndex has a custom period dtype. This is a pandas extension dtype similar to the *timezone aware dtype* (datetime64[ns, tz]).

The period dtype holds the freq attribute and is represented with period[freq] like period[D] or period[M], using *frequency strings*.

```
In [352]: pi = pd.period_range('2016-01-01', periods=3, freq='M')
In [353]: pi
Out [353]: PeriodIndex(['2016-01', '2016-02', '2016-03'], dtype='period[M]', freq='M')
In [354]: pi.dtype
Out [354]:
period[M]
```

The period dtype can be used in `.astype(...)`. It allows one to change the `freq` of a `PeriodIndex` like `.asfreq()` and convert a `DatetimeIndex` to `PeriodIndex` like `to_period()`:

```
# change monthly freq to daily freq
In [355]: pi.astype('period[D]')
Out [355]: PeriodIndex(['2016-01-31', '2016-02-29', '2016-03-31'], dtype='period[D]',
freq='D')

# convert to DatetimeIndex
In [356]: pi.astype('datetime64[ns]')
Out [356]: DatetimeIndex(['2016-01-01', '2016-02-01', '2016-03-01'], dtype='datetime64[ns]',
freq='MS')

# convert to PeriodIndex
In [357]: dti = pd.date_range('2011-01-01', freq='M', periods=3)
In [358]: dti
Out [358]: DatetimeIndex(['2011-01-31', '2011-02-28', '2011-03-31'], dtype='datetime64[ns]',
freq='M')
In [359]: dti.astype('period[M]')
Out [359]: PeriodIndex(['2011-01', '2011-02', '2011-03'], dtype='period[M]', freq='M')
```

## PeriodIndex Partial String Indexing

You can pass in dates and strings to `Series` and `DataFrame` with `PeriodIndex`, in the same manner as `DatetimeIndex`. For details, refer to *DatetimeIndex Partial String Indexing*.

```
In [360]: ps['2011-01']
Out [360]: -2.9169013294054507

In [361]: ps[datetime.datetime(2011, 12, 25):]
Out [361]:
2011-12    2.261385
2012-01   -0.329583
Freq: M, dtype: float64

In [362]: ps['10/31/2011':'12/31/2011']
Out [362]:
2011-10    0.056780
2011-11    0.197035
2011-12    2.261385
Freq: M, dtype: float64
```



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```

2013-01-01 10:53 -0.266928
2013-01-01 10:54  0.327742
2013-01-01 10:55 -0.865621
2013-01-01 10:56 -1.167818
2013-01-01 10:57 -2.081748
2013-01-01 10:58 -0.527146
2013-01-01 10:59  0.802298

[60 rows x 1 columns]

```

As with `DatetimeIndex`, the endpoints will be included in the result. The example below slices data starting from 10:00 to 11:59.

```

In [367]: dfp['2013-01-01 10H':'2013-01-01 11H']
Out [367]:

```

	A
2013-01-01 10:00	-0.308975
2013-01-01 10:01	0.542520
2013-01-01 10:02	1.061068
2013-01-01 10:03	0.754005
2013-01-01 10:04	0.352933
2013-01-01 10:05	0.671551
2013-01-01 10:06	0.475667
...	...
2013-01-01 11:53	-1.219875
2013-01-01 11:54	2.568241
2013-01-01 11:55	-0.590204
2013-01-01 11:56	1.539990
2013-01-01 11:57	-1.224826
2013-01-01 11:58	0.578798
2013-01-01 11:59	-0.685496

```

[120 rows x 1 columns]

```

## Frequency Conversion and Resampling with `PeriodIndex`

The frequency of `Period` and `PeriodIndex` can be converted via the `asfreq` method. Let's start with the fiscal year 2011, ending in December:

```

In [368]: p = pd.Period('2011', freq='A-DEC')
In [369]: p
Out [369]: Period('2011', 'A-DEC')

```

We can convert it to a monthly frequency. Using the `how` parameter, we can specify whether to return the starting or ending month:

```

In [370]: p.asfreq('M', how='start')
Out [370]: Period('2011-01', 'M')

In [371]: p.asfreq('M', how='end')
Out [371]: Period('2011-12', 'M')

```

The shorthands 's' and 'e' are provided for convenience:

```
In [372]: p.asfreq('M', 's')
Out[372]: Period('2011-01', 'M')

In [373]: p.asfreq('M', 'e')
Out[373]: Period('2011-12', 'M')
```

Converting to a “super-period” (e.g., annual frequency is a super-period of quarterly frequency) automatically returns the super-period that includes the input period:

```
In [374]: p = pd.Period('2011-12', freq='M')

In [375]: p.asfreq('A-NOV')
Out[375]: Period('2012', 'A-NOV')
```

Note that since we converted to an annual frequency that ends the year in November, the monthly period of December 2011 is actually in the 2012 A-NOV period.

Period conversions with anchored frequencies are particularly useful for working with various quarterly data common to economics, business, and other fields. Many organizations define quarters relative to the month in which their fiscal year starts and ends. Thus, first quarter of 2011 could start in 2010 or a few months into 2011. Via anchored frequencies, pandas works for all quarterly frequencies Q-JAN through Q-DEC.

Q-DEC define regular calendar quarters:

```
In [376]: p = pd.Period('2012Q1', freq='Q-DEC')

In [377]: p.asfreq('D', 's')
Out[377]: Period('2012-01-01', 'D')

In [378]: p.asfreq('D', 'e')
Out[378]: Period('2012-03-31', 'D')
```

Q-MAR defines fiscal year end in March:

```
In [379]: p = pd.Period('2011Q4', freq='Q-MAR')

In [380]: p.asfreq('D', 's')
Out[380]: Period('2011-01-01', 'D')

In [381]: p.asfreq('D', 'e')
Out[381]: Period('2011-03-31', 'D')
```

### 4.13.13 Converting Between Representations

Timestamped data can be converted to PeriodIndex-ed data using `to_period` and vice-versa using `to_timestamp`:

```
In [382]: rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2012', periods=5, freq='M')

In [383]: ts = pd.Series(np.random.randn(len(rng)), index=rng)

In [384]: ts
Out[384]:
2012-01-31    1.931253
2012-02-29   -0.184594
2012-03-31    0.249656
```

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for `dateutil` is provided for compatibility with other applications e.g. if you use `dateutil` in other Python packages.

## Working with Time Zones

By default, pandas objects are time zone unaware:

```
In [402]: rng = pd.date_range('3/6/2012 00:00', periods=15, freq='D')
In [403]: rng.tz is None
Out[403]: True
```

To supply the time zone, you can use the `tz` keyword to `date_range` and other functions. Dateutil time zone strings are distinguished from pytz time zones by starting with `dateutil/`.

- In `pytz` you can find a list of common (and less common) time zones using `from pytz import common_timezones, all_timezones`.
- `dateutil` uses the OS timezones so there isn't a fixed list available. For common zones, the names are the same as `pytz`.

```
In [404]: import dateutil

# pytz
In [405]: rng_pytz = pd.date_range('3/6/2012 00:00', periods=10, freq='D',
.....:                             tz='Europe/London')
.....:

In [406]: rng_pytz.tz
Out[406]: <DstTzInfo 'Europe/London' LMT-1 day, 23:59:00 STD>

# dateutil
In [407]: rng_dateutil = pd.date_range('3/6/2012 00:00', periods=10, freq='D',
.....:                                 tz='dateutil/Europe/London')
.....:

In [408]: rng_dateutil.tz
Out[408]: tzfile('/usr/share/zoneinfo/Europe/London')

# dateutil - utc special case
In [409]: rng_utc = pd.date_range('3/6/2012 00:00', periods=10, freq='D',
.....:                             tz=dateutil.tz.tzutc())
.....:

In [410]: rng_utc.tz
Out[410]: tzutc()
```

Note that the UTC timezone is a special case in `dateutil` and should be constructed explicitly as an instance of `dateutil.tz.tzutc`. You can also construct other timezones explicitly first, which gives you more control over which time zone is used:

```
In [411]: import pytz

# pytz
In [412]: tz_pytz = pytz.timezone('Europe/London')

In [413]: rng_pytz = pd.date_range('3/6/2012 00:00', periods=10, freq='D',
```

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```

.....:
.....:
In [414]: rng_pytz.tz == tz_pytz
Out[414]: True

# dateutil
In [415]: tz_dateutil = dateutil.tz.gettz('Europe/London')

In [416]: rng_dateutil = pd.date_range('3/6/2012 00:00', periods=10, freq='D',
.....:
.....:
.....:
Out[417]: rng_dateutil.tz == tz_dateutil
Out[417]: True

```

Timestamps, like Python's `datetime.datetime` object can be either time zone naive or time zone aware. Naive time series and `DatetimeIndex` objects can be *localized* using `tz_localize`:

```

In [418]: ts = pd.Series(np.random.randn(len(rng)), rng)

In [419]: ts_utc = ts.tz_localize('UTC')

In [420]: ts_utc
Out[420]:
2012-03-06 00:00:00+00:00    0.326152
2012-03-07 00:00:00+00:00    0.455487
2012-03-08 00:00:00+00:00   -0.173426
2012-03-09 00:00:00+00:00    0.832223
2012-03-10 00:00:00+00:00   -0.166404
2012-03-11 00:00:00+00:00   -0.918468
2012-03-12 00:00:00+00:00    0.076835
2012-03-13 00:00:00+00:00    0.039694
2012-03-14 00:00:00+00:00   -1.246487
2012-03-15 00:00:00+00:00   -0.146705
2012-03-16 00:00:00+00:00   -1.392724
2012-03-17 00:00:00+00:00    0.523910
2012-03-18 00:00:00+00:00    1.578829
2012-03-19 00:00:00+00:00    0.654179
2012-03-20 00:00:00+00:00   -1.130643
Freq: D, dtype: float64

```

Again, you can explicitly construct the timezone object first. You can use the `tz_convert` method to convert pandas objects to convert tz-aware data to another time zone:

```

In [421]: ts_utc.tz_convert('US/Eastern')
Out[421]:
2012-03-05 19:00:00-05:00    0.326152
2012-03-06 19:00:00-05:00    0.455487
2012-03-07 19:00:00-05:00   -0.173426
2012-03-08 19:00:00-05:00    0.832223
2012-03-09 19:00:00-05:00   -0.166404
2012-03-10 19:00:00-05:00   -0.918468
2012-03-11 20:00:00-04:00    0.076835
2012-03-12 20:00:00-04:00    0.039694
2012-03-13 20:00:00-04:00   -1.246487

```

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```

2012-03-14 20:00:00-04:00    -0.146705
2012-03-15 20:00:00-04:00    -1.392724
2012-03-16 20:00:00-04:00     0.523910
2012-03-17 20:00:00-04:00     1.578829
2012-03-18 20:00:00-04:00     0.654179
2012-03-19 20:00:00-04:00    -1.130643
Freq: D, dtype: float64

```

**Warning:** Be wary of conversions between libraries. For some zones `pytz` and `dateutil` have different definitions of the zone. This is more of a problem for unusual timezones than for 'standard' zones like US/Eastern.

**Warning:** Be aware that a timezone definition across versions of timezone libraries may not be considered equal. This may cause problems when working with stored data that is localized using one version and operated on with a different version. See [here](#) for how to handle such a situation.

**Warning:** It is incorrect to pass a timezone directly into the `datetime.datetime` constructor (e.g., `datetime.datetime(2011, 1, 1, tz=timezone('US/Eastern'))`). Instead, the datetime needs to be localized using the `localize` method on the timezone.

Under the hood, all timestamps are stored in UTC. Scalar values from a `DatetimeIndex` with a time zone will have their fields (day, hour, minute) localized to the time zone. However, timestamps with the same UTC value are still considered to be equal even if they are in different time zones:

```

In [422]: rng_eastern = rng_utc.tz_convert('US/Eastern')

In [423]: rng_berlin = rng_utc.tz_convert('Europe/Berlin')

In [424]: rng_eastern[5]
Out[424]: Timestamp('2012-03-10 19:00:00-0500', tz='US/Eastern', freq='D')

In [425]: rng_berlin[5]
Out[425]:
↳Timestamp('2012-03-11 01:00:00+0100', tz='Europe/Berlin', freq='D')

In [426]: rng_eastern[5] == rng_berlin[5]
Out[426]:
↳True

```

Like `Series`, `DataFrame`, and `DatetimeIndex`; `Timestamp` objects can be converted to other time zones using `tz_convert`:

```

In [427]: rng_eastern[5]
Out[427]: Timestamp('2012-03-10 19:00:00-0500', tz='US/Eastern', freq='D')

In [428]: rng_berlin[5]
Out[428]:
↳Timestamp('2012-03-11 01:00:00+0100', tz='Europe/Berlin', freq='D')

```

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```
In [429]: rng_eastern[5].tz_convert('Europe/Berlin')
\\\Out [429]: Timestamp('2012-03-11 01:00:00+0100', tz='Europe/Berlin')
```

Localization of Timestamp functions just like DatetimeIndex and Series:

```
In [430]: rng[5]
Out [430]: Timestamp('2012-03-11 00:00:00', freq='D')

In [431]: rng[5].tz_localize('Asia/Shanghai')
\\\Out [431]: Timestamp('2012-03-11 00:00:00+0800', tz='Asia/Shanghai')
```

Operations between Series in different time zones will yield UTC Series, aligning the data on the UTC timestamps:

```
In [432]: eastern = ts_utc.tz_convert('US/Eastern')

In [433]: berlin = ts_utc.tz_convert('Europe/Berlin')

In [434]: result = eastern + berlin

In [435]: result
Out [435]:
2012-03-06 00:00:00+00:00    0.652304
2012-03-07 00:00:00+00:00    0.910974
2012-03-08 00:00:00+00:00   -0.346851
2012-03-09 00:00:00+00:00    1.664446
2012-03-10 00:00:00+00:00   -0.332807
2012-03-11 00:00:00+00:00   -1.836936
2012-03-12 00:00:00+00:00    0.153669
2012-03-13 00:00:00+00:00    0.079388
2012-03-14 00:00:00+00:00   -2.492974
2012-03-15 00:00:00+00:00   -0.293409
2012-03-16 00:00:00+00:00   -2.785448
2012-03-17 00:00:00+00:00    1.047819
2012-03-18 00:00:00+00:00    3.157658
2012-03-19 00:00:00+00:00    1.308359
2012-03-20 00:00:00+00:00   -2.261286
Freq: D, dtype: float64

In [436]: result.index
\\\Out [436]: DatetimeIndex(['2012-03-06 00:00:00+00:00', '2012-03-07 00:00:00+00:00',
                '2012-03-08 00:00:00+00:00', '2012-03-09 00:00:00+00:00',
                '2012-03-10 00:00:00+00:00', '2012-03-11 00:00:00+00:00',
                '2012-03-12 00:00:00+00:00', '2012-03-13 00:00:00+00:00',
                '2012-03-14 00:00:00+00:00', '2012-03-15 00:00:00+00:00',
                '2012-03-16 00:00:00+00:00', '2012-03-17 00:00:00+00:00',
                '2012-03-18 00:00:00+00:00', '2012-03-19 00:00:00+00:00',
                '2012-03-20 00:00:00+00:00'],
                dtype='datetime64[ns, UTC]', freq='D')
```

To remove timezone from tz-aware DatetimeIndex, use `tz_localize(None)` or `tz_convert(None)`. `tz_localize(None)` will remove timezone holding local time representations. `tz_convert(None)` will remove timezone after converting to UTC time.



This will fail as there are ambiguous times

```
In [2]: rng_hourly.tz_localize('US/Eastern')
AmbiguousTimeError: Cannot infer dst time from Timestamp('2011-11-06 01:00:00'), try_
↳ using the 'ambiguous' argument
```

Infer the ambiguous times

```
In [443]: rng_hourly_eastern = rng_hourly.tz_localize('US/Eastern', ambiguous='infer')

In [444]: rng_hourly_eastern.to_list()
Out [444]:
[Timestamp('2011-11-06 00:00:00-0400', tz='US/Eastern'),
 Timestamp('2011-11-06 01:00:00-0400', tz='US/Eastern'),
 Timestamp('2011-11-06 01:00:00-0500', tz='US/Eastern'),
 Timestamp('2011-11-06 02:00:00-0500', tz='US/Eastern'),
 Timestamp('2011-11-06 03:00:00-0500', tz='US/Eastern')]
```

In addition to ‘infer’, there are several other arguments supported. Passing an array-like of bools or 0s/1s where True represents a DST hour and False a non-DST hour, allows for distinguishing more than one DST transition (e.g., if you have multiple records in a database each with their own DST transition). Or passing ‘NaT’ will fill in transition times with not-a-time values. These methods are available in the DatetimeIndex constructor as well as tz\_localize.

```
In [445]: rng_hourly_dst = np.array([1, 1, 0, 0, 0])

In [446]: rng_hourly.tz_localize('US/Eastern', ambiguous=rng_hourly_dst).to_list()
Out [446]:
[Timestamp('2011-11-06 00:00:00-0400', tz='US/Eastern'),
 Timestamp('2011-11-06 01:00:00-0400', tz='US/Eastern'),
 Timestamp('2011-11-06 01:00:00-0500', tz='US/Eastern'),
 Timestamp('2011-11-06 02:00:00-0500', tz='US/Eastern'),
 Timestamp('2011-11-06 03:00:00-0500', tz='US/Eastern')]
```

```
In [447]: rng_hourly.tz_localize('US/Eastern', ambiguous='NaT').to_list()
////////////////////////////////////
↳
[Timestamp('2011-11-06 00:00:00-0400', tz='US/Eastern'),
 NaT,
 NaT,
 Timestamp('2011-11-06 02:00:00-0500', tz='US/Eastern'),
 Timestamp('2011-11-06 03:00:00-0500', tz='US/Eastern')]
```

```
In [448]: didx = pd.date_range(start='2014-08-01 09:00', freq='H',
.....:                          periods=10, tz='US/Eastern')
.....:
```

```
In [449]: didx
Out [449]:
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 09:00:00-04:00', '2014-08-01 10:00:00-04:00',
              '2014-08-01 11:00:00-04:00', '2014-08-01 12:00:00-04:00',
              '2014-08-01 13:00:00-04:00', '2014-08-01 14:00:00-04:00',
              '2014-08-01 15:00:00-04:00', '2014-08-01 16:00:00-04:00',
              '2014-08-01 17:00:00-04:00', '2014-08-01 18:00:00-04:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]', freq='H')
```

```
In [450]: didx.tz_localize(None)
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
↳
```

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```
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 09:00:00', '2014-08-01 10:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 11:00:00', '2014-08-01 12:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 13:00:00', '2014-08-01 14:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 15:00:00', '2014-08-01 16:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 17:00:00', '2014-08-01 18:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='H')
```

```
In [451]: didx.tz_convert(None)
```

```
↪
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 13:00:00', '2014-08-01 14:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 15:00:00', '2014-08-01 16:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 17:00:00', '2014-08-01 18:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 19:00:00', '2014-08-01 20:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 21:00:00', '2014-08-01 22:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='H')
```

```
# tz_convert(None) is identical with tz_convert('UTC').tz_localize(None)
```

```
In [452]: didx.tz_convert('UCT').tz_localize(None)
```

```
↪
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 13:00:00', '2014-08-01 14:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 15:00:00', '2014-08-01 16:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 17:00:00', '2014-08-01 18:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 19:00:00', '2014-08-01 20:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 21:00:00', '2014-08-01 22:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='H')
```

## Nonexistent Times when Localizing

A DST transition may also shift the local time ahead by 1 hour creating nonexistent local times. The behavior of localizing a timeseries with nonexistent times can be controlled by the `nonexistent` argument. The following options are available:

- 'raise': Raises a `pytz.NonExistentTimeError` (the default behavior)
- 'NaT': Replaces nonexistent times with `NaT`
- 'shift\_forward': Shifts nonexistent times forward to the closest real time
- 'shift\_backward': Shifts nonexistent times backward to the closest real time
- `timedelta` object: Shifts nonexistent times by the `timedelta` duration

```
In [453]: dti = pd.date_range(start='2015-03-29 02:30:00', periods=3, freq='H')
```

```
# 2:30 is a nonexistent time
```

Localization of nonexistent times will raise an error by default.

```
In [2]: dti.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw')
NonExistentTimeError: 2015-03-29 02:30:00
```

Transform nonexistent times to `NaT` or shift the times.

```
In [454]: dti
Out [454]:
```

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```
DatetimeIndex(['2015-03-29 02:30:00', '2015-03-29 03:30:00',
               '2015-03-29 04:30:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='H')
```

```
In [455]: dti.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='shift_forward')
```

```
~~~~~
↳
DatetimeIndex(['2015-03-29 03:00:00+02:00', '2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00',
               '2015-03-29 04:30:00+02:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Europe/Warsaw]', freq='H')
```

```
In [456]: dti.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='shift_backward')
```

```
~~~~~
↳
DatetimeIndex(['2015-03-29 01:59:59.999999999+01:00',
               '2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00',
               '2015-03-29 04:30:00+02:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Europe/Warsaw]', freq='H')
```

```
In [457]: dti.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent=pd.Timedelta(1, unit='H'))
```

```
~~~~~
↳
DatetimeIndex(['2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00', '2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00',
               '2015-03-29 04:30:00+02:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Europe/Warsaw]', freq='H')
```

```
In [458]: dti.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='NaT')
```

```
~~~~~
↳
DatetimeIndex(['NaT', '2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00',
               '2015-03-29 04:30:00+02:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Europe/Warsaw]', freq='H')
```

## TZ Aware Dtypes

Series/DatetimeIndex with a timezone **naive** value are represented with a dtype of `datetime64[ns]`.

```
In [459]: s_naive = pd.Series(pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3))
```

```
In [460]: s_naive
```

```
Out[460]:
0    2013-01-01
1    2013-01-02
2    2013-01-03
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

Series/DatetimeIndex with a timezone **aware** value are represented with a dtype of `datetime64[ns, tz]`.

```
In [461]: s_aware = pd.Series(pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3, tz='US/Eastern'))
```

```
In [462]: s_aware
```

```
Out[462]:
0    2013-01-01 00:00:00-05:00
1    2013-01-02 00:00:00-05:00
```

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```
2 2013-01-03 00:00:00-05:00
dtype: datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]
```

Both of these Series can be manipulated via the `.dt` accessor, see [here](#).

For example, to localize and convert a naive stamp to timezone aware.

```
In [463]: s_naive.dt.tz_localize('UTC').dt.tz_convert('US/Eastern')
Out[463]:
0 2012-12-31 19:00:00-05:00
1 2013-01-01 19:00:00-05:00
2 2013-01-02 19:00:00-05:00
dtype: datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]
```

Further more you can `.astype(...)` timezone aware (and naive). This operation is effectively a localize AND convert on a naive stamp, and a convert on an aware stamp.

```
# localize and convert a naive timezone
In [464]: s_naive.astype('datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]')
Out[464]:
0 2012-12-31 19:00:00-05:00
1 2013-01-01 19:00:00-05:00
2 2013-01-02 19:00:00-05:00
dtype: datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]

# make an aware tz naive
In [465]: s_aware.astype('datetime64[ns]')
\
↪
0 2013-01-01 05:00:00
1 2013-01-02 05:00:00
2 2013-01-03 05:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]

# convert to a new timezone
In [466]: s_aware.astype('datetime64[ns, CET]')
\
↪
0 2013-01-01 06:00:00+01:00
1 2013-01-02 06:00:00+01:00
2 2013-01-03 06:00:00+01:00
dtype: datetime64[ns, CET]
```

**Note:** Using `Series.to_numpy()` on a Series, returns a NumPy array of the data. NumPy does not currently support timezones (even though it is *printing* in the local timezone!), therefore an object array of Timestamps is returned for timezone aware data:

```
In [467]: s_naive.to_numpy()
Out[467]:
array(['2013-01-01T00:00:00.000000000', '2013-01-02T00:00:00.000000000',
      '2013-01-03T00:00:00.000000000'], dtype='datetime64[ns]')

In [468]: s_aware.to_numpy()
\
↪
array([Timestamp('2013-01-01 00:00:00-0500', tz='US/Eastern', freq='D'),
```

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```
Timestamp('2013-01-02 00:00:00-0500', tz='US/Eastern', freq='D'),
Timestamp('2013-01-03 00:00:00-0500', tz='US/Eastern', freq='D')],
↳dtype=object)
```

By converting to an object array of Timestamps, it preserves the timezone information. For example, when converting back to a Series:

```
In [469]: pd.Series(s_aware.to_numpy())
Out [469]:
0    2013-01-01 00:00:00-05:00
1    2013-01-02 00:00:00-05:00
2    2013-01-03 00:00:00-05:00
dtype: datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]
```

However, if you want an actual NumPy `datetime64[ns]` array (with the values converted to UTC) instead of an array of objects, you can specify the `dtype` argument:

```
In [470]: s_aware.to_numpy(dtype='datetime64[ns]')
Out [470]:
array(['2013-01-01T05:00:00.000000000', '2013-01-02T05:00:00.000000000',
      '2013-01-03T05:00:00.000000000'], dtype='datetime64[ns]')
```

## 4.14 Time Deltas

Timedeltas are differences in times, expressed in difference units, e.g. days, hours, minutes, seconds. They can be both positive and negative.

`Timedelta` is a subclass of `datetime.timedelta`, and behaves in a similar manner, but allows compatibility with `np.timedelta64` types as well as a host of custom representation, parsing, and attributes.

### 4.14.1 Parsing

You can construct a `Timedelta` scalar through various arguments:

```
In [1]: import datetime

# strings
In [2]: pd.Timedelta('1 days')
Out [2]: Timedelta('1 days 00:00:00')

In [3]: pd.Timedelta('1 days 00:00:00')
Out [3]: Timedelta('1 days 00:00:00')

In [4]: pd.Timedelta('1 days 2 hours')
Out [4]:
↳Timedelta('1 days 02:00:00')

In [5]: pd.Timedelta('-1 days 2 min 3us')
Out [5]:
↳Timedelta('-2 days +23:57:59.999997')
```

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```

# like datetime.timedelta
# note: these MUST be specified as keyword arguments
In [6]: pd.Timedelta(days=1, seconds=1)
\\
↳Timedelta('1 days 00:00:01')

# integers with a unit
In [7]: pd.Timedelta(1, unit='d')
\\
↳Timedelta('1 days 00:00:00')

# from a datetime.timedelta/np.timedelta64
In [8]: pd.Timedelta(datetime.timedelta(days=1, seconds=1))
\\
↳Timedelta('1 days 00:00:01')

In [9]: pd.Timedelta(np.timedelta64(1, 'ms'))
\\
↳Timedelta('0 days 00:00:00.001000')

# negative Timedeltas have this string repr
# to be more consistent with datetime.timedelta conventions
In [10]: pd.Timedelta('-1us')
\\
↳Timedelta('-1 days +23:59:59.999999')

# a NaT
In [11]: pd.Timedelta('nan')
\\
↳NaT

In [12]: pd.Timedelta('nat')
\\
↳NaT

# ISO 8601 Duration strings
In [13]: pd.Timedelta('P0DT0H1M0S')
\\
↳Timedelta('0 days 00:01:00')

In [14]: pd.Timedelta('P0DT0H0M0.000000123S')
\\
↳Timedelta('0 days 00:00:00.000000')

```

New in version 0.23.0: Added constructor for [ISO 8601 Duration strings](#)

*DateOffsets* (Day, Hour, Minute, Second, Milli, Micro, Nano) can also be used in construction.

```

In [15]: pd.Timedelta(pd.offsets.Second(2))
Out [15]: Timedelta('0 days 00:00:02')

```

Further, operations among the scalars yield another scalar *Timedelta*.

```

In [16]: pd.Timedelta(pd.offsets.Day(2)) + pd.Timedelta(pd.offsets.Second(2)) + \
.....: pd.Timedelta('00:00:00.000123')
.....:
Out [16]: Timedelta('2 days 00:00:02.000123')

```

## to\_timedelta

Using the top-level `pd.to_timedelta`, you can convert a scalar, array, list, or Series from a recognized timedelta format / value into a `Timedelta` type. It will construct Series if the input is a Series, a scalar if the input is scalar-like, otherwise it will output a `TimedeltaIndex`.

You can parse a single string to a `Timedelta`:

```
In [17]: pd.to_timedelta('1 days 06:05:01.00003')
Out[17]: Timedelta('1 days 06:05:01.000030')

In [18]: pd.to_timedelta('15.5us')
Out[18]: Timedelta('0 days 00:00:00.000015')
```

or a list/array of strings:

```
In [19]: pd.to_timedelta(['1 days 06:05:01.00003', '15.5us', 'nan'])
Out[19]: TimedeltaIndex(['1 days 06:05:01.000030', '0 days 00:00:00.000015', NaT],
                        dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)
```

The `unit` keyword argument specifies the unit of the `Timedelta`:

```
In [20]: pd.to_timedelta(np.arange(5), unit='s')
Out[20]: TimedeltaIndex(['00:00:00', '00:00:01', '00:00:02', '00:00:03', '00:00:04'],
                        dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)

In [21]: pd.to_timedelta(np.arange(5), unit='d')
Out[21]: TimedeltaIndex(['0 days', '1 days', '2 days', '3 days', '4 days'],
                        dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)
```

## Timedelta limitations

Pandas represents `Timedeltas` in nanosecond resolution using 64 bit integers. As such, the 64 bit integer limits determine the `Timedelta` limits.

```
In [22]: pd.Timedelta.min
Out[22]: Timedelta('-106752 days +00:12:43.145224')

In [23]: pd.Timedelta.max
Out[23]: Timedelta('106751 days
                23:47:16.854775')
```

## 4.14.2 Operations

You can operate on `Series/DataFrames` and construct `timedelta64[ns]` Series through subtraction operations on `datetime64[ns]` Series, or `Timestamps`.

```
In [24]: s = pd.Series(pd.date_range('2012-1-1', periods=3, freq='D'))

In [25]: td = pd.Series([pd.Timedelta(days=i) for i in range(3)])

In [26]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': s, 'B': td})
```

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**In [27]:** df**Out [27]:**

```

      A      B
0 2012-01-01 0 days
1 2012-01-02 1 days
2 2012-01-03 2 days

```

**In [28]:** df['C'] = df['A'] + df['B']**In [29]:** df**Out [29]:**

```

      A      B      C
0 2012-01-01 0 days 2012-01-01
1 2012-01-02 1 days 2012-01-03
2 2012-01-03 2 days 2012-01-05

```

**In [30]:** df.dtypes

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
A      datetime64[ns]
B      timedelta64[ns]
C      datetime64[ns]
dtype: object

```

**In [31]:** s - s.max()

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
0      -2 days
1      -1 days
2         0 days
dtype: timedelta64[ns]

```

**In [32]:** s - datetime.datetime(2011, 1, 1, 3, 5)

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
0      364 days 20:55:00
1      365 days 20:55:00
2      366 days 20:55:00
dtype: timedelta64[ns]

```

**In [33]:** s + datetime.timedelta(minutes=5)

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
0      2012-01-01 00:05:00
1      2012-01-02 00:05:00
2      2012-01-03 00:05:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]

```

**In [34]:** s + pd.offsets.Minute(5)

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
0      2012-01-01 00:05:00
1      2012-01-02 00:05:00
2      2012-01-03 00:05:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]

```

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```
In [44]: datetime.timedelta(minutes=5) + s
//////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
0    2012-01-01 00:05:00
1    2012-01-02 00:05:00
2    2012-01-03 00:05:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

min, max and the corresponding idxmin, idxmax operations are supported on frames:

```
In [45]: A = s - pd.Timestamp('20120101') - pd.Timedelta('00:05:05')
In [46]: B = s - pd.Series(pd.date_range('2012-1-2', periods=3, freq='D'))
In [47]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': A, 'B': B})
```

```
In [48]: df
Out[48]:
          A          B
0 -1 days +23:54:55 -1 days
1  0 days 23:54:55 -1 days
2  1 days 23:54:55 -1 days
```

```
In [49]: df.min()
//////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
A    -1 days +23:54:55
B    -1 days +00:00:00
dtype: timedelta64[ns]
```

```
In [50]: df.min(axis=1)
//////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
0    -1 days
1    -1 days
2    -1 days
dtype: timedelta64[ns]
```

```
In [51]: df.idxmin()
//////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
A    0
B    0
dtype: int64
```

```
In [52]: df.idxmax()
//////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
A    2
B    0
dtype: int64
```

min, max, idxmin, idxmax operations are supported on Series as well. A scalar result will be a Timedelta.

```
In [53]: df.min().max()
Out[53]: Timedelta('-1 days +23:54:55')
```

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```
In [54]: df.min(axis=1).min()
\\Out[54]: Timedelta('-1 days +00:00:00')

In [55]: df.min().idxmax()
\\Out[55]:
↪ 'A'

In [56]: df.min(axis=1).idxmin()
\\Out[56]:
↪ 0
```

You can fillna on timedeltas. Integers will be interpreted as seconds. You can pass a timedelta to get a particular value.

```
In [57]: y.fillna(0)
Out[57]:
0    0 days
1    0 days
2    1 days
dtype: timedelta64[ns]

In [58]: y.fillna(10)
\\Out[58]:
0    0 days 00:00:10
1    0 days 00:00:10
2    1 days 00:00:00
dtype: timedelta64[ns]

In [59]: y.fillna(pd.Timedelta('-1 days, 00:00:05'))
\\Out[59]:
↪
0    -1 days +00:00:05
1    -1 days +00:00:05
2     1 days 00:00:00
dtype: timedelta64[ns]
```

You can also negate, multiply and use abs on Timedeltas:

```
In [60]: td1 = pd.Timedelta('-1 days 2 hours 3 seconds')

In [61]: td1
Out[61]: Timedelta('-2 days +21:59:57')

In [62]: -1 * td1
\\Out[62]: Timedelta('1 days 02:00:03')

In [63]: - td1
\\Out[63]:
↪ Timedelta('1 days 02:00:03')

In [64]: abs(td1)
\\Out[64]:
↪ Timedelta('1 days 02:00:03')
```













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```

'1 days 03:00:00', '1 days 03:30:00', '1 days 04:00:00',
'1 days 04:30:00', '1 days 05:00:00', '1 days 05:30:00',
'1 days 06:00:00', '1 days 06:30:00', '1 days 07:00:00',
'1 days 07:30:00', '1 days 08:00:00', '1 days 08:30:00',
'1 days 09:00:00', '1 days 09:30:00', '1 days 10:00:00',
'1 days 10:30:00', '1 days 11:00:00', '1 days 11:30:00',
'1 days 12:00:00', '1 days 12:30:00', '1 days 13:00:00',
'1 days 13:30:00', '1 days 14:00:00', '1 days 14:30:00',
'1 days 15:00:00', '1 days 15:30:00', '1 days 16:00:00',
'1 days 16:30:00', '1 days 17:00:00', '1 days 17:30:00',
'1 days 18:00:00', '1 days 18:30:00', '1 days 19:00:00',
'1 days 19:30:00', '1 days 20:00:00', '1 days 20:30:00',
'1 days 21:00:00', '1 days 21:30:00', '1 days 22:00:00',
'1 days 22:30:00', '1 days 23:00:00', '1 days 23:30:00',
'2 days 00:00:00'],
dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq='30T')

In [104]: pd.timedelta_range(start='1 days', periods=5, freq='2D5H')
~/.../venv/lib/python3.8/site-packages/pandas/timedeltas.py:100:
TimedeltaIndex(['1 days 00:00:00', '3 days 05:00:00', '5 days 10:00:00',
               '7 days 15:00:00', '9 days 20:00:00'],
               dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq='53H')

```

New in version 0.23.0.

Specifying start, end, and periods will generate a range of evenly spaced timedeltas from start to end inclusively, with periods number of elements in the resulting TimedeltaIndex:

```

In [105]: pd.timedelta_range('0 days', '4 days', periods=5)
Out [105]: TimedeltaIndex(['0 days', '1 days', '2 days', '3 days', '4 days'], dtype=
->'timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)

In [106]: pd.timedelta_range('0 days', '4 days', periods=10)
~/.../venv/lib/python3.8/site-packages/pandas/timedeltas.py:100:
TimedeltaIndex(['0 days 00:00:00', '0 days 10:40:00', '0 days 21:20:00',
               '1 days 08:00:00', '1 days 18:40:00', '2 days 05:20:00',
               '2 days 16:00:00', '3 days 02:40:00', '3 days 13:20:00',
               '4 days 00:00:00'],
               dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)

```

## Using the TimedeltaIndex

Similarly to other of the datetime-like indices, DatetimeIndex and PeriodIndex, you can use TimedeltaIndex as the index of pandas objects.

```

In [107]: s = pd.Series(np.arange(100),
.....:                  index=pd.timedelta_range('1 days', periods=100, freq='h'))
.....:

In [108]: s
Out [108]:
1 days 00:00:00    0
1 days 01:00:00    1

```

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```

1 days 02:00:00    2
1 days 03:00:00    3
1 days 04:00:00    4
1 days 05:00:00    5
1 days 06:00:00    6
..
4 days 21:00:00   93
4 days 22:00:00   94
4 days 23:00:00   95
5 days 00:00:00   96
5 days 01:00:00   97
5 days 02:00:00   98
5 days 03:00:00   99
Freq: H, Length: 100, dtype: int64

```

Selections work similarly, with coercion on string-likes and slices:

```

In [109]: s['1 day':'2 day']
Out [109]:
1 days 00:00:00    0
1 days 01:00:00    1
1 days 02:00:00    2
1 days 03:00:00    3
1 days 04:00:00    4
1 days 05:00:00    5
1 days 06:00:00    6
..
2 days 17:00:00   41
2 days 18:00:00   42
2 days 19:00:00   43
2 days 20:00:00   44
2 days 21:00:00   45
2 days 22:00:00   46
2 days 23:00:00   47
Freq: H, Length: 48, dtype: int64

```

```
In [110]: s['1 day 01:00:00']
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪1

```

```
In [111]: s[pd.Timedelta('1 day 1h')]
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪1

```

Furthermore you can use partial string selection and the range will be inferred:

```
In [112]: s['1 day':'1 day 5 hours']
```

```

Out [112]:
1 days 00:00:00    0
1 days 01:00:00    1
1 days 02:00:00    2
1 days 03:00:00    3
1 days 04:00:00    4
1 days 05:00:00    5
Freq: H, dtype: int64

```







For `Styler.applymap` your function should take a scalar and return a single string with the CSS attribute-value pair.

For `Styler.apply` your function should take a Series or DataFrame (depending on the axis parameter), and return a Series or DataFrame with an identical shape where each value is a string with a CSS attribute-value pair.

Let's see some examples.

```
[2]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np

np.random.seed(24)
df = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.linspace(1, 10, 10)})
df = pd.concat([df, pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 4), columns=list('BCDE'))],
              axis=1)
df.iloc[0, 2] = np.nan
```

Here's a boring example of rendering a DataFrame, without any (visible) styles:

```
[3]: df.style
[3]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f90173d31d0>
```

*Note:* The `DataFrame.style` attribute is a property that returns a `Styler` object. `Styler` has a `_repr_html_` method defined on it so they are rendered automatically. If you want the actual HTML back for further processing or for writing to file call the `.render()` method which returns a string.

The above output looks very similar to the standard DataFrame HTML representation. But we've done some work behind the scenes to attach CSS classes to each cell. We can view these by calling the `.render` method.

```
[4]: df.style.highlight_null().render().split('\n')[:10]
[4]: ['<style type="text/css" >',
'    #T_4492268a_27fc_11e9_882e_538142ed2710row0_col2 {',
'        background-color: red;',
'    }</style><table id="T_4492268a_27fc_11e9_882e_538142ed2710" ><thead>    <tr>
↪ <th class="blank level0" ></th>        <th class="col_heading level0 col0" >
↪ A</th>        <th class="col_heading level0 col1" >B</th>        <th class="col_
↪ heading level0 col2" >C</th>        <th class="col_heading level0 col3" >D</th>
↪ <th class="col_heading level0 col4" >E</th>    </tr></thead><tbody>',
'        <tr>',
'            <th id="T_4492268a_27fc_11e9_882e_538142ed2710level0_row0"
↪ class="row_heading level0 row0" >0</th>+',
'            <td id="T_4492268a_27fc_11e9_882e_538142ed2710row0_col0"
↪ class="data row0 col0" >1</td>+',
'            <td id="T_4492268a_27fc_11e9_882e_538142ed2710row0_col1"
↪ class="data row0 col1" >1.32921</td>+',
'            <td id="T_4492268a_27fc_11e9_882e_538142ed2710row0_col2"
↪ class="data row0 col2" >nan</td>+',
'            <td id="T_4492268a_27fc_11e9_882e_538142ed2710row0_col3"
↪ class="data row0 col3" >-0.31628</td>']
```

The `row0_col2` is the identifier for that particular cell. We've also prepended each row/column identifier with a UUID unique to each DataFrame so that the style from one doesn't collide with the styling from another within the same notebook or page (you can set the `uuid` if you'd like to tie together the styling of two DataFrames).

When writing style functions, you take care of producing the CSS attribute / value pairs you want. Pandas matches those up with the CSS classes that identify each cell.

Let's write a simple style function that will color negative numbers red and positive numbers black.

```
[5]: def color_negative_red(val):
      """
      Takes a scalar and returns a string with
      the css property `color: red` for negative
      strings, black otherwise.
      """
      color = 'red' if val < 0 else 'black'
      return 'color: %s' % color
```

In this case, the cell's style depends only on it's own value. That means we should use the `Styler.applymap` method which works elementwise.

```
[6]: s = df.style.applymap(color_negative_red)
      s
[6]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f901418d438>
```

Notice the similarity with the standard `df.applymap`, which operates on DataFrames elementwise. We want you to be able to reuse your existing knowledge of how to interact with DataFrames.

Notice also that our function returned a string containing the CSS attribute and value, separated by a colon just like in a `<style>` tag. This will be a common theme.

Finally, the input shapes matched. `Styler.applymap` calls the function on each scalar input, and the function returns a scalar output.

Now suppose you wanted to highlight the maximum value in each column. We can't use `.applymap` anymore since that operated elementwise. Instead, we'll turn to `.apply` which operates columnwise (or rowwise using the `axis` keyword). Later on we'll see that something like `highlight_max` is already defined on `Styler` so you wouldn't need to write this yourself.

```
[7]: def highlight_max(s):
      '''
      highlight the maximum in a Series yellow.
      '''
      is_max = s == s.max()
      return ['background-color: yellow' if v else '' for v in is_max]
```

```
[8]: df.style.apply(highlight_max)
[8]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8ff98928d0>
```

In this case the input is a `Series`, one column at a time. Notice that the output shape of `highlight_max` matches the input shape, an array with `len(s)` items.

We encourage you to use method chains to build up a style piecewise, before finally rendering at the end of the chain.

```
[9]: df.style.\
      applymap(color_negative_red).\
      apply(highlight_max)
[9]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8ff9892550>
```

Above we used `Styler.apply` to pass in each column one at a time.

Debugging Tip: If you're having trouble writing your style function, try just passing it into `DataFrame.apply`. Internally, `Styler.apply` uses `DataFrame.apply` so the result should be the same.

What if you wanted to highlight just the maximum value in the entire table? Use `.apply(function, axis=None)` to indicate that your function wants the entire table, not one column or row at a time. Let's try that

next.

We'll rewrite our `highlight_max` to handle either `Series` (from `.apply(axis=0 or 1)`) or `DataFrames` (from `.apply(axis=None)`). We'll also allow the color to be adjustable, to demonstrate that `.apply`, and `.applymap` pass along keyword arguments.

```
[10]: def highlight_max(data, color='yellow'):
      '''
      highlight the maximum in a Series or DataFrame
      '''
      attr = 'background-color: {}'.format(color)
      if data.ndim == 1: # Series from .apply(axis=0) or axis=1
          is_max = data == data.max()
          return [attr if v else '' for v in is_max]
      else: # from .apply(axis=None)
          is_max = data == data.max().max()
          return pd.DataFrame(np.where(is_max, attr, ''),
                              index=data.index, columns=data.columns)
```

When using `Styler.apply(func, axis=None)`, the function must return a `DataFrame` with the same index and column labels.

```
[11]: df.style.apply(highlight_max, color='darkorange', axis=None)
```

```
[11]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8ff985d9e8>
```

## Building Styles Summary

Style functions should return strings with one or more CSS attribute: value delimited by semicolons. Use

- `Styler.applymap(func)` for elementwise styles
- `Styler.apply(func, axis=0)` for columnwise styles
- `Styler.apply(func, axis=1)` for rowwise styles
- `Styler.apply(func, axis=None)` for tablewise styles

And crucially the input and output shapes of `func` must match. If `x` is the input then `func(x).shape == x.shape`.

### 4.15.2 Finer Control: Slicing

Both `Styler.apply`, and `Styler.applymap` accept a `subset` keyword. This allows you to apply styles to specific rows or columns, without having to code that logic into your `style` function.

The value passed to `subset` behaves similar to slicing a `DataFrame`.

- A scalar is treated as a column label
- A list (or series or numpy array)
- A tuple is treated as `(row_indexer, column_indexer)`

Consider using `pd.IndexSlice` to construct the tuple for the last one.

```
[12]: df.style.apply(highlight_max, subset=['B', 'C', 'D'])
```

```
[12]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8ff982d828>
```

For row and column slicing, any valid indexer to `.loc` will work.

```
[13]: df.style.applymap(color_negative_red,
                        subset=pd.IndexSlice[2:5, ['B', 'D']])
```

```
[13]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8ff985d860>
```

Only label-based slicing is supported right now, not positional.

If your style function uses a `subset` or `axis` keyword argument, consider wrapping your function in a `functools.partial`, partialing out that keyword.

```
my_func2 = functools.partial(my_func, subset=42)
```

### 4.15.3 Finer Control: Display Values

We distinguish the *display* value from the *actual* value in `Styler`. To control the display value, the text is printed in each cell, use `Styler.format`. Cells can be formatted according to a *format spec string* or a callable that takes a single value and returns a string.

```
[14]: df.style.format("{:.2%}")
```

```
[14]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8ff985def0>
```

Use a dictionary to format specific columns.

```
[15]: df.style.format({'B': "{:0<4.0f}", 'D': '{:+.2f}'})
```

```
[15]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8ff983e940>
```

Or pass in a callable (or dictionary of callables) for more flexible handling.

```
[16]: df.style.format({'B': lambda x: "±{:.2f}".format(abs(x))})
```

```
[16]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8ff983ecf8>
```

### 4.15.4 Builtin Styles

Finally, we expect certain styling functions to be common enough that we've included a few "built-in" to the `Styler`, so you don't have to write them yourself.

```
[17]: df.style.highlight_null(null_color='red')
```

```
[17]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8ff983e828>
```

You can create "heatmaps" with the `background_gradient` method. These require `matplotlib`, and we'll use `Seaborn` to get a nice colormap.

```
[18]: import seaborn as sns
```

```
cm = sns.light_palette("green", as_cmap=True)
```

```
s = df.style.background_gradient(cmap=cm)
```

```
s
```

```
/opt/conda/envs/pandas/lib/python3.6/site-packages/matplotlib/colors.py:512:
↳RuntimeWarning: invalid value encountered in less
  xa[xa < 0] = -1
```

```
[18]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8ff983eac8>
```

`Styler.background_gradient` takes the keyword arguments `low` and `high`. Roughly speaking these extend the range of your data by `low` and `high` percent so that when we convert the colors, the colormap's entire range isn't used. This is useful so that you can actually read the text still.

```
[19]: # Uses the full color range
df.loc[:4].style.background_gradient(cmap='viridis')
```

```
[19]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8fe9868be0>
```

```
[20]: # Compress the color range
(df.loc[:4]
 .style
 .background_gradient(cmap='viridis', low=.5, high=0)
 .highlight_null('red'))
```

```
[20]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8fe9868908>
```

There's also `.highlight_min` and `.highlight_max`.

```
[21]: df.style.highlight_max(axis=0)
```

```
[21]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8ff983eef0>
```

Use `Styler.set_properties` when the style doesn't actually depend on the values.

```
[22]: df.style.set_properties(**{'background-color': 'black',
                              'color': 'lawngreen',
                              'border-color': 'white'})
```

```
[22]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8fe9868b00>
```

### Bar charts

You can include “bar charts” in your DataFrame.

```
[23]: df.style.bar(subset=['A', 'B'], color='#d65f5f')
```

```
[23]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8ff983ea58>
```

New in version 0.20.0 is the ability to customize further the bar chart: You can now have the `df.style.bar` be centered on zero or midpoint value (in addition to the already existing way of having the min value at the left side of the cell), and you can pass a list of `[color_negative, color_positive]`.

Here's how you can change the above with the new `align='mid'` option:

```
[24]: df.style.bar(subset=['A', 'B'], align='mid', color=['#d65f5f', '#5fba7d'])
```

```
[24]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8fe979f128>
```

The following example aims to give a highlight of the behavior of the new align options:

```
[25]: import pandas as pd
from IPython.display import HTML

# Test series
test1 = pd.Series([-100, -60, -30, -20], name='All Negative')
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

test2 = pd.Series([10,20,50,100], name='All Positive')
test3 = pd.Series([-10,-5,0,90], name='Both Pos and Neg')

head = """
<table>
  <thead>
    <th>Align</th>
    <th>All Negative</th>
    <th>All Positive</th>
    <th>Both Neg and Pos</th>
  </thead>
  </tbody>

"""

aligns = ['left','zero','mid']
for align in aligns:
    row = "<tr><th>{}</th>".format(align)
    for serie in [test1,test2,test3]:
        s = serie.copy()
        s.name=''
        row += "<td>{}</td>".format(s.to_frame().style.bar(align=align,
                                                                color=['#d65f5f', '#5fba7d',
                                                                '#5fba7d', '#d65f5f'],
                                                                width=100).render())
    row += '\n'
    head += row

head+= """
</tbody>
</table>"""

HTML(head)

```

```
[25]: <IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```

### 4.15.5 Sharing Styles

Say you have a lovely style built up for a DataFrame, and now you want to apply the same style to a second DataFrame. Export the style with `df1.style.export`, and import it on the second DataFrame with `df2.style.set`

```
[26]: df2 = -df
style1 = df.style.applymap(color_negative_red)
style1
```

```
[26]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8fe979fa90>
```

```
[27]: style2 = df2.style
style2.use(style1.export())
style2
```

```
[27]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8fe97c3390>
```

Notice that you're able share the styles even though they're data aware. The styles are re-evaluated on the new DataFrame they've been used upon.

## 4.15.6 Other Options

You’ve seen a few methods for data-driven styling. `Styler` also provides a few other options for styles that don’t depend on the data.

- precision
- captions
- table-wide styles
- hiding the index or columns

Each of these can be specified in two ways:

- A keyword argument to `Styler.__init__`
- A call to one of the `.set_` or `.hide_` methods, e.g. `.set_caption` or `.hide_columns`

The best method to use depends on the context. Use the `Styler` constructor when building many styled `DataFrames` that should all share the same properties. For interactive use, the `.set_` and `.hide_` methods are more convenient.

### Precision

You can control the precision of floats using pandas’ regular `display.precision` option.

```
[28]: with pd.option_context('display.precision', 2):
      html = (df.style
              .applymap(color_negative_red)
              .apply(highlight_max))
      html
```

```
[28]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8fe979f940>
```

Or through a `set_precision` method.

```
[29]: df.style\
      .applymap(color_negative_red)\
      .apply(highlight_max)\
      .set_precision(2)
```

```
[29]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8fe97b34e0>
```

Setting the precision only affects the printed number; the full-precision values are always passed to your style functions. You can always use `df.round(2).style` if you’d prefer to round from the start.

### Captions

Regular table captions can be added in a few ways.

```
[30]: df.style.set_caption('Colormaps, with a caption.')\
      .background_gradient(cmap=cm)
```

```
[30]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8fe97c3a90>
```

### Table Styles

The next option you have are “table styles”. These are styles that apply to the table as a whole, but don’t look at the data. Certain sytlings, including pseudo-selectors like `:hover` can only be used this way.



```
[31]: from IPython.display import HTML

def hover(hover_color="#ffff99"):
    return dict(selector="tr:hover",
                props=[("background-color", "%s" % hover_color)])

styles = [
    hover(),
    dict(selector="th", props=[("font-size", "150%"),
                               ("text-align", "center")]),
    dict(selector="caption", props=[("caption-side", "bottom")])
]
html = (df.style.set_table_styles(styles)
        .set_caption("Hover to highlight. "))
html
```

```
[31]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8fe979fe10>
```

`table_styles` should be a list of dictionaries. Each dictionary should have the `selector` and `props` keys. The value for `selector` should be a valid CSS selector. Recall that all the styles are already attached to an `id`, unique to each `Styler`. This selector is in addition to that `id`. The value for `props` should be a list of tuples of ('attribute', 'value').

`table_styles` are extremely flexible, but not as fun to type out by hand. We hope to collect some useful ones either in pandas, or preferable in a new package that *builds on top* the tools here.

### Hiding the Index or Columns

The index can be hidden from rendering by calling `Styler.hide_index`. Columns can be hidden from rendering by calling `Styler.hide_columns` and passing in the name of a column, or a slice of columns.

```
[32]: df.style.hide_index()
```

```
[32]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8fe97c34a8>
```

```
[33]: df.style.hide_columns(['C', 'D'])
```

```
[33]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8fe97c39e8>
```

### CSS Classes

Certain CSS classes are attached to cells.

- Index and Column names include `index_name` and `level<k>` where `k` is its level in a `MultiIndex`
- Index label cells include
  - `row_heading`
  - `row<n>` where `n` is the numeric position of the row
  - `level<k>` where `k` is the level in a `MultiIndex`
- Column label cells include
  - `col_heading`
  - `col<n>` where `n` is the numeric position of the column
  - `level<k>` where `k` is the level in a `MultiIndex`

- Blank cells include `blank`
- Data cells include `data`

## Limitations

- DataFrame only (use `Series.to_frame().style`)
- The index and columns must be unique
- No large repr, and performance isn't great; this is intended for summary DataFrames
- You can only style the *values*, not the index or columns
- You can only apply styles, you can't insert new HTML entities

Some of these will be addressed in the future.

## Terms

- Style function: a function that's passed into `Styler.apply` or `Styler.applymap` and returns values like `'css attribute: value'`
- Builtin style functions: style functions that are methods on `Styler`
- table style: a dictionary with the two keys `selector` and `props`. `selector` is the CSS selector that `props` will apply to. `props` is a list of `(attribute, value)` tuples. A list of table styles passed into `Styler`.

## 4.15.7 Fun stuff

Here are a few interesting examples.

`Styler` interacts pretty well with widgets. If you're viewing this online instead of running the notebook yourself, you're missing out on interactively adjusting the color palette.

```
[34]: from IPython.html import widgets
@widgets.interact
def f(h_neg=(0, 359, 1), h_pos=(0, 359), s=(0., 99.9), l=(0., 99.9)):
    return df.style.background_gradient(
        cmap=sns.palettes.diverging_palette(h_neg=h_neg, h_pos=h_pos, s=s, l=l,
                                           as_cmap=True)
    )
```

```
<pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8fe979f860>
```

```
[35]: def magnify():
    return [dict(selector="th",
                props=[("font-size", "4pt")]),
            dict(selector="td",
                props=[('padding', "0em 0em")]),
            dict(selector="th:hover",
                props=[("font-size", "12pt")]),
            dict(selector="tr:hover td:hover",
                props=[('max-width', '200px'),
                      ('font-size', '12pt')])
    ]
```

```
[36]: np.random.seed(25)
cmap = cmap=sns.diverging_palette(5, 250, as_cmap=True)
bigdf = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(20, 25)).cumsum()

bigdf.style.background_gradient(cmap, axis=1)\
    .set_properties(**{'max-width': '80px', 'font-size': '1pt'})\
    .set_caption("Hover to magnify")\
    .set_precision(2)\
    .set_table_styles(magnify())

[36]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f8fe979f2b0>
```

## 4.15.8 Export to Excel

*New in version 0.20.0*

Experimental: This is a new feature and still under development. We'll be adding features and possibly making breaking changes in future releases. We'd love to hear your feedback.

Some support is available for exporting styled DataFrames to Excel worksheets using the OpenPyXL or XlsxWriter engines. CSS2.2 properties handled include:

- background-color
- border-style, border-width, border-color and their {top, right, bottom, left variants}
- color
- font-family
- font-style
- font-weight
- text-align
- text-decoration
- vertical-align
- white-space: nowrap
- Only CSS2 named colors and hex colors of the form #rgb or #rrggbb are currently supported.
- The following pseudo CSS properties are also available to set excel specific style properties:
  - number-format

```
[37]: df.style.\
    applymap(color_negative_red).\
    apply(highlight_max).\
    to_excel('styled.xlsx', engine='openpyxl')
```

A screenshot of the output:

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1		A	B	C	D	E
2	0	1	1.329212		-0.31628	-0.99081
3	1	2	-1.070816	-1.438713	0.564417	0.295722
4	2	3	-1.626404	0.219565	0.678805	1.889273
5	3	4	0.961538	0.104011	-0.481165	0.850229
6	4	5	1.453425	1.057737	0.165562	0.515018
7	5	6	-1.336936	0.562861	1.392855	-0.063328
8	6	7	0.121668	1.207603	-0.00204	1.627796
9	7	8	0.354493	1.037528	-0.385684	0.519818
10	8	9	1.686583	-1.325963	1.428984	-2.089354
11	9	10	-0.12982	0.631523	-0.586538	0.29072

### 4.15.9 Extensibility

The core of pandas is, and will remain, its “high-performance, easy-to-use data structures”. With that in mind, we hope that `DataFrame.style` accomplishes two goals

- Provide an API that is pleasing to use interactively and is “good enough” for many tasks
- Provide the foundations for dedicated libraries to build on

If you build a great library on top of this, let us know and we’ll [link](#) to it.

#### Subclassing

If the default template doesn’t quite suit your needs, you can subclass `Styler` and extend or override the template. We’ll show an example of extending the default template to insert a custom header before each table.

```
[38]: from jinja2 import Environment, ChoiceLoader, FileSystemLoader
      from IPython.display import HTML
      from pandas.io.formats.style import Styler
```

We’ll use the following template:

```
[39]: with open("templates/myhtml.tpl") as f:
      print(f.read())

{% extends "html.tpl" %}
{% block table %}
<h1>{{ table_title|default("My Table") }}</h1>
{{ super() }}
{% endblock table %}
```

Now that we’ve created a template, we need to set up a subclass of `Styler` that knows about it.

```
[40]: class MyStyler(Styler):
      env = Environment(
          loader=ChoiceLoader([
              FileSystemLoader("templates"), # contains ours
              Styler.loader, # the default
```

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```

    ])
)
template = env.get_template("myhtml.tpl")

```

Notice that we include the original loader in our environment's loader. That's because we extend the original template, so the Jinja environment needs to be able to find it.

Now we can use that custom styler. It's `__init__` takes a `DataFrame`.

```
[41]: MyStyler(df)
```

```
[41]: <__main__.MyStyler at 0x7f8fe978a198>
```

Our custom template accepts a `table_title` keyword. We can provide the value in the `.render` method.

```
[42]: HTML(MyStyler(df).render(table_title="Extending Example"))
```

```
[42]: <IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```

For convenience, we provide the `Styler.from_custom_template` method that does the same as the custom subclass.

```
[43]: EasyStyler = Styler.from_custom_template("templates", "myhtml.tpl")
EasyStyler(df)
```

```
[43]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.from_custom_template.<locals>.MyStyler at
↳0x7f8felled400>
```

Here's the template structure:

```
[44]: with open("templates/template_structure.html") as f:
      structure = f.read()
```

```
HTML(structure)
```

```
[44]: <IPython.core.display.HTML object>
```

See the template in the [GitHub repo](#) for more details.

## 4.16 Options and Settings

### 4.16.1 Overview

pandas has an options system that lets you customize some aspects of its behaviour, display-related options being those the user is most likely to adjust.

Options have a full “dotted-style”, case-insensitive name (e.g. `display.max_rows`). You can get/set options directly as attributes of the top-level `options` attribute:

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
```

```
In [2]: pd.options.display.max_rows
```

```
Out[2]: 15
```

```
In [3]: pd.options.display.max_rows = 999
```

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```
In [4]: pd.options.display.max_rows
Out[4]: 999
```

The API is composed of 5 relevant functions, available directly from the `pandas` namespace:

- `get_option()` / `set_option()` - get/set the value of a single option.
- `reset_option()` - reset one or more options to their default value.
- `describe_option()` - print the descriptions of one or more options.
- `option_context()` - execute a codeblock with a set of options that revert to prior settings after execution.

**Note:** Developers can check out [pandas/core/config.py](#) for more information.

All of the functions above accept a regexp pattern (`re.search` style) as an argument, and so passing in a substring will work - as long as it is unambiguous:

```
In [5]: pd.get_option("display.max_rows")
Out[5]: 999

In [6]: pd.set_option("display.max_rows", 101)

In [7]: pd.get_option("display.max_rows")
Out[7]: 101

In [8]: pd.set_option("max_r", 102)

In [9]: pd.get_option("display.max_rows")
Out[9]: 102
```

The following will **not work** because it matches multiple option names, e.g. `display.max_colwidth`, `display.max_rows`, `display.max_columns`:

```
In [10]: try:
.....:     pd.get_option("column")
.....: except KeyError as e:
.....:     print(e)
.....:
'Pattern matched multiple keys'
```

**Note:** Using this form of shorthand may cause your code to break if new options with similar names are added in future versions.

You can get a list of available options and their descriptions with `describe_option`. When called with no argument `describe_option` will print out the descriptions for all available options.

## 4.16.2 Getting and Setting Options

As described above, `get_option()` and `set_option()` are available from the `pandas` namespace. To change an option, call `set_option('option regex', new_value)`.

```
In [11]: pd.get_option('mode.sim_interactive')
Out[11]: False

In [12]: pd.set_option('mode.sim_interactive', True)
```

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```
In [13]: pd.get_option('mode.sim_interactive')
Out[13]: True
```

**Note:** The option 'mode.sim\_interactive' is mostly used for debugging purposes.

All options also have a default value, and you can use `reset_option` to do just that:

```
In [14]: pd.get_option("display.max_rows")
Out[14]: 60

In [15]: pd.set_option("display.max_rows", 999)

In [16]: pd.get_option("display.max_rows")
Out[16]: 999

In [17]: pd.reset_option("display.max_rows")

In [18]: pd.get_option("display.max_rows")
Out[18]: 60
```

It's also possible to reset multiple options at once (using a regex):

```
In [19]: pd.reset_option("^display")
```

`option_context` context manager has been exposed through the top-level API, allowing you to execute code with given option values. Option values are restored automatically when you exit the *with* block:

```
In [20]: with pd.option_context("display.max_rows", 10, "display.max_columns", 5):
.....:     print(pd.get_option("display.max_rows"))
.....:     print(pd.get_option("display.max_columns"))
.....:
10
5

In [21]: print(pd.get_option("display.max_rows"))
\\\\\\\\60

In [22]: print(pd.get_option("display.max_columns"))
\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\0
```

### 4.16.3 Setting Startup Options in python/ipython Environment

Using startup scripts for the python/ipython environment to import pandas and set options makes working with pandas more efficient. To do this, create a .py or .ipy script in the startup directory of the desired profile. An example where the startup folder is in a default ipython profile can be found at:

```
$IPYTHONDIR/profile_default/startup
```

More information can be found in the [ipython documentation](#). An example startup script for pandas is displayed below:

```
import pandas as pd
pd.set_option('display.max_rows', 999)
pd.set_option('precision', 5)
```

## 4.16.4 Frequently Used Options

The following is a walk-through of the more frequently used display options.

`display.max_rows` and `display.max_columns` sets the maximum number of rows and columns displayed when a frame is pretty-printed. Truncated lines are replaced by an ellipsis.

```
In [23]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(7, 2))
```

```
In [24]: pd.set_option('max_rows', 7)
```

```
In [25]: df
```

```
Out [25]:
```

```
      0         1
0  0.469112 -0.282863
1 -1.509059 -1.135632
2  1.212112 -0.173215
3  0.119209 -1.044236
4 -0.861849 -2.104569
5 -0.494929  1.071804
6  0.721555 -0.706771
```

```
In [26]: pd.set_option('max_rows', 5)
```

```
In [27]: df
```

```
Out [27]:
```

```
      0         1
0  0.469112 -0.282863
1 -1.509059 -1.135632
..     ...     ...
5 -0.494929  1.071804
6  0.721555 -0.706771
```

```
[7 rows x 2 columns]
```

```
In [28]: pd.reset_option('max_rows')
```

`display.expand_frame_repr` allows for the representation of dataframes to stretch across pages, wrapped over the full column vs row-wise.

```
In [29]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 10))
```

```
In [30]: pd.set_option('expand_frame_repr', True)
```

```
In [31]: df
```

```
Out [31]:
```

```
      0         1         2         3         4         5         6         7         8         9
↪  8         9
0 -1.039575  0.271860 -0.424972  0.567020  0.276232 -1.087401 -0.673690  0.113648 -1.478427  0.524988
↪ 478427  0.524988
1  0.404705  0.577046 -1.715002 -1.039268 -0.370647 -1.157892 -1.344312  0.844885  1.075770 -0.109050
↪ 075770 -0.109050
2  1.643563 -1.469388  0.357021 -0.674600 -1.776904 -0.968914 -1.294524  0.413738  0.276662 -0.472035
↪ 276662 -0.472035
3 -0.013960 -0.362543 -0.006154 -0.923061  0.895717  0.805244 -1.206412  2.565646  1.431256  1.340309
↪ 431256  1.340309
4 -1.170299 -0.226169  0.410835  0.813850  0.132003 -0.827317 -0.076467 -1.187678  1.130127 -1.436737
↪ 130127 -1.436737
```

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```
In [32]: pd.set_option('expand_frame_repr', False)

In [33]: df
Out [33]:
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	-1.039575	0.271860	-0.424972	0.567020	0.276232	-1.087401	-0.673690	0.113648	-1.478427	0.524988
1	0.404705	0.577046	-1.715002	-1.039268	-0.370647	-1.157892	-1.344312	0.844885	1.075770	-0.109050
2	1.643563	-1.469388	0.357021	-0.674600	-1.776904	-0.968914	-1.294524	0.413738	0.276662	-0.472035
3	-0.013960	-0.362543	-0.006154	-0.923061	0.895717	0.805244	-1.206412	2.565646	0.431256	1.340309
4	-1.170299	-0.226169	0.410835	0.813850	0.132003	-0.827317	-0.076467	-1.187678	1.130127	-1.436737

```
In [34]: pd.reset_option('expand_frame_repr')
```

`display.large_repr` lets you select whether to display dataframes that exceed `max_columns` or `max_rows` as a truncated frame, or as a summary.

```
In [35]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 10))

In [36]: pd.set_option('max_rows', 5)

In [37]: pd.set_option('large_repr', 'truncate')

In [38]: df
Out [38]:
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
0	-1.413681	1.607920	1.024180	0.569605	0.875906	-2.211372	0.974466	-2.006747	-0.410001	-0.078638
1	0.545952	-1.219217	-1.226825	0.769804	-1.281247	-0.727707	-0.121306	-0.097883	0.695775	0.341734
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	-2.484478	-0.281461	0.030711	0.109121	1.126203	-0.977349	1.474071	-0.064034	-1.282782	0.781836
9	-1.071357	0.441153	2.353925	0.583787	0.221471	-0.744471	0.758527	1.729689	-0.964980	-0.845696

```
[10 rows x 10 columns]

In [39]: pd.set_option('large_repr', 'info')

In [40]: df
Out [40]:
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10 entries, 0 to 9
Data columns (total 10 columns):
0    10 non-null float64
1    10 non-null float64
2    10 non-null float64
```

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```

3    10 non-null float64
4    10 non-null float64
5    10 non-null float64
6    10 non-null float64
7    10 non-null float64
8    10 non-null float64
9    10 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(10)
memory usage: 880.0 bytes

```

```
In [41]: pd.reset_option('large_repr')
```

```
In [42]: pd.reset_option('max_rows')
```

`display.max_colwidth` sets the maximum width of columns. Cells of this length or longer will be truncated with an ellipsis.

```
In [43]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.array([[ 'foo', 'bar', 'bim', 'uncomfortably long string
↳ ],
    ....:                            ['horse', 'cow', 'banana', 'apple']]))
    ....:
```

```
In [44]: pd.set_option('max_colwidth', 40)
```

```
In [45]: df
```

```
Out[45]:
   0    1    2    3
0  foo bar  bim  uncomfortably long string
1 horse cow banana                apple
```

```
In [46]: pd.set_option('max_colwidth', 6)
```

```
In [47]: df
```

```
Out[47]:
   0    1    2    3
0  foo bar  bim un...
1 horse cow ba...  apple
```

```
In [48]: pd.reset_option('max_colwidth')
```

`display.max_info_columns` sets a threshold for when by-column info will be given.

```
In [49]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 10))
```

```
In [50]: pd.set_option('max_info_columns', 11)
```

```
In [51]: df.info()
```

```
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10 entries, 0 to 9
Data columns (total 10 columns):
0    10 non-null float64
1    10 non-null float64
2    10 non-null float64
3    10 non-null float64
4    10 non-null float64
5    10 non-null float64
```

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```

6    10 non-null float64
7    10 non-null float64
8    10 non-null float64
9    10 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(10)
memory usage: 880.0 bytes

```

```
In [52]: pd.set_option('max_info_columns', 5)
```

```
In [53]: df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10 entries, 0 to 9
Columns: 10 entries, 0 to 9
dtypes: float64(10)
memory usage: 880.0 bytes

```

```
In [54]: pd.reset_option('max_info_columns')
```

display.max\_info\_rows: `df.info()` will usually show null-counts for each column. For large frames this can be quite slow. `max_info_rows` and `max_info_cols` limit this null check only to frames with smaller dimensions than specified. Note that you can specify the option `df.info(null_counts=True)` to override on showing a particular frame.

```
In [55]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.choice([0, 1, np.nan], size=(10, 10)))
```

```
In [56]: df
```

```
Out [56]:
```

```

   0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9
0  0.0 1.0 1.0 0.0 1.0 1.0 0.0 NaN 1.0 NaN
1  1.0 NaN 0.0 0.0 1.0 1.0 NaN 1.0 0.0 1.0
2  NaN NaN NaN 1.0 1.0 0.0 NaN 0.0 1.0 NaN
3  0.0 1.0 1.0 NaN 0.0 NaN 1.0 NaN NaN 0.0
4  0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 NaN 0.0 0.0
5  0.0 NaN 1.0 NaN NaN NaN NaN 0.0 1.0 NaN
6  0.0 1.0 0.0 0.0 NaN 1.0 NaN NaN 0.0 NaN
7  0.0 NaN 1.0 1.0 NaN 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 NaN
8  0.0 0.0 NaN 0.0 NaN 1.0 0.0 0.0 NaN NaN
9  NaN NaN 0.0 NaN NaN NaN 0.0 1.0 1.0 NaN

```

```
In [57]: pd.set_option('max_info_rows', 11)
```

```
In [58]: df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10 entries, 0 to 9
Data columns (total 10 columns):
0    8 non-null float64
1    5 non-null float64
2    8 non-null float64
3    7 non-null float64
4    5 non-null float64
5    7 non-null float64
6    6 non-null float64
7    6 non-null float64
8    8 non-null float64
9    3 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(10)

```

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```
memory usage: 880.0 bytes

In [59]: pd.set_option('max_info_rows', 5)

In [60]: df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10 entries, 0 to 9
Data columns (total 10 columns):
0    float64
1    float64
2    float64
3    float64
4    float64
5    float64
6    float64
7    float64
8    float64
9    float64
dtypes: float64(10)
memory usage: 880.0 bytes

In [61]: pd.reset_option('max_info_rows')
```

`display.precision` sets the output display precision in terms of decimal places. This is only a suggestion.

```
In [62]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 5))

In [63]: pd.set_option('precision', 7)

In [64]: df
Out[64]:
      0         1         2         3         4
0 -2.0490276  2.8466122 -1.2080493 -0.4503923  2.4239054
1  0.1211080  0.2669165  0.8438259 -0.2225400  2.0219807
2 -0.7167894 -2.2244851 -1.0611370 -0.2328247  0.4307933
3 -0.6654779  1.8298075 -1.4065093  1.0782481  0.3227741
4  0.2003243  0.8900241  0.1948132  0.3516326  0.4488815

In [65]: pd.set_option('precision', 4)

In [66]: df
Out[66]:
      0         1         2         3         4
0 -2.0490  2.8466 -1.2080 -0.4504  2.4239
1  0.1211  0.2669  0.8438 -0.2225  2.0220
2 -0.7168 -2.2245 -1.0611 -0.2328  0.4308
3 -0.6655  1.8298 -1.4065  1.0782  0.3228
4  0.2003  0.8900  0.1948  0.3516  0.4489
```

`display.chop_threshold` sets at what level pandas rounds to zero when it displays a Series of DataFrame. This setting does not change the precision at which the number is stored.

```
In [67]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(6, 6))

In [68]: pd.set_option('chop_threshold', 0)
```

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```
In [69]: df
Out [69]:
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	-0.1979	0.9657	-1.5229	-0.1166	0.2956	-1.0477
1	1.6406	1.9058	2.7721	0.0888	-1.1442	-0.6334
2	0.9254	-0.0064	-0.8204	-0.6009	-1.0393	0.8248
3	-0.8241	-0.3377	-0.9278	-0.8401	0.2485	-0.1093
4	0.4320	-0.4607	0.3365	-3.2076	-1.5359	0.4098
5	-0.6731	-0.7411	-0.1109	-2.6729	0.8645	0.0609

```
In [70]: pd.set_option('chop_threshold', .5)
```

```
In [71]: df
Out [71]:
```

	0	1	2	3	4	5
0	0.0000	0.9657	-1.5229	0.0000	0.0000	-1.0477
1	1.6406	1.9058	2.7721	0.0000	-1.1442	-0.6334
2	0.9254	0.0000	-0.8204	-0.6009	-1.0393	0.8248
3	-0.8241	0.0000	-0.9278	-0.8401	0.0000	0.0000
4	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	-3.2076	-1.5359	0.0000
5	-0.6731	-0.7411	0.0000	-2.6729	0.8645	0.0000

```
In [72]: pd.reset_option('chop_threshold')
```

`display.colheader_justify` controls the justification of the headers. The options are 'right', and 'left'.

```
In [73]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.array([np.random.randn(6),
.....:                               np.random.randint(1, 9, 6) * .1,
.....:                               np.zeros(6)]).T,
.....:                      columns=['A', 'B', 'C'], dtype='float')
```

```
In [74]: pd.set_option('colheader_justify', 'right')
```

```
In [75]: df
Out [75]:
```

	A	B	C
0	0.9331	0.3	0.0
1	0.2888	0.2	0.0
2	1.3250	0.2	0.0
3	0.5892	0.7	0.0
4	0.5314	0.1	0.0
5	-1.1987	0.7	0.0

```
In [76]: pd.set_option('colheader_justify', 'left')
```

```
In [77]: df
Out [77]:
```

	A	B	C
0	0.9331	0.3	0.0
1	0.2888	0.2	0.0
2	1.3250	0.2	0.0
3	0.5892	0.7	0.0
4	0.5314	0.1	0.0
5	-1.1987	0.7	0.0

```
In [78]: pd.reset_option('colheader_justify')
```

### 4.16.5 Available Options

	Option	Default	Function
display.chop_threshold	None		If set to a float value, all float values smaller than the given threshold will be displayed.
display.colheader_justify	right		Controls the justification of column headers. used by DataFrameFormatter.
display.column_space	12		No description available.
display.date_dayfirst	False		When True, prints and parses dates with the day first, eg 20/01/2005
display.date_yearfirst	False		When True, prints and parses dates with the year first, eg 2005/01/20
display.encoding	UTF-8		Defaults to the detected encoding of the console. Specifies the encoding to be used for file I/O.
display.expand_frame_repr	True		Whether to print out the full DataFrame repr for wide DataFrames across multiple lines.
display.float_format	None		The callable should accept a floating point number and return a string with the desired format.
display.large_repr	truncate		For DataFrames exceeding max_rows/max_cols, the repr (and HTML repr) can show a truncated version.
display.latex.repr	False		Whether to produce a latex DataFrame representation for jupyter frontends that support it.
display.latex.escape	True		Escapes special characters in DataFrames, when using the to_latex method.
display.latex.longtable	False		Specifies if the to_latex method of a DataFrame uses the longtable format.
display.latex.multicolumn	True		Combines columns when using a MultiIndex
display.latex.multicolumn_format	'l'		Alignment of multicolumn labels
display.latex.multiprow	False		Combines rows when using a MultiIndex. Centered instead of top-aligned, separated by a horizontal line.
display.max_columns	0 or 20		max_rows and max_columns are used in __repr__() methods to decide if to_string() should be used.
display.max_colwidth	50		The maximum width in characters of a column in the repr of a pandas data structure.
display.max_info_columns	100		max_info_columns is used in DataFrame.info method to decide if per column information should be displayed.
display.max_info_rows	1690785		df.info() will usually show null-counts for each column. For large frames this can be a lot of output.
display.max_rows	60		This sets the maximum number of rows pandas should output when printing out various objects.
display.max_seq_items	100		when pretty-printing a long sequence, no more than max_seq_items will be printed. 100 is a reasonable default.
display.memory_usage	True		This specifies if the memory usage of a DataFrame should be displayed when the df.memory_usage() method is called.
display.multi_sparse	True		"Sparsify" MultiIndex display (don't display repeated elements in outer levels within a group).
display.notebook_repr_html	True		When True, IPython notebook will use html representation for pandas objects (if it is available).
display.pprint_nest_depth	3		Controls the number of nested levels to process when pretty-printing
display.precision	6		Floating point output precision in terms of number of places after the decimal, for repr.
display.show_dimensions	truncate		Whether to print out dimensions at the end of DataFrame repr. If 'truncate' is specified, the dimensions will be truncated.
display.width	80		Width of the display in characters. In case python/IPython is running in a terminal the width is determined by the terminal width.
display.html.table_schema	False		Whether to publish a Table Schema representation for frontends that support it.
display.html.border	1		A border=value attribute is inserted in the <table> tag for the DataFrame HTML repr.
display.html.use_mathjax	True		When True, Jupyter notebook will process table contents using MathJax, rendering mathematical symbols.
io.excel.xls.writer	xlwt		The default Excel writer engine for 'xls' files.
io.excel.xlsm.writer	openpyxl		The default Excel writer engine for 'xlsm' files. Available options: 'openpyxl' (the default), 'xlwt'.
io.excel.xlsx.writer	openpyxl		The default Excel writer engine for 'xlsx' files.
io.hdf.default_format	None		default format writing format, if None, then put will default to 'fixed' and append will default to 'append'.
io.hdf.dropna_table	True		drop ALL nan rows when appending to a table
io.parquet.engine	None		The engine to use as a default for parquet reading and writing. If None then try 'pyarrow', 'fastparquet'.
mode.chained_assignment	warn		Controls SettingWithCopyWarning: 'raise', 'warn', or None. Raise an exception on chained assignment.
mode.sim_interactive	False		Whether to simulate interactive mode for purposes of testing.
mode.use_inf_as_na	False		True means treat None, NaN, -INF, INF as NA (old way), False means None and NaN are distinct.
compute.use_bottleneck	True		Use the bottleneck library to accelerate computation if it is installed.
compute.use_numexpr	True		Use the numexpr library to accelerate computation if it is installed.
plotting.matplotlib.register_converters	True		Register custom converters with matplotlib. Set to False to de-register.

### 4.16.6 Number Formatting

pandas also allows you to set how numbers are displayed in the console. This option is not set through the `set_options` API.

Use the `set_eng_float_format` function to alter the floating-point formatting of pandas objects to produce a particular format.

For instance:

```
In [79]: import numpy as np

In [80]: pd.set_eng_float_format(accuracy=3, use_eng_prefix=True)

In [81]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(5), index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])

In [82]: s / 1.e3
Out[82]:
a    -236.866u
b     846.974u
c    -685.597u
d     609.099u
e    -303.961u
dtype: float64

In [83]: s / 1.e6
Out[83]:
a    -236.866n
b     846.974n
c    -685.597n
d     609.099n
e    -303.961n
dtype: float64
```

To round floats on a case-by-case basis, you can also use `round()` and `round()`.

### 4.16.7 Unicode Formatting

**Warning:** Enabling this option will affect the performance for printing of DataFrame and Series (about 2 times slower). Use only when it is actually required.

Some East Asian countries use Unicode characters whose width corresponds to two Latin characters. If a DataFrame or Series contains these characters, the default output mode may not align them properly.

**Note:** Screen captures are attached for each output to show the actual results.

```
In [84]: df = pd.DataFrame({'u': ['UK', u''], 'u': ['Alice', u'']})

In [85]: df
Out[85]:
0  UK  Alice
1
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'国籍': ['UK', u'日本'], u'名前': ['Alice', u'しのぶ']})
>>> df
   名前  国籍
0  Alice  UK
1   しのぶ  日本
```

Enabling `display.unicode.east_asian_width` allows pandas to check each character’s “East Asian Width” property. These characters can be aligned properly by setting this option to `True`. However, this will result in longer render times than the standard `len` function.

```
In [86]: pd.set_option('display.unicode.east_asian_width', True)
```

```
In [87]: df
Out[87]:
```

```
0    UK  Alice
1
```

```
>>> pd.set_option('display.unicode.east_asian_width', True)
```

```
>>> df
   名前  国籍
0  Alice  UK
1   しのぶ  日本
```

In addition, Unicode characters whose width is “Ambiguous” can either be 1 or 2 characters wide depending on the terminal setting or encoding. The option `display.unicode.ambiguous_as_wide` can be used to handle the ambiguity.

By default, an “Ambiguous” character’s width, such as “¡” (inverted exclamation) in the example below, is taken to be 1.

```
In [88]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': ['xxx', u'¡¡'], 'b': ['yyy', u'¡¡']})
```

```
In [89]: df
Out[89]:
```

```
   a    b
0  xxx  yyy
1   ¡¡  ¡¡
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'a': ['xxx', u'¡¡'], 'b': ['yyy', u'¡¡']})
```

```
>>> df
   a    b
0  xxx  yyy
1   ¡¡  ¡¡
```

Enabling `display.unicode.ambiguous_as_wide` makes pandas interpret these characters’ widths to be 2. (Note that this option will only be effective when `display.unicode.east_asian_width` is enabled.)

However, setting this option incorrectly for your terminal will cause these characters to be aligned incorrectly:

```
In [90]: pd.set_option('display.unicode.ambiguous_as_wide', True)
```

```
In [91]: df
Out[91]:
```

```
   a    b
0  xxx  yyy
1   ¡¡  ¡¡
```



```
>>> pd.set_option('display.unicode.ambiguous_as_wide', True)
>>> df
   a  b
0  xxx yyy
1  ii  ii
```

### 4.16.8 Table Schema Display

New in version 0.20.0.

`DataFrame` and `Series` will publish a Table Schema representation by default. False by default, this can be enabled globally with the `display.html.table_schema` option:

```
In [92]: pd.set_option('display.html.table_schema', True)
```

Only `'display.max_rows'` are serialized and published.

## 4.17 Enhancing Performance

In this part of the tutorial, we will investigate how to speed up certain functions operating on pandas `DataFrames` using three different techniques: Cython, Numba and `pandas.eval()`. We will see a speed improvement of ~200 when we use Cython and Numba on a test function operating row-wise on the `DataFrame`. Using `pandas.eval()` we will speed up a sum by an order of ~2.

### 4.17.1 Cython (Writing C extensions for pandas)

For many use cases writing pandas in pure Python and NumPy is sufficient. In some computationally heavy applications however, it can be possible to achieve sizable speed-ups by offloading work to `cython`.

This tutorial assumes you have refactored as much as possible in Python, for example by trying to remove for-loops and making use of NumPy vectorization. It's always worth optimising in Python first.

This tutorial walks through a “typical” process of cythonizing a slow computation. We use an [example from the Cython documentation](#) but in the context of pandas. Our final cythonized solution is around 100 times faster than the pure Python solution.

#### Pure python

We have a `DataFrame` to which we want to apply a function row-wise.

```
In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': np.random.randn(1000),
...:                       'b': np.random.randn(1000),
...:                       'N': np.random.randint(100, 1000, (1000)),
...:                       'x': 'x'})
...:

In [2]: df
Out[2]:
```

	a	b	N	x
0	0.469112	-0.218470	585	x
1	-0.282863	-0.061645	841	x
2	-1.509059	-0.723780	251	x

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```

3   -1.135632  0.551225  972  x
4    1.212112 -0.497767  181  x
5   -0.173215  0.837519  458  x
6    0.119209  1.103245  159  x
..      ...      ...      ...  ..
993  0.131892  0.290162  190  x
994  0.342097  0.215341  931  x
995 -1.512743  0.874737  374  x
996  0.933753  1.120790  246  x
997 -0.308013  0.198768  157  x
998 -0.079915  1.757555  977  x
999 -1.010589 -1.115680  770  x

[1000 rows x 4 columns]

```

Here's the function in pure Python:

```

In [3]: def f(x):
...:     return x * (x - 1)
...:

In [4]: def integrate_f(a, b, N):
...:     s = 0
...:     dx = (b - a) / N
...:     for i in range(N):
...:         s += f(a + i * dx)
...:     return s * dx
...:

```

We achieve our result by using apply (row-wise):

```

In [7]: %timeit df.apply(lambda x: integrate_f(x['a'], x['b'], x['N']), axis=1)
10 loops, best of 3: 174 ms per loop

```

But clearly this isn't fast enough for us. Let's take a look and see where the time is spent during this operation (limited to the most time consuming four calls) using the `prun` ipython magic function:

```

In [5]: %prun -l 4 df.apply(lambda x: integrate_f(x['a'], x['b'], x['N']), axis=1) #_
↪noqa E999
    672216 function calls (667196 primitive calls) in 0.190 seconds

Ordered by: internal time
List reduced from 219 to 4 due to restriction <4>

ncalls  tottime  percall  cumtime  percall  filename:lineno(function)
    1000    0.097    0.000    0.139    0.000  <ipython-input-4-c2a74e076cf0>
↪:1(integrate_f)
    552423    0.043    0.000    0.043    0.000  <ipython-input-3-c138bdd570e3>:1(f)
     3000    0.006    0.000    0.033    0.000  base.py:4341(get_value)
     3000    0.003    0.000    0.038    0.000  series.py:865(__getitem__)

```

By far the majority of time is spent inside either `integrate_f` or `f`, hence we'll concentrate our efforts cythonizing these two functions.

**Note:** In Python 2 replacing the range with its generator counterpart (`xrange`) would mean the range line would

vanish. In Python 3 `range` is already a generator.

## Plain Cython

First we're going to need to import the Cython magic function to ipython:

```
In [6]: %load_ext Cython
```

Now, let's simply copy our functions over to Cython as is (the suffix is here to distinguish between function versions):

```
In [7]: %%cython
...: def f_plain(x):
...:     return x * (x - 1)
...: def integrate_f_plain(a, b, N):
...:     s = 0
...:     dx = (b - a) / N
...:     for i in range(N):
...:         s += f_plain(a + i * dx)
...:     return s * dx
...:
```

**Note:** If you're having trouble pasting the above into your ipython, you may need to be using bleeding edge ipython for paste to play well with cell magics.

```
In [4]: %timeit df.apply(lambda x: integrate_f_plain(x['a'], x['b'], x['N']), axis=1)
10 loops, best of 3: 85.5 ms per loop
```

Already this has shaved a third off, not too bad for a simple copy and paste.

## Adding type

We get another huge improvement simply by providing type information:

```
In [8]: %%cython
...: cdef double f_typed(double x) except? -2:
...:     return x * (x - 1)
...: cpdef double integrate_f_typed(double a, double b, int N):
...:     cdef int i
...:     cdef double s, dx
...:     s = 0
...:     dx = (b - a) / N
...:     for i in range(N):
...:         s += f_typed(a + i * dx)
...:     return s * dx
...:
```

```
In [4]: %timeit df.apply(lambda x: integrate_f_typed(x['a'], x['b'], x['N']), axis=1)
10 loops, best of 3: 20.3 ms per loop
```

Now, we're talking! It's now over ten times faster than the original python implementation, and we haven't *really* modified the code. Let's have another look at what's eating up time:

```
In [9]: %prun -l 4 df.apply(lambda x: integrate_f_typed(x['a'], x['b'], x['N']),
↳axis=1)
119791 function calls (114771 primitive calls) in 0.054 seconds

Ordered by: internal time
List reduced from 216 to 4 due to restriction <4>

ncalls  tottime  percall  cumtime  percall  filename:lineno(function)
  3000    0.006    0.000    0.034    0.000  base.py:4341(get_value)
     1    0.003    0.003    0.051    0.051  {pandas._libs.reduction.reduce}
  3000    0.003    0.000    0.039    0.000  series.py:865(__getitem__)
  9264    0.003    0.000    0.006    0.000  {built-in method builtins.getattr}
```

## Using ndarray

It's calling series... a lot! It's creating a Series from each row, and getting from both the index and the series (three times for each row). Function calls are expensive in Python, so maybe we could minimize these by cythonizing the apply part.

**Note:** We are now passing ndarrays into the Cython function, fortunately Cython plays very nicely with NumPy.

```
In [10]: %%cython
.....: cimport numpy as np
.....: import numpy as np
.....: cdef double f_typed(double x) except? -2:
.....:     return x * (x - 1)
.....: cpdef double integrate_f_typed(double a, double b, int N):
.....:     cdef int i
.....:     cdef double s, dx
.....:     s = 0
.....:     dx = (b - a) / N
.....:     for i in range(N):
.....:         s += f_typed(a + i * dx)
.....:     return s * dx
.....: cpdef np.ndarray[double] apply_integrate_f(np.ndarray col_a, np.ndarray col_
↳b,
.....:                                           np.ndarray col_N):
.....:     assert (col_a.dtype == np.float
.....:           and col_b.dtype == np.float and col_N.dtype == np.int)
.....:     cdef Py_ssize_t i, n = len(col_N)
.....:     assert (len(col_a) == len(col_b) == n)
.....:     cdef np.ndarray[double] res = np.empty(n)
.....:     for i in range(len(col_a)):
.....:         res[i] = integrate_f_typed(col_a[i], col_b[i], col_N[i])
.....:     return res
.....:
```

The implementation is simple, it creates an array of zeros and loops over the rows, applying our `integrate_f_typed`, and putting this in the zeros array.

**Warning:** You can **not** pass a Series directly as a ndarray typed parameter to a Cython function. Instead pass the actual ndarray using the `Series.to_numpy()`. The reason is that the Cython definition is specific to an ndarray and not the passed Series.

So, do not do this:

```
apply_integrate_f(df['a'], df['b'], df['N'])
```

But rather, use `Series.to_numpy()` to get the underlying ndarray:

```
apply_integrate_f(df['a'].to_numpy(),
                  df['b'].to_numpy(),
                  df['N'].to_numpy())
```

**Note:** Loops like this would be *extremely* slow in Python, but in Cython looping over NumPy arrays is *fast*.

```
In [4]: %timeit apply_integrate_f(df['a'].values, df['b'].values, df['N'].values)
1000 loops, best of 3: 1.25 ms per loop
```

We've gotten another big improvement. Let's check again where the time is spent:

```
In [11]: %prun -l 4 apply_integrate_f(df['a'].values, df['b'].values, df['N'].values)
197 function calls in 0.002 seconds

Ordered by: internal time
List reduced from 53 to 4 due to restriction <4>

ncalls  tottime  percall  cumtime  percall  filename:lineno(function)
→ 1      0.001    0.001    0.001    0.001    {built-in method _cython_magic_
62b00698d71527c516fe264bd42a374f.apply_integrate_f}
  3      0.000    0.000    0.000    0.000    managers.py:934(get)
  3      0.000    0.000    0.001    0.000    frame.py:2893(__getitem__)
  3      0.000    0.000    0.000    0.000    managers.py:963(iget)
```

As one might expect, the majority of the time is now spent in `apply_integrate_f`, so if we wanted to make anymore efficiencies we must continue to concentrate our efforts here.

## More advanced techniques

There is still hope for improvement. Here's an example of using some more advanced Cython techniques:

```
In [12]: %%cython
....: cimport cython
....: cimport numpy as np
....: import numpy as np
....: cdef double f_typed(double x) except? -2:
....:     return x * (x - 1)
....: cpdef double integrate_f_typed(double a, double b, int N):
....:     cdef int i
....:     cdef double s, dx
....:     s = 0
....:     dx = (b - a) / N
....:     for i in range(N):
....:         s += f_typed(a + i * dx)
....:     return s * dx
....: @cython.boundscheck(False)
....: @cython.wraparound(False)
....: cpdef np.ndarray[double] apply_integrate_f_wrap(np.ndarray[double] col_a,
```

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```

.....:                                     np.ndarray[double] col_b,
.....:                                     np.ndarray[int] col_N):
.....:     cdef int i, n = len(col_N)
.....:     assert len(col_a) == len(col_b) == n
.....:     cdef np.ndarray[double] res = np.empty(n)
.....:     for i in range(n):
.....:         res[i] = integrate_f_typed(col_a[i], col_b[i], col_N[i])
.....:     return res
.....:
.....:

```

```

In [4]: %timeit apply_integrate_f_wrap(df['a'].values, df['b'].values, df['N'].values)
1000 loops, best of 3: 987 us per loop

```

Even faster, with the caveat that a bug in our Cython code (an off-by-one error, for example) might cause a segfault because memory access isn't checked. For more about `boundscheck` and `wraparound`, see the Cython docs on [compiler directives](#).

## 4.17.2 Using Numba

A recent alternative to statically compiling Cython code, is to use a *dynamic jit-compiler*, Numba.

Numba gives you the power to speed up your applications with high performance functions written directly in Python. With a few annotations, array-oriented and math-heavy Python code can be just-in-time compiled to native machine instructions, similar in performance to C, C++ and Fortran, without having to switch languages or Python interpreters.

Numba works by generating optimized machine code using the LLVM compiler infrastructure at import time, runtime, or statically (using the included `pycc` tool). Numba supports compilation of Python to run on either CPU or GPU hardware, and is designed to integrate with the Python scientific software stack.

---

**Note:** You will need to install Numba. This is easy with `conda`, by using: `conda install numba`, see [installing using miniconda](#).

---



---

**Note:** As of Numba version 0.20, pandas objects cannot be passed directly to Numba-compiled functions. Instead, one must pass the NumPy array underlying the pandas object to the Numba-compiled function as demonstrated below.

---

### Jit

We demonstrate how to use Numba to just-in-time compile our code. We simply take the plain Python code from above and annotate with the `@jit` decorator.

```

import numba

@numba.jit
def f_plain(x):
    return x * (x - 1)

@numba.jit
def integrate_f_numba(a, b, N):

```

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```

s = 0
dx = (b - a) / N
for i in range(N):
    s += f_plain(a + i * dx)
return s * dx

@numba.jit
def apply_integrate_f_numba(col_a, col_b, col_N):
    n = len(col_N)
    result = np.empty(n, dtype='float64')
    assert len(col_a) == len(col_b) == n
    for i in range(n):
        result[i] = integrate_f_numba(col_a[i], col_b[i], col_N[i])
    return result

def compute_numba(df):
    result = apply_integrate_f_numba(df['a'].values, df['b'].values,
                                     df['N'].values)
    return pd.Series(result, index=df.index, name='result')

```

Note that we directly pass NumPy arrays to the Numba function. `compute_numba` is just a wrapper that provides a nicer interface by passing/returning pandas objects.

```

In [4]: %timeit compute_numba(df)
1000 loops, best of 3: 798 us per loop

```

In this example, using Numba was faster than Cython.

## Vectorize

Numba can also be used to write vectorized functions that do not require the user to explicitly loop over the observations of a vector; a vectorized function will be applied to each row automatically. Consider the following toy example of doubling each observation:

```

import numba

def double_every_value_nonumba(x):
    return x * 2

@numba.vectorize
def double_every_value_withnumba(x): # noqa E501
    return x * 2

```

```

# Custom function without numba
In [5]: %timeit df['coll_doubled'] = df.a.apply(double_every_value_nonumba) # noqa_
↳E501
1000 loops, best of 3: 797 us per loop

# Standard implementation (faster than a custom function)
In [6]: %timeit df['coll_doubled'] = df.a * 2
1000 loops, best of 3: 233 us per loop

```

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```
# Custom function with numba
In [7]: %timeit (df['coll_doubled'] = double_every_value_withnumba(df.a.values)
1000 loops, best of 3: 145 us per loop
```

## Caveats

---

**Note:** Numba will execute on any function, but can only accelerate certain classes of functions.

---

Numba is best at accelerating functions that apply numerical functions to NumPy arrays. When passed a function that only uses operations it knows how to accelerate, it will execute in `nopython` mode.

If Numba is passed a function that includes something it doesn't know how to work with – a category that currently includes sets, lists, dictionaries, or string functions – it will revert to `object` mode. In `object` mode, Numba will execute but your code will not speed up significantly. If you would prefer that Numba throw an error if it cannot compile a function in a way that speeds up your code, pass Numba the argument `nopython=True` (e.g. `@numba.jit(nopython=True)`). For more on troubleshooting Numba modes, see the [Numba troubleshooting page](#).

Read more in the [Numba docs](#).

### 4.17.3 Expression Evaluation via `eval()`

The top-level function `pandas.eval()` implements expression evaluation of `Series` and `DataFrame` objects.

---

**Note:** To benefit from using `eval()` you need to install `numexpr`. See the *recommended dependencies section* for more details.

---

The point of using `eval()` for expression evaluation rather than plain Python is two-fold: 1) large `DataFrame` objects are evaluated more efficiently and 2) large arithmetic and boolean expressions are evaluated all at once by the underlying engine (by default `numexpr` is used for evaluation).

---

**Note:** You should not use `eval()` for simple expressions or for expressions involving small `DataFrames`. In fact, `eval()` is many orders of magnitude slower for smaller expressions/objects than plain ol' Python. A good rule of thumb is to only use `eval()` when you have a `DataFrame` with more than 10,000 rows.

---

`eval()` supports all arithmetic expressions supported by the engine in addition to some extensions available only in pandas.

---

**Note:** The larger the frame and the larger the expression the more speedup you will see from using `eval()`.

---

## Supported Syntax

These operations are supported by `pandas.eval()`:

- Arithmetic operations except for the left shift (`<<`) and right shift (`>>`) operators, e.g., `df + 2 * pi / s`  
`** 4 % 42 - the_golden_ratio`



- Comparison operations, including chained comparisons, e.g., `2 < df < df2`
- Boolean operations, e.g., `df < df2 and df3 < df4` or `not df_bool`
- list and tuple literals, e.g., `[1, 2]` or `(1, 2)`
- Attribute access, e.g., `df.a`
- Subscript expressions, e.g., `df[0]`
- Simple variable evaluation, e.g., `pd.eval('df')` (this is not very useful)
- Math functions: *sin, cos, exp, log, expm1, log1p, sqrt, sinh, cosh, tanh, arcsin, arccos, arctan, arccosh, arcsinh, arctanh, abs, arctan2* and *log10*.

This Python syntax is **not** allowed:

- Expressions
  - Function calls other than math functions.
  - `is/is not` operations
  - `if` expressions
  - `lambda` expressions
  - list/set/dict comprehensions
  - Literal dict and set expressions
  - `yield` expressions
  - Generator expressions
  - Boolean expressions consisting of only scalar values
- Statements
  - Neither `simple` nor `compound` statements are allowed. This includes things like `for`, `while`, and `if`.

## eval() Examples

`pandas.eval()` works well with expressions containing large arrays.

First let's create a few decent-sized arrays to play with:

```
In [13]: nrows, ncols = 20000, 100
In [14]: df1, df2, df3, df4 = [pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(nrows, ncols)) for _ in
↳ range(4)]
```

Now let's compare adding them together using plain ol' Python versus `eval()`:

```
In [15]: %timeit df1 + df2 + df3 + df4
20.5 ms +- 4.11 ms per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)
```

```
In [16]: %timeit pd.eval('df1 + df2 + df3 + df4')
6.98 ms +- 627 us per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)
```

Now let's do the same thing but with comparisons:

```
In [17]: %timeit (df1 > 0) & (df2 > 0) & (df3 > 0) & (df4 > 0)
170 ms +- 2.77 ms per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)
```

```
In [18]: %timeit pd.eval('(df1 > 0) & (df2 > 0) & (df3 > 0) & (df4 > 0)')
12.2 ms +- 1.49 ms per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)
```

`eval()` also works with unaligned pandas objects:

```
In [19]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(50))
```

```
In [20]: %timeit df1 + df2 + df3 + df4 + s
86.8 ms +- 2.44 ms per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 10 loops each)
```

```
In [21]: %timeit pd.eval('df1 + df2 + df3 + df4 + s')
7.51 ms +- 333 us per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)
```

---

**Note:** Operations such as

```
1 and 2 # would parse to 1 & 2, but should evaluate to 2
3 or 4 # would parse to 3 | 4, but should evaluate to 3
~1 # this is okay, but slower when using eval
```

should be performed in Python. An exception will be raised if you try to perform any boolean/bitwise operations with scalar operands that are not of type `bool` or `np.bool_`. Again, you should perform these kinds of operations in plain Python.

---

### The `DataFrame.eval` method

In addition to the top level `pandas.eval()` function you can also evaluate an expression in the “context” of a `DataFrame`.

```
In [22]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 2), columns=['a', 'b'])
```

```
In [23]: df.eval('a + b')
```

```
Out[23]:
0    -0.246747
1     0.867786
2    -1.626063
3    -1.134978
4    -1.027798
dtype: float64
```

Any expression that is a valid `pandas.eval()` expression is also a valid `DataFrame.eval()` expression, with the added benefit that you don’t have to prefix the name of the `DataFrame` to the column(s) you’re interested in evaluating.

In addition, you can perform assignment of columns within an expression. This allows for *formulaic evaluation*. The assignment target can be a new column name or an existing column name, and it must be a valid Python identifier.

New in version 0.18.0.

The `inplace` keyword determines whether this assignment will be performed on the original `DataFrame` or return a copy with the new column.

**Warning:** For backwards compatibility, `inplace` defaults to `True` if not specified. This will change in a future version of pandas - if your code depends on an `inplace` assignment you should update to explicitly set `inplace=True`.

```
In [24]: df = pd.DataFrame(dict(a=range(5), b=range(5, 10)))
```

```
In [25]: df.eval('c = a + b', inplace=True)
```

```
In [26]: df.eval('d = a + b + c', inplace=True)
```

```
In [27]: df.eval('a = 1', inplace=True)
```

```
In [28]: df
```

```
Out [28]:
```

```
   a  b  c  d
0  1  5  5 10
1  1  6  7 14
2  1  7  9 18
3  1  8 11 22
4  1  9 13 26
```

When `inplace` is set to `False`, a copy of the `DataFrame` with the new or modified columns is returned and the original frame is unchanged.

```
In [29]: df
```

```
Out [29]:
```

```
   a  b  c  d
0  1  5  5 10
1  1  6  7 14
2  1  7  9 18
3  1  8 11 22
4  1  9 13 26
```

```
In [30]: df.eval('e = a - c', inplace=False)
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
↪
   a  b  c  d  e
0  1  5  5 10 -4
1  1  6  7 14 -6
2  1  7  9 18 -8
3  1  8 11 22 -10
4  1  9 13 26 -12
```

```
In [31]: df
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
↪
   a  b  c  d
0  1  5  5 10
1  1  6  7 14
2  1  7  9 18
3  1  8 11 22
4  1  9 13 26
```

New in version 0.18.0.

As a convenience, multiple assignments can be performed by using a multi-line string.

```
In [32]: df.eval("""
.....: c = a + b
.....: d = a + b + c
.....: a = 1""", inplace=False)
.....:
Out [32]:
   a  b  c  d
0  1  5  6 12
1  1  6  7 14
2  1  7  8 16
3  1  8  9 18
4  1  9 10 20
```

The equivalent in standard Python would be

```
In [33]: df = pd.DataFrame(dict(a=range(5), b=range(5, 10)))

In [34]: df['c'] = df.a + df.b

In [35]: df['d'] = df.a + df.b + df.c

In [36]: df['a'] = 1

In [37]: df
Out [37]:
   a  b  c  d
0  1  5  5 10
1  1  6  7 14
2  1  7  9 18
3  1  8 11 22
4  1  9 13 26
```

New in version 0.18.0.

The `query` method gained the `inplace` keyword which determines whether the query modifies the original frame.

```
In [38]: df = pd.DataFrame(dict(a=range(5), b=range(5, 10)))

In [39]: df.query('a > 2')
Out [39]:
   a  b
3  3  8
4  4  9

In [40]: df.query('a > 2', inplace=True)

In [41]: df
Out [41]:
   a  b
3  3  8
4  4  9
```

**Warning:** Unlike with `eval`, the default value for `inplace` for `query` is `False`. This is consistent with prior versions of pandas.

## Local Variables

You must *explicitly reference* any local variable that you want to use in an expression by placing the @ character in front of the name. For example,

```
In [42]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 2), columns=list('ab'))
```

```
In [43]: newcol = np.random.randn(len(df))
```

```
In [44]: df.eval('b + @newcol')
```

```
Out[44]:
```

```
0    -0.173926
1     2.493083
2    -0.881831
3    -0.691045
4     1.334703
dtype: float64
```

```
In [45]: df.query('b < @newcol')
```

```
Out[45]:
   a      b
0  0.863987 -0.115998
2 -2.621419 -1.297879
```

If you don't prefix the local variable with @, pandas will raise an exception telling you the variable is undefined.

When using `DataFrame.eval()` and `DataFrame.query()`, this allows you to have a local variable and a `DataFrame` column with the same name in an expression.

```
In [46]: a = np.random.randn()
```

```
In [47]: df.query('@a < a')
```

```
Out[47]:
```

```
   a      b
0  0.863987 -0.115998
```

```
In [48]: df.loc[a < df.a] # same as the previous expression
```

```
Out[48]:
   a      b
0  0.863987 -0.115998
```

With `pandas.eval()` you cannot use the @ prefix *at all*, because it isn't defined in that context. pandas will let you know this if you try to use @ in a top-level call to `pandas.eval()`. For example,

```
In [49]: a, b = 1, 2
```

```
In [50]: pd.eval('@a + b')
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last):
```

```
File "/opt/conda/envs/pandas/lib/python3.6/site-packages/IPython/core/
interactiveshell.py", line 3267, in run_code
    exec(code_obj, self.user_global_ns, self.user_ns)

File "<ipython-input-50-af17947a194f>", line 1, in <module>
    pd.eval('@a + b')

File "/pandas/pandas/core/computation/eval.py", line 286, in eval
```

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```
_check_for_locals(expr, level, parser)

File "/pandas/pandas/core/computation/eval.py", line 153, in _check_for_locals
    raise SyntaxError(msg)

File "<string>", line unknown
SyntaxError: The '@' prefix is not allowed in top-level eval calls,
please refer to your variables by name without the '@' prefix
```

In this case, you should simply refer to the variables like you would in standard Python.

```
In [51]: pd.eval('a + b')
Out [51]: 3
```

### **pandas.eval() Parsers**

There are two different parsers and two different engines you can use as the backend.

The default 'pandas' parser allows a more intuitive syntax for expressing query-like operations (comparisons, conjunctions and disjunctions). In particular, the precedence of the & and | operators is made equal to the precedence of the corresponding boolean operations and and or.

For example, the above conjunction can be written without parentheses. Alternatively, you can use the 'python' parser to enforce strict Python semantics.

```
In [52]: expr = '(df1 > 0) & (df2 > 0) & (df3 > 0) & (df4 > 0) '
In [53]: x = pd.eval(expr, parser='python')
In [54]: expr_no_parens = 'df1 > 0 & df2 > 0 & df3 > 0 & df4 > 0'
In [55]: y = pd.eval(expr_no_parens, parser='pandas')
In [56]: np.all(x == y)
Out [56]: True
```

The same expression can be “anded” together with the word `and` as well:

```
In [57]: expr = '(df1 > 0) & (df2 > 0) & (df3 > 0) & (df4 > 0) '
In [58]: x = pd.eval(expr, parser='python')
In [59]: expr_with_ands = 'df1 > 0 and df2 > 0 and df3 > 0 and df4 > 0'
In [60]: y = pd.eval(expr_with_ands, parser='pandas')
In [61]: np.all(x == y)
Out [61]: True
```

The `and` and `or` operators here have the same precedence that they would in vanilla Python.

### **pandas.eval() Backends**

There's also the option to make `eval()` operate identical to plain ol' Python.

---

**Note:** Using the 'python' engine is generally *not* useful, except for testing other evaluation engines against it. You will achieve **no** performance benefits using `eval()` with `engine='python'` and in fact may incur a performance hit.

---

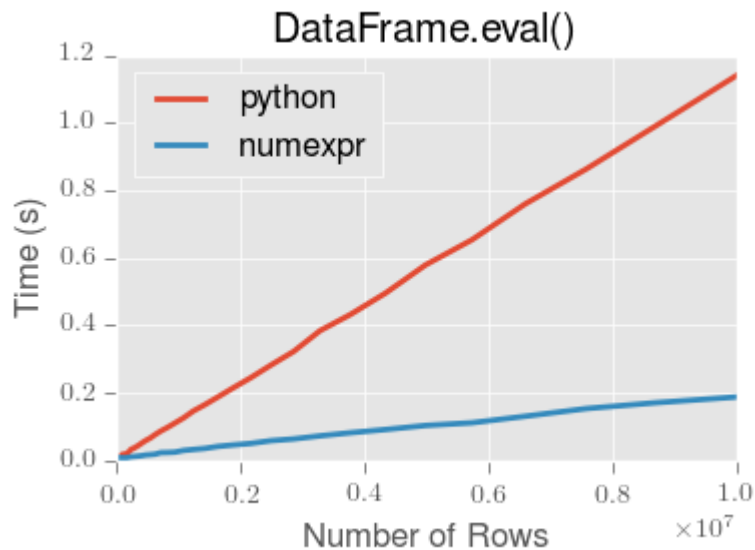
You can see this by using `pandas.eval()` with the 'python' engine. It is a bit slower (not by much) than evaluating the same expression in Python

```
In [62]: %timeit df1 + df2 + df3 + df4
16.9 ms +- 1.18 ms per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)
```

```
In [63]: %timeit pd.eval('df1 + df2 + df3 + df4', engine='python')
18.1 ms +- 1.04 ms per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)
```

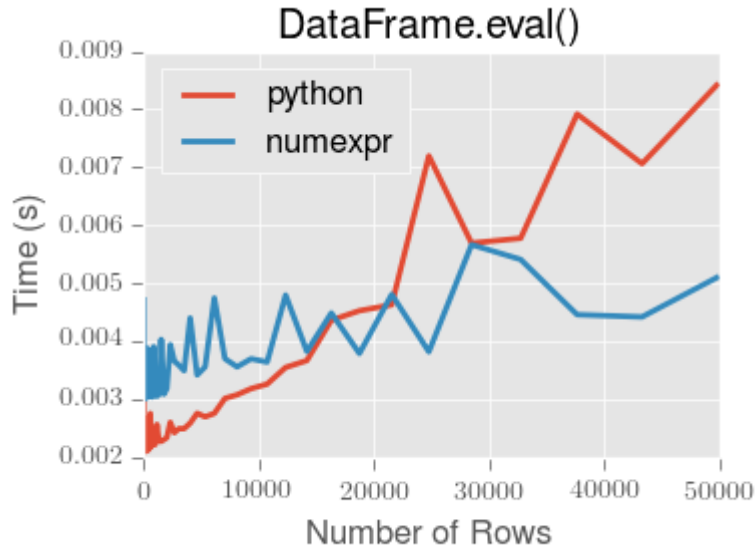
### `pandas.eval()` Performance

`eval()` is intended to speed up certain kinds of operations. In particular, those operations involving complex expressions with large `DataFrame/Series` objects should see a significant performance benefit. Here is a plot showing the running time of `pandas.eval()` as function of the size of the frame involved in the computation. The two lines are two different engines.



---

**Note:** Operations with smallish objects (around 15k-20k rows) are faster using plain Python:



This plot was created using a DataFrame with 3 columns each containing floating point values generated using `numpy.random.randn()`.

### Technical Minutia Regarding Expression Evaluation

Expressions that would result in an object dtype or involve datetime operations (because of NaT) must be evaluated in Python space. The main reason for this behavior is to maintain backwards compatibility with versions of NumPy < 1.7. In those versions of NumPy a call to `ndarray.astype(str)` will truncate any strings that are more than 60 characters in length. Second, we can't pass object arrays to `numexpr` thus string comparisons must be evaluated in Python space.

The upshot is that this *only* applies to object-dtype expressions. So, if you have an expression—for example

```
In [64]: df = pd.DataFrame({'strings': np.repeat(list('cba'), 3),
.....:                    'nums': np.repeat(range(3), 3)})
.....:
```

```
In [65]: df
```

```
Out [65]:
  strings  nums
0        c    0
1        c    0
2        c    0
3        b    1
4        b    1
5        b    1
6        a    2
7        a    2
8        a    2
```

```
In [66]: df.query('strings == "a" and nums == 1')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
Empty DataFrame
```

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```
Columns: [strings, nums]
Index: []
```

the numeric part of the comparison (`nums == 1`) will be evaluated by `numexpr`.

In general, `DataFrame.query()`/`pandas.eval()` will evaluate the subexpressions that *can* be evaluated by `numexpr` and those that must be evaluated in Python space transparently to the user. This is done by inferring the result type of an expression from its arguments and operators.

## 4.18 Sparse data structures

**Note:** The `SparsePanel` class has been removed in 0.19.0

We have implemented “sparse” versions of `Series` and `DataFrame`. These are not sparse in the typical “mostly 0”. Rather, you can view these objects as being “compressed” where any data matching a specific value (`NaN` / missing value, though any value can be chosen) is omitted. A special `SparseIndex` object tracks where data has been “sparsified”. This will make much more sense with an example. All of the standard pandas data structures have a `to_sparse` method:

```
In [1]: ts = pd.Series(np.random.randn(10))
```

```
In [2]: ts[2:-2] = np.nan
```

```
In [3]: sts = ts.to_sparse()
```

```
In [4]: sts
```

```
Out [4]:
```

```
0    0.469112
1   -0.282863
2         NaN
3         NaN
4         NaN
5         NaN
6         NaN
7         NaN
8   -0.861849
9   -2.104569
dtype: Sparse[float64, nan]
BlockIndex
Block locations: array([0, 8], dtype=int32)
Block lengths: array([2, 2], dtype=int32)
```

The `to_sparse` method takes a `kind` argument (for the sparse index, see below) and a `fill_value`. So if we had a mostly zero `Series`, we could convert it to sparse with `fill_value=0`:

```
In [5]: ts.fillna(0).to_sparse(fill_value=0)
```

```
Out [5]:
```

```
0    0.469112
1   -0.282863
2    0.000000
3    0.000000
4    0.000000
```

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```
6          NaN
7          NaN
8   -0.861849
9   -2.104569
dtype: float64
```

### 4.18.1 Sparse Accessor

New in version 0.24.0.

Pandas provides a `.sparse` accessor, similar to `.str` for string data, `.cat` for categorical data, and `.dt` for datetime-like data. This namespace provides attributes and methods that are specific to sparse data.

```
In [12]: s = pd.Series([0, 0, 1, 2], dtype="Sparse[int]")

In [13]: s.sparse.density
Out[13]: 0.5

In [14]: s.sparse.fill_value
Out[14]: 0
```

This accessor is available only on data with `SparseDtype`, and on the `Series` class itself for creating a `Series` with sparse data from a `scipy COO` matrix with.

### 4.18.2 SparseArray

`SparseArray` is the base layer for all of the sparse indexed data structures. It is a 1-dimensional ndarray-like object storing only values distinct from the `fill_value`:

```
In [15]: arr = np.random.randn(10)

In [16]: arr[2:5] = np.nan

In [17]: arr[7:8] = np.nan

In [18]: sparr = pd.SparseArray(arr)

In [19]: sparr
Out[19]:
[-1.95566352972, -1.6588664276, nan, nan, nan, 1.15893288864, 0.145297113733, nan, 0.
 →606027190513, 1.33421134013]
Fill: nan
IntIndex
Indices: array([0, 1, 5, 6, 8, 9], dtype=int32)
```

Like the indexed objects (`SparseSeries`, `SparseDataFrame`), a `SparseArray` can be converted back to a regular ndarray by calling `to_dense`:

```
In [20]: sparr.to_dense()
Out[20]:
array([-1.9557, -1.6589,      nan,      nan,      nan,  1.1589,  0.1453,
        nan,  0.606 ,  1.3342])
```





It raises if any value cannot be coerced to specified dtype.

```
In [1]: ss = pd.Series([1, np.nan, np.nan]).to_sparse()
Out [1]:
0    1.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
dtype: float64
BlockIndex
Block locations: array([0], dtype=int32)
Block lengths: array([1], dtype=int32)

In [2]: ss.astype(np.int64)
Out [2]:
ValueError: unable to coerce current fill_value nan to int64 dtype
```

### 4.18.5 Sparse Calculation

You can apply NumPy *ufuncs* to SparseArray and get a SparseArray as a result.

```
In [35]: arr = pd.SparseArray([1., np.nan, np.nan, -2., np.nan])

In [36]: np.abs(arr)
Out [36]:
[1.0, nan, nan, 2.0, nan]
Fill: nan
IntIndex
Indices: array([0, 3], dtype=int32)
```

The *ufunc* is also applied to *fill\_value*. This is needed to get the correct dense result.

```
In [37]: arr = pd.SparseArray([1., -1, -1, -2., -1], fill_value=-1)

In [38]: np.abs(arr)
Out [38]:
[1.0, 1, 1, 2.0, 1]
Fill: 1
IntIndex
Indices: array([0, 3], dtype=int32)

In [39]: np.abs(arr).to_dense()
Out [39]:
array([ 1.,  1.,  1.,  2.,  1.])
```

### 4.18.6 Interaction with scipy.sparse

#### SparseDataFrame

New in version 0.20.0.

Pandas supports creating sparse dataframes directly from `scipy.sparse` matrices.

```
In [40]: from scipy.sparse import csr_matrix
```

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```

In [41]: arr = np.random.random(size=(1000, 5))

In [42]: arr[arr < .9] = 0

In [43]: sp_arr = csr_matrix(arr)

In [44]: sp_arr
Out [44]:
<1000x5 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.float64''>'
      with 517 stored elements in Compressed Sparse Row format>

In [45]: sdf = pd.SparseDataFrame(sp_arr)

In [46]: sdf
Out [46]:
      0  1  2  3  4
0  0.956380 NaN NaN NaN NaN
1      NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN
2      NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN
3      NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN
4  0.999552 NaN NaN 0.956153 NaN
5      NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN
6  0.913638 NaN NaN NaN NaN
..     ... ..     ...     ... ..
993     NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN
994     NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN
995     NaN NaN NaN 0.998834 NaN
996     NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN
997     NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN
998     NaN NaN 0.95659 NaN NaN
999     NaN NaN NaN NaN NaN

[1000 rows x 5 columns]

```

All sparse formats are supported, but matrices that are not in `COOrdinate` format will be converted, copying data as needed. To convert a `SparseDataFrame` back to sparse SciPy matrix in COO format, you can use the `SparseDataFrame.to_coo()` method:

```

In [47]: sdf.to_coo()
Out [47]:
<1000x5 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.float64''>'
      with 517 stored elements in COOrdinate format>

```

## SparseSeries

A `SparseSeries.to_coo()` method is implemented for transforming a `SparseSeries` indexed by a `MultiIndex` to a `scipy.sparse.coo_matrix`.

The method requires a `MultiIndex` with two or more levels.

```

In [48]: s = pd.Series([3.0, np.nan, 1.0, 3.0, np.nan, np.nan])

In [49]: s.index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([(1, 2, 'a', 0),
      ...:                                   (1, 2, 'a', 1),
      ...:                                   (1, 1, 'b', 0),

```

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```

\[\]
↪[(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1)]

```

```

In [57]: columns

```

```

\[\]
↪[('a', 0), ('a', 1), ('b', 0), ('b', 1)]

```

Specifying different row and column labels (and not sorting them) yields a different sparse matrix:

```

In [58]: A, rows, columns = ss.to_coo(row_levels=['A', 'B', 'C'],
.....:                               column_levels=['D'],
.....:                               sort_labels=False)
.....:

```

```

In [59]: A

```

```

Out[59]:

```

```

<3x2 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.float64'>'
  with 3 stored elements in COOrdinate format>

```

```

In [60]: A.todense()

```

```

\[\]
↪
matrix([[ 3.,  0.],
        [ 1.,  3.],
        [ 0.,  0.]])

```

```

In [61]: rows

```

```

\[\]
↪[(1, 2, 'a'), (1, 1, 'b'), (2, 1, 'b')]

```

```

In [62]: columns

```

```

\[\]
↪[0, 1]

```

A convenience method `SparseSeries.from_coo()` is implemented for creating a `SparseSeries` from a `scipy.sparse.coo_matrix`.

```

In [63]: from scipy import sparse

```

```

In [64]: A = sparse.coo_matrix((([3.0, 1.0, 2.0], ([1, 0, 0], [0, 2, 3])),
.....:                          shape=(3, 4))
.....:

```

```

In [65]: A

```

```

Out[65]:

```

```

<3x4 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.float64'>'
  with 3 stored elements in COOrdinate format>

```

```

In [66]: A.todense()

```

```

\[\]
↪
matrix([[ 0.,  0.,  1.,  2.],
        [ 3.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
        [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.]])

```

The default behaviour (with `dense_index=False`) simply returns a `SparseSeries` containing only the non-null entries.

```
In [67]: ss = pd.SparseSeries.from_coo(A)
```

```
In [68]: ss
```

```
Out [68]:
```

```
0 2 1.0
   3 2.0
1 0 3.0
dtype: Sparse[float64, nan]
BlockIndex
Block locations: array([0], dtype=int32)
Block lengths: array([3], dtype=int32)
```

Specifying `dense_index=True` will result in an index that is the Cartesian product of the row and columns coordinates of the matrix. Note that this will consume a significant amount of memory (relative to `dense_index=False`) if the sparse matrix is large (and sparse) enough.

```
In [69]: ss_dense = pd.SparseSeries.from_coo(A, dense_index=True)
```

```
In [70]: ss_dense
```

```
Out [70]:
```

```
0 0 NaN
   1 NaN
   2 1.0
   3 2.0
1 0 3.0
   1 NaN
   2 NaN
   3 NaN
2 0 NaN
   1 NaN
   2 NaN
   3 NaN
dtype: Sparse[float64, nan]
BlockIndex
Block locations: array([2], dtype=int32)
Block lengths: array([3], dtype=int32)
```

## 4.19 Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ)

### 4.19.1 DataFrame memory usage

The memory usage of a DataFrame (including the index) is shown when calling the `info()`. A configuration option, `display.memory_usage` (see *the list of options*), specifies if the DataFrame's memory usage will be displayed when invoking the `df.info()` method.

For example, the memory usage of the DataFrame below is shown when calling `info()`:

```
In [1]: dtypes = ['int64', 'float64', 'datetime64[ns]', 'timedelta64[ns]',
...:             'complex128', 'object', 'bool']
...:
...:

In [2]: n = 5000

In [3]: data = {t: np.random.randint(100, size=n).astype(t) for t in dtypes}
```

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```

In [4]: df = pd.DataFrame(data)

In [5]: df['categorical'] = df['object'].astype('category')

In [6]: df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5000 entries, 0 to 4999
Data columns (total 8 columns):
int64                5000 non-null int64
float64              5000 non-null float64
datetime64[ns]      5000 non-null datetime64[ns]
timedelta64[ns]     5000 non-null timedelta64[ns]
complex128           5000 non-null complex128
object               5000 non-null object
bool                 5000 non-null bool
categorical          5000 non-null category
dtypes: bool(1), category(1), complex128(1), datetime64[ns](1), float64(1), int64(1),
↳object(1), timedelta64[ns](1)
memory usage: 289.1+ KB

```

The + symbol indicates that the true memory usage could be higher, because pandas does not count the memory used by values in columns with `dtype=object`.

Passing `memory_usage='deep'` will enable a more accurate memory usage report, accounting for the full usage of the contained objects. This is optional as it can be expensive to do this deeper introspection.

```

In [7]: df.info(memory_usage='deep')
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5000 entries, 0 to 4999
Data columns (total 8 columns):
int64                5000 non-null int64
float64              5000 non-null float64
datetime64[ns]      5000 non-null datetime64[ns]
timedelta64[ns]     5000 non-null timedelta64[ns]
complex128           5000 non-null complex128
object               5000 non-null object
bool                 5000 non-null bool
categorical          5000 non-null category
dtypes: bool(1), category(1), complex128(1), datetime64[ns](1), float64(1), int64(1),
↳object(1), timedelta64[ns](1)
memory usage: 425.6 KB

```

By default the display option is set to `True` but can be explicitly overridden by passing the `memory_usage` argument when invoking `df.info()`.

The memory usage of each column can be found by calling the `memory_usage()` method. This returns a `Series` with an index represented by column names and memory usage of each column shown in bytes. For the `DataFrame` above, the memory usage of each column and the total memory usage can be found with the `memory_usage` method:

```

In [8]: df.memory_usage()
Out [8]:
Index                80
int64                40000
float64              40000
datetime64[ns]      40000
timedelta64[ns]     40000

```

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```

complex128      80000
object          40000
bool            5000
categorical     10920
dtype: int64

```

```
# total memory usage of dataframe
```

```
In [9]: df.memory_usage().sum()
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪296000

```

By default the memory usage of the DataFrame's index is shown in the returned Series, the memory usage of the index can be suppressed by passing the `index=False` argument:

```
In [10]: df.memory_usage(index=False)
```

```
Out [10]:
```

```

int64          40000
float64        40000
datetime64[ns] 40000
timedelta64[ns] 40000
complex128     80000
object         40000
bool           5000
categorical    10920
dtype: int64

```

The memory usage displayed by the `info()` method utilizes the `memory_usage()` method to determine the memory usage of a DataFrame while also formatting the output in human-readable units (base-2 representation; i.e. 1KB = 1024 bytes).

See also *Categorical Memory Usage*.

## 4.19.2 Using If/Truth Statements with pandas

pandas follows the NumPy convention of raising an error when you try to convert something to a `bool`. This happens in an `if`-statement or when using the boolean operations: `and`, `or`, and `not`. It is not clear what the result of the following code should be:

```

>>> if pd.Series([False, True, False]):
...     pass

```

Should it be `True` because it's not zero-length, or `False` because there are `False` values? It is unclear, so instead, pandas raises a `ValueError`:

```

>>> if pd.Series([False, True, False]):
...     print("I was true")
Traceback
...
ValueError: The truth value of an array is ambiguous. Use a.empty, a.any() or a.all().

```

You need to explicitly choose what you want to do with the DataFrame, e.g. use `any()`, `all()` or `empty()`. Alternatively, you might want to compare if the pandas object is `None`:

```
>>> if pd.Series([False, True, False]) is not None:
...     print("I was not None")
I was not None
```

Below is how to check if any of the values are True:

```
>>> if pd.Series([False, True, False]).any():
...     print("I am any")
I am any
```

To evaluate single-element pandas objects in a boolean context, use the method `bool()`:

```
In [11]: pd.Series([True]).bool()
Out[11]: True

In [12]: pd.Series([False]).bool()
Out[12]: False

In [13]: pd.DataFrame([[True]]).bool()
Out[13]: True

In [14]: pd.DataFrame([[False]]).bool()
Out[14]: False
```

## Bitwise boolean

Bitwise boolean operators like `==` and `!=` return a boolean `Series`, which is almost always what you want anyways.

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(5))
>>> s == 4
0    False
1    False
2    False
3    False
4     True
dtype: bool
```

See *boolean comparisons* for more examples.

## Using the `in` operator

Using the Python `in` operator on a `Series` tests for membership in the index, not membership among the values.

```
In [15]: s = pd.Series(range(5), index=list('abcde'))

In [16]: 2 in s
Out[16]: False

In [17]: 'b' in s
Out[17]: True
```

If this behavior is surprising, keep in mind that using `in` on a Python dictionary tests keys, not values, and `Series` are dict-like. To test for membership in the values, use the method `isin()`:

```
In [18]: s.isin([2])
Out[18]:
a    False
b    False
c     True
d    False
e    False
dtype: bool

In [19]: s.isin([2]).any()
Out[19]:
↪ True
```

For DataFrames, likewise, `in` applies to the column axis, testing for membership in the list of column names.

### 4.19.3 NaN, Integer NA values and NA type promotions

#### Choice of NA representation

For lack of NA (missing) support from the ground up in NumPy and Python in general, we were given the difficult choice between either:

- A *masked array* solution: an array of data and an array of boolean values indicating whether a value is there or is missing.
- Using a special sentinel value, bit pattern, or set of sentinel values to denote NA across the dtypes.

For many reasons we chose the latter. After years of production use it has proven, at least in my opinion, to be the best decision given the state of affairs in NumPy and Python in general. The special value `NaN` (Not-A-Number) is used everywhere as the NA value, and there are API functions `isna` and `notna` which can be used across the dtypes to detect NA values.

However, it comes with it a couple of trade-offs which I most certainly have not ignored.

#### Support for integer NA

In the absence of high performance NA support being built into NumPy from the ground up, the primary casualty is the ability to represent NAs in integer arrays. For example:

```
In [20]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5], index=list('abcde'))

In [21]: s
Out[21]:
a    1
b    2
c    3
d    4
e    5
dtype: int64

In [22]: s.dtype
Out[22]: dtype('int64')

In [23]: s2 = s.reindex(['a', 'b', 'c', 'f', 'u'])
```

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## NA type promotions

When introducing NAs into an existing `Series` or `DataFrame` via `reindex()` or some other means, boolean and integer types will be promoted to a different dtype in order to store the NAs. The promotions are summarized in this table:

Typeclass	Promotion dtype for storing NAs
<code>floating</code>	no change
<code>object</code>	no change
<code>integer</code>	cast to <code>float64</code>
<code>boolean</code>	cast to <code>object</code>

While this may seem like a heavy trade-off, I have found very few cases where this is an issue in practice i.e. storing values greater than  $2^{53}$ . Some explanation for the motivation is in the next section.

## Why not make NumPy like R?

Many people have suggested that NumPy should simply emulate the NA support present in the more domain-specific statistical programming language R. Part of the reason is the NumPy type hierarchy:

Typeclass	Dtypes
<code>numpy.floating</code>	<code>float16</code> , <code>float32</code> , <code>float64</code> , <code>float128</code>
<code>numpy.integer</code>	<code>int8</code> , <code>int16</code> , <code>int32</code> , <code>int64</code>
<code>numpy.unsignedinteger</code>	<code>uint8</code> , <code>uint16</code> , <code>uint32</code> , <code>uint64</code>
<code>numpy.object_</code>	<code>object_</code>
<code>numpy.bool_</code>	<code>bool_</code>
<code>numpy.character</code>	<code>string_</code> , <code>unicode_</code>

The R language, by contrast, only has a handful of built-in data types: `integer`, `numeric` (floating-point), `character`, and `boolean`. NA types are implemented by reserving special bit patterns for each type to be used as the missing value. While doing this with the full NumPy type hierarchy would be possible, it would be a more substantial trade-off (especially for the 8- and 16-bit data types) and implementation undertaking.

An alternate approach is that of using masked arrays. A masked array is an array of data with an associated boolean *mask* denoting whether each value should be considered NA or not. I am personally not in love with this approach as I feel that overall it places a fairly heavy burden on the user and the library implementer. Additionally, it exacts a fairly high performance cost when working with numerical data compared with the simple approach of using NaN. Thus, I have chosen the Pythonic “practicality beats purity” approach and traded integer NA capability for a much simpler approach of using a special value in float and object arrays to denote NA, and promoting integer arrays to floating when NAs must be introduced.

### 4.19.4 Differences with NumPy

For `Series` and `DataFrame` objects, `var()` normalizes by  $N-1$  to produce unbiased estimates of the sample variance, while NumPy’s `var` normalizes by  $N$ , which measures the variance of the sample. Note that `cov()` normalizes by  $N-1$  in both pandas and NumPy.

### 4.19.5 Thread-safety

As of pandas 0.11, pandas is not 100% thread safe. The known issues relate to the `copy()` method. If you are doing a lot of copying of `DataFrame` objects shared among threads, we recommend holding locks inside the threads where



the data copying occurs.

See [this link](#) for more information.

### 4.19.6 Byte-Ordering Issues

Occasionally you may have to deal with data that were created on a machine with a different byte order than the one on which you are running Python. A common symptom of this issue is an error like::

```
Traceback
...
ValueError: Big-endian buffer not supported on little-endian compiler
```

To deal with this issue you should convert the underlying NumPy array to the native system byte order *before* passing it to Series or DataFrame constructors using something similar to the following:

```
In [32]: x = np.array(list(range(10)), '>i4') # big endian
In [33]: newx = x.byteswap().newbyteorder() # force native byteorder
In [34]: s = pd.Series(newx)
```

See the NumPy documentation on byte order for more details.

## 4.20 Cookbook

This is a repository for *short and sweet* examples and links for useful pandas recipes. We encourage users to add to this documentation.

Adding interesting links and/or inline examples to this section is a great *First Pull Request*.

Simplified, condensed, new-user friendly, in-line examples have been inserted where possible to augment the Stack-Overflow and GitHub links. Many of the links contain expanded information, above what the in-line examples offer.

Pandas (pd) and Numpy (np) are the only two abbreviated imported modules. The rest are kept explicitly imported for newer users.

These examples are written for Python 3. Minor tweaks might be necessary for earlier python versions.

### 4.20.1 Idioms

These are some neat pandas idioms

if-then/if-then-else on one column, and assignment to another one or more columns:

```
In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame({'AAA': [4, 5, 6, 7],
...:                      'BBB': [10, 20, 30, 40],
...:                      'CCC': [100, 50, -30, -50]})
...:

In [2]: df
Out[2]:
   AAA  BBB  CCC
0    4   10  100
1    5   20   50
```

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```
2    6    30   -30
3    7    40   -50
```

**if-then...**

An if-then on one column

```
In [3]: df.loc[df.AAA >= 5, 'BBB'] = -1
```

```
In [4]: df
```

```
Out [4]:
```

```
   AAA  BBB  CCC
0     4   10  100
1     5   -1   50
2     6   -1  -30
3     7   -1  -50
```

An if-then with assignment to 2 columns:

```
In [5]: df.loc[df.AAA >= 5, ['BBB', 'CCC']] = 555
```

```
In [6]: df
```

```
Out [6]:
```

```
   AAA  BBB  CCC
0     4   10  100
1     5  555  555
2     6  555  555
3     7  555  555
```

Add another line with different logic, to do the -else

```
In [7]: df.loc[df.AAA < 5, ['BBB', 'CCC']] = 2000
```

```
In [8]: df
```

```
Out [8]:
```

```
   AAA  BBB  CCC
0     4 2000 2000
1     5  555  555
2     6  555  555
3     7  555  555
```

Or use pandas where after you've set up a mask

```
In [9]: df_mask = pd.DataFrame({'AAA': [True] * 4,
...:                           'BBB': [False] * 4,
...:                           'CCC': [True, False] * 2})
...:
```

```
In [10]: df.where(df_mask, -1000)
```

```
Out [10]:
```

```
   AAA  BBB  CCC
0     4 -1000 2000
1     5 -1000 -1000
2     6 -1000  555
3     7 -1000 -1000
```

if-then-else using numpy's where()

```
In [11]: df = pd.DataFrame({'AAA': [4, 5, 6, 7],
.....:                    'BBB': [10, 20, 30, 40],
.....:                    'CCC': [100, 50, -30, -50]})
.....:

In [12]: df
Out[12]:
   AAA  BBB  CCC
0     4   10  100
1     5   20   50
2     6   30  -30
3     7   40  -50

In [13]: df['logic'] = np.where(df['AAA'] > 5, 'high', 'low')

In [14]: df
Out[14]:
   AAA  BBB  CCC  logic
0     4   10  100   low
1     5   20   50   low
2     6   30  -30  high
3     7   40  -50  high
```

## Splitting

Split a frame with a boolean criterion

```
In [15]: df = pd.DataFrame({'AAA': [4, 5, 6, 7],
.....:                    'BBB': [10, 20, 30, 40],
.....:                    'CCC': [100, 50, -30, -50]})
.....:

In [16]: df
Out[16]:
   AAA  BBB  CCC
0     4   10  100
1     5   20   50
2     6   30  -30
3     7   40  -50

In [17]: df[df.AAA <= 5]
Out[17]:
   AAA  BBB  CCC
0     4   10  100
1     5   20   50

In [18]: df[df.AAA > 5]
Out[18]:
   AAA  BBB  CCC
2     6   30  -30
3     7   40  -50
```

## Building Criteria

Select with multi-column criteria

```
In [19]: df = pd.DataFrame({'AAA': [4, 5, 6, 7],
.....:                    'BBB': [10, 20, 30, 40],
.....:                    'CCC': [100, 50, -30, -50]})
.....:

In [20]: df
Out[20]:
   AAA  BBB  CCC
0    4   10  100
1    5   20   50
2    6   30  -30
3    7   40  -50
```

... and (without assignment returns a Series)

```
In [21]: df.loc[(df['BBB'] < 25) & (df['CCC'] >= -40), 'AAA']
Out[21]:
0    4
1    5
Name: AAA, dtype: int64
```

... or (without assignment returns a Series)

```
In [22]: df.loc[(df['BBB'] > 25) | (df['CCC'] >= -40), 'AAA']
Out[22]:
0    4
1    5
2    6
3    7
Name: AAA, dtype: int64
```

... or (with assignment modifies the DataFrame.)

```
In [23]: df.loc[(df['BBB'] > 25) | (df['CCC'] >= 75), 'AAA'] = 0.1

In [24]: df
Out[24]:
   AAA  BBB  CCC
0  0.1   10  100
1  5.0   20   50
2  0.1   30  -30
3  0.1   40  -50
```

Select rows with data closest to certain value using argsort

```
In [25]: df = pd.DataFrame({'AAA': [4, 5, 6, 7],
.....:                    'BBB': [10, 20, 30, 40],
.....:                    'CCC': [100, 50, -30, -50]})
.....:

In [26]: df
Out[26]:
   AAA  BBB  CCC
0    4   10  100
```

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```
1    5    20    50
2    6    30   -30
3    7    40   -50
```

```
In [27]: aValue = 43.0
```

```
In [28]: df.loc[(df.CCC - aValue).abs().argsort()]
```

```
Out[28]:
```

```
   AAA  BBB  CCC
1     5   20   50
0     4   10  100
2     6   30  -30
3     7   40  -50
```

Dynamically reduce a list of criteria using a binary operators

```
In [29]: df = pd.DataFrame({'AAA': [4, 5, 6, 7],
.....:                    'BBB': [10, 20, 30, 40],
.....:                    'CCC': [100, 50, -30, -50]})
.....:
```

```
In [30]: df
```

```
Out[30]:
```

```
   AAA  BBB  CCC
0     4   10  100
1     5   20   50
2     6   30  -30
3     7   40  -50
```

```
In [31]: Crit1 = df.AAA <= 5.5
```

```
In [32]: Crit2 = df.BBB == 10.0
```

```
In [33]: Crit3 = df.CCC > -40.0
```

One could hard code:

```
In [34]: AllCrit = Crit1 & Crit2 & Crit3
```

... Or it can be done with a list of dynamically built criteria

```
In [35]: import functools
```

```
In [36]: CritList = [Crit1, Crit2, Crit3]
```

```
In [37]: AllCrit = functools.reduce(lambda x, y: x & y, CritList)
```

```
In [38]: df[AllCrit]
```

```
Out[38]:
```

```
   AAA  BBB  CCC
0     4   10  100
```

## 4.20.2 Selection

## DataFrames

The *indexing* docs.

Using both row labels and value conditionals

```
In [39]: df = pd.DataFrame({'AAA': [4, 5, 6, 7],
.....:                    'BBB': [10, 20, 30, 40],
.....:                    'CCC': [100, 50, -30, -50]})
.....:
```

```
In [40]: df
```

```
Out [40]:
   AAA  BBB  CCC
0    4   10  100
1    5   20   50
2    6   30  -30
3    7   40  -50
```

```
In [41]: df[(df.AAA <= 6) & (df.index.isin([0, 2, 4]))]
```

```
Out [41]:
   AAA  BBB  CCC
0    4   10  100
2    6   30  -30
```

Use `loc` for label-oriented slicing and `iloc` positional slicing

```
In [42]: df = pd.DataFrame({'AAA': [4, 5, 6, 7],
.....:                    'BBB': [10, 20, 30, 40],
.....:                    'CCC': [100, 50, -30, -50]},
.....:                    index=['foo', 'bar', 'boo', 'kar'])
.....:
```

There are 2 explicit slicing methods, with a third general case

1. Positional-oriented (Python slicing style : exclusive of end)
2. Label-oriented (Non-Python slicing style : inclusive of end)
3. General (Either slicing style : depends on if the slice contains labels or positions)

```
In [43]: df.loc['bar':'kar'] # Label
```

```
Out [43]:
   AAA  BBB  CCC
bar    5   20   50
boo    6   30  -30
kar    7   40  -50
```

```
# Generic
```

```
In [44]: df.iloc[0:3]
```

```
Out [44]:
   AAA  BBB  CCC
foo    4   10  100
bar    5   20   50
boo    6   30  -30
```

```
In [45]: df.loc['bar':'kar']
```

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```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      AAA  BBB  CCC
bar    5   20   50
boo    6   30  -30
kar    7   40  -50

```

Ambiguity arises when an index consists of integers with a non-zero start or non-unit increment.

```

In [46]: data = {'AAA': [4, 5, 6, 7],
.....:          'BBB': [10, 20, 30, 40],
.....:          'CCC': [100, 50, -30, -50]}
.....:

In [47]: df2 = pd.DataFrame(data=data, index=[1, 2, 3, 4]) # Note index starts at 1.

In [48]: df2.iloc[1:3] # Position-oriented
Out[48]:
      AAA  BBB  CCC
2     5   20   50
3     6   30  -30

In [49]: df2.loc[1:3] # Label-oriented
////////////////////////////////////Out[49]:
      AAA  BBB  CCC
1     4   10  100
2     5   20   50
3     6   30  -30

```

Using inverse operator (~) to take the complement of a mask

```

In [50]: df = pd.DataFrame({'AAA': [4, 5, 6, 7],
.....:                    'BBB': [10, 20, 30, 40],
.....:                    'CCC': [100, 50, -30, -50]})
.....:

In [51]: df
Out[51]:
      AAA  BBB  CCC
0     4   10  100
1     5   20   50
2     6   30  -30
3     7   40  -50

In [52]: df[~((df.AAA <= 6) & (df.index.isin([0, 2, 4])))]
////////////////////////////////////Out[52]:
↪
      AAA  BBB  CCC
1     5   20   50
3     7   40  -50

```

## Panels

Extend a panel frame by transposing, adding a new dimension, and transposing back to the original dimensions

```
In [53]: rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2013', periods=100, freq='D')
In [54]: data = np.random.randn(100, 4)
In [55]: cols = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D']
In [56]: df1 = pd.DataFrame(data, rng, cols)
In [57]: df2 = pd.DataFrame(data, rng, cols)
In [58]: df3 = pd.DataFrame(data, rng, cols)
In [59]: pf = pd.Panel({'df1': df1, 'df2': df2, 'df3': df3})
In [60]: pf
Out[60]:
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 3 (items) x 100 (major_axis) x 4 (minor_axis)
Items axis: df1 to df3
Major_axis axis: 2013-01-01 00:00:00 to 2013-04-10 00:00:00
Minor_axis axis: A to D
In [61]: pf.loc[:, :, 'F'] = pd.DataFrame(data, rng, cols)
In [62]: pf
Out[62]:
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 3 (items) x 100 (major_axis) x 5 (minor_axis)
Items axis: df1 to df3
Major_axis axis: 2013-01-01 00:00:00 to 2013-04-10 00:00:00
Minor_axis axis: A to F
```

Mask a panel by using `np.where` and then reconstructing the panel with the new masked values

## New Columns

Efficiently and dynamically creating new columns using `applymap`

```
In [63]: df = pd.DataFrame({'AAA': [1, 2, 1, 3],
.....:                    'BBB': [1, 1, 2, 2],
.....:                    'CCC': [2, 1, 3, 1]})
.....:
In [64]: df
Out[64]:
   AAA  BBB  CCC
0    1    1    2
1    2    1    1
2    1    2    3
3    3    2    1
In [65]: source_cols = df.columns  # Or some subset would work too
In [66]: new_cols = [str(x) + "_cat" for x in source_cols]
In [67]: categories = {1: 'Alpha', 2: 'Beta', 3: 'Charlie'}
```

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```
In [68]: df[new_cols] = df[source_cols].applymap(categories.get)
```

```
In [69]: df
```

```
Out [69]:
```

	AAA	BBB	CCC	AAA_cat	BBB_cat	CCC_cat
0	1	1	2	Alpha	Alpha	Beta
1	2	1	1	Beta	Alpha	Alpha
2	1	2	3	Alpha	Beta	Charlie
3	3	2	1	Charlie	Beta	Alpha

Keep other columns when using min() with groupby

```
In [70]: df = pd.DataFrame({'AAA': [1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3],
.....:                      'BBB': [2, 1, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3]})
.....:
```

```
In [71]: df
```

```
Out [71]:
```

	AAA	BBB
0	1	2
1	1	1
2	1	3
3	2	4
4	2	5
5	2	1
6	3	2
7	3	3

Method 1 : idxmin() to get the index of the minimums

```
In [72]: df.loc[df.groupby("AAA")["BBB"].idxmin()]
```

```
Out [72]:
```

	AAA	BBB
1	1	1
5	2	1
6	3	2

Method 2 : sort then take first of each

```
In [73]: df.sort_values(by="BBB").groupby("AAA", as_index=False).first()
```

```
Out [73]:
```

	AAA	BBB
0	1	1
1	2	1
2	3	2

Notice the same results, with the exception of the index.

### 4.20.3 MultiIndexing

The *multiindexing* docs.

Creating a MultiIndex from a labeled frame

```

In [74]: df = pd.DataFrame({'row': [0, 1, 2],
.....:                    'One_X': [1.1, 1.1, 1.1],
.....:                    'One_Y': [1.2, 1.2, 1.2],
.....:                    'Two_X': [1.11, 1.11, 1.11],
.....:                    'Two_Y': [1.22, 1.22, 1.22]})
.....:

In [75]: df
Out[75]:
   row  One_X  One_Y  Two_X  Two_Y
0    0    1.1    1.2    1.11  1.22
1    1    1.1    1.2    1.11  1.22
2    2    1.1    1.2    1.11  1.22

# As Labelled Index
In [76]: df = df.set_index('row')

In [77]: df
Out[77]:
      One_X  One_Y  Two_X  Two_Y
row
0         1.1    1.2    1.11  1.22
1         1.1    1.2    1.11  1.22
2         1.1    1.2    1.11  1.22

# With Hierarchical Columns
In [78]: df.columns = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([tuple(c.split('_'))
.....:                                         for c in df.columns])
.....:

In [79]: df
Out[79]:
      One      Two
      X      Y      X      Y
row
0     1.1  1.2  1.11  1.22
1     1.1  1.2  1.11  1.22
2     1.1  1.2  1.11  1.22

# Now stack & Reset
In [80]: df = df.stack(0).reset_index(1)

In [81]: df
Out[81]:
   level_1      X      Y
row
0        One  1.10  1.20
0        Two  1.11  1.22
1        One  1.10  1.20
1        Two  1.11  1.22
2        One  1.10  1.20
2        Two  1.11  1.22

# And fix the labels (Notice the label 'level_1' got added automatically)
In [82]: df.columns = ['Sample', 'All_X', 'All_Y']

In [83]: df

```

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```

Out [83]:
   Sample  All_X  All_Y
row
0     One    1.10    1.20
0     Two    1.11    1.22
1     One    1.10    1.20
1     Two    1.11    1.22
2     One    1.10    1.20
2     Two    1.11    1.22

```

## Arithmetic

Performing arithmetic with a MultiIndex that needs broadcasting

```

In [84]: cols = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([(x, y) for x in ['A', 'B', 'C']
.....:                                     for y in ['O', 'I']])
.....:

In [85]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(2, 6), index=['n', 'm'], columns=cols)

In [86]: df
Out [86]:
           A           I           B           I           C           I
n  1.920906 -0.388231 -2.314394  0.665508  0.402562  0.399555
m -1.765956  0.850423  0.388054  0.992312  0.744086 -0.739776

In [87]: df = df.div(df['C'], level=1)

In [88]: df
Out [88]:
           A           I           B           I           C           I
n  4.771702 -0.971660 -5.749162  1.665625  1.0  1.0
m -2.373321 -1.149568  0.521518 -1.341367  1.0  1.0

```

## Slicing

Slicing a MultiIndex with xs

```

In [89]: coords = [('AA', 'one'), ('AA', 'six'), ('BB', 'one'), ('BB', 'two'),
.....:               ('BB', 'six')]
.....:

In [90]: index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(coords)

In [91]: df = pd.DataFrame([11, 22, 33, 44, 55], index, ['MyData'])

In [92]: df
Out [92]:
           MyData
AA one         11
   six         22
BB one         33

```

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```
two      44
six      55
```

To take the cross section of the 1st level and 1st axis the index:

```
# Note : level and axis are optional, and default to zero
In [93]: df.xs('BB', level=0, axis=0)
Out [93]:
      MyData
one      33
two      44
six      55
```

... and now the 2nd level of the 1st axis.

```
In [94]: df.xs('six', level=1, axis=0)
Out [94]:
      MyData
AA      22
BB      55
```

Slicing a MultiIndex with xs, method #2

```
In [95]: import itertools

In [96]: index = list(itertools.product(['Ada', 'Quinn', 'Violet'],
....:                                  ['Comp', 'Math', 'Sci']))
....:

In [97]: headr = list(itertools.product(['Exams', 'Labs'], ['I', 'II']))

In [98]: indx = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(index, names=['Student', 'Course'])

In [99]: cols = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(headr)      # Notice these are un-named

In [100]: data = [[70 + x + y + (x * y) % 3 for x in range(4)] for y in range(9)]

In [101]: df = pd.DataFrame(data, indx, cols)

In [102]: df
Out [102]:
      Exams      Labs
Student Course      I  II      I  II
Ada      Comp      70  71      72  73
         Math      71  73      75  74
         Sci      72  75      75  75
Quinn    Comp      73  74      75  76
         Math      74  76      78  77
         Sci      75  78      78  78
Violet   Comp      76  77      78  79
         Math      77  79      81  80
         Sci      78  81      81  81

In [103]: All = slice(None)

In [104]: df.loc['Violet']
```

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**Out [104]:**

Course	Exams		Labs	
	I	II	I	II
Comp	76	77	78	79
Math	77	79	81	80
Sci	78	81	81	81

**In [105]:** `df.loc[(All, 'Math'), All]`

```

→
      Exams      Labs
      I  II     I  II
Student Course
Ada    Math    71  73  75  74
Quinn  Math    74  76  78  77
Violet Math    77  79  81  80

```

**In [106]:** `df.loc[(slice('Ada', 'Quinn'), 'Math'), All]`

```

→
      Exams      Labs
      I  II     I  II
Student Course
Ada    Math    71  73  75  74
Quinn  Math    74  76  78  77

```

**In [107]:** `df.loc[(All, 'Math'), ('Exams')]`

```

→
      I  II
Student Course
Ada    Math    71  73
Quinn  Math    74  76
Violet Math    77  79

```

**In [108]:** `df.loc[(All, 'Math'), (All, 'II')]`

```

→
      Exams Labs
      II  II
Student Course
Ada    Math    73  74
Quinn  Math    76  77
Violet Math    79  80

```

Setting portions of a MultiIndex with `xs`

## Sorting

Sort by specific column or an ordered list of columns, with a MultiIndex

**In [109]:** `df.sort_values(by=('Labs', 'II'), ascending=False)`**Out [109]:**

	Exams	Labs
--	-------	------

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```

.....:     avg_weight += sum(x[x['size'] == 'L'].weight)
.....:     avg_weight /= len(x)
.....:     return pd.Series(['L', avg_weight, True],
.....:                    index=['size', 'weight', 'adult'])
.....:
In [120]: expected_df = gb.apply(GrowUp)

In [121]: expected_df
Out[121]:
      size  weight  adult
animal
cat      L  12.4375  True
dog      L  20.0000  True
fish     L   1.2500  True

```

### Expanding Apply

```

In [122]: S = pd.Series([i / 100.0 for i in range(1, 11)])

In [123]: def cum_ret(x, y):
.....:     return x * (1 + y)
.....:

In [124]: def red(x):
.....:     return functools.reduce(cum_ret, x, 1.0)
.....:

In [125]: S.expanding().apply(red, raw=True)
Out[125]:
0    1.010000
1    1.030200
2    1.061106
3    1.103550
4    1.158728
5    1.228251
6    1.314229
7    1.419367
8    1.547110
9    1.701821
dtype: float64

```

### Replacing some values with mean of the rest of a group

```

In [126]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 1, 2, 2], 'B': [1, -1, 1, 2]})

In [127]: gb = df.groupby('A')

In [128]: def replace(g):
.....:     mask = g < 0
.....:     return g.where(mask, g[~mask].mean())
.....:

In [129]: gb.transform(replace)
Out[129]:
      B
0  1.0

```

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```
1 -1.0
2  1.5
3  1.5
```

### Sort groups by aggregated data

```
In [130]: df = pd.DataFrame({'code': ['foo', 'bar', 'baz'] * 2,
.....:                      'data': [0.16, -0.21, 0.33, 0.45, -0.59, 0.62],
.....:                      'flag': [False, True] * 3})
.....:

In [131]: code_groups = df.groupby('code')

In [132]: agg_n_sort_order = code_groups[['data']].transform(sum).sort_values(by='data
↳')

In [133]: sorted_df = df.loc[agg_n_sort_order.index]

In [134]: sorted_df
Out[134]:
   code  data  flag
1  bar -0.21  True
4  bar -0.59 False
0  foo  0.16 False
3  foo  0.45  True
2  baz  0.33 False
5  baz  0.62  True
```

### Create multiple aggregated columns

```
In [135]: rng = pd.date_range(start="2014-10-07", periods=10, freq='2min')

In [136]: ts = pd.Series(data=list(range(10)), index=rng)

In [137]: def MyCust(x):
.....:     if len(x) > 2:
.....:         return x[1] * 1.234
.....:     return pd.NaT
.....:

In [138]: mhc = {'Mean': np.mean, 'Max': np.max, 'Custom': MyCust}

In [139]: ts.resample("5min").apply(mhc)
Out[139]:
Custom 2014-10-07 00:00:00    1.234
        2014-10-07 00:05:00    NaT
        2014-10-07 00:10:00    7.404
        2014-10-07 00:15:00    NaT
Max     2014-10-07 00:00:00     2
        2014-10-07 00:05:00     4
        2014-10-07 00:10:00     7
        2014-10-07 00:15:00     9
Mean    2014-10-07 00:00:00     1
        2014-10-07 00:05:00    3.5
        2014-10-07 00:10:00     6
        2014-10-07 00:15:00    8.5
dtype: object
```

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```
In [140]: ts
///////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
2014-10-07 00:00:00    0
2014-10-07 00:02:00    1
2014-10-07 00:04:00    2
2014-10-07 00:06:00    3
2014-10-07 00:08:00    4
2014-10-07 00:10:00    5
2014-10-07 00:12:00    6
2014-10-07 00:14:00    7
2014-10-07 00:16:00    8
2014-10-07 00:18:00    9
Freq: 2T, dtype: int64
```

Create a value counts column and reassign back to the DataFrame

```
In [141]: df = pd.DataFrame({'Color': 'Red Red Red Blue'.split(),
.....:                       'Value': [100, 150, 50, 50]})
.....:
```

```
In [142]: df
```

```
Out[142]:
   Color  Value
0    Red   100
1    Red   150
2    Red    50
3   Blue    50
```

```
In [143]: df['Counts'] = df.groupby(['Color']).transform(len)
```

```
In [144]: df
```

```
Out[144]:
   Color  Value  Counts
0    Red   100       3
1    Red   150       3
2    Red    50       3
3   Blue    50       1
```

Shift groups of the values in a column based on the index

```
In [145]: df = pd.DataFrame({'line_race': [10, 10, 8, 10, 10, 8],
.....:                       'beyer': [99, 102, 103, 103, 88, 100]},
.....:                       index=['Last Gunfighter', 'Last Gunfighter',
.....:                               'Last Gunfighter', 'Paynter', 'Paynter',
.....:                               'Paynter'])
.....:
```

```
In [146]: df
```

```
Out[146]:
              line_race  beyer
Last Gunfighter        10     99
Last Gunfighter        10    102
Last Gunfighter         8    103
Paynter                 10    103
Paynter                 10     88
```

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```

Paynter          8    100

In [147]: df['beyer_shifted'] = df.groupby(level=0)['beyer'].shift(1)

In [148]: df
Out [148]:
   line_race  beyer  beyer_shifted
Last Gunfighter    10     99         NaN
Last Gunfighter    10    102         99.0
Last Gunfighter     8    103        102.0
Paynter            10    103         NaN
Paynter            10     88        103.0
Paynter             8    100         88.0

```

Select row with maximum value from each group

```

In [149]: df = pd.DataFrame({'host': ['other', 'other', 'that', 'this', 'this'],
.....:                       'service': ['mail', 'web', 'mail', 'mail', 'web'],
.....:                       'no': [1, 2, 1, 2, 1]}).set_index(['host', 'service'])
.....:

In [150]: mask = df.groupby(level=0).agg('idxmax')

In [151]: df_count = df.loc[mask['no']].reset_index()

In [152]: df_count
Out [152]:
   host  service  no
0  other    web    2
1  that    mail    1
2  this    mail    2

```

Grouping like Python's `itertools.groupby`

```

In [153]: df = pd.DataFrame([0, 1, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 1], columns=['A'])

In [154]: df.A.groupby((df.A != df.A.shift()).cumsum()).groups
Out [154]:
{1: Int64Index([0], dtype='int64'),
 2: Int64Index([1], dtype='int64'),
 3: Int64Index([2], dtype='int64'),
 4: Int64Index([3, 4, 5], dtype='int64'),
 5: Int64Index([6], dtype='int64'),
 6: Int64Index([7, 8], dtype='int64')}

In [155]: df.A.groupby((df.A != df.A.shift()).cumsum()).cumsum()
=====
↪
0    0
1    1
2    0
3    1
4    2
5    3
6    0
7    1
8    2

```

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Name: A, dtype: int64

## Expanding Data

Alignment and to-date

Rolling Computation window based on values instead of counts

Rolling Mean by Time Interval

## Splitting

Splitting a frame

Create a list of dataframes, split using a delineation based on logic included in rows.

```
In [156]: df = pd.DataFrame(data={'Case': ['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'A',
.....:                                'A'],
.....:                            'Data': np.random.randn(9)})
.....:
```

```
In [157]: dfs = list(zip(*df.groupby((1 * (df['Case'] == 'B')).cumsum()
.....:                               .rolling(window=3, min_periods=1).median()))[-1]
.....:
```

```
In [158]: dfs[0]
```

```
Out [158]:
```

	Case	Data
0	A	0.174068
1	A	-0.439461
2	A	-0.741343
3	B	-0.079673

```
In [159]: dfs[1]
```

```
Out [159]:
```

	Case	Data
4	A	-0.922875
5	A	0.303638
6	B	-0.917368

```
In [160]: dfs[2]
```

```
Out [160]:
```

	Case	Data
7	A	-1.624062
8	A	-0.758514

## Pivot

The *Pivot* docs.

Partial sums and subtotals

```

In [161]: df = pd.DataFrame(data={'Province': ['ON', 'QC', 'BC', 'AL', 'AL', 'MN', 'ON'
↵'],
.....:                               'City': ['Toronto', 'Montreal', 'Vancouver',
.....:                                       'Calgary', 'Edmonton', 'Winnipeg',
.....:                                       'Windsor'],
.....:                               'Sales': [13, 6, 16, 8, 4, 3, 1]})
.....:

In [162]: table = pd.pivot_table(df, values=['Sales'], index=['Province'],
.....:                             columns=['City'], aggfunc=np.sum, margins=True)
.....:

In [163]: table.stack('City')
Out[163]:

```

Province	City	Sales
AL	All	12.0
	Calgary	8.0
	Edmonton	4.0
BC	All	16.0
	Vancouver	16.0
MN	All	3.0
	Winnipeg	3.0
...	...	...
All	Calgary	8.0
	Edmonton	4.0
	Montreal	6.0
	Toronto	13.0
	Vancouver	16.0
	Windsor	1.0
Winnipeg	3.0	

```

[20 rows x 1 columns]

```

### Frequency table like plyr in R

```

In [164]: grades = [48, 99, 75, 80, 42, 80, 72, 68, 36, 78]

In [165]: df = pd.DataFrame({'ID': ["x%d" % r for r in range(10)],
.....:                       'Gender': ['F', 'M', 'F', 'M', 'F',
.....:                                   'M', 'F', 'M', 'M', 'M'],
.....:                       'ExamYear': ['2007', '2007', '2007', '2008', '2008',
.....:                                     '2008', '2008', '2009', '2009', '2009'],
.....:                       'Class': ['algebra', 'stats', 'bio', 'algebra',
.....:                                   'algebra', 'stats', 'stats', 'algebra',
.....:                                   'bio', 'bio'],
.....:                       'Participated': ['yes', 'yes', 'yes', 'yes', 'no',
.....:                                         'yes', 'yes', 'yes', 'yes', 'yes'],
.....:                       'Passed': ['yes' if x > 50 else 'no' for x in grades],
.....:                       'Employed': [True, True, True, False,
.....:                                     False, False, False, True, True, False],
.....:                       'Grade': grades})
.....:

In [166]: df.groupby('ExamYear').agg({'Participated': lambda x: x.value_counts()['yes'
↵'],
.....:                               'Passed': lambda x: sum(x == 'yes')},

```

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```

.....:
.....:          'Employed': lambda x: sum(x),
.....:          'Grade': lambda x: sum(x) / len(x)}
.....:
Out [166]:

```

ExamYear	Participated	Passed	Employed	Grade
2007	3	2	3	74.000000
2008	3	3	0	68.500000
2009	3	2	2	60.666667

### Plot pandas DataFrame with year over year data

To create year and month cross tabulation:

```

In [167]: df = pd.DataFrame({'value': np.random.randn(36)},
.....:                      index=pd.date_range('2011-01-01', freq='M', periods=36))
.....:

In [168]: pd.pivot_table(df, index=df.index.month, columns=df.index.year,
.....:                   values='value', aggfunc='sum')
.....:
Out [168]:

```

	2011	2012	2013
1	-0.560859	0.120930	0.516870
2	-0.589005	-0.210518	0.343125
3	-1.070678	-0.931184	2.137827
4	-1.681101	0.240647	0.452429
5	0.403776	-0.027462	0.483103
6	0.609862	0.033113	0.061495
7	0.387936	-0.658418	0.240767
8	1.815066	0.324102	0.782413
9	0.705200	-1.403048	0.628462
10	-0.668049	-0.581967	-0.880627
11	0.242501	-1.233862	0.777575
12	0.313421	-3.520876	-0.779367

## Apply

### Rolling Apply to Organize - Turning embedded lists into a MultiIndex frame

```

In [169]: df = pd.DataFrame(data={'A': [[2, 4, 8, 16], [100, 200], [10, 20, 30]],
.....:                          'B': [['a', 'b', 'c'], ['jj', 'kk'], ['ccc']]},
.....:                      index=['I', 'II', 'III'])
.....:

In [170]: def SeriesFromSubList(aList):
.....:     return pd.Series(aList)
.....:

In [171]: df_orgz = pd.concat({ind: row.apply(SeriesFromSubList)
.....:                           for ind, row in df.iterrows()})
.....:

In [172]: df_orgz
Out [172]:

```

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		0	1	2	3
I	A	2	4	8	16.0
	B	a	b	c	NaN
II	A	100	200	NaN	NaN
	B	jj	kk	NaN	NaN
III	A	10	20	30	NaN
	B	ccc	NaN	NaN	NaN

### Rolling Apply with a DataFrame returning a Series

Rolling Apply to multiple columns where function calculates a Series before a Scalar from the Series is returned

```
In [173]: df = pd.DataFrame(data=np.random.randn(2000, 2) / 10000,
.....:                      index=pd.date_range('2001-01-01', periods=2000),
.....:                      columns=['A', 'B'])
.....:

In [174]: df
Out[174]:
```

	A	B
2001-01-01	0.000032	-0.000004
2001-01-02	-0.000001	0.000207
2001-01-03	0.000120	-0.000220
2001-01-04	-0.000083	-0.000165
2001-01-05	-0.000047	0.000156
2001-01-06	0.000027	0.000104
2001-01-07	0.000041	-0.000101
...	...	...
2006-06-17	-0.000034	0.000034
2006-06-18	0.000002	0.000166
2006-06-19	0.000023	-0.000081
2006-06-20	-0.000061	0.000012
2006-06-21	-0.000111	0.000027
2006-06-22	-0.000061	-0.000009
2006-06-23	0.000074	-0.000138

```
[2000 rows x 2 columns]

In [175]: def gm(df, const):
.....:     v = (((df.A + df.B) + 1).cumprod()) - 1) * const
.....:     return v.iloc[-1]
.....:

In [176]: s = pd.Series({df.index[i]: gm(df.iloc[i:min(i + 51, len(df) - 1)]), 5)
.....:                      for i in range(len(df) - 50)})
.....:

In [177]: s
Out[177]:
```

2001-01-01	-0.001373
2001-01-02	-0.001705
2001-01-03	-0.002885
2001-01-04	-0.002987
2001-01-05	-0.002384
2001-01-06	-0.004700
2001-01-07	-0.005500
...	...

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```

2006-04-28    -0.002682
2006-04-29    -0.002436
2006-04-30    -0.002602
2006-05-01    -0.001785
2006-05-02    -0.001799
2006-05-03    -0.000605
2006-05-04    -0.000541
Length: 1950, dtype: float64

```

### Rolling apply with a DataFrame returning a Scalar

#### Rolling Apply to multiple columns where function returns a Scalar (Volume Weighted Average Price)

```

In [178]: rng = pd.date_range(start='2014-01-01', periods=100)

In [179]: df = pd.DataFrame({'Open': np.random.randn(len(rng)),
.....:                      'Close': np.random.randn(len(rng)),
.....:                      'Volume': np.random.randint(100, 2000, len(rng))},
.....:                      index=rng)
.....:

In [180]: df
Out[180]:
           Open      Close  Volume
2014-01-01  0.011174 -0.653039   1581
2014-01-02  0.214258  1.314205   1707
2014-01-03 -1.046922 -0.341915   1768
2014-01-04 -0.752902 -1.303586    836
2014-01-05 -0.410793  0.396288    694
2014-01-06  0.648401 -0.548006    796
2014-01-07  0.737320  0.481380    265
...          ...          ...     ...
2014-04-04  0.120378 -2.548128    564
2014-04-05  0.231661  0.223346   1908
2014-04-06  0.952664  1.228841   1090
2014-04-07 -0.176090  0.552784   1813
2014-04-08  1.781318 -0.795389   1103
2014-04-09 -0.753493 -0.018815   1456
2014-04-10 -1.047997  1.138197   1193

[100 rows x 3 columns]

In [181]: def vwap(bars):
.....:     return (bars.Close * bars.Volume).sum() / bars.Volume.sum()
.....:

In [182]: window = 5

In [183]: s = pd.concat([(pd.Series(vwap(df.iloc[i:i + window]),
.....:                               index=[df.index[i + window]]))
.....:                      for i in range(len(df) - window)])
.....:

In [184]: s.round(2)
Out[184]:
2014-01-06    -0.03
2014-01-07     0.07

```

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```

2014-01-08    -0.40
2014-01-09    -0.81
2014-01-10    -0.63
2014-01-11    -0.86
2014-01-12    -0.36
...
2014-04-04    -1.27
2014-04-05    -1.36
2014-04-06    -0.73
2014-04-07     0.04
2014-04-08     0.21
2014-04-09     0.07
2014-04-10     0.25
Length: 95, dtype: float64

```

## 4.20.6 Timeseries

Between times

Using indexer between time

Constructing a datetime range that excludes weekends and includes only certain times

Vectorized Lookup

Aggregation and plotting time series

Turn a matrix with hours in columns and days in rows into a continuous row sequence in the form of a time series.  
How to rearrange a Python pandas DataFrame?

Dealing with duplicates when reindexing a timeseries to a specified frequency

Calculate the first day of the month for each entry in a DatetimeIndex

```

In [185]: dates = pd.date_range('2000-01-01', periods=5)

In [186]: dates.to_period(freq='M').to_timestamp()
Out[186]:
DatetimeIndex(['2000-01-01', '2000-01-01', '2000-01-01', '2000-01-01',
                '2000-01-01'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)

```

## Resampling

The *Resample* docs.

Using Grouper instead of TimeGrouper for time grouping of values

Time grouping with some missing values

Valid frequency arguments to Grouper

Grouping using a MultiIndex

Using TimeGrouper and another grouping to create subgroups, then apply a custom function

Resampling with custom periods

Resample intraday frame without adding new days

Resample minute data

Resample with groupby

## 4.20.7 Merge

The *Concat* docs. The *Join* docs.

Append two dataframes with overlapping index (emulate R rbind)

```
In [187]: rng = pd.date_range('2000-01-01', periods=6)
In [188]: df1 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(6, 3), index=rng, columns=['A', 'B', 'C'
↪])
In [189]: df2 = df1.copy()
```

Depending on df construction, `ignore_index` may be needed

```
In [190]: df = df1.append(df2, ignore_index=True)
In [191]: df
Out[191]:
```

	A	B	C
0	-0.480676	-1.305282	-0.212846
1	1.979901	0.363112	-0.275732
2	-1.433852	0.580237	-0.013672
3	1.776623	-0.803467	0.521517
4	-0.302508	-0.442948	-0.395768
5	-0.249024	-0.031510	2.413751
6	-0.480676	-1.305282	-0.212846
7	1.979901	0.363112	-0.275732
8	-1.433852	0.580237	-0.013672
9	1.776623	-0.803467	0.521517
10	-0.302508	-0.442948	-0.395768
11	-0.249024	-0.031510	2.413751

Self Join of a DataFrame

```
In [192]: df = pd.DataFrame(data={'Area': ['A'] * 5 + ['C'] * 2,
.....:                          'Bins': [110] * 2 + [160] * 3 + [40] * 2,
.....:                          'Test_0': [0, 1, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1],
.....:                          'Data': np.random.randn(7)})
.....:
In [193]: df
Out[193]:
```

	Area	Bins	Test_0	Data
0	A	110	0	-0.378914
1	A	110	1	-1.032527
2	A	160	0	-1.402816
3	A	160	1	0.715333
4	A	160	2	-0.091438
5	C	40	0	1.608418
6	C	40	1	0.753207

```
In [194]: df['Test_1'] = df['Test_0'] - 1
```

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```
In [195]: pd.merge(df, df, left_on=['Bins', 'Area', 'Test_0'],
.....:             right_on=['Bins', 'Area', 'Test_1'],
.....:             suffixes=('_L', '_R'))
.....:
Out [195]:
```

	Area	Bins	Test_0_L	Data_L	Test_1_L	Test_0_R	Data_R	Test_1_R
0	A	110	0	-0.378914	-1	1	-1.032527	0
1	A	160	0	-1.402816	-1	1	0.715333	0
2	A	160	1	0.715333	0	2	-0.091438	1
3	C	40	0	1.608418	-1	1	0.753207	0

How to set the index and join

KDB like asof join

Join with a criteria based on the values

Using searchsorted to merge based on values inside a range

## 4.20.8 Plotting

The *Plotting* docs.

Make Matplotlib look like R

Setting x-axis major and minor labels

Plotting multiple charts in an ipython notebook

Creating a multi-line plot

Plotting a heatmap

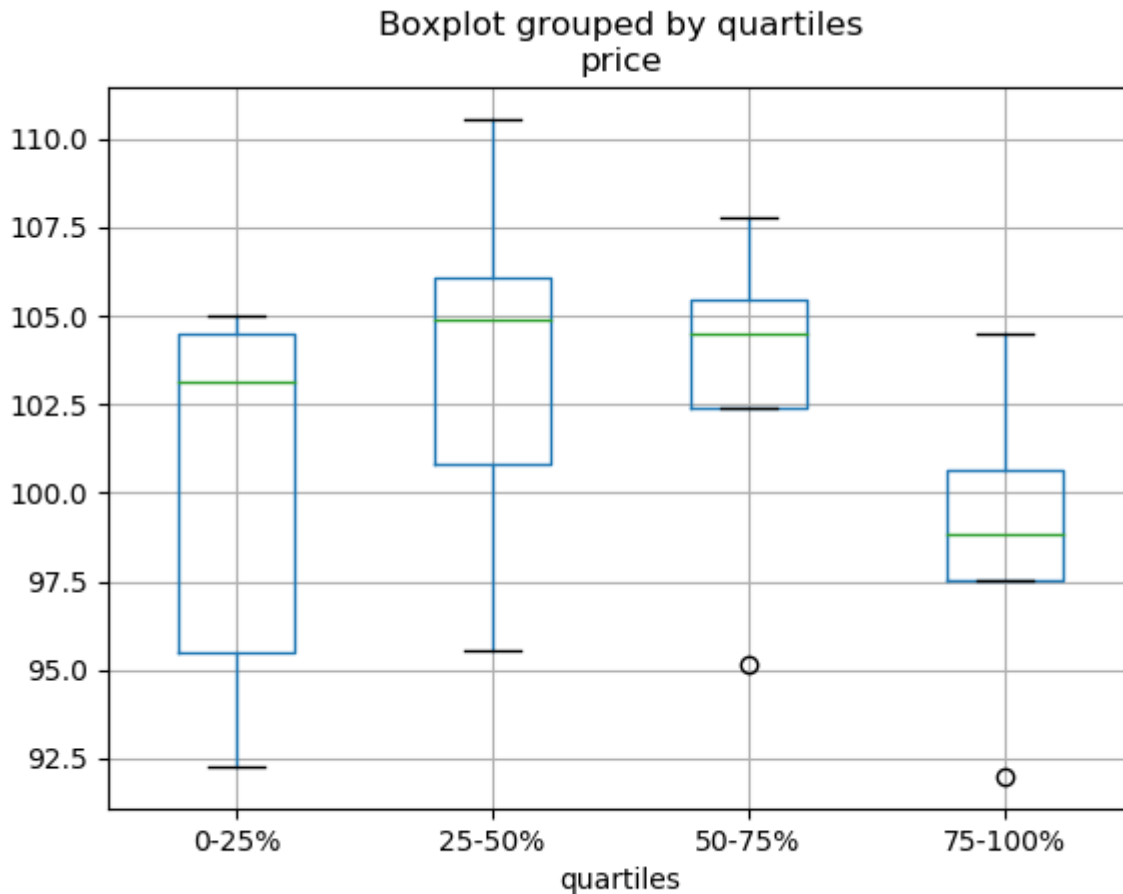
Annotate a time-series plot

Annotate a time-series plot #2

Generate Embedded plots in excel files using Pandas, Vincent and xlsxwriter

Boxplot for each quartile of a stratifying variable

```
In [196]: df = pd.DataFrame(
.....:     {'stratifying_var': np.random.uniform(0, 100, 20),
.....:      'price': np.random.normal(100, 5, 20)})
.....:
In [197]: df['quartiles'] = pd.qcut(
.....:     df['stratifying_var'],
.....:     4,
.....:     labels=['0-25%', '25-50%', '50-75%', '75-100%'])
.....:
In [198]: df.boxplot(column='price', by='quartiles')
Out [198]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f7a0f451438>
```



### 4.20.9 Data In/Out

Performance comparison of SQL vs HDF5

#### CSV

The *CSV* docs

[read\\_csv](#) in action

[appending to a csv](#)

[Reading a csv chunk-by-chunk](#)

[Reading only certain rows of a csv chunk-by-chunk](#)

[Reading the first few lines of a frame](#)

[Reading a file that is compressed but not by gzip/bz2 \(the native compressed formats which read\\_csv understands\). This example shows a WinZipped file, but is a general application of opening the file within a context manager and using that handle to read. See here](#)

[Inferring dtypes from a file](#)

[Dealing with bad lines](#)

Dealing with bad lines II

Reading CSV with Unix timestamps and converting to local timezone

Write a multi-row index CSV without writing duplicates

## Reading multiple files to create a single DataFrame

The best way to combine multiple files into a single DataFrame is to read the individual frames one by one, put all of the individual frames into a list, and then combine the frames in the list using `pd.concat()`:

```
In [199]: for i in range(3):
.....:     data = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 4))
.....:     data.to_csv('file_{}.csv'.format(i))
.....:

In [200]: files = ['file_0.csv', 'file_1.csv', 'file_2.csv']

In [201]: result = pd.concat([pd.read_csv(f) for f in files], ignore_index=True)
```

You can use the same approach to read all files matching a pattern. Here is an example using `glob`:

```
In [202]: import glob

In [203]: import os

In [204]: files = glob.glob('file_*.csv')

In [205]: result = pd.concat([pd.read_csv(f) for f in files], ignore_index=True)
```

Finally, this strategy will work with the other `pd.read_*` (...) functions described in the *io docs*.

## Parsing date components in multi-columns

Parsing date components in multi-columns is faster with a format

```
In [206]: i = pd.date_range('20000101', periods=10000)

In [207]: df = pd.DataFrame({'year': i.year, 'month': i.month, 'day': i.day})

In [208]: df.head()
Out[208]:
   year  month  day
0  2000     1    1
1  2000     1    2
2  2000     1    3
3  2000     1    4
4  2000     1    5

In [209]: %timeit pd.to_datetime(df.year * 10000 + df.month * 100 + df.day, format='%Y
↪ %m%d')
.....: ds = df.apply(lambda x: "%04d%02d%02d" % (x['year'],
.....:                                           x['month'], x['day']), axis=1)
.....: ds.head()
.....: %timeit pd.to_datetime(ds)
.....:
```

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```
In [214]: columns = pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), sep=';', header=10, nrows=10).columns

In [215]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), sep=';', index_col=0,
.....:                header=12, parse_dates=True, names=columns)
.....:

Out [215]:
```

	Param1	Param2	Param4	Param5
date				
1990-01-01 00:00:00	1	1	2	3
1990-01-01 01:00:00	5	3	4	5
1990-01-01 02:00:00	9	5	6	7
1990-01-01 03:00:00	13	7	8	9
1990-01-01 04:00:00	17	9	10	11
1990-01-01 05:00:00	21	11	12	13

## SQL

The *SQL* docs

Reading from databases with SQL

## Excel

The *Excel* docs

Reading from a filelike handle

Modifying formatting in XlsxWriter output

## HTML

Reading HTML tables from a server that cannot handle the default request header

## HDFStore

The *HDFStores* docs

Simple Queries with a Timestamp Index

Managing heterogeneous data using a linked multiple table hierarchy

Merging on-disk tables with millions of rows

Avoiding inconsistencies when writing to a store from multiple processes/threads

De-duplicating a large store by chunks, essentially a recursive reduction operation. Shows a function for taking in data from csv file and creating a store by chunks, with date parsing as well. [See here](#)

Creating a store chunk-by-chunk from a csv file

Appending to a store, while creating a unique index

Large Data work flows

Reading in a sequence of files, then providing a global unique index to a store while appending

Groupby on a HDFStore with low group density

Groupby on a HDFStore with high group density

Hierarchical queries on a HDFStore

Counting with a HDFStore

Troubleshoot HDFStore exceptions

Setting min\_itemsize with strings

Using ptrepack to create a completely-sorted-index on a store

Storing Attributes to a group node

```
In [216]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(8, 3))

In [217]: store = pd.HDFStore('test.h5')

In [218]: store.put('df', df)

# you can store an arbitrary Python object via pickle
In [219]: store.get_storer('df').attrs.my_attribute = {'A': 10}

In [220]: store.get_storer('df').attrs.my_attribute
Out[220]: {'A': 10}
```

## Binary Files

pandas readily accepts NumPy record arrays, if you need to read in a binary file consisting of an array of C structs. For example, given this C program in a file called `main.c` compiled with `gcc main.c -std=gnu99` on a 64-bit machine,

```
#include <stdio.h>
#include <stdint.h>

typedef struct _Data
{
    int32_t count;
    double avg;
    float scale;
} Data;

int main(int argc, const char *argv[])
{
    size_t n = 10;
    Data d[n];

    for (int i = 0; i < n; ++i)
    {
        d[i].count = i;
        d[i].avg = i + 1.0;
        d[i].scale = (float) i + 2.0f;
    }

    FILE *file = fopen("binary.dat", "wb");
    fwrite(&d, sizeof(Data), n, file);
    fclose(file);
}
```

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```

return 0;
}

```

the following Python code will read the binary file 'binary.dat' into a pandas DataFrame, where each element of the struct corresponds to a column in the frame:

```

names = 'count', 'avg', 'scale'

# note that the offsets are larger than the size of the type because of
# struct padding
offsets = 0, 8, 16
formats = 'i4', 'f8', 'f4'
dt = np.dtype({'names': names, 'offsets': offsets, 'formats': formats},
              align=True)
df = pd.DataFrame(np.fromfile('binary.dat', dt))

```

**Note:** The offsets of the structure elements may be different depending on the architecture of the machine on which the file was created. Using a raw binary file format like this for general data storage is not recommended, as it is not cross platform. We recommended either HDF5 or msgpack, both of which are supported by pandas' IO facilities.

## 4.20.10 Computation

Numerical integration (sample-based) of a time series

### Correlation

Often it's useful to obtain the lower (or upper) triangular form of a correlation matrix calculated from *DataFrame*. *corr()*. This can be achieved by passing a boolean mask to *where* as follows:

```

In [221]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.random(size=(100, 5)))
In [222]: corr_mat = df.corr()
In [223]: mask = np.tril(np.ones_like(corr_mat, dtype=np.bool), k=-1)
In [224]: corr_mat.where(mask)
Out[224]:

```

	0	1	2	3	4
0	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
1	0.100443	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN
2	0.012441	-0.068965	NaN	NaN	NaN
3	0.009641	0.078722	-0.067531	NaN	NaN
4	-0.065089	-0.156980	-0.004463	0.075126	NaN

The *method* argument within *DataFrame.corr* can accept a callable in addition to the named correlation types. Here we compute the *distance correlation* matrix for a *DataFrame* object.

```

In [225]: def distcorr(x, y):
.....:     n = len(x)
.....:     a = np.zeros(shape=(n, n))
.....:     b = np.zeros(shape=(n, n))

```

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```

.....:
In [226]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.normal(size=(100, 3)))

In [227]: df.corr(method=distcorr)
Out[227]:
   0    1    2
0  1.0  NaN  NaN
1  NaN  1.0  NaN
2  NaN  NaN  1.0

```

## 4.20.11 Timedeltas

The *Timedeltas* docs.

Using timedeltas

```

In [228]: import datetime

In [229]: s = pd.Series(pd.date_range('2012-1-1', periods=3, freq='D'))

In [230]: s - s.max()
Out[230]:
0    -2 days
1    -1 days
2     0 days
dtype: timedelta64[ns]

In [231]: s.max() - s
Out[231]:
0    2 days
1    1 days
2    0 days
dtype: timedelta64[ns]

In [232]: s - datetime.datetime(2011, 1, 1, 3, 5)
Out[232]:
0    364 days 20:55:00
1    365 days 20:55:00
2    366 days 20:55:00
dtype: timedelta64[ns]

In [233]: s + datetime.timedelta(minutes=5)
Out[233]:
0    2012-01-01 00:05:00
1    2012-01-02 00:05:00
2    2012-01-03 00:05:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]

In [234]: datetime.datetime(2011, 1, 1, 3, 5) - s
Out[234]:
0    -365 days +03:05:00

```

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```
1   -366 days +03:05:00
2   -367 days +03:05:00
dtype: timedelta64[ns]
```

```
In [235]: datetime.timedelta(minutes=5) + s
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
→
0   2012-01-01 00:05:00
1   2012-01-02 00:05:00
2   2012-01-03 00:05:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

### Adding and subtracting deltas and dates

```
In [236]: deltas = pd.Series([datetime.timedelta(days=i) for i in range(3)])
```

```
In [237]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': s, 'B': deltas})
```

```
In [238]: df
```

```
Out [238]:
      A      B
0 2012-01-01 0 days
1 2012-01-02 1 days
2 2012-01-03 2 days
```

```
In [239]: df['New Dates'] = df['A'] + df['B']
```

```
In [240]: df['Delta'] = df['A'] - df['New Dates']
```

```
In [241]: df
```

```
Out [241]:
      A      B  New Dates  Delta
0 2012-01-01 0 days 2012-01-01 0 days
1 2012-01-02 1 days 2012-01-03 -1 days
2 2012-01-03 2 days 2012-01-05 -2 days
```

```
In [242]: df.dtypes
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
→
A      datetime64[ns]
B      timedelta64[ns]
New Dates  datetime64[ns]
Delta      timedelta64[ns]
dtype: object
```

### Another example

Values can be set to NaT using np.nan, similar to datetime

```
In [243]: y = s - s.shift()
```

```
In [244]: y
```

```
Out [244]:
0      NaT
1   1 days
2   1 days
dtype: timedelta64[ns]
```

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```
In [245]: y[1] = np.nan

In [246]: y
Out[246]:
0      NaT
1      NaT
2      1 days
dtype: timedelta64[ns]
```

## 4.20.12 Aliasing Axis Names

To globally provide aliases for axis names, one can define these 2 functions:

```
In [247]: def set_axis_alias(cls, axis, alias):
.....:     if axis not in cls._AXIS_NUMBERS:
.....:         raise Exception("invalid axis [%s] for alias [%s]" % (axis, alias))
.....:     cls._AXIS_ALIASES[alias] = axis
.....:
```

```
In [248]: def clear_axis_alias(cls, axis, alias):
.....:     if axis not in cls._AXIS_NUMBERS:
.....:         raise Exception("invalid axis [%s] for alias [%s]" % (axis, alias))
.....:     cls._AXIS_ALIASES.pop(alias, None)
.....:
```

```
In [249]: set_axis_alias(pd.DataFrame, 'columns', 'myaxis2')

In [250]: df2 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(3, 2), columns=['c1', 'c2'],
.....:                        index=['i1', 'i2', 'i3'])
.....:

In [251]: df2.sum(axis='myaxis2')
Out[251]:
i1    -0.842809
i2    -2.136732
i3    -0.596719
dtype: float64

In [252]: clear_axis_alias(pd.DataFrame, 'columns', 'myaxis2')
```

## 4.20.13 Creating Example Data

To create a dataframe from every combination of some given values, like R's `expand.grid()` function, we can create a dict where the keys are column names and the values are lists of the data values:

```
In [253]: def expand_grid(data_dict):
.....:     rows = itertools.product(*data_dict.values())
.....:     return pd.DataFrame.from_records(rows, columns=data_dict.keys())
.....:

In [254]: df = expand_grid({'height': [60, 70],
```

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```
.....:          'weight': [100, 140, 180],  
.....:          'sex': ['Male', 'Female']})  
.....:
```

In [255]: df

Out [255]:

	height	weight	sex
0	60	100	Male
1	60	100	Female
2	60	140	Male
3	60	140	Female
4	60	180	Male
5	60	180	Female
6	70	100	Male
7	70	100	Female
8	70	140	Male
9	70	140	Female
10	70	180	Male
11	70	180	Female



## PANDAS ECOSYSTEM

Increasingly, packages are being built on top of pandas to address specific needs in data preparation, analysis and visualization. This is encouraging because it means pandas is not only helping users to handle their data tasks but also that it provides a better starting point for developers to build powerful and more focused data tools. The creation of libraries that complement pandas' functionality also allows pandas development to remain focused around its original requirements.

This is an inexhaustive list of projects that build on pandas in order to provide tools in the PyData space. For a list of projects that depend on pandas, see the [libraries.io usage page for pandas](#) or [search pypi for pandas](#).

We'd like to make it easier for users to find these projects, if you know of other substantial projects that you feel should be on this list, please let us know.

### 5.1 Statistics and Machine Learning

#### 5.1.1 Statsmodels

Statsmodels is the prominent Python “statistics and econometrics library” and it has a long-standing special relationship with pandas. Statsmodels provides powerful statistics, econometrics, analysis and modeling functionality that is out of pandas' scope. Statsmodels leverages pandas objects as the underlying data container for computation.

#### 5.1.2 sklearn-pandas

Use pandas DataFrames in your [scikit-learn](#) ML pipeline.

#### 5.1.3 Featuretools

Featuretools is a Python library for automated feature engineering built on top of pandas. It excels at transforming temporal and relational datasets into feature matrices for machine learning using reusable feature engineering “primitives”. Users can contribute their own primitives in Python and share them with the rest of the community.

### 5.2 Visualization

#### 5.2.1 Altair

Altair is a declarative statistical visualization library for Python. With Altair, you can spend more time understanding your data and its meaning. Altair's API is simple, friendly and consistent and built on top of the powerful Vega-Lite

JSON specification. This elegant simplicity produces beautiful and effective visualizations with a minimal amount of code. Altair works with Pandas DataFrames.

### 5.2.2 Bokeh

Bokeh is a Python interactive visualization library for large datasets that natively uses the latest web technologies. Its goal is to provide elegant, concise construction of novel graphics in the style of Protovis/D3, while delivering high-performance interactivity over large data to thin clients.

### 5.2.3 seaborn

Seaborn is a Python visualization library based on `matplotlib`. It provides a high-level, dataset-oriented interface for creating attractive statistical graphics. The plotting functions in seaborn understand pandas objects and leverage pandas grouping operations internally to support concise specification of complex visualizations. Seaborn also goes beyond matplotlib and pandas with the option to perform statistical estimation while plotting, aggregating across observations and visualizing the fit of statistical models to emphasize patterns in a dataset.

### 5.2.4 yhat/ggpy

Hadley Wickham's `ggplot2` is a foundational exploratory visualization package for the R language. Based on “The Grammar of Graphics” it provides a powerful, declarative and extremely general way to generate bespoke plots of any kind of data. It's really quite incredible. Various implementations to other languages are available, but a faithful implementation for Python users has long been missing. Although still young (as of Jan-2014), the `yhat/ggpy` project has been progressing quickly in that direction.

### 5.2.5 IPython Vega

IPython Vega leverages Vega to create plots within Jupyter Notebook.

### 5.2.6 Plotly

Plotly's Python API enables interactive figures and web shareability. Maps, 2D, 3D, and live-streaming graphs are rendered with WebGL and D3.js. The library supports plotting directly from a pandas DataFrame and cloud-based collaboration. Users of `matplotlib`, `ggplot for Python`, and `Seaborn` can convert figures into interactive web-based plots. Plots can be drawn in IPython Notebooks, edited with R or MATLAB, modified in a GUI, or embedded in apps and dashboards. Plotly is free for unlimited sharing, and has `cloud`, `offline`, or `on-premise` accounts for private use.

### 5.2.7 QtPandas

Spun off from the main pandas library, the `qtpandas` library enables DataFrame visualization and manipulation in PyQt4 and PySide applications.



## 5.3 IDE

### 5.3.1 IPython

IPython is an interactive command shell and distributed computing environment. IPython tab completion works with Pandas methods and also attributes like DataFrame columns.

### 5.3.2 Jupyter Notebook / Jupyter Lab

Jupyter Notebook is a web application for creating Jupyter notebooks. A Jupyter notebook is a JSON document containing an ordered list of input/output cells which can contain code, text, mathematics, plots and rich media. Jupyter notebooks can be converted to a number of open standard output formats (HTML, HTML presentation slides, LaTeX, PDF, ReStructuredText, Markdown, Python) through ‘Download As’ in the web interface and `jupyter convert` in a shell.

Pandas DataFrames implement `_repr_html_` and `__repr_latex` methods which are utilized by Jupyter Notebook for displaying (abbreviated) HTML or LaTeX tables. LaTeX output is properly escaped. (Note: HTML tables may or may not be compatible with non-HTML Jupyter output formats.)

See *Options and Settings* and *Available Options* for `pandas display . settings`.

### 5.3.3 quantopian/qgrid

qgrid is “an interactive grid for sorting and filtering DataFrames in IPython Notebook” built with SlickGrid.

### 5.3.4 Spyder

Spyder is a cross-platform PyQt-based IDE combining the editing, analysis, debugging and profiling functionality of a software development tool with the data exploration, interactive execution, deep inspection and rich visualization capabilities of a scientific environment like MATLAB or Rstudio.

Its *Variable Explorer* allows users to view, manipulate and edit pandas `Index`, `Series`, and `DataFrame` objects like a “spreadsheet”, including copying and modifying values, sorting, displaying a “heatmap”, converting data types and more. Pandas objects can also be renamed, duplicated, new columns added, copied/pasted to/from the clipboard (as TSV), and saved/loaded to/from a file. Spyder can also import data from a variety of plain text and binary files or the clipboard into a new pandas DataFrame via a sophisticated import wizard.

Most pandas classes, methods and data attributes can be autocompleted in Spyder’s *Editor* and *IPython Console*, and Spyder’s *Help pane* can retrieve and render Numpydoc documentation on pandas objects in rich text with Sphinx both automatically and on-demand.

## 5.4 API

### 5.4.1 pandas-datareader

`pandas-datareader` is a remote data access library for pandas (PyPI:`pandas-datareader`). It is based on functionality that was located in `pandas.io.data` and `pandas.io.wb` but was split off in v0.19. See more in the [pandas-datareader docs](#):

The following data feeds are available:

- [Google Finance](#)
- [Tiingo](#)
- [Morningstar](#)
- [IEX](#)
- [Robinhood](#)
- [Enigma](#)
- [Quandl](#)
- [FRED](#)
- [Fama/French](#)
- [World Bank](#)
- [OECD](#)
- [Eurostat](#)
- [TSP Fund Data](#)
- [Nasdaq Trader Symbol Definitions](#)
- [Stooq Index Data](#)
- [MOEX Data](#)

### 5.4.2 [quandl/Python](#)

Quandl API for Python wraps the Quandl REST API to return Pandas DataFrames with timeseries indexes.

### 5.4.3 [pydatastream](#)

PyDatastream is a Python interface to the [Thomson Dataworks Enterprise \(DWE/Datastream\)](#) SOAP API to return indexed Pandas DataFrames or Panels with financial data. This package requires valid credentials for this API (non free).

### 5.4.4 [pandaSDMX](#)

pandaSDMX is a library to retrieve and acquire statistical data and metadata disseminated in [SDMX 2.1](#), an ISO-standard widely used by institutions such as statistics offices, central banks, and international organisations. pandaSDMX can expose datasets and related structural metadata including data flows, code-lists, and data structure definitions as pandas Series or MultiIndexed DataFrames.

### 5.4.5 [fredapi](#)

fredapi is a Python interface to the [Federal Reserve Economic Data \(FRED\)](#) provided by the Federal Reserve Bank of St. Louis. It works with both the FRED database and ALFRED database that contains point-in-time data (i.e. historic data revisions). fredapi provides a wrapper in Python to the FRED HTTP API, and also provides several convenient methods for parsing and analyzing point-in-time data from ALFRED. fredapi makes use of pandas and returns data in a Series or DataFrame. This module requires a FRED API key that you can obtain for free on the FRED website.

## 5.5 Domain Specific

### 5.5.1 Geopandas

Geopandas extends pandas data objects to include geographic information which support geometric operations. If your work entails maps and geographical coordinates, and you love pandas, you should take a close look at Geopandas.

### 5.5.2 xarray

xarray brings the labeled data power of pandas to the physical sciences by providing N-dimensional variants of the core pandas data structures. It aims to provide a pandas-like and pandas-compatible toolkit for analytics on multi-dimensional arrays, rather than the tabular data for which pandas excels.

## 5.6 Out-of-core

### 5.6.1 Blaze

Blaze provides a standard API for doing computations with various in-memory and on-disk backends: NumPy, Pandas, SQLAlchemy, MongoDB, PyTables, PySpark.

### 5.6.2 Dask

Dask is a flexible parallel computing library for analytics. Dask provides a familiar `DataFrame` interface for out-of-core, parallel and distributed computing.

### 5.6.3 Dask-ML

Dask-ML enables parallel and distributed machine learning using Dask alongside existing machine learning libraries like Scikit-Learn, XGBoost, and TensorFlow.

### 5.6.4 Odo

Odo provides a uniform API for moving data between different formats. It uses pandas own `read_csv` for CSV IO and leverages many existing packages such as PyTables, h5py, and pymongo to move data between non pandas formats. Its graph based approach is also extensible by end users for custom formats that may be too specific for the core of odo.

### 5.6.5 Ray

Pandas on Ray is an early stage DataFrame library that wraps Pandas and transparently distributes the data and computation. The user does not need to know how many cores their system has, nor do they need to specify how to distribute the data. In fact, users can continue using their previous Pandas notebooks while experiencing a considerable speedup from Pandas on Ray, even on a single machine. Only a modification of the import statement is needed, as we demonstrate below. Once you've changed your import statement, you're ready to use Pandas on Ray just like you would Pandas.

```
# import pandas as pd
import ray.dataframe as pd
```

## 5.6.6 Vaex

Increasingly, packages are being built on top of pandas to address specific needs in data preparation, analysis and visualization. Vaex is a python library for Out-of-Core DataFrames (similar to Pandas), to visualize and explore big tabular datasets. It can calculate statistics such as mean, sum, count, standard deviation etc, on an N-dimensional grid up to a billion ( $10^9$ ) objects/rows per second. Visualization is done using histograms, density plots and 3d volume rendering, allowing interactive exploration of big data. Vaex uses memory mapping, zero memory copy policy and lazy computations for best performance (no memory wasted).

- `vaex.from_pandas`
- `vaex.to_pandas_df`

## 5.7 Data validation

### 5.7.1 Engarde

Engarde is a lightweight library used to explicitly state your assumptions about your datasets and check that they're *actually* true.

## 5.8 Extension Data Types

Pandas provides an interface for defining *extension types* to extend NumPy's type system. The following libraries implement that interface to provide types not found in NumPy or pandas, which work well with pandas' data containers.

### 5.8.1 cyberpandas

Cyberpandas provides an extension type for storing arrays of IP Addresses. These arrays can be stored inside pandas' Series and DataFrame.

## 5.9 Accessors

A directory of projects providing *extension accessors*. This is for users to discover new accessors and for library authors to coordinate on the namespace.

Library	Accessor	Classes
<code>cyberpandas</code>	<code>ip</code>	<code>Series</code>
<code>pdvega</code>	<code>vgplot</code>	<code>Series, DataFrame</code>

## API REFERENCE

This page gives an overview of all public pandas objects, functions and methods. All classes and functions exposed in `pandas.*` namespace are public.

Some subpackages are public which include `pandas.errors`, `pandas.plotting`, and `pandas.testing`. Public functions in `pandas.io` and `pandas.tseries` submodules are mentioned in the documentation. `pandas.api.types` subpackage holds some public functions related to data types in pandas.

**Warning:** The `pandas.core`, `pandas.compat`, and `pandas.util` top-level modules are PRIVATE. Stable functionality in such modules is not guaranteed.

## 6.1 Input/Output

### 6.1.1 Pickling

---

`read_pickle(path[, compression])` Load pickled pandas object (or any object) from file.

---

#### `pandas.read_pickle`

`pandas.read_pickle(path, compression='infer')`  
Load pickled pandas object (or any object) from file.

**Warning:** Loading pickled data received from untrusted sources can be unsafe. See [here](#).

#### Parameters

**path** [str] File path where the pickled object will be loaded.

**compression** [{ 'infer', 'gzip', 'bz2', 'zip', 'xz', None }, default 'infer'] For on-the-fly decompression of on-disk data. If 'infer', then use gzip, bz2, xz or zip if path ends in '.gz', '.bz2', '.xz', or '.zip' respectively, and no decompression otherwise. Set to None for no decompression.

New in version 0.20.0.

#### Returns

**unpickled** [same type as object stored in file]

See also:

**DataFrame.to\_pickle** Pickle (serialize) DataFrame object to file.

**Series.to\_pickle** Pickle (serialize) Series object to file.

**read\_hdf** Read HDF5 file into a DataFrame.

**read\_sql** Read SQL query or database table into a DataFrame.

**read\_parquet** Load a parquet object, returning a DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> original_df = pd.DataFrame({"foo": range(5), "bar": range(5, 10)})
>>> original_df
   foo  bar
0    0    5
1    1    6
2    2    7
3    3    8
4    4    9
>>> pd.to_pickle(original_df, "./dummy.pkl")
```

```
>>> unpickled_df = pd.read_pickle("./dummy.pkl")
>>> unpickled_df
   foo  bar
0    0    5
1    1    6
2    2    7
3    3    8
4    4    9
```

```
>>> import os
>>> os.remove("./dummy.pkl")
```

## 6.1.2 Flat File

<code>read_table(filepath_or_buffer[, sep, ...])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Read general delimited file into DataFrame.
<code>read_csv(filepath_or_buffer[, sep, ...])</code>	Read a comma-separated values (csv) file into DataFrame.
<code>read_fwf(filepath_or_buffer[, colspecs, ...])</code>	Read a table of fixed-width formatted lines into DataFrame.
<code>read_msgpack(path_or_buf[, encoding, iterator])</code>	Load msgpack pandas object from the specified file path

## pandas.read\_table

`pandas.read_table` (*filepath\_or\_buffer*, *sep=False*, *delimiter=None*, *header='infer'*, *names=None*, *index\_col=None*, *usecols=None*, *squeeze=False*, *prefix=None*, *mangle\_dupe\_cols=True*, *dtype=None*, *engine=None*, *converters=None*, *true\_values=None*, *false\_values=None*, *skipinitialspace=False*, *skiprows=None*, *skipfooter=0*, *nrows=None*, *na\_values=None*, *keep\_default\_na=True*, *na\_filter=True*, *verbose=False*, *skip\_blank\_lines=True*, *parse\_dates=False*, *infer\_datetime\_format=False*, *keep\_date\_col=False*, *date\_parser=None*, *dayfirst=False*, *iterator=False*, *chunksize=None*, *compression='infer'*, *thousands=None*, *decimal=b'.'*, *lineterminator=None*, *quotechar='\"'*, *quoting=0*, *doublequote=True*, *escapechar=None*, *comment=None*, *encoding=None*, *dialect=None*, *tupleize\_cols=None*, *error\_bad\_lines=True*, *warn\_bad\_lines=True*, *delim\_whitespace=False*, *low\_memory=True*, *memory\_map=False*, *float\_precision=None*)

Read general delimited file into DataFrame.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0.

Use `pandas.read_csv()` instead, passing `sep='\t'` if necessary.

Also supports optionally iterating or breaking of the file into chunks.

Additional help can be found in the online docs for [IO Tools](#).

### Parameters

**filepath\_or\_buffer** [str, path object, or file-like object] Any valid string path is acceptable. The string could be a URL. Valid URL schemes include http, ftp, s3, and file. For file URLs, a host is expected. A local file could be: `file://localhost/path/to/table.csv`.

If you want to pass in a path object, pandas accepts either `pathlib.Path` or `py._path.local.LocalPath`.

By file-like object, we refer to objects with a `read()` method, such as a file handler (e.g. via builtin `open` function) or `StringIO`.

**sep** [str, default '\t' (tab-stop)] Delimiter to use. If `sep` is `None`, the C engine cannot automatically detect the separator, but the Python parsing engine can, meaning the latter will be used and automatically detect the separator by Python's builtin sniffer tool, `csv.Sniffer`. In addition, separators longer than 1 character and different from `'\s+'` will be interpreted as regular expressions and will also force the use of the Python parsing engine. Note that regex delimiters are prone to ignoring quoted data. Regex example: `'\r\t'`.

**delimiter** [str, default None] Alias for `sep`.

**header** [int, list of int, default 'infer'] Row number(s) to use as the column names, and the start of the data. Default behavior is to infer the column names: if no names are passed the behavior is identical to `header=0` and column names are inferred from the first line of the file, if column names are passed explicitly then the behavior is identical to `header=None`. Explicitly pass `header=0` to be able to replace existing names. The header can be a list of integers that specify row locations for a multi-index on the columns e.g. `[0,1,3]`. Intervening rows that are not specified will be skipped (e.g. 2 in this example is skipped). Note that this parameter ignores commented lines and empty lines if `skip_blank_lines=True`, so `header=0` denotes the first line of data rather than the first line of the file.

**names** [array-like, optional] List of column names to use. If file contains no header row, then you should explicitly pass `header=None`. Duplicates in this list will cause a `UserWarning` to be issued.

**index\_col** [int, sequence or bool, optional] Column to use as the row labels of the DataFrame. If a sequence is given, a MultiIndex is used. If you have a malformed file with delimiters at the end of each line, you might consider `index_col=False` to force pandas to not use the first column as the index (row names).

**usecols** [list-like or callable, optional] Return a subset of the columns. If list-like, all elements must either be positional (i.e. integer indices into the document columns) or strings that correspond to column names provided either by the user in *names* or inferred from the document header row(s). For example, a valid list-like *usecols* parameter would be `[0, 1, 2]` or `['foo', 'bar', 'baz']`. Element order is ignored, so `usecols=[0, 1]` is the same as `[1, 0]`. To instantiate a DataFrame from data with element order preserved use `pd.read_csv(data, usecols=['foo', 'bar'])[['foo', 'bar']]` for columns in `['foo', 'bar']` order or `pd.read_csv(data, usecols=['foo', 'bar'])[['bar', 'foo']]` for `['bar', 'foo']` order.

If callable, the callable function will be evaluated against the column names, returning names where the callable function evaluates to True. An example of a valid callable argument would be `lambda x: x.upper() in ['AAA', 'BBB', 'DDD']`. Using this parameter results in much faster parsing time and lower memory usage.

**squeeze** [bool, default False] If the parsed data only contains one column then return a Series.

**prefix** [str, optional] Prefix to add to column numbers when no header, e.g. 'X' for X0, X1, ...

**mangle\_dupe\_cols** [bool, default True] Duplicate columns will be specified as 'X', 'X.1', ... 'X.N', rather than 'X'...'X'. Passing in False will cause data to be overwritten if there are duplicate names in the columns.

**dtype** [Type name or dict of column -> type, optional] Data type for data or columns. E.g. {'a': np.float64, 'b': np.int32, 'c': 'Int64'} Use *str* or *object* together with suitable *na\_values* settings to preserve and not interpret dtype. If converters are specified, they will be applied INSTEAD of dtype conversion.

**engine** [{'c', 'python'}, optional] Parser engine to use. The C engine is faster while the python engine is currently more feature-complete.

**converters** [dict, optional] Dict of functions for converting values in certain columns. Keys can either be integers or column labels.

**true\_values** [list, optional] Values to consider as True.

**false\_values** [list, optional] Values to consider as False.

**skipinitialspace** [bool, default False] Skip spaces after delimiter.

**skiprows** [list-like, int or callable, optional] Line numbers to skip (0-indexed) or number of lines to skip (int) at the start of the file.

If callable, the callable function will be evaluated against the row indices, returning True if the row should be skipped and False otherwise. An example of a valid callable argument would be `lambda x: x in [0, 2]`.

**skipfooter** [int, default 0] Number of lines at bottom of file to skip (Unsupported with engine='c').

**nrows** [int, optional] Number of rows of file to read. Useful for reading pieces of large files.

**na\_values** [scalar, str, list-like, or dict, optional] Additional strings to recognize as NA/NaN. If dict passed, specific per-column NA values. By default the following values are interpreted as NaN: `'', '#N/A', '#N/A N/A', '#NA', '-1.#IND', '-1.#QNAN', '-NaN', '-nan', '1.#IND', '1.#QNAN', 'N/A', 'NA', 'NULL', 'NaN', 'n/a', 'nan', 'null'`.



**keep\_default\_na** [bool, default True] Whether or not to include the default NaN values when parsing the data. Depending on whether *na\_values* is passed in, the behavior is as follows:

- If *keep\_default\_na* is True, and *na\_values* are specified, *na\_values* is appended to the default NaN values used for parsing.
- If *keep\_default\_na* is True, and *na\_values* are not specified, only the default NaN values are used for parsing.
- If *keep\_default\_na* is False, and *na\_values* are specified, only the NaN values specified *na\_values* are used for parsing.
- If *keep\_default\_na* is False, and *na\_values* are not specified, no strings will be parsed as NaN.

Note that if *na\_filter* is passed in as False, the *keep\_default\_na* and *na\_values* parameters will be ignored.

**na\_filter** [bool, default True] Detect missing value markers (empty strings and the value of *na\_values*). In data without any NAs, passing *na\_filter*=False can improve the performance of reading a large file.

**verbose** [bool, default False] Indicate number of NA values placed in non-numeric columns.

**skip\_blank\_lines** [bool, default True] If True, skip over blank lines rather than interpreting as NaN values.

**parse\_dates** [bool or list of int or names or list of lists or dict, default False] The behavior is as follows:

- boolean. If True -> try parsing the index.
- list of int or names. e.g. If [1, 2, 3] -> try parsing columns 1, 2, 3 each as a separate date column.
- list of lists. e.g. If [[1, 3]] -> combine columns 1 and 3 and parse as a single date column.
- dict, e.g. {'foo' : [1, 3]} -> parse columns 1, 3 as date and call result 'foo'

If a column or index cannot be represented as an array of datetimes, say because of an unparseable value or a mixture of timezones, the column or index will be returned unaltered as an object data type. For non-standard datetime parsing, use `pd.to_datetime` after `pd.read_csv`. To parse an index or column with a mixture of timezones, specify *date\_parser* to be a partially-applied `pandas.to_datetime()` with `utc=True`. See *Parsing a CSV with mixed Timezones* for more.

Note: A fast-path exists for iso8601-formatted dates.

**infer\_datetime\_format** [bool, default False] If True and *parse\_dates* is enabled, pandas will attempt to infer the format of the datetime strings in the columns, and if it can be inferred, switch to a faster method of parsing them. In some cases this can increase the parsing speed by 5-10x.

**keep\_date\_col** [bool, default False] If True and *parse\_dates* specifies combining multiple columns then keep the original columns.

**date\_parser** [function, optional] Function to use for converting a sequence of string columns to an array of datetime instances. The default uses `dateutil.parser.parser` to do the conversion. Pandas will try to call *date\_parser* in three different ways, advancing to the next if an exception occurs: 1) Pass one or more arrays (as defined by *parse\_dates*) as arguments; 2) concatenate (row-wise) the string values from the columns defined by *parse\_dates* into a single array and pass that; and 3) call *date\_parser* once for each row using one or more strings (corresponding to the columns defined by *parse\_dates*) as arguments.

- dayfirst** [bool, default False] DD/MM format dates, international and European format.
- iterator** [bool, default False] Return TextFileReader object for iteration or getting chunks with `get_chunk()`.
- chunksize** [int, optional] Return TextFileReader object for iteration. See the [IO Tools docs](#) for more information on `iterator` and `chunksize`.
- compression** [{ 'infer', 'gzip', 'bz2', 'zip', 'xz', None }, default 'infer'] For on-the-fly decompression of on-disk data. If 'infer' and *filepath\_or\_buffer* is path-like, then detect compression from the following extensions: '.gz', '.bz2', '.zip', or '.xz' (otherwise no decompression). If using 'zip', the ZIP file must contain only one data file to be read in. Set to None for no decompression.
- New in version 0.18.1: support for 'zip' and 'xz' compression.
- thousands** [str, optional] Thousands separator.
- decimal** [str, default '.'] Character to recognize as decimal point (e.g. use ',' for European data).
- lineterminator** [str (length 1), optional] Character to break file into lines. Only valid with C parser.
- quotechar** [str (length 1), optional] The character used to denote the start and end of a quoted item. Quoted items can include the delimiter and it will be ignored.
- quoting** [int or csv.QUOTE\_\* instance, default 0] Control field quoting behavior per `csv.QUOTE_*` constants. Use one of `QUOTE_MINIMAL` (0), `QUOTE_ALL` (1), `QUOTE_NONNUMERIC` (2) or `QUOTE_NONE` (3).
- doublequote** [bool, default True] When `quotechar` is specified and `quoting` is not `QUOTE_NONE`, indicate whether or not to interpret two consecutive `quotechar` elements `INSIDE` a field as a single `quotechar` element.
- escapechar** [str (length 1), optional] One-character string used to escape other characters.
- comment** [str, optional] Indicates remainder of line should not be parsed. If found at the beginning of a line, the line will be ignored altogether. This parameter must be a single character. Like empty lines (as long as `skip_blank_lines=True`), fully commented lines are ignored by the parameter *header* but not by *skiprows*. For example, if `comment='#'`, parsing `#empty\na,b,c\n1,2,3` with `header=0` will result in 'a,b,c' being treated as the header.
- encoding** [str, optional] Encoding to use for UTF when reading/writing (ex. 'utf-8'). [List of Python standard encodings](#).
- dialect** [str or csv.Dialect, optional] If provided, this parameter will override values (default or not) for the following parameters: *delimiter*, *doublequote*, *escapechar*, *skipinitialspace*, *quotechar*, and *quoting*. If it is necessary to override values, a `ParserWarning` will be issued. See `csv.Dialect` documentation for more details.
- tupleize\_cols** [bool, default False] Leave a list of tuples on columns as is (default is to convert to a `MultiIndex` on the columns).
- Deprecated since version 0.21.0: This argument will be removed and will always convert to `MultiIndex`
- error\_bad\_lines** [bool, default True] Lines with too many fields (e.g. a csv line with too many commas) will by default cause an exception to be raised, and no `DataFrame` will be returned. If `False`, then these "bad lines" will be dropped from the `DataFrame` that is returned.
- warn\_bad\_lines** [bool, default True] If `error_bad_lines` is `False`, and `warn_bad_lines` is `True`, a warning for each "bad line" will be output.

**delim\_whitespace** [bool, default False] Specifies whether or not whitespace (e.g. ' ' or ' ') will be used as the sep. Equivalent to setting `sep='\s+'`. If this option is set to True, nothing should be passed in for the `delimiter` parameter.

New in version 0.18.1: support for the Python parser.

**low\_memory** [bool, default True] Internally process the file in chunks, resulting in lower memory use while parsing, but possibly mixed type inference. To ensure no mixed types either set False, or specify the type with the `dtype` parameter. Note that the entire file is read into a single DataFrame regardless, use the `chunksize` or `iterator` parameter to return the data in chunks. (Only valid with C parser).

**memory\_map** [bool, default False] If a filepath is provided for `filepath_or_buffer`, map the file object directly onto memory and access the data directly from there. Using this option can improve performance because there is no longer any I/O overhead.

**float\_precision** [str, optional] Specifies which converter the C engine should use for floating-point values. The options are *None* for the ordinary converter, *high* for the high-precision converter, and *round\_trip* for the round-trip converter.

### Returns

**DataFrame or TextParser** A comma-separated values (csv) file is returned as two-dimensional data structure with labeled axes.

### See also:

**to\_csv** Write DataFrame to a comma-separated values (csv) file.

**read\_csv** Read a comma-separated values (csv) file into DataFrame.

**read\_fwf** Read a table of fixed-width formatted lines into DataFrame.

### Examples

```
>>> pd.read_table('data.csv') # doctest: +SKIP
```

## pandas.read\_csv

`pandas.read_csv` (*filepath\_or\_buffer*, *sep*=' ', *delimiter*=None, *header*='infer', *names*=None, *index\_col*=None, *usecols*=None, *squeeze*=False, *prefix*=None, *mangle\_dupe\_cols*=True, *dtype*=None, *engine*=None, *converters*=None, *true\_values*=None, *false\_values*=None, *skipinitialspace*=False, *skiprows*=None, *skipfooter*=0, *nrows*=None, *na\_values*=None, *keep\_default\_na*=True, *na\_filter*=True, *verbose*=False, *skip\_blank\_lines*=True, *parse\_dates*=False, *infer\_datetime\_format*=False, *keep\_date\_col*=False, *date\_parser*=None, *dayfirst*=False, *iterator*=False, *chunks*=None, *compression*='infer', *thousands*=None, *decimal*='.', *lineterminator*=None, *quotechar*='"', *quoting*=0, *doublequote*=True, *escapechar*=None, *comment*=None, *encoding*=None, *dialect*=None, *tupelize\_cols*=None, *error\_bad\_lines*=True, *warn\_bad\_lines*=True, *delim\_whitespace*=False, *low\_memory*=True, *memory\_map*=False, *float\_precision*=None)

Read a comma-separated values (csv) file into DataFrame.

Also supports optionally iterating or breaking of the file into chunks.

Additional help can be found in the online docs for [IO Tools](#).

### Parameters

**filepath\_or\_buffer** [str, path object, or file-like object] Any valid string path is acceptable. The string could be a URL. Valid URL schemes include http, ftp, s3, and file. For file URLs, a host is expected. A local file could be: `file://localhost/path/to/table.csv`.

If you want to pass in a path object, pandas accepts either `pathlib.Path` or `py._path.local.LocalPath`.

By file-like object, we refer to objects with a `read()` method, such as a file handler (e.g. via builtin `open` function) or `StringIO`.

**sep** [str, default ‘,’] Delimiter to use. If `sep` is `None`, the C engine cannot automatically detect the separator, but the Python parsing engine can, meaning the latter will be used and automatically detect the separator by Python’s builtin sniffer tool, `csv.Sniffer`. In addition, separators longer than 1 character and different from `'\s+'` will be interpreted as regular expressions and will also force the use of the Python parsing engine. Note that regex delimiters are prone to ignoring quoted data. Regex example: `'\r\t'`.

**delimiter** [str, default `None`] Alias for `sep`.

**header** [int, list of int, default ‘infer’] Row number(s) to use as the column names, and the start of the data. Default behavior is to infer the column names: if no names are passed the behavior is identical to `header=0` and column names are inferred from the first line of the file, if column names are passed explicitly then the behavior is identical to `header=None`. Explicitly pass `header=0` to be able to replace existing names. The header can be a list of integers that specify row locations for a multi-index on the columns e.g. `[0,1,3]`. Intervening rows that are not specified will be skipped (e.g. 2 in this example is skipped). Note that this parameter ignores commented lines and empty lines if `skip_blank_lines=True`, so `header=0` denotes the first line of data rather than the first line of the file.

**names** [array-like, optional] List of column names to use. If file contains no header row, then you should explicitly pass `header=None`. Duplicates in this list will cause a `UserWarning` to be issued.

**index\_col** [int, sequence or bool, optional] Column to use as the row labels of the `DataFrame`. If a sequence is given, a `MultiIndex` is used. If you have a malformed file with delimiters at the end of each line, you might consider `index_col=False` to force pandas to not use the first column as the index (row names).

**usecols** [list-like or callable, optional] Return a subset of the columns. If list-like, all elements must either be positional (i.e. integer indices into the document columns) or strings that correspond to column names provided either by the user in `names` or inferred from the document header row(s). For example, a valid list-like `usecols` parameter would be `[0, 1, 2]` or `['foo', 'bar', 'baz']`. Element order is ignored, so `usecols=[0, 1]` is the same as `[1, 0]`. To instantiate a `DataFrame` from `data` with element order preserved use `pd.read_csv(data, usecols=['foo', 'bar'])[['foo', 'bar']]` for columns in `['foo', 'bar']` order or `pd.read_csv(data, usecols=['foo', 'bar'])[['bar', 'foo']]` for `['bar', 'foo']` order.

If callable, the callable function will be evaluated against the column names, returning names where the callable function evaluates to `True`. An example of a valid callable argument would be `lambda x: x.upper() in ['AAA', 'BBB', 'DDD']`. Using this parameter results in much faster parsing time and lower memory usage.

**squeeze** [bool, default `False`] If the parsed data only contains one column then return a `Series`.

**prefix** [str, optional] Prefix to add to column numbers when no header, e.g. ‘X’ for X0, X1, …

**mangle\_dupe\_cols** [bool, default `True`] Duplicate columns will be specified as ‘X’, ‘X.1’, … ‘X.N’, rather than ‘X’… ‘X’. Passing in `False` will cause data to be overwritten if there are duplicate names in the columns.

**dtype** [Type name or dict of column -> type, optional] Data type for data or columns. E.g. {'a': np.float64, 'b': np.int32, 'c': 'Int64'} Use *str* or *object* together with suitable *na\_values* settings to preserve and not interpret dtype. If converters are specified, they will be applied INSTEAD of dtype conversion.

**engine** [{ 'c', 'python' }, optional] Parser engine to use. The C engine is faster while the python engine is currently more feature-complete.

**converters** [dict, optional] Dict of functions for converting values in certain columns. Keys can either be integers or column labels.

**true\_values** [list, optional] Values to consider as True.

**false\_values** [list, optional] Values to consider as False.

**skipinitialspace** [bool, default False] Skip spaces after delimiter.

**skiprows** [list-like, int or callable, optional] Line numbers to skip (0-indexed) or number of lines to skip (int) at the start of the file.

If callable, the callable function will be evaluated against the row indices, returning True if the row should be skipped and False otherwise. An example of a valid callable argument would be `lambda x: x in [0, 2]`.

**skipfooter** [int, default 0] Number of lines at bottom of file to skip (Unsupported with engine='c').

**nrows** [int, optional] Number of rows of file to read. Useful for reading pieces of large files.

**na\_values** [scalar, str, list-like, or dict, optional] Additional strings to recognize as NA/NaN. If dict passed, specific per-column NA values. By default the following values are interpreted as NaN: ', '#N/A', '#N/A N/A', '#NA', '-1.#IND', '-1.#QNAN', '-NaN', '-nan', '1.#IND', '1.#QNAN', 'N/A', 'NA', 'NULL', 'NaN', 'n/a', 'nan', 'null'.

**keep\_default\_na** [bool, default True] Whether or not to include the default NaN values when parsing the data. Depending on whether *na\_values* is passed in, the behavior is as follows:

- If *keep\_default\_na* is True, and *na\_values* are specified, *na\_values* is appended to the default NaN values used for parsing.
- If *keep\_default\_na* is True, and *na\_values* are not specified, only the default NaN values are used for parsing.
- If *keep\_default\_na* is False, and *na\_values* are specified, only the NaN values specified *na\_values* are used for parsing.
- If *keep\_default\_na* is False, and *na\_values* are not specified, no strings will be parsed as NaN.

Note that if *na\_filter* is passed in as False, the *keep\_default\_na* and *na\_values* parameters will be ignored.

**na\_filter** [bool, default True] Detect missing value markers (empty strings and the value of *na\_values*). In data without any NAs, passing *na\_filter*=False can improve the performance of reading a large file.

**verbose** [bool, default False] Indicate number of NA values placed in non-numeric columns.

**skip\_blank\_lines** [bool, default True] If True, skip over blank lines rather than interpreting as NaN values.

**parse\_dates** [bool or list of int or names or list of lists or dict, default False] The behavior is as follows:

- boolean. If True -> try parsing the index.
- list of int or names. e.g. If [1, 2, 3] -> try parsing columns 1, 2, 3 each as a separate date column.
- list of lists. e.g. If [[1, 3]] -> combine columns 1 and 3 and parse as a single date column.
- dict, e.g. { 'foo' : [1, 3]} -> parse columns 1, 3 as date and call result 'foo'

If a column or index cannot be represented as an array of datetimes, say because of an unparseable value or a mixture of timezones, the column or index will be returned unaltered as an object data type. For non-standard datetime parsing, use `pd.to_datetime` after `pd.read_csv`. To parse an index or column with a mixture of timezones, specify `date_parser` to be a partially-applied `pandas.to_datetime()` with `utc=True`. See *Parsing a CSV with mixed Timezones* for more.

Note: A fast-path exists for iso8601-formatted dates.

**infer\_datetime\_format** [bool, default False] If True and `parse_dates` is enabled, pandas will attempt to infer the format of the datetime strings in the columns, and if it can be inferred, switch to a faster method of parsing them. In some cases this can increase the parsing speed by 5-10x.

**keep\_date\_col** [bool, default False] If True and `parse_dates` specifies combining multiple columns then keep the original columns.

**date\_parser** [function, optional] Function to use for converting a sequence of string columns to an array of datetime instances. The default uses `dateutil.parser.parser` to do the conversion. Pandas will try to call `date_parser` in three different ways, advancing to the next if an exception occurs: 1) Pass one or more arrays (as defined by `parse_dates`) as arguments; 2) concatenate (row-wise) the string values from the columns defined by `parse_dates` into a single array and pass that; and 3) call `date_parser` once for each row using one or more strings (corresponding to the columns defined by `parse_dates`) as arguments.

**dayfirst** [bool, default False] DD/MM format dates, international and European format.

**iterator** [bool, default False] Return `TextFileReader` object for iteration or getting chunks with `get_chunk()`.

**chunksize** [int, optional] Return `TextFileReader` object for iteration. See the [IO Tools docs](#) for more information on `iterator` and `chunksize`.

**compression** [{ 'infer', 'gzip', 'bz2', 'zip', 'xz', None }, default 'infer'] For on-the-fly decompression of on-disk data. If 'infer' and `filepath_or_buffer` is path-like, then detect compression from the following extensions: '.gz', '.bz2', '.zip', or '.xz' (otherwise no decompression). If using 'zip', the ZIP file must contain only one data file to be read in. Set to None for no decompression.

New in version 0.18.1: support for 'zip' and 'xz' compression.

**thousands** [str, optional] Thousands separator.

**decimal** [str, default '.'] Character to recognize as decimal point (e.g. use ',' for European data).

**lineterminator** [str (length 1), optional] Character to break file into lines. Only valid with C parser.

**quotechar** [str (length 1), optional] The character used to denote the start and end of a quoted item. Quoted items can include the delimiter and it will be ignored.

**quoting** [int or `csv.QUOTE_*` instance, default 0] Control field quoting behavior per `csv.QUOTE_*` constants. Use one of `QUOTE_MINIMAL` (0), `QUOTE_ALL` (1), `QUOTE_NONNUMERIC` (2) or `QUOTE_NONE` (3).

**doublequote** [bool, default True] When quotechar is specified and quoting is not QUOTE\_NONE, indicate whether or not to interpret two consecutive quotechar elements INSIDE a field as a single quotechar element.

**escapechar** [str (length 1), optional] One-character string used to escape other characters.

**comment** [str, optional] Indicates remainder of line should not be parsed. If found at the beginning of a line, the line will be ignored altogether. This parameter must be a single character. Like empty lines (as long as skip\_blank\_lines=True), fully commented lines are ignored by the parameter *header* but not by *skiprows*. For example, if comment='#', parsing #empty\na,b,c\n1,2,3 with header=0 will result in 'a,b,c' being treated as the header.

**encoding** [str, optional] Encoding to use for UTF when reading/writing (ex. 'utf-8'). [List of Python standard encodings](#) .

**dialect** [str or csv.Dialect, optional] If provided, this parameter will override values (default or not) for the following parameters: *delimiter*, *doublequote*, *escapechar*, *skipinitialspace*, *quotechar*, and *quoting*. If it is necessary to override values, a ParserWarning will be issued. See csv.Dialect documentation for more details.

**tupleize\_cols** [bool, default False] Leave a list of tuples on columns as is (default is to convert to a MultiIndex on the columns).

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: This argument will be removed and will always convert to MultiIndex

**error\_bad\_lines** [bool, default True] Lines with too many fields (e.g. a csv line with too many commas) will by default cause an exception to be raised, and no DataFrame will be returned. If False, then these “bad lines” will be dropped from the DataFrame that is returned.

**warn\_bad\_lines** [bool, default True] If error\_bad\_lines is False, and warn\_bad\_lines is True, a warning for each “bad line” will be output.

**delim\_whitespace** [bool, default False] Specifies whether or not whitespace (e.g. ' ' or '\t') will be used as the sep. Equivalent to setting sep='\s+'. If this option is set to True, nothing should be passed in for the *delimiter* parameter.

New in version 0.18.1: support for the Python parser.

**low\_memory** [bool, default True] Internally process the file in chunks, resulting in lower memory use while parsing, but possibly mixed type inference. To ensure no mixed types either set False, or specify the type with the *dtype* parameter. Note that the entire file is read into a single DataFrame regardless, use the *chunksizes* or *iterator* parameter to return the data in chunks. (Only valid with C parser).

**memory\_map** [bool, default False] If a filepath is provided for *filepath\_or\_buffer*, map the file object directly onto memory and access the data directly from there. Using this option can improve performance because there is no longer any I/O overhead.

**float\_precision** [str, optional] Specifies which converter the C engine should use for floating-point values. The options are *None* for the ordinary converter, *high* for the high-precision converter, and *round\_trip* for the round-trip converter.

## Returns

**DataFrame or TextParser** A comma-separated values (csv) file is returned as two-dimensional data structure with labeled axes.

See also:

**to\_csv** Write DataFrame to a comma-separated values (csv) file.

**read\_csv** Read a comma-separated values (csv) file into DataFrame.

**read\_fwf** Read a table of fixed-width formatted lines into DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> pd.read_csv('data.csv') # doctest: +SKIP
```

## pandas.read\_fwf

`pandas.read_fwf` (*filepath\_or\_buffer*, *colspecs='infer'*, *widths=None*, *infer\_nrows=100*, *\*\*kwds*)

Read a table of fixed-width formatted lines into DataFrame.

Also supports optionally iterating or breaking of the file into chunks.

Additional help can be found in the [online docs for IO Tools](#).

### Parameters

**filepath\_or\_buffer** [str, path object, or file-like object] Any valid string path is acceptable. The string could be a URL. Valid URL schemes include http, ftp, s3, and file. For file URLs, a host is expected. A local file could be: `file://localhost/path/to/table.csv`.

If you want to pass in a path object, pandas accepts either `pathlib.Path` or `py._path.local.LocalPath`.

By file-like object, we refer to objects with a `read()` method, such as a file handler (e.g. via builtin `open` function) or `StringIO`.

**colspecs** [list of tuple (int, int) or 'infer'. optional] A list of tuples giving the extents of the fixed-width fields of each line as half-open intervals (i.e., [from, to[ ). String value 'infer' can be used to instruct the parser to try detecting the column specifications from the first 100 rows of the data which are not being skipped via `skiprows` (default='infer').

**widths** [list of int, optional] A list of field widths which can be used instead of 'colspecs' if the intervals are contiguous.

**infer\_nrows** [int, default 100] The number of rows to consider when letting the parser determine the *colspecs*.

New in version 0.24.0.

**\*\*kwds** [optional] Optional keyword arguments can be passed to `TextFileReader`.

### Returns

**DataFrame or TextParser** A comma-separated values (csv) file is returned as two-dimensional data structure with labeled axes.

See also:

**to\_csv** Write DataFrame to a comma-separated values (csv) file.

**read\_csv** Read a comma-separated values (csv) file into DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> pd.read_fwf('data.csv') # doctest: +SKIP
```



## pandas.read\_msgpack

`pandas.read_msgpack` (*path\_or\_buf*, *encoding='utf-8'*, *iterator=False*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Load msgpack pandas object from the specified file path

THIS IS AN EXPERIMENTAL LIBRARY and the storage format may not be stable until a future release.

### Parameters

- path\_or\_buf** [string File path, BytesIO like or string]
- encoding** [Encoding for decoding msgpack str type]
- iterator** [boolean, if True, return an iterator to the unpacker] (default is False)

### Returns

- obj** [same type as object stored in file]

## 6.1.3 Clipboard

---

<code>read_clipboard([sep])</code>	Read text from clipboard and pass to <code>read_csv</code> .
------------------------------------	--

---

## pandas.read\_clipboard

`pandas.read_clipboard` (*sep='\s+'*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Read text from clipboard and pass to `read_csv`. See `read_csv` for the full argument list

### Parameters

- sep** [str, default '\s+'] A string or regex delimiter. The default of 's+' denotes one or more whitespace characters.

### Returns

- parsed** [DataFrame]

## 6.1.4 Excel

---

<code>read_excel(io[, sheet_name, header, names, ...])</code>	Read an Excel file into a pandas DataFrame.
<code>ExcelFile.parse([sheet_name, header, names, ...])</code>	Parse specified sheet(s) into a DataFrame

---

## pandas.read\_excel

`pandas.read_excel` (*io*, *sheet\_name=0*, *header=0*, *names=None*, *index\_col=None*, *parse\_cols=None*, *usecols=None*, *squeeze=False*, *dtype=None*, *engine=None*, *converters=None*, *true\_values=None*, *false\_values=None*, *skiprows=None*, *nrows=None*, *na\_values=None*, *keep\_default\_na=True*, *verbose=False*, *parse\_dates=False*, *date\_parser=None*, *thousands=None*, *comment=None*, *skip\_footer=0*, *skip\_footer=0*, *convert\_float=True*, *mangle\_dupe\_cols=True*, *\*\*kwds*)  
Read an Excel file into a pandas DataFrame.

Support both *xls* and *xlsx* file extensions from a local filesystem or URL. Support an option to read a single sheet or a list of sheets.

### Parameters

**io** [str, file descriptor, pathlib.Path, ExcelFile or xlr.Book] The string could be a URL. Valid URL schemes include http, ftp, s3, gcs, and file. For file URLs, a host is expected. For instance, a local file could be /path/to/workbook.xlsx.

**sheet\_name** [str, int, list, or None, default 0] Strings are used for sheet names. Integers are used in zero-indexed sheet positions. Lists of strings/integers are used to request multiple sheets. Specify None to get all sheets.

Available cases:

- Defaults to 0: 1st sheet as a *DataFrame*
- 1: 2nd sheet as a *DataFrame*
- "Sheet1": Load sheet with name "Sheet1"
- [0, 1, "Sheet5"]: Load first, second and sheet named "Sheet5" as a dict of *DataFrame*
- None: All sheets.

**header** [int, list of int, default 0] Row (0-indexed) to use for the column labels of the parsed *DataFrame*. If a list of integers is passed those row positions will be combined into a *MultiIndex*. Use None if there is no header.

**names** [array-like, default None] List of column names to use. If file contains no header row, then you should explicitly pass header=None.

**index\_col** [int, list of int, default None] Column (0-indexed) to use as the row labels of the *DataFrame*. Pass None if there is no such column. If a list is passed, those columns will be combined into a *MultiIndex*. If a subset of data is selected with *usecols*, *index\_col* is based on the subset.

**parse\_cols** [int or list, default None] Alias of *usecols*.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use *usecols* instead.

**usecols** [int, str, list-like, or callable default None] Return a subset of the columns. \* If None, then parse all columns. \* If int, then indicates last column to be parsed.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0: Pass in a list of int instead from 0 to *usecols* inclusive.

- If str, then indicates comma separated list of Excel column letters and column ranges (e.g. "A:E" or "A,C,E:F"). Ranges are inclusive of both sides.
- If list of int, then indicates list of column numbers to be parsed.
- If list of string, then indicates list of column names to be parsed.

New in version 0.24.0.

- If callable, then evaluate each column name against it and parse the column if the callable returns *True*.

New in version 0.24.0.

**squeeze** [bool, default False] If the parsed data only contains one column then return a *Series*.

**dtype** [Type name or dict of column -> type, default None] Data type for data or columns. E.g. {'a': np.float64, 'b': np.int32} Use *object* to preserve data as stored in Excel and not interpret dtype. If converters are specified, they will be applied INSTEAD of dtype conversion.

New in version 0.20.0.

**engine** [str, default None] If io is not a buffer or path, this must be set to identify io. Acceptable values are None or xlrd.

**converters** [dict, default None] Dict of functions for converting values in certain columns. Keys can either be integers or column labels, values are functions that take one input argument, the Excel cell content, and return the transformed content.

**true\_values** [list, default None] Values to consider as True.

New in version 0.19.0.

**false\_values** [list, default None] Values to consider as False.

New in version 0.19.0.

**skiprows** [list-like] Rows to skip at the beginning (0-indexed).

**nrows** [int, default None] Number of rows to parse.

New in version 0.23.0.

**na\_values** [scalar, str, list-like, or dict, default None] Additional strings to recognize as NA/NaN. If dict passed, specific per-column NA values. By default the following values are interpreted as NaN: ‘’, ‘#N/A’, ‘#N/A N/A’, ‘#NA’, ‘-1.#IND’, ‘-1.#QNAN’, ‘-NaN’, ‘-nan’, ‘1.#IND’, ‘1.#QNAN’, ‘N/A’, ‘NA’, ‘NULL’, ‘NaN’, ‘n/a’, ‘nan’, ‘null’.

**keep\_default\_na** [bool, default True] If na\_values are specified and keep\_default\_na is False the default NaN values are overridden, otherwise they’re appended to.

**verbose** [bool, default False] Indicate number of NA values placed in non-numeric columns.

**parse\_dates** [bool, list-like, or dict, default False] The behavior is as follows:

- bool. If True -> try parsing the index.
- list of int or names. e.g. If [1, 2, 3] -> try parsing columns 1, 2, 3 each as a separate date column.
- list of lists. e.g. If [[1, 3]] -> combine columns 1 and 3 and parse as a single date column.
- dict, e.g. {{ ‘foo’ : [1, 3] }} -> parse columns 1, 3 as date and call result ‘foo’

If a column or index contains an unparseable date, the entire column or index will be returned unaltered as an object data type. For non-standard datetime parsing, use `pd.to_datetime` after `pd.read_csv`

Note: A fast-path exists for iso8601-formatted dates.

**date\_parser** [function, optional] Function to use for converting a sequence of string columns to an array of datetime instances. The default uses `dateutil.parser.parser` to do the conversion. Pandas will try to call `date_parser` in three different ways, advancing to the next if an exception occurs: 1) Pass one or more arrays (as defined by `parse_dates`) as arguments; 2) concatenate (row-wise) the string values from the columns defined by `parse_dates` into a single array and pass that; and 3) call `date_parser` once for each row using one or more strings (corresponding to the columns defined by `parse_dates`) as arguments.

**thousands** [str, default None] Thousands separator for parsing string columns to numeric. Note that this parameter is only necessary for columns stored as TEXT in Excel, any numeric columns will automatically be parsed, regardless of display format.

**comment** [str, default None] Comments out remainder of line. Pass a character or characters to this argument to indicate comments in the input file. Any data between the comment string and the end of the current line is ignored.

**skip\_footer** [int, default 0] Alias of *skipfooter*.

Deprecated since version 0.23.0: Use *skipfooter* instead.

**skipfooter** [int, default 0] Rows at the end to skip (0-indexed).

**convert\_float** [bool, default True] Convert integral floats to int (i.e., 1.0 → 1). If False, all numeric data will be read in as floats: Excel stores all numbers as floats internally.

**mangle\_dupe\_cols** [bool, default True] Duplicate columns will be specified as 'X', 'X.1', ... 'X.N', rather than 'X'...'X'. Passing in False will cause data to be overwritten if there are duplicate names in the columns.

**\*\*kwargs** [optional] Optional keyword arguments can be passed to `TextFileReader`.

### Returns

**DataFrame or dict of DataFrames** DataFrame from the passed in Excel file. See notes in `sheet_name` argument for more information on when a dict of DataFrames is returned.

### See also:

**to\_excel** Write DataFrame to an Excel file.

**to\_csv** Write DataFrame to a comma-separated values (csv) file.

**read\_csv** Read a comma-separated values (csv) file into DataFrame.

**read\_fwf** Read a table of fixed-width formatted lines into DataFrame.

### Examples

The file can be read using the file name as string or an open file object:

```
>>> pd.read_excel('tmp.xlsx', index_col=0) # doctest: +SKIP
   Name  Value
0  string1    1
1  string2    2
2  #Comment    3
```

```
>>> pd.read_excel(open('tmp.xlsx', 'rb'),
...               sheet_name='Sheet3') # doctest: +SKIP
   Unnamed: 0  Name  Value
0           0  string1    1
1           1  string2    2
2           2  #Comment    3
```

Index and header can be specified via the `index_col` and `header` arguments

```
>>> pd.read_excel('tmp.xlsx', index_col=None, header=None) # doctest: +SKIP
   0      1      2
0 NaN      Name  Value
1 0.0  string1    1
2 1.0  string2    2
3 2.0  #Comment    3
```

Column types are inferred but can be explicitly specified

```
>>> pd.read_excel('tmp.xlsx', index_col=0,
...               dtype={'Name': str, 'Value': float}) # doctest: +SKIP
   Name  Value
0  string1  1.0
1  string2  2.0
2  #Comment  3.0
```

True, False, and NA values, and thousands separators have defaults, but can be explicitly specified, too. Supply the values you would like as strings or lists of strings!

```
>>> pd.read_excel('tmp.xlsx', index_col=0,
...               na_values=['string1', 'string2']) # doctest: +SKIP
   Name  Value
0     NaN     1
1     NaN     2
2  #Comment     3
```

Comment lines in the excel input file can be skipped using the *comment* kwarg

```
>>> pd.read_excel('tmp.xlsx', index_col=0, comment='#') # doctest: +SKIP
   Name  Value
0  string1  1.0
1  string2  2.0
2     None  NaN
```

## pandas.ExcelFile.parse

`ExcelFile.parse` (*sheet\_name=0, header=0, names=None, index\_col=None, usecols=None, squeeze=False, converters=None, true\_values=None, false\_values=None, skiprows=None, nrows=None, na\_values=None, parse\_dates=False, date\_parser=None, thousands=None, comment=None, skipfooter=0, convert\_float=True, mangle\_dupe\_cols=True, \*\*kwargs*)

Parse specified sheet(s) into a DataFrame

Equivalent to `read_excel(ExcelFile, ...)` See the `read_excel` docstring for more info on accepted parameters

`ExcelWriter`(*path[, engine, date\_format, ...]*)

Class for writing DataFrame objects into excel sheets, default is to use xlwt for xls, openpyxl for xlsx.

## pandas.ExcelWriter

`class pandas.ExcelWriter` (*path, engine=None, date\_format=None, datetime\_format=None, mode='w', \*\*engine\_kwargs*)

Class for writing DataFrame objects into excel sheets, default is to use xlwt for xls, openpyxl for xlsx. See `DataFrame.to_excel` for typical usage.

### Parameters

**path** [string] Path to xls or xlsx file.

**engine** [string (optional)] Engine to use for writing. If None, defaults to `io.excel.<extension>.writer`. NOTE: can only be passed as a keyword argument.

**date\_format** [string, default None] Format string for dates written into Excel files (e.g. 'YYYY-MM-DD')

**datetime\_format** [string, default None] Format string for datetime objects written into Excel files (e.g. 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS')

**mode** [{ 'w' or 'a' }, default 'w'] File mode to use (write or append).

.. versionadded:: 0.24.0

## Notes

None of the methods and properties are considered public.

For compatibility with CSV writers, ExcelWriter serializes lists and dicts to strings before writing.

## Examples

Default usage:

```
>>> with ExcelWriter('path_to_file.xlsx') as writer:
...     df.to_excel(writer)
```

To write to separate sheets in a single file:

```
>>> with ExcelWriter('path_to_file.xlsx') as writer:
...     df1.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Sheet1')
...     df2.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Sheet2')
```

You can set the date format or datetime format:

```
>>> with ExcelWriter('path_to_file.xlsx',
...                 date_format='YYYY-MM-DD',
...                 datetime_format='YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS') as writer:
...     df.to_excel(writer)
```

You can also append to an existing Excel file:

```
>>> with ExcelWriter('path_to_file.xlsx', mode='a') as writer:
...     df.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Sheet3')
```

## Attributes

None	
------	--

## Methods

None	
------	--

## 6.1.5 JSON

---

*read\_json*([path\_or\_buf, orient, typ, dtype, ...]) Convert a JSON string to pandas object.

---

## pandas.read\_json

`pandas.read_json` (*path\_or\_buf=None, orient=None, typ='frame', dtype=True, convert\_axes=True, convert\_dates=True, keep\_default\_dates=True, numpy=False, precise\_float=False, date\_unit=None, encoding=None, lines=False, chunksize=None, compression='infer'*)

Convert a JSON string to pandas object.

### Parameters

**path\_or\_buf** [a valid JSON string or file-like, default: None] The string could be a URL. Valid URL schemes include http, ftp, s3, gcs, and file. For file URLs, a host is expected. For instance, a local file could be `file://localhost/path/to/table.json`

**orient** [string,] Indication of expected JSON string format. Compatible JSON strings can be produced by `to_json()` with a corresponding orient value. The set of possible orients is:

- 'split': dict like {index -> [index], columns -> [columns], data -> [values]}
- 'records' : list like [{column -> value}, ... , {column -> value}]
- 'index': dict like {index -> {column -> value}}
- 'columns': dict like {column -> {index -> value}}
- 'values': just the values array

The allowed and default values depend on the value of the *typ* parameter.

- when `typ == 'series'`,
  - allowed orients are {'split', 'records', 'index'}
  - default is 'index'
  - The Series index must be unique for orient 'index'.
- when `typ == 'frame'`,
  - allowed orients are {'split', 'records', 'index', 'columns', 'values', 'table'}
  - default is 'columns'
  - The DataFrame index must be unique for orients 'index' and 'columns'.
  - The DataFrame columns must be unique for orients 'index', 'columns', and 'records'.

New in version 0.23.0: 'table' as an allowed value for the *orient* argument

**typ** [type of object to recover (series or frame), default 'frame']

**dtype** [boolean or dict, default True] If True, infer dtypes, if a dict of column to dtype, then use those, if False, then don't infer dtypes at all, applies only to the data.

**convert\_axes** [boolean, default True] Try to convert the axes to the proper dtypes.

**convert\_dates** [boolean, default True] List of columns to parse for dates; If True, then try to parse datelike columns default is True; a column label is datelike if

- it ends with '\_at',
- it ends with '\_time',

- it begins with 'timestamp',
- it is 'modified', or
- it is 'date'

**keep\_default\_dates** [boolean, default True] If parsing dates, then parse the default datelike columns

**numpy** [boolean, default False] Direct decoding to numpy arrays. Supports numeric data only, but non-numeric column and index labels are supported. Note also that the JSON ordering MUST be the same for each term if numpy=True.

**precise\_float** [boolean, default False] Set to enable usage of higher precision (strtod) function when decoding string to double values. Default (False) is to use fast but less precise builtin functionality

**date\_unit** [string, default None] The timestamp unit to detect if converting dates. The default behaviour is to try and detect the correct precision, but if this is not desired then pass one of 's', 'ms', 'us' or 'ns' to force parsing only seconds, milliseconds, microseconds or nanoseconds respectively.

**encoding** [str, default is 'utf-8'] The encoding to use to decode py3 bytes.

New in version 0.19.0.

**lines** [boolean, default False] Read the file as a json object per line.

New in version 0.19.0.

**chunksize** [integer, default None] Return JsonReader object for iteration. See the [line-delimited json docs](#) for more information on `chunksize`. This can only be passed if `lines=True`. If this is None, the file will be read into memory all at once.

New in version 0.21.0.

**compression** [{ 'infer', 'gzip', 'bz2', 'zip', 'xz', None }, default 'infer'] For on-the-fly decompression of on-disk data. If 'infer', then use gzip, bz2, zip or xz if `path_or_buf` is a string ending in '.gz', '.bz2', '.zip', or '.xz', respectively, and no decompression otherwise. If using 'zip', the ZIP file must contain only one data file to be read in. Set to None for no decompression.

New in version 0.21.0.

### Returns

**result** [Series or DataFrame, depending on the value of `typ`.]

### See also:

`DataFrame.to_json`

### Notes

Specific to `orient='table'`, if a `DataFrame` with a literal `Index` name of `index` gets written with `to_json()`, the subsequent read operation will incorrectly set the `Index` name to `None`. This is because `index` is also used by `DataFrame.to_json()` to denote a missing `Index` name, and the subsequent `read_json()` operation cannot distinguish between the two. The same limitation is encountered with a `MultiIndex` and any names beginning with 'level\_'.



## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[ 'a', 'b'], [ 'c', 'd']],
...                    index=[ 'row 1', 'row 2'],
...                    columns=[ 'col 1', 'col 2'])
```

Encoding/decoding a Dataframe using 'split' formatted JSON:

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='split')
'{"columns":["col 1","col 2"],
  "index":["row 1","row 2"],
  "data":[["a","b"],["c","d"]]}'
>>> pd.read_json(_, orient='split')
   col 1 col 2
row 1    a    b
row 2    c    d
```

Encoding/decoding a Dataframe using 'index' formatted JSON:

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='index')
'{"row 1":{"col 1":"a","col 2":"b"},"row 2":{"col 1":"c","col 2":"d"}}'
>>> pd.read_json(_, orient='index')
   col 1 col 2
row 1    a    b
row 2    c    d
```

Encoding/decoding a Dataframe using 'records' formatted JSON. Note that index labels are not preserved with this encoding.

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='records')
'[{"col 1":"a","col 2":"b"}, {"col 1":"c","col 2":"d"}]'
>>> pd.read_json(_, orient='records')
   col 1 col 2
0      a    b
1      c    d
```

Encoding with Table Schema

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='table')
'{"schema": {"fields": [{"name": "index", "type": "string"},
                       {"name": "col 1", "type": "string"},
                       {"name": "col 2", "type": "string"}],
            "primaryKey": "index",
            "pandas_version": "0.20.0"},
  "data": [{"index": "row 1", "col 1": "a", "col 2": "b"},
            {"index": "row 2", "col 1": "c", "col 2": "d"}]}'
```

---

`json_normalize(data[, record_path, meta, ...])`

Normalize semi-structured JSON data into a flat table.

`build_table_schema(data[, index, ...])`

Create a Table schema from data.

---

## pandas.io.json.json\_normalize

`pandas.io.json.json_normalize` (*data*, *record\_path*=None, *meta*=None, *meta\_prefix*=None, *record\_prefix*=None, *errors*='raise', *sep*='.')

Normalize semi-structured JSON data into a flat table.



(continued from previous page)

```

...                                     ['info', 'governor'])
>>> result
   name  population  info.governor  state  shortname
0   Dade      12345    Rick Scott  Florida         FL
1  Broward     40000    Rick Scott  Florida         FL
2  Palm Beach  60000    Rick Scott  Florida         FL
3   Summit      1234    John Kasich  Ohio          OH
4  Cuyahoga     1337    John Kasich  Ohio          OH

```

```

>>> data = {'A': [1, 2]}
>>> json_normalize(data, 'A', record_prefix='Prefix.')
Prefix.0
0         1
1         2

```

## pandas.io.json.build\_table\_schema

`pandas.io.json.build_table_schema` (*data*, *index=True*, *primary\_key=None*, *version=True*)

Create a Table schema from *data*.

### Parameters

**data** [Series, DataFrame]

**index** [bool, default True] Whether to include `data.index` in the schema.

**primary\_key** [bool or None, default True] column names to designate as the primary key. The default *None* will set *primaryKey* to the index level or levels if the index is unique.

**version** [bool, default True] Whether to include a field `pandas_version` with the version of pandas that generated the schema.

### Returns

**schema** [dict]

## Notes

See `_as_json_table_type` for conversion types. Timedeltas as converted to ISO8601 duration format with 9 decimal places after the seconds field for nanosecond precision.

Categoricals are converted to the *any* dtype, and use the *enum* field constraint to list the allowed values. The *ordered* attribute is included in an *ordered* field.

## Examples

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame(
...     {'A': [1, 2, 3],
...      'B': ['a', 'b', 'c'],
...      'C': pd.date_range('2016-01-01', freq='d', periods=3),
...     }, index=pd.Index(range(3), name='idx'))
>>> build_table_schema(df)
{'fields': [{'name': 'idx', 'type': 'integer'},
{'name': 'A', 'type': 'integer'},

```

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```
{'name': 'B', 'type': 'string'},
{'name': 'C', 'type': 'datetime'}],
'pandas_version': '0.20.0',
'primaryKey': ['idx']}
```

## 6.1.6 HTML

<code>read_html(io[, match, flavor, header, ...])</code>	Read HTML tables into a list of DataFrame objects.
--	--

### pandas.read\_html

`pandas.read_html` (*io*, *match*='.+', *flavor*=None, *header*=None, *index\_col*=None, *skiprows*=None, *attrs*=None, *parse\_dates*=False, *tupleize\_cols*=None, *thousands*=' ', *encoding*=None, *decimal*='.', *converters*=None, *na\_values*=None, *keep\_default\_na*=True, *displayed\_only*=True)

Read HTML tables into a list of DataFrame objects.

#### Parameters

- io** [str or file-like] A URL, a file-like object, or a raw string containing HTML. Note that `lxml` only accepts the http, ftp and file url protocols. If you have a URL that starts with 'https' you might try removing the 's'.
- match** [str or compiled regular expression, optional] The set of tables containing text matching this regex or string will be returned. Unless the HTML is extremely simple you will probably need to pass a non-empty string here. Defaults to `‘.+’` (match any non-empty string). The default value will return all tables contained on a page. This value is converted to a regular expression so that there is consistent behavior between Beautiful Soup and `lxml`.
- flavor** [str or None, container of strings] The parsing engine to use. `‘bs4’` and `‘html5lib’` are synonymous with each other, they are both there for backwards compatibility. The default of None tries to use `lxml` to parse and if that fails it falls back on `bs4 + html5lib`.
- header** [int or list-like or None, optional] The row (or list of rows for a *MultiIndex*) to use to make the columns headers.
- index\_col** [int or list-like or None, optional] The column (or list of columns) to use to create the index.
- skiprows** [int or list-like or slice or None, optional] 0-based. Number of rows to skip after parsing the column integer. If a sequence of integers or a slice is given, will skip the rows indexed by that sequence. Note that a single element sequence means ‘skip the nth row’ whereas an integer means ‘skip n rows’.
- attrs** [dict or None, optional] This is a dictionary of attributes that you can pass to use to identify the table in the HTML. These are not checked for validity before being passed to `lxml` or Beautiful Soup. However, these attributes must be valid HTML table attributes to work correctly. For example,

```
attrs = {'id': 'table'}
```

is a valid attribute dictionary because the `‘id’` HTML tag attribute is a valid HTML attribute for any HTML tag as per [this document](#).

```
attrs = {'asdf': 'table'}
```

is *not* a valid attribute dictionary because ‘asdf’ is not a valid HTML attribute even if it is a valid XML attribute. Valid HTML 4.01 table attributes can be found [here](#). A working draft of the HTML 5 spec can be found [here](#). It contains the latest information on table attributes for the modern web.

**parse\_dates** [bool, optional] See `read_csv()` for more details.

**tupleize\_cols** [bool, optional] If `False` try to parse multiple header rows into a `MultiIndex`, otherwise return raw tuples. Defaults to `False`.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: This argument will be removed and will always convert to `MultiIndex`

**thousands** [str, optional] Separator to use to parse thousands. Defaults to `','`.

**encoding** [str or None, optional] The encoding used to decode the web page. Defaults to `None`. ‘None’ preserves the previous encoding behavior, which depends on the underlying parser library (e.g., the parser library will try to use the encoding provided by the document).

**decimal** [str, default ‘.’] Character to recognize as decimal point (e.g. use ‘,’ for European data).

New in version 0.19.0.

**converters** [dict, default None] Dict of functions for converting values in certain columns. Keys can either be integers or column labels, values are functions that take one input argument, the cell (not column) content, and return the transformed content.

New in version 0.19.0.

**na\_values** [iterable, default None] Custom NA values

New in version 0.19.0.

**keep\_default\_na** [bool, default True] If `na_values` are specified and `keep_default_na` is `False` the default NaN values are overridden, otherwise they’re appended to

New in version 0.19.0.

**displayed\_only** [bool, default True] Whether elements with “display: none” should be parsed

New in version 0.23.0.

## Returns

**dfs** [list of DataFrames]

## See also:

`pandas.read_csv`

## Notes

Before using this function you should read the *gotchas about the HTML parsing libraries*.

Expect to do some cleanup after you call this function. For example, you might need to manually assign column names if the column names are converted to NaN when you pass the `header=0` argument. We try to assume as little as possible about the structure of the table and push the idiosyncrasies of the HTML contained in the table to the user.

This function searches for `<table>` elements and only for `<tr>` and `<th>` rows and `<td>` elements within each `<tr>` or `<th>` element in the table. `<td>` stands for “table data”. This function attempts to properly

handle `colspan` and `rowspan` attributes. If the function has a `<thead>` argument, it is used to construct the header, otherwise the function attempts to find the header within the body (by putting rows with only `<th>` elements into the header).

New in version 0.21.0.

Similar to `read_csv()` the `header` argument is applied **after** `skiprows` is applied.

This function will *always* return a list of `DataFrame` or it will fail, e.g., it will *not* return an empty list.

## Examples

See the `read_html` documentation in the *IO* section of the docs for some examples of reading in HTML tables.

### 6.1.7 HDFStore: PyTables (HDF5)

<code>read_hdf(path_or_buf[, key, mode])</code>	Read from the store, close it if we opened it.
<code>HDFStore.put(key, value[, format, append])</code>	Store object in HDFStore
<code>HDFStore.append(key, value[, format, ...])</code>	Append to Table in file.
<code>HDFStore.get(key)</code>	Retrieve pandas object stored in file
<code>HDFStore.select(key[, where, start, stop, ...])</code>	Retrieve pandas object stored in file, optionally based on where criteria
<code>HDFStore.info()</code>	Print detailed information on the store.
<code>HDFStore.keys()</code>	Return a (potentially unordered) list of the keys corresponding to the objects stored in the HDFStore.
<code>HDFStore.groups()</code>	return a list of all the top-level nodes (that are not themselves a pandas storage object)
<code>HDFStore.walk([where])</code>	Walk the pytables group hierarchy for pandas objects

#### pandas.read\_hdf

`pandas.read_hdf(path_or_buf, key=None, mode='r', **kwargs)`

Read from the store, close it if we opened it.

Retrieve pandas object stored in file, optionally based on where criteria

#### Parameters

**path\_or\_buf** [string, buffer or path object] Path to the file to open, or an open `pandas.HDFStore` object. Supports any object implementing the `__fspath__` protocol. This includes `pathlib.Path` and `py._path.local.LocalPath` objects.

New in version 0.19.0: support for `pathlib`, `py.path`.

New in version 0.21.0: support for `__fspath__` protocol.

**key** [object, optional] The group identifier in the store. Can be omitted if the HDF file contains a single pandas object.

**mode** [{'r', 'r+', 'a'}, optional] Mode to use when opening the file. Ignored if `path_or_buf` is a `pandas.HDFStore`. Default is 'r'.

**where** [list, optional] A list of Term (or convertible) objects.

**start** [int, optional] Row number to start selection.

**stop** [int, optional] Row number to stop selection.

- columns** [list, optional] A list of columns names to return.
- iterator** [bool, optional] Return an iterator object.
- chunksize** [int, optional] Number of rows to include in an iteration when using an iterator.
- errors** [str, default 'strict'] Specifies how encoding and decoding errors are to be handled. See the `errors` argument for `open()` for a full list of options.
- \*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments passed to `HDFStore`.

#### Returns

- item** [object] The selected object. Return type depends on the object stored.

#### See also:

`pandas.DataFrame.to_hdf` Write a HDF file from a DataFrame.

`pandas.HDFStore` Low-level access to HDF files.

#### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 1.0, 'a']], columns=['x', 'y', 'z'])
>>> df.to_hdf('./store.h5', 'data')
>>> reread = pd.read_hdf('./store.h5')
```

### pandas.HDFStore.put

`HDFStore.put` (*key, value, format=None, append=False, \*\*kwargs*)  
Store object in `HDFStore`

#### Parameters

- key** [object]
- value** [{Series, DataFrame, Panel}]
- format** ['fixed(f)|table(t)', default is 'fixed']
- fixed(f)** [Fixed format] Fast writing/reading. Not-appendable, nor searchable
- table(t)** [Table format] Write as a PyTables Table structure which may perform worse but allow more flexible operations like searching / selecting subsets of the data
- append** [boolean, default False] This will force Table format, append the input data to the existing.
- data\_columns** [list of columns to create as data columns, or True to] use all columns. See [here](#)  
# noqa
- encoding** [default None, provide an encoding for strings]
- dropna** [boolean, default False, do not write an ALL nan row to] the store settable by the option 'io.hdf.dropna\_table'

## pandas.HDFStore.append

`HDFStore.append` (*key*, *value*, *format=None*, *append=True*, *columns=None*, *dropna=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Append to Table in file. Node must already exist and be Table format.

### Parameters

**key** [object]

**value** [{Series, DataFrame, Panel}]

**format** ['table' is the default]

**table(t)** [table format] Write as a PyTables Table structure which may perform worse but allow more flexible operations like searching / selecting subsets of the data

**append** [boolean, default True, append the input data to the] existing

**data\_columns** [list of columns, or True, default None] List of columns to create as indexed data columns for on-disk queries, or True to use all columns. By default only the axes of the object are indexed. See [here](#).

**min\_itemsize** [dict of columns that specify minimum string sizes]

**nan\_rep** [string to use as string nan representation]

**chunksize** [size to chunk the writing]

**expectedrows** [expected TOTAL row size of this table]

**encoding** [default None, provide an encoding for strings]

**dropna** [boolean, default False, do not write an ALL nan row to] the store settable by the option 'io.hdf.dropna\_table'

### Notes

Does *not* check if data being appended overlaps with existing data in the table, so be careful

## pandas.HDFStore.get

`HDFStore.get` (*key*)  
Retrieve pandas object stored in file

### Parameters

**key** [object]

### Returns

**obj** [same type as object stored in file]

## pandas.HDFStore.select

`HDFStore.select` (*key*, *where=None*, *start=None*, *stop=None*, *columns=None*, *iterator=False*, *chunk-size=None*, *auto\_close=False*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Retrieve pandas object stored in file, optionally based on where criteria

### Parameters

**key** [object]



**where** [list of Term (or convertible) objects, optional]  
**start** [integer (defaults to None), row number to start selection]  
**stop** [integer (defaults to None), row number to stop selection]  
**columns** [a list of columns that if not None, will limit the return] columns  
**iterator** [boolean, return an iterator, default False]  
**chunksize** [nrows to include in iteration, return an iterator]  
**auto\_close** [boolean, should automatically close the store when] finished, default is False

**Returns**

The selected object

**pandas.HDFStore.info**

`HDFStore.info()`

Print detailed information on the store.

New in version 0.21.0.

**pandas.HDFStore.keys**

`HDFStore.keys()`

Return a (potentially unordered) list of the keys corresponding to the objects stored in the HDFStore. These are ABSOLUTE path-names (e.g. have the leading '/')

**pandas.HDFStore.groups**

`HDFStore.groups()`

return a list of all the top-level nodes (that are not themselves a pandas storage object)

**pandas.HDFStore.walk**

`HDFStore.walk(`*where*`=')`

Walk the pytables group hierarchy for pandas objects

This generator will yield the group path, subgroups and pandas object names for each group. Any non-pandas PyTables objects that are not a group will be ignored.

The *where* group itself is listed first (preorder), then each of its child groups (following an alphanumerical order) is also traversed, following the same procedure.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Parameters**

**where** [str, optional] Group where to start walking. If not supplied, the root group is used.

**Yields**

**path** [str] Full path to a group (without trailing '/')

**groups** [list of str] names of the groups contained in *path*

**leaves** [list of str] names of the pandas objects contained in *path*

## 6.1.8 Feather

`read_feather(path[, columns, use_threads])` Load a feather-format object from the file path

---

### pandas.read\_feather

`pandas.read_feather(path, columns=None, use_threads=True)`

Load a feather-format object from the file path

#### Parameters

**path** [string file path, or file-like object]

**columns** [sequence, default None] If not provided, all columns are read

**nthreads** [int, default 1]

Number of CPU threads to use when reading to pandas.DataFrame

**use\_threads** [bool, default True]

Whether to parallelize reading using multiple threads

#### Returns

type of object stored in file

## 6.1.9 Parquet

`read_parquet(path[, engine, columns])` Load a parquet object from the file path, returning a DataFrame.

---

### pandas.read\_parquet

`pandas.read_parquet(path, engine='auto', columns=None, **kwargs)`

Load a parquet object from the file path, returning a DataFrame.

#### Parameters

**path** [string] File path

**columns** [list, default=None] If not None, only these columns will be read from the file.

**engine** [{ 'auto', 'pyarrow', 'fastparquet' }, default 'auto'] Parquet library to use. If 'auto', then the option `io.parquet.engine` is used. The default `io.parquet.engine` behavior is to try 'pyarrow', falling back to 'fastparquet' if 'pyarrow' is unavailable.

**kwargs are passed to the engine**

#### Returns

DataFrame

## 6.1.10 SAS

---

<code>read_sas(filepath_or_buffer[, format, ...])</code>	Read SAS files stored as either XPORT or SAS7BDAT format files.
--	---

---

## pandas.read\_sas

`pandas.read_sas` (*filepath\_or\_buffer*, *format=None*, *index=None*, *encoding=None*, *chunksize=None*, *iterator=False*)  
 Read SAS files stored as either XPORT or SAS7BDAT format files.

### Parameters

- filepath\_or\_buffer** [string or file-like object] Path to the SAS file.
- format** [string { 'xport', 'sas7bdat' } or None] If None, file format is inferred from file extension. If 'xport' or 'sas7bdat', uses the corresponding format.
- index** [identifier of index column, defaults to None] Identifier of column that should be used as index of the DataFrame.
- encoding** [string, default is None] Encoding for text data. If None, text data are stored as raw bytes.
- chunksize** [int] Read file *chunksize* lines at a time, returns iterator.
- iterator** [bool, defaults to False] If True, returns an iterator for reading the file incrementally.

### Returns

**DataFrame if iterator=False and chunksize=None, else SAS7BDATReader or XportReader**

## 6.1.11 SQL

---

<code>read_sql_table(table_name, con[, schema, ...])</code>	Read SQL database table into a DataFrame.
<code>read_sql_query(sql, con[, index_col, ...])</code>	Read SQL query into a DataFrame.
<code>read_sql(sql, con[, index_col, ...])</code>	Read SQL query or database table into a DataFrame.

---

## 6.1.12 Google BigQuery

---

<code>read_gbq(query[, project_id, index_col, ...])</code>	Load data from Google BigQuery.
--	---------------------------------

---

## pandas.read\_gbq

`pandas.read_gbq` (*query*, *project\_id=None*, *index\_col=None*, *col\_order=None*, *reauth=False*, *auth\_local\_webserver=False*, *dialect=None*, *location=None*, *configuration=None*, *credentials=None*, *private\_key=None*, *verbose=None*)  
 Load data from Google BigQuery.

This function requires the `pandas-gbq` package.

See the [How to authenticate with Google BigQuery](#) guide for authentication instructions.

### Parameters

- query** [str] SQL-Like Query to return data values.

**project\_id** [str, optional] Google BigQuery Account project ID. Optional when available from the environment.

**index\_col** [str, optional] Name of result column to use for index in results DataFrame.

**col\_order** [list(str), optional] List of BigQuery column names in the desired order for results DataFrame.

**reauth** [boolean, default False] Force Google BigQuery to re-authenticate the user. This is useful if multiple accounts are used.

**auth\_local\_webserver** [boolean, default False] Use the [local webserver flow](#) instead of the [console flow](#) when getting user credentials.

*New in version 0.2.0 of pandas-gbq.*

**dialect** [str, default 'legacy'] Note: The default value is changing to 'standard' in a future version.

SQL syntax dialect to use. Value can be one of:

'**legacy**' Use BigQuery's legacy SQL dialect. For more information see [BigQuery Legacy SQL Reference](#).

'**standard**' Use BigQuery's standard SQL, which is compliant with the SQL 2011 standard. For more information see [BigQuery Standard SQL Reference](#).

Changed in version 0.24.0.

**location** [str, optional] Location where the query job should run. See the [BigQuery locations documentation](#) for a list of available locations. The location must match that of any datasets used in the query.

*New in version 0.5.0 of pandas-gbq.*

**configuration** [dict, optional] Query config parameters for job processing. For example:

```
configuration = {'query': {'useQueryCache': False}}
```

For more information see [BigQuery REST API Reference](#).

**credentials** [google.auth.credentials.Credentials, optional] Credentials for accessing Google APIs. Use this parameter to override default credentials, such as to use Compute Engine `google.auth.compute_engine.Credentials` or Service Account `google.oauth2.service_account.Credentials` directly.

*New in version 0.8.0 of pandas-gbq.*

New in version 0.24.0.

**private\_key** [str, deprecated] Deprecated in pandas-gbq version 0.8.0. Use the `credentials` parameter and `google.oauth2.service_account.Credentials.from_service_account_info()` or `google.oauth2.service_account.Credentials.from_service_account_file()` instead.

Service account private key in JSON format. Can be file path or string contents. This is useful for remote server authentication (eg. Jupyter/IPython notebook on remote host).

**verbose** [None, deprecated] Deprecated in pandas-gbq version 0.4.0. Use the [logging module](#) to adjust verbosity instead.

### Returns

**df: DataFrame** DataFrame representing results of query.

See also:

`pandas_gbq.read_gbq` This function in the pandas-gbq library.

`pandas.DataFrame.to_gbq` Write a DataFrame to Google BigQuery.

### 6.1.13 STATA

---

`read_stata(filepath_or_buffer[, ...])` Read Stata file into DataFrame.

---

#### **pandas.read\_stata**

`pandas.read_stata` (*filepath\_or\_buffer*, *convert\_dates=True*, *convert\_categoricals=True*, *encoding=None*, *index\_col=None*, *convert\_missing=False*, *preserve\_dtypes=True*, *columns=None*, *order\_categoricals=True*, *chunksize=None*, *iterator=False*)  
 Read Stata file into DataFrame.

#### **Parameters**

**filepath\_or\_buffer** [string or file-like object] Path to .dta file or object implementing a binary read() functions.

**convert\_dates** [boolean, defaults to True] Convert date variables to DataFrame time values.

**convert\_categoricals** [boolean, defaults to True] Read value labels and convert columns to Categorical/Factor variables.

**encoding** [string, None or encoding] Encoding used to parse the files. None defaults to latin-1.

**index\_col** [string, optional, default: None] Column to set as index.

**convert\_missing** [boolean, defaults to False] Flag indicating whether to convert missing values to their Stata representations. If False, missing values are replaced with nan. If True, columns containing missing values are returned with object data types and missing values are represented by StataMissingValue objects.

**preserve\_dtypes** [boolean, defaults to True] Preserve Stata datatypes. If False, numeric data are upcast to pandas default types for foreign data (float64 or int64).

**columns** [list or None] Columns to retain. Columns will be returned in the given order. None returns all columns.

**order\_categoricals** [boolean, defaults to True] Flag indicating whether converted categorical data are ordered.

**chunksize** [int, default None] Return StataReader object for iterations, returns chunks with given number of lines.

**iterator** [boolean, default False] Return StataReader object.

#### **Returns**

**DataFrame or StataReader**

See also:

`pandas.io.stata.StataReader` Low-level reader for Stata data files.

`pandas.DataFrame.to_stata` Export Stata data files.

## Examples

Read a Stata dta file:

```
>>> df = pd.read_stata('filename.dta')
```

Read a Stata dta file in 10,000 line chunks:

```
>>> itr = pd.read_stata('filename.dta', chunksize=10000)
>>> for chunk in itr:
...     do_something(chunk)
```

<code>StataReader.data(**kwargs)</code>	(DEPRECATED) Reads observations from Stata file, converting them into a dataframe
<code>StataReader.data_label()</code>	Returns data label of Stata file
<code>StataReader.value_labels()</code>	Returns a dict, associating each variable name a dict, associating each value its corresponding label
<code>StataReader.variable_labels()</code>	Returns variable labels as a dict, associating each variable name with corresponding label
<code>StataWriter.write_file()</code>	

## pandas.io.stata.StataReader.data

`StataReader.data(**kwargs)`

Reads observations from Stata file, converting them into a dataframe

Deprecated since version This: is a legacy method. Use `read` in new code.

### Parameters

- convert\_dates** [boolean, defaults to True] Convert date variables to DataFrame time values.
- convert\_categoricals** [boolean, defaults to True] Read value labels and convert columns to Categorical/Factor variables.
- index\_col** [string, optional, default: None] Column to set as index.
- convert\_missing** [boolean, defaults to False] Flag indicating whether to convert missing values to their Stata representations. If False, missing values are replaced with nan. If True, columns containing missing values are returned with object data types and missing values are represented by `StataMissingValue` objects.
- preserve\_dtypes** [boolean, defaults to True] Preserve Stata datatypes. If False, numeric data are upcast to pandas default types for foreign data (float64 or int64).
- columns** [list or None] Columns to retain. Columns will be returned in the given order. None returns all columns.
- order\_categoricals** [boolean, defaults to True] Flag indicating whether converted categorical data are ordered.

### Returns

**DataFrame**

**pandas.io.stata.StataReader.data\_label**

`StataReader.data_label()`  
Returns data label of Stata file

**pandas.io.stata.StataReader.value\_labels**

`StataReader.value_labels()`  
Returns a dict, associating each variable name a dict, associating each value its corresponding label

**pandas.io.stata.StataReader.variable\_labels**

`StataReader.variable_labels()`  
Returns variable labels as a dict, associating each variable name with corresponding label

**pandas.io.stata.StataWriter.write\_file**

`StataWriter.write_file()`

## 6.2 General functions

### 6.2.1 Data manipulations

<code>melt(frame[, id_vars, value_vars, var_name, ...])</code>	Unpivots a DataFrame from wide format to long format, optionally leaving identifier variables set.
<code>pivot(data[, index, columns, values])</code>	Return reshaped DataFrame organized by given index / column values.
<code>pivot_table(data[, values, index, columns, ...])</code>	Create a spreadsheet-style pivot table as a DataFrame.
<code>crosstab(index, columns[, values, rownames, ...])</code>	Compute a simple cross-tabulation of two (or more) factors.
<code>cut(x, bins[, right, labels, retbins, ...])</code>	Bin values into discrete intervals.
<code>qcut(x, q[, labels, retbins, precision, ...])</code>	Quantile-based discretization function.
<code>merge(left, right[, how, on, left_on, ...])</code>	Merge DataFrame or named Series objects with a database-style join.
<code>merge_ordered(left, right[, on, left_on, ...])</code>	Perform merge with optional filling/interpolation designed for ordered data like time series data.
<code>merge_asof(left, right[, on, left_on, ...])</code>	Perform an asof merge.
<code>concat(objs[, axis, join, join_axes, ...])</code>	Concatenate pandas objects along a particular axis with optional set logic along the other axes.
<code>get_dummies(data[, prefix, prefix_sep, ...])</code>	Convert categorical variable into dummy/indicator variables
<code>factorize(values[, sort, order, ...])</code>	Encode the object as an enumerated type or categorical variable.
<code>unique(values)</code>	Hash table-based unique.
<code>wide_to_long(df, stubnames, i, j[, sep, suffix])</code>	Wide panel to long format.

## pandas.melt

`pandas.melt` (*frame*, *id\_vars=None*, *value\_vars=None*, *var\_name=None*, *value\_name='value'*, *col\_level=None*)

Unpivots a DataFrame from wide format to long format, optionally leaving identifier variables set.

This function is useful to massage a DataFrame into a format where one or more columns are identifier variables (*id\_vars*), while all other columns, considered measured variables (*value\_vars*), are “unpivoted” to the row axis, leaving just two non-identifier columns, ‘variable’ and ‘value’.

### Parameters

**frame** [DataFrame]

**id\_vars** [tuple, list, or ndarray, optional] Column(s) to use as identifier variables.

**value\_vars** [tuple, list, or ndarray, optional] Column(s) to unpivot. If not specified, uses all columns that are not set as *id\_vars*.

**var\_name** [scalar] Name to use for the ‘variable’ column. If None it uses `frame.columns.name` or ‘variable’.

**value\_name** [scalar, default ‘value’] Name to use for the ‘value’ column.

**col\_level** [int or string, optional] If columns are a MultiIndex then use this level to melt.

### See also:

`DataFrame.melt`, `pivot_table`, `DataFrame.pivot`

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': {0: 'a', 1: 'b', 2: 'c'},
...                   'B': {0: 1, 1: 3, 2: 5},
...                   'C': {0: 2, 1: 4, 2: 6}})
>>> df
   A  B  C
0  a  1  2
1  b  3  4
2  c  5  6
```

```
>>> pd.melt(df, id_vars=['A'], value_vars=['B'])
   A variable  value
0  a         B      1
1  b         B      3
2  c         B      5
```

```
>>> pd.melt(df, id_vars=['A'], value_vars=['B', 'C'])
   A variable  value
0  a         B      1
1  b         B      3
2  c         B      5
3  a         C      2
4  b         C      4
5  c         C      6
```

The names of ‘variable’ and ‘value’ columns can be customized:



```
>>> pd.melt(df, id_vars=['A'], value_vars=['B'],
...         var_name='myVarname', value_name='myValname')
  A myVarname myValname
0 a          B          1
1 b          B          3
2 c          B          5
```

If you have multi-index columns:

```
>>> df.columns = [list('ABC'), list('DEF')]
>>> df
   A B C
   D E F
0 a 1 2
1 b 3 4
2 c 5 6
```

```
>>> pd.melt(df, col_level=0, id_vars=['A'], value_vars=['B'])
  A variable  value
0 a          B      1
1 b          B      3
2 c          B      5
```

```
>>> pd.melt(df, id_vars=[('A', 'D')], value_vars=[('B', 'E')])
  (A, D) variable_0 variable_1  value
0      a          B          E      1
1      b          B          E      3
2      c          B          E      5
```

## pandas.pivot

pandas.**pivot** (*data*, *index=None*, *columns=None*, *values=None*)

Return reshaped DataFrame organized by given index / column values.

Reshape data (produce a “pivot” table) based on column values. Uses unique values from specified *index* / *columns* to form axes of the resulting DataFrame. This function does not support data aggregation, multiple values will result in a MultiIndex in the columns. See the *User Guide* for more on reshaping.

### Parameters

**data** [DataFrame]

**index** [string or object, optional] Column to use to make new frame’s index. If None, uses existing index.

**columns** [string or object] Column to use to make new frame’s columns.

**values** [string, object or a list of the previous, optional] Column(s) to use for populating new frame’s values. If not specified, all remaining columns will be used and the result will have hierarchically indexed columns.

Changed in version 0.23.0: Also accept list of column names.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Returns reshaped DataFrame.

### Raises

**ValueError:** When there are any *index*, *columns* combinations with multiple values. `DataFrame.pivot_table` when you need to aggregate.

See also:

**`DataFrame.pivot_table`** Generalization of pivot that can handle duplicate values for one index/column pair.

**`DataFrame.unstack`** Pivot based on the index values instead of a column.

## Notes

For finer-tuned control, see hierarchical indexing documentation along with the related stack/unstack methods.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'foo': ['one', 'one', 'one', 'two', 'two',
...                             'two'],
...                    'bar': ['A', 'B', 'C', 'A', 'B', 'C'],
...                    'baz': [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6],
...                    'zoo': ['x', 'y', 'z', 'q', 'w', 't']})
>>> df
   foo  bar  baz  zoo
0  one   A    1    x
1  one   B    2    y
2  one   C    3    z
3  two   A    4    q
4  two   B    5    w
5  two   C    6    t
```

```
>>> df.pivot(index='foo', columns='bar', values='baz')
bar  A  B  C
foo
one  1  2  3
two  4  5  6
```

```
>>> df.pivot(index='foo', columns='bar')['baz']
bar  A  B  C
foo
one  1  2  3
two  4  5  6
```

```
>>> df.pivot(index='foo', columns='bar', values=['baz', 'zoo'])
      baz      zoo
bar  A  B  C  A  B  C
foo
one  1  2  3  x  y  z
two  4  5  6  q  w  t
```

A `ValueError` is raised if there are any duplicates.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"foo": ['one', 'one', 'two', 'two'],
...                    "bar": ['A', 'A', 'B', 'C'],
...                    "baz": [1, 2, 3, 4]})
```

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```
>>> df
   foo bar  baz
0  one  A    1
1  one  A    2
2  two  B    3
3  two  C    4
```

Notice that the first two rows are the same for our *index* and *columns* arguments.

```
>>> df.pivot(index='foo', columns='bar', values='baz')
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: Index contains duplicate entries, cannot reshape
```

## pandas.pivot\_table

`pandas.pivot_table` (*data*, *values=None*, *index=None*, *columns=None*, *aggfunc='mean'*, *fill\_value=None*, *margins=False*, *dropna=True*, *margins\_name='All'*)

Create a spreadsheet-style pivot table as a DataFrame. The levels in the pivot table will be stored in MultiIndex objects (hierarchical indexes) on the index and columns of the result DataFrame.

### Parameters

**data** [DataFrame]

**values** [column to aggregate, optional]

**index** [column, Grouper, array, or list of the previous] If an array is passed, it must be the same length as the data. The list can contain any of the other types (except list). Keys to group by on the pivot table index. If an array is passed, it is being used as the same manner as column values.

**columns** [column, Grouper, array, or list of the previous] If an array is passed, it must be the same length as the data. The list can contain any of the other types (except list). Keys to group by on the pivot table column. If an array is passed, it is being used as the same manner as column values.

**aggfunc** [function, list of functions, dict, default `numpy.mean`] If list of functions passed, the resulting pivot table will have hierarchical columns whose top level are the function names (inferred from the function objects themselves) If dict is passed, the key is column to aggregate and value is function or list of functions

**fill\_value** [scalar, default `None`] Value to replace missing values with

**margins** [boolean, default `False`] Add all row / columns (e.g. for subtotal / grand totals)

**dropna** [boolean, default `True`] Do not include columns whose entries are all `NaN`

**margins\_name** [string, default `'All'`] Name of the row / column that will contain the totals when margins is `True`.

### Returns

**table** [DataFrame]

See also:

**DataFrame.pivot** Pivot without aggregation that can handle non-numeric data.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": ["foo", "foo", "foo", "foo", "foo",
...                          "bar", "bar", "bar", "bar"],
...                    "B": ["one", "one", "one", "two", "two",
...                          "one", "one", "two", "two"],
...                    "C": ["small", "large", "large", "small",
...                          "small", "large", "small", "small",
...                          "large"],
...                    "D": [1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7],
...                    "E": [2, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 8, 9, 9]})
>>> df
   A  B  C  D  E
0  foo one small 1 2
1  foo one large 2 4
2  foo one large 2 5
3  foo two small 3 5
4  foo two small 3 6
5  bar one large 4 6
6  bar one small 5 8
7  bar two small 6 9
8  bar two large 7 9
```

This first example aggregates values by taking the sum.

```
>>> table = pivot_table(df, values='D', index=['A', 'B'],
...                     columns=['C'], aggfunc=np.sum)
>>> table
C          large  small
A  B
bar one         4      5
   two         7      6
foo one         4      1
   two        NaN      6
```

We can also fill missing values using the *fill\_value* parameter.

```
>>> table = pivot_table(df, values='D', index=['A', 'B'],
...                     columns=['C'], aggfunc=np.sum, fill_value=0)
>>> table
C          large  small
A  B
bar one         4      5
   two         7      6
foo one         4      1
   two          0      6
```

The next example aggregates by taking the mean across multiple columns.

```
>>> table = pivot_table(df, values=['D', 'E'], index=['A', 'C'],
...                     aggfunc={'D': np.mean,
...                               'E': np.mean})
>>> table
          D          E
A  C      mean      mean
bar large 5.500000 7.500000
```

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small	5.500000	8.500000
foo large	2.000000	4.500000
small	2.333333	4.333333

We can also calculate multiple types of aggregations for any given value column.

```
>>> table = pivot_table(df, values=['D', 'E'], index=['A', 'C'],
...                       aggfunc={'D': np.mean,
...                                 'E': [min, max, np.mean]})
>>> table
```

		D		E	
		mean	max	mean	min
A	C				
bar	large	5.500000	9	7.500000	6
	small	5.500000	9	8.500000	8
foo	large	2.000000	5	4.500000	4
	small	2.333333	6	4.333333	2

## pandas.crosstab

`pandas.crosstab` (*index, columns, values=None, rownames=None, colnames=None, aggfunc=None, margins=False, margins\_name='All', dropna=True, normalize=False*)

Compute a simple cross-tabulation of two (or more) factors. By default computes a frequency table of the factors unless an array of values and an aggregation function are passed

### Parameters

**index** [array-like, Series, or list of arrays/Series] Values to group by in the rows

**columns** [array-like, Series, or list of arrays/Series] Values to group by in the columns

**values** [array-like, optional] Array of values to aggregate according to the factors. Requires *aggfunc* be specified.

**rownames** [sequence, default None] If passed, must match number of row arrays passed

**colnames** [sequence, default None] If passed, must match number of column arrays passed

**aggfunc** [function, optional] If specified, requires *values* be specified as well

**margins** [boolean, default False] Add row/column margins (subtotals)

**margins\_name** [string, default 'All'] Name of the row / column that will contain the totals when margins is True.

New in version 0.21.0.

**dropna** [boolean, default True] Do not include columns whose entries are all NaN

**normalize** [boolean, {'all', 'index', 'columns'}, or {0,1}, default False] Normalize by dividing all values by the sum of values.

- If passed 'all' or *True*, will normalize over all values.
- If passed 'index' will normalize over each row.
- If passed 'columns' will normalize over each column.
- If margins is *True*, will also normalize margin values.

New in version 0.18.1.

## Returns

`crosstab` [DataFrame]

## Notes

Any Series passed will have their name attributes used unless row or column names for the cross-tabulation are specified.

Any input passed containing Categorical data will have **all** of its categories included in the cross-tabulation, even if the actual data does not contain any instances of a particular category.

In the event that there aren't overlapping indexes an empty DataFrame will be returned.

## Examples

```
>>> a = np.array(["foo", "foo", "foo", "foo", "bar", "bar",
...              "bar", "bar", "foo", "foo", "foo"], dtype=object)
>>> b = np.array(["one", "one", "one", "two", "one", "one",
...              "one", "two", "two", "two", "one"], dtype=object)
>>> c = np.array(["dull", "dull", "shiny", "dull", "dull", "shiny",
...              "shiny", "dull", "shiny", "shiny", "shiny"],
...              dtype=object)
```

```
>>> pd.crosstab(a, [b, c], rownames=['a'], colnames=['b', 'c'])
... # doctest: +NORMALIZE_WHITESPACE
b   one      two
c   dull shiny dull shiny
a
bar   1      2   1      0
foo   2      2   1      2
```

```
>>> foo = pd.Categorical(['a', 'b'], categories=['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> bar = pd.Categorical(['d', 'e'], categories=['d', 'e', 'f'])
>>> crosstab(foo, bar) # 'c' and 'f' are not represented in the data,
                       # and will not be shown in the output because
                       # dropna is True by default. Set 'dropna=False'
                       # to preserve categories with no data
... # doctest: +SKIP
col_0  d  e
row_0
a      1  0
b      0  1
```

```
>>> crosstab(foo, bar, dropna=False) # 'c' and 'f' are not represented
                                       # in the data, but they still will be counted
                                       # and shown in the output
... # doctest: +SKIP
col_0  d  e  f
row_0
a      1  0  0
b      0  1  0
c      0  0  0
```

## pandas.cut

`pandas.cut` (*x*, *bins*, *right=True*, *labels=None*, *retbins=False*, *precision=3*, *include\_lowest=False*, *duplicates='raise'*)  
Bin values into discrete intervals.

Use *cut* when you need to segment and sort data values into bins. This function is also useful for going from a continuous variable to a categorical variable. For example, *cut* could convert ages to groups of age ranges. Supports binning into an equal number of bins, or a pre-specified array of bins.

### Parameters

**x** [array-like] The input array to be binned. Must be 1-dimensional.

**bins** [int, sequence of scalars, or pandas.IntervalIndex] The criteria to bin by.

- **int** : Defines the number of equal-width bins in the range of *x*. The range of *x* is extended by .1% on each side to include the minimum and maximum values of *x*.
- **sequence of scalars** : Defines the bin edges allowing for non-uniform width. No extension of the range of *x* is done.
- **IntervalIndex** : Defines the exact bins to be used. Note that IntervalIndex for *bins* must be non-overlapping.

**right** [bool, default True] Indicates whether *bins* includes the rightmost edge or not. If *right* == True (the default), then the *bins* [1, 2, 3, 4] indicate (1,2], (2,3], (3,4]. This argument is ignored when *bins* is an IntervalIndex.

**labels** [array or bool, optional] Specifies the labels for the returned bins. Must be the same length as the resulting bins. If False, returns only integer indicators of the bins. This affects the type of the output container (see below). This argument is ignored when *bins* is an IntervalIndex.

**retbins** [bool, default False] Whether to return the bins or not. Useful when *bins* is provided as a scalar.

**precision** [int, default 3] The precision at which to store and display the bins labels.

**include\_lowest** [bool, default False] Whether the first interval should be left-inclusive or not.

**duplicates** [{default 'raise', 'drop'}, optional] If bin edges are not unique, raise ValueError or drop non-uniques.

New in version 0.23.0.

### Returns

**out** [pandas.Categorical, Series, or ndarray] An array-like object representing the respective bin for each value of *x*. The type depends on the value of *labels*.

- **True (default)** : returns a Series for Series *x* or a pandas.Categorical for all other inputs. The values stored within are Interval dtype.
- **sequence of scalars** : returns a Series for Series *x* or a pandas.Categorical for all other inputs. The values stored within are whatever the type in the sequence is.
- **False** : returns an ndarray of integers.

**bins** [numpy.ndarray or IntervalIndex.] The computed or specified bins. Only returned when *retbins=True*. For scalar or sequence *bins*, this is an ndarray with the computed bins. If set *duplicates=drop*, *bins* will drop non-unique bin. For an IntervalIndex *bins*, this is equal to *bins*.

See also:

**qcut** Discretize variable into equal-sized buckets based on rank or based on sample quantiles.

**pandas.Categorical** Array type for storing data that come from a fixed set of values.

**Series** One-dimensional array with axis labels (including time series).

**pandas.IntervalIndex** Immutable Index implementing an ordered, sliceable set.

## Notes

Any NA values will be NA in the result. Out of bounds values will be NA in the resulting Series or pandas.Categorical object.

## Examples

Discretize into three equal-sized bins.

```
>>> pd.cut(np.array([1, 7, 5, 4, 6, 3]), 3)
... # doctest: +ELLIPSIS
[(0.994, 3.0], (5.0, 7.0], (3.0, 5.0], (3.0, 5.0], (5.0, 7.0], ...
Categories (3, interval[float64]): [(0.994, 3.0] < (3.0, 5.0] ...
```

```
>>> pd.cut(np.array([1, 7, 5, 4, 6, 3]), 3, retbins=True)
... # doctest: +ELLIPSIS
([(0.994, 3.0], (5.0, 7.0], (3.0, 5.0], (3.0, 5.0], (5.0, 7.0], ...
Categories (3, interval[float64]): [(0.994, 3.0] < (3.0, 5.0] ...
array([0.994, 3.    , 5.    , 7.    ])
```

Discovers the same bins, but assign them specific labels. Notice that the returned Categorical's categories are *labels* and is ordered.

```
>>> pd.cut(np.array([1, 7, 5, 4, 6, 3]),
...         3, labels=["bad", "medium", "good"])
[bad, good, medium, medium, good, bad]
Categories (3, object): [bad < medium < good]
```

labels=False implies you just want the bins back.

```
>>> pd.cut([0, 1, 1, 2], bins=4, labels=False)
array([0, 1, 1, 3])
```

Passing a Series as an input returns a Series with categorical dtype:

```
>>> s = pd.Series(np.array([2, 4, 6, 8, 10]),
...               index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])
>>> pd.cut(s, 3)
... # doctest: +ELLIPSIS
a    (1.992, 4.667]
b    (1.992, 4.667]
c    (4.667, 7.333]
d    (7.333, 10.0]
e    (7.333, 10.0]
dtype: category
Categories (3, interval[float64]): [(1.992, 4.667] < (4.667, ...
```

Passing a Series as an input returns a Series with mapping value. It is used to map numerically to intervals based on bins.



```
>>> s = pd.Series(np.array([2, 4, 6, 8, 10]),
...               index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])
>>> pd.cut(s, [0, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10], labels=False, retbins=True, right=False)
... # doctest: +ELLIPSIS
(a    0.0
 b    1.0
 c    2.0
 d    3.0
 e    4.0
 dtype: float64, array([0, 2, 4, 6, 8]))
```

Use `drop` optional when bins is not unique

```
>>> pd.cut(s, [0, 2, 4, 6, 10, 10], labels=False, retbins=True,
...         right=False, duplicates='drop')
... # doctest: +ELLIPSIS
(a    0.0
 b    1.0
 c    2.0
 d    3.0
 e    3.0
 dtype: float64, array([0, 2, 4, 6, 8]))
```

Passing an `IntervalIndex` for `bins` results in those categories exactly. Notice that values not covered by the `IntervalIndex` are set to `NaN`. 0 is to the left of the first bin (which is closed on the right), and 1.5 falls between two bins.

```
>>> bins = pd.IntervalIndex.from_tuples([(0, 1), (2, 3), (4, 5)])
>>> pd.cut([0, 0.5, 1.5, 2.5, 4.5], bins)
[NaN, (0, 1], NaN, (2, 3], (4, 5]]
Categories (3, interval[int64]): [(0, 1] < (2, 3] < (4, 5]]
```

## pandas.qcut

`pandas.qcut` (*x*, *q*, *labels=None*, *retbins=False*, *precision=3*, *duplicates='raise'*)

Quantile-based discretization function. Discretize variable into equal-sized buckets based on rank or based on sample quantiles. For example 1000 values for 10 quantiles would produce a Categorical object indicating quantile membership for each data point.

### Parameters

**x** [1d ndarray or Series]

**q** [integer or array of quantiles] Number of quantiles. 10 for deciles, 4 for quartiles, etc. Alternately array of quantiles, e.g. [0, .25, .5, .75, 1.] for quartiles

**labels** [array or boolean, default None] Used as labels for the resulting bins. Must be of the same length as the resulting bins. If False, return only integer indicators of the bins.

**retbins** [bool, optional] Whether to return the (bins, labels) or not. Can be useful if bins is given as a scalar.

**precision** [int, optional] The precision at which to store and display the bins labels

**duplicates** [{default 'raise', 'drop'}, optional] If bin edges are not unique, raise `ValueError` or drop non-uniques.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Returns

- out** [Categorical or Series or array of integers if labels is False] The return type (Categorical or Series) depends on the input: a Series of type category if input is a Series else Categorical. Bins are represented as categories when categorical data is returned.
- bins** [ndarray of floats] Returned only if *retbins* is True.

### Notes

Out of bounds values will be NA in the resulting Categorical object

### Examples

```
>>> pd.qcut(range(5), 4)
... # doctest: +ELLIPSIS
[(-0.001, 1.0], (-0.001, 1.0], (1.0, 2.0], (2.0, 3.0], (3.0, 4.0]]
Categories (4, interval[float64]): [(-0.001, 1.0] < (1.0, 2.0] ...
```

```
>>> pd.qcut(range(5), 3, labels=["good", "medium", "bad"])
... # doctest: +SKIP
[good, good, medium, bad, bad]
Categories (3, object): [good < medium < bad]
```

```
>>> pd.qcut(range(5), 4, labels=False)
array([0, 0, 1, 2, 3])
```

## pandas.merge

`pandas.merge(left, right, how='inner', on=None, left_on=None, right_on=None, left_index=False, right_index=False, sort=False, suffixes=('_x', '_y'), copy=True, indicator=False, validate=None)`

Merge DataFrame or named Series objects with a database-style join.

The join is done on columns or indexes. If joining columns on columns, the DataFrame indexes *will be ignored*. Otherwise if joining indexes on indexes or indexes on a column or columns, the index will be passed on.

### Parameters

- left** [DataFrame]
- right** [DataFrame or named Series] Object to merge with.
- how** [{'left', 'right', 'outer', 'inner'}] Type of merge to be performed.
- left: use only keys from left frame, similar to a SQL left outer join; preserve key order.
  - right: use only keys from right frame, similar to a SQL right outer join; preserve key order.
  - outer: use union of keys from both frames, similar to a SQL full outer join; sort keys lexicographically.
  - inner: use intersection of keys from both frames, similar to a SQL inner join; preserve the order of the left keys.

**on** [label or list] Column or index level names to join on. These must be found in both DataFrames. If *on* is None and not merging on indexes then this defaults to the intersection of the columns in both DataFrames.

**left\_on** [label or list, or array-like] Column or index level names to join on in the left DataFrame. Can also be an array or list of arrays of the length of the left DataFrame. These arrays are treated as if they are columns.

**right\_on** [label or list, or array-like] Column or index level names to join on in the right DataFrame. Can also be an array or list of arrays of the length of the right DataFrame. These arrays are treated as if they are columns.

**left\_index** [bool, default False] Use the index from the left DataFrame as the join key(s). If it is a MultiIndex, the number of keys in the other DataFrame (either the index or a number of columns) must match the number of levels.

**right\_index** [bool, default False] Use the index from the right DataFrame as the join key. Same caveats as `left_index`.

**sort** [bool, default False] Sort the join keys lexicographically in the result DataFrame. If False, the order of the join keys depends on the join type (how keyword).

**suffixes** [tuple of (str, str), default ('\_x', '\_y')] Suffix to apply to overlapping column names in the left and right side, respectively. To raise an exception on overlapping columns use (False, False).

**copy** [bool, default True] If False, avoid copy if possible.

**indicator** [bool or str, default False] If True, adds a column to output DataFrame called “\_merge” with information on the source of each row. If string, column with information on source of each row will be added to output DataFrame, and column will be named value of string. Information column is Categorical-type and takes on a value of “left\_only” for observations whose merge key only appears in ‘left’ DataFrame, “right\_only” for observations whose merge key only appears in ‘right’ DataFrame, and “both” if the observation’s merge key is found in both.

**validate** [str, optional] If specified, checks if merge is of specified type.

- “one\_to\_one” or “1:1”: check if merge keys are unique in both left and right datasets.
- “one\_to\_many” or “1:m”: check if merge keys are unique in left dataset.
- “many\_to\_one” or “m:1”: check if merge keys are unique in right dataset.
- “many\_to\_many” or “m:m”: allowed, but does not result in checks.

New in version 0.21.0.

### Returns

**DataFrame** A DataFrame of the two merged objects.

See also:

*merge\_ordered* Merge with optional filling/interpolation.

*merge\_asof* Merge on nearest keys.

*DataFrame.join* Similar method using indices.

## Notes

Support for specifying index levels as the *on*, *left\_on*, and *right\_on* parameters was added in version 0.23.0  
 Support for merging named Series objects was added in version 0.24.0

## Examples

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame({'lkey': ['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'foo'],
...                     'value': [1, 2, 3, 5]})
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame({'rkey': ['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'foo'],
...                     'value': [5, 6, 7, 8]})
>>> df1
   lkey  value
0  foo     1
1  bar     2
2  baz     3
3  foo     5
>>> df2
   rkey  value
0  foo     5
1  bar     6
2  baz     7
3  foo     8
```

Merge `df1` and `df2` on the `lkey` and `rkey` columns. The value columns have the default suffixes, `_x` and `_y`, appended.

```
>>> df1.merge(df2, left_on='lkey', right_on='rkey')
   lkey  value_x rkey  value_y
0  foo         1  foo         5
1  foo         1  foo         8
2  foo         5  foo         5
3  foo         5  foo         8
4  bar         2  bar         6
5  baz         3  baz         7
```

Merge DataFrames `df1` and `df2` with specified left and right suffixes appended to any overlapping columns.

```
>>> df1.merge(df2, left_on='lkey', right_on='rkey',
...           suffixes=('_left', '_right'))
   lkey  value_left rkey  value_right
0  foo         1  foo         5
1  foo         1  foo         8
2  foo         5  foo         5
3  foo         5  foo         8
4  bar         2  bar         6
5  baz         3  baz         7
```

Merge DataFrames `df1` and `df2`, but raise an exception if the DataFrames have any overlapping columns.

```
>>> df1.merge(df2, left_on='lkey', right_on='rkey', suffixes=(False, False))
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: columns overlap but no suffix specified:
   Index(['value'], dtype='object')
```

## pandas.merge\_ordered

`pandas.merge_ordered` (*left*, *right*, *on=None*, *left\_on=None*, *right\_on=None*, *left\_by=None*, *right\_by=None*, *fill\_method=None*, *suffixes=('\_x', '\_y')*, *how='outer'*)

Perform merge with optional filling/interpolation designed for ordered data like time series data. Optionally perform group-wise merge (see examples)

### Parameters

**left** [DataFrame]

**right** [DataFrame]

**on** [label or list] Field names to join on. Must be found in both DataFrames.

**left\_on** [label or list, or array-like] Field names to join on in left DataFrame. Can be a vector or list of vectors of the length of the DataFrame to use a particular vector as the join key instead of columns

**right\_on** [label or list, or array-like] Field names to join on in right DataFrame or vector/list of vectors per left\_on docs

**left\_by** [column name or list of column names] Group left DataFrame by group columns and merge piece by piece with right DataFrame

**right\_by** [column name or list of column names] Group right DataFrame by group columns and merge piece by piece with left DataFrame

**fill\_method** [{ 'ffill', None }, default None] Interpolation method for data

**suffixes** [2-length sequence (tuple, list, ...)] Suffix to apply to overlapping column names in the left and right side, respectively

**how** [{ 'left', 'right', 'outer', 'inner' }, default 'outer']

- left: use only keys from left frame (SQL: left outer join)
- right: use only keys from right frame (SQL: right outer join)
- outer: use union of keys from both frames (SQL: full outer join)
- inner: use intersection of keys from both frames (SQL: inner join)

New in version 0.19.0.

### Returns

**merged** [DataFrame] The output type will be the same as 'left', if it is a subclass of DataFrame.

### See also:

`merge`, `merge_asof`

### Examples

```
>>> A
   key  lvalue group
0    a        1    a
1    c        2    a
2    e        3    a
3    a        1    b
4    c        2    b
5    e        3    b

>>> B
   key  rvalue
0    b        1
1    c        2
2    d        3
```

```
>>> merge_ordered(A, B, fill_method='ffill', left_by='group')
  group key  lvalue  rvalue
0     a  a         1     NaN
1     a  b         1     1.0
2     a  c         2     2.0
3     a  d         2     3.0
4     a  e         3     3.0
5     b  a         1     NaN
6     b  b         1     1.0
7     b  c         2     2.0
8     b  d         2     3.0
9     b  e         3     3.0
```

## pandas.merge\_asof

`pandas.merge_asof` (*left*, *right*, *on=None*, *left\_on=None*, *right\_on=None*, *left\_index=False*, *right\_index=False*, *by=None*, *left\_by=None*, *right\_by=None*, *suffixes=('\_x', '\_y')*, *tolerance=None*, *allow\_exact\_matches=True*, *direction='backward'*)

Perform an asof merge. This is similar to a left-join except that we match on nearest key rather than equal keys.

Both DataFrames must be sorted by the key.

For each row in the left DataFrame:

- A “backward” search selects the last row in the right DataFrame whose ‘on’ key is less than or equal to the left’s key.
- A “forward” search selects the first row in the right DataFrame whose ‘on’ key is greater than or equal to the left’s key.
- A “nearest” search selects the row in the right DataFrame whose ‘on’ key is closest in absolute distance to the left’s key.

The default is “backward” and is compatible in versions below 0.20.0. The `direction` parameter was added in version 0.20.0 and introduces “forward” and “nearest”.

Optionally match on equivalent keys with ‘by’ before searching with ‘on’.

New in version 0.19.0.

### Parameters

**left** [DataFrame]

**right** [DataFrame]

**on** [label] Field name to join on. Must be found in both DataFrames. The data MUST be ordered. Furthermore this must be a numeric column, such as datetimelike, integer, or float. On or `left_on/right_on` must be given.

**left\_on** [label] Field name to join on in left DataFrame.

**right\_on** [label] Field name to join on in right DataFrame.

**left\_index** [boolean] Use the index of the left DataFrame as the join key.

New in version 0.19.2.

**right\_index** [boolean] Use the index of the right DataFrame as the join key.

New in version 0.19.2.

**by** [column name or list of column names] Match on these columns before performing merge operation.

**left\_by** [column name] Field names to match on in the left DataFrame.

New in version 0.19.2.

**right\_by** [column name] Field names to match on in the right DataFrame.

New in version 0.19.2.

**suffixes** [2-length sequence (tuple, list, ...)] Suffix to apply to overlapping column names in the left and right side, respectively.

**tolerance** [integer or Timedelta, optional, default None] Select asof tolerance within this range; must be compatible with the merge index.

**allow\_exact\_matches** [boolean, default True]

- If True, allow matching with the same 'on' value (i.e. less-than-or-equal-to / greater-than-or-equal-to)
- If False, don't match the same 'on' value (i.e., strictly less-than / strictly greater-than)

**direction** ['backward' (default), 'forward', or 'nearest'] Whether to search for prior, subsequent, or closest matches.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Returns

**merged** [DataFrame]

### See also:

*merge, merge\_ordered*

### Examples

```
>>> left = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 5, 10], 'left_val': ['a', 'b', 'c']})
>>> left
   a left_val
0  1         a
1  5         b
2 10         c
```

```
>>> right = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2, 3, 6, 7],
...                       'right_val': [1, 2, 3, 6, 7]})
>>> right
   a right_val
0  1          1
1  2          2
2  3          3
3  6          6
4  7          7
```

```
>>> pd.merge_asof(left, right, on='a')
   a left_val right_val
0  1         a         1
1  5         b         3
2 10         c         7
```

```
>>> pd.merge_asof(left, right, on='a', allow_exact_matches=False)
   a left_val right_val
0  1         a        NaN
1  5         b         3.0
2 10         c         7.0
```

```
>>> pd.merge_asof(left, right, on='a', direction='forward')
   a left_val right_val
0  1         a         1.0
1  5         b         6.0
2 10         c         NaN
```

```
>>> pd.merge_asof(left, right, on='a', direction='nearest')
   a left_val right_val
0  1         a         1
1  5         b         6
2 10         c         7
```

We can use indexed DataFrames as well.

```
>>> left = pd.DataFrame({'left_val': ['a', 'b', 'c']}, index=[1, 5, 10])
>>> left
   left_val
1         a
5         b
10        c
```

```
>>> right = pd.DataFrame({'right_val': [1, 2, 3, 6, 7]},
...                       index=[1, 2, 3, 6, 7])
>>> right
   right_val
1           1
2           2
3           3
6           6
7           7
```

```
>>> pd.merge_asof(left, right, left_index=True, right_index=True)
   left_val right_val
1         a         1
5         b         3
10        c         7
```

Here is a real-world times-series example

```
>>> quotes
   time ticker  bid  ask
0 2016-05-25 13:30:00.023  GOOG  720.50  720.93
1 2016-05-25 13:30:00.023  MSFT  51.95  51.96
2 2016-05-25 13:30:00.030  MSFT  51.97  51.98
3 2016-05-25 13:30:00.041  MSFT  51.99  52.00
4 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048  GOOG  720.50  720.93
5 2016-05-25 13:30:00.049  AAPL  97.99  98.01
6 2016-05-25 13:30:00.072  GOOG  720.50  720.88
7 2016-05-25 13:30:00.075  MSFT  52.01  52.03
```



```
>>> trades
      time ticker  price  quantity
0 2016-05-25 13:30:00.023  MSFT   51.95     75
1 2016-05-25 13:30:00.038  MSFT   51.95    155
2 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048  GOOG  720.77    100
3 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048  GOOG  720.92    100
4 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048  AAPL   98.00    100
```

By default we are taking the asof of the quotes

```
>>> pd.merge_asof(trades, quotes,
...               on='time',
...               by='ticker')
      time ticker  price  quantity  bid  ask
0 2016-05-25 13:30:00.023  MSFT   51.95     75  51.95  51.96
1 2016-05-25 13:30:00.038  MSFT   51.95    155  51.97  51.98
2 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048  GOOG  720.77    100  720.50  720.93
3 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048  GOOG  720.92    100  720.50  720.93
4 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048  AAPL   98.00    100    NaN    NaN
```

We only asof within 2ms between the quote time and the trade time

```
>>> pd.merge_asof(trades, quotes,
...               on='time',
...               by='ticker',
...               tolerance=pd.Timedelta('2ms'))
      time ticker  price  quantity  bid  ask
0 2016-05-25 13:30:00.023  MSFT   51.95     75  51.95  51.96
1 2016-05-25 13:30:00.038  MSFT   51.95    155    NaN    NaN
2 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048  GOOG  720.77    100  720.50  720.93
3 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048  GOOG  720.92    100  720.50  720.93
4 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048  AAPL   98.00    100    NaN    NaN
```

We only asof within 10ms between the quote time and the trade time and we exclude exact matches on time. However *prior* data will propagate forward

```
>>> pd.merge_asof(trades, quotes,
...               on='time',
...               by='ticker',
...               tolerance=pd.Timedelta('10ms'),
...               allow_exact_matches=False)
      time ticker  price  quantity  bid  ask
0 2016-05-25 13:30:00.023  MSFT   51.95     75    NaN    NaN
1 2016-05-25 13:30:00.038  MSFT   51.95    155  51.97  51.98
2 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048  GOOG  720.77    100    NaN    NaN
3 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048  GOOG  720.92    100    NaN    NaN
4 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048  AAPL   98.00    100    NaN    NaN
```

## pandas.concat

`pandas.concat` (*objs*, *axis=0*, *join='outer'*, *join\_axes=None*, *ignore\_index=False*, *keys=None*, *levels=None*, *names=None*, *verify\_integrity=False*, *sort=None*, *copy=True*)

Concatenate pandas objects along a particular axis with optional set logic along the other axes.

Can also add a layer of hierarchical indexing on the concatenation axis, which may be useful if the labels are the same (or overlapping) on the passed axis number.

### Parameters

**objs** [a sequence or mapping of Series, DataFrame, or Panel objects] If a dict is passed, the sorted keys will be used as the *keys* argument, unless it is passed, in which case the values will be selected (see below). Any None objects will be dropped silently unless they are all None in which case a ValueError will be raised

**axis** [{0/'index', 1/'columns'}, default 0] The axis to concatenate along

**join** [{'inner', 'outer'}, default 'outer'] How to handle indexes on other axis(es)

**join\_axes** [list of Index objects] Specific indexes to use for the other  $n - 1$  axes instead of performing inner/outer set logic

**ignore\_index** [boolean, default False] If True, do not use the index values along the concatenation axis. The resulting axis will be labeled 0, ...,  $n - 1$ . This is useful if you are concatenating objects where the concatenation axis does not have meaningful indexing information. Note the index values on the other axes are still respected in the join.

**keys** [sequence, default None] If multiple levels passed, should contain tuples. Construct hierarchical index using the passed keys as the outermost level

**levels** [list of sequences, default None] Specific levels (unique values) to use for constructing a MultiIndex. Otherwise they will be inferred from the keys

**names** [list, default None] Names for the levels in the resulting hierarchical index

**verify\_integrity** [boolean, default False] Check whether the new concatenated axis contains duplicates. This can be very expensive relative to the actual data concatenation

**sort** [boolean, default None] Sort non-concatenation axis if it is not already aligned when *join* is 'outer'. The current default of sorting is deprecated and will change to not-sorting in a future version of pandas.

Explicitly pass `sort=True` to silence the warning and sort. Explicitly pass `sort=False` to silence the warning and not sort.

This has no effect when `join='inner'`, which already preserves the order of the non-concatenation axis.

New in version 0.23.0.

**copy** [boolean, default True] If False, do not copy data unnecessarily

### Returns

**concatenated** [object, type of objs] When concatenating all Series along the index (`axis=0`), a Series is returned. When *objs* contains at least one DataFrame, a DataFrame is returned. When concatenating along the columns (`axis=1`), a DataFrame is returned.

### See also:

*Series.append*, *DataFrame.append*, *DataFrame.join*, *DataFrame.merge*

### Notes

The keys, levels, and names arguments are all optional.

A walkthrough of how this method fits in with other tools for combining pandas objects can be found [here](#).

## Examples

Combine two Series.

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series(['a', 'b'])
>>> s2 = pd.Series(['c', 'd'])
>>> pd.concat([s1, s2])
0    a
1    b
0    c
1    d
dtype: object
```

Clear the existing index and reset it in the result by setting the `ignore_index` option to `True`.

```
>>> pd.concat([s1, s2], ignore_index=True)
0    a
1    b
2    c
3    d
dtype: object
```

Add a hierarchical index at the outermost level of the data with the `keys` option.

```
>>> pd.concat([s1, s2], keys=['s1', 's2',])
s1 0    a
   1    b
s2 0    c
   1    d
dtype: object
```

Label the index keys you create with the `names` option.

```
>>> pd.concat([s1, s2], keys=['s1', 's2'],
...           names=['Series name', 'Row ID'])
Series name  Row ID
s1          0      a
           1      b
s2          0      c
           1      d
dtype: object
```

Combine two DataFrame objects with identical columns.

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame(['a', 1], ['b', 2]),
...                   columns=['letter', 'number'])
>>> df1
  letter  number
0     a         1
1     b         2
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame(['c', 3], ['d', 4]),
...                   columns=['letter', 'number'])
>>> df2
  letter  number
0     c         3
1     d         4
>>> pd.concat([df1, df2])
  letter  number
```

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0	a	1
1	b	2
0	c	3
1	d	4

Combine DataFrame objects with overlapping columns and return everything. Columns outside the intersection will be filled with NaN values.

```
>>> df3 = pd.DataFrame([['c', 3, 'cat'], ['d', 4, 'dog']],
...                     columns=['letter', 'number', 'animal'])
>>> df3
  letter  number animal
0      c         3   cat
1      d         4   dog
>>> pd.concat([df1, df3], sort=False)
  letter  number animal
0      a         1   NaN
1      b         2   NaN
0      c         3   cat
1      d         4   dog
```

Combine DataFrame objects with overlapping columns and return only those that are shared by passing inner to the join keyword argument.

```
>>> pd.concat([df1, df3], join="inner")
  letter  number
0      a         1
1      b         2
0      c         3
1      d         4
```

Combine DataFrame objects horizontally along the x axis by passing in axis=1.

```
>>> df4 = pd.DataFrame(['bird', 'polly'], ['monkey', 'george'],
...                     columns=['animal', 'name'])
>>> pd.concat([df1, df4], axis=1)
  letter  number animal  name
0      a         1   bird  polly
1      b         2  monkey  george
```

Prevent the result from including duplicate index values with the verify\_integrity option.

```
>>> df5 = pd.DataFrame([1], index=['a'])
>>> df5
  0
a  1
>>> df6 = pd.DataFrame([2], index=['a'])
>>> df6
  0
a  2
>>> pd.concat([df5, df6], verify_integrity=True)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: Indexes have overlapping values: ['a']
```

## pandas.get\_dummies

`pandas.get_dummies` (*data*, *prefix=None*, *prefix\_sep='\_'*, *dummy\_na=False*, *columns=None*, *sparse=False*, *drop\_first=False*, *dtype=None*)

Convert categorical variable into dummy/indicator variables

### Parameters

**data** [array-like, Series, or DataFrame]

**prefix** [string, list of strings, or dict of strings, default None] String to append DataFrame column names. Pass a list with length equal to the number of columns when calling `get_dummies` on a DataFrame. Alternatively, *prefix* can be a dictionary mapping column names to prefixes.

**prefix\_sep** [string, default '\_'] If appending prefix, separator/delimiter to use. Or pass a list or dictionary as with *prefix*.

**dummy\_na** [bool, default False] Add a column to indicate NaNs, if False NaNs are ignored.

**columns** [list-like, default None] Column names in the DataFrame to be encoded. If *columns* is None then all the columns with *object* or *category* dtype will be converted.

**sparse** [bool, default False] Whether the dummy-encoded columns should be backed by a *SparseArray* (True) or a regular NumPy array (False).

**drop\_first** [bool, default False] Whether to get k-1 dummies out of k categorical levels by removing the first level.

New in version 0.18.0.

**dtype** [dtype, default np.uint8] Data type for new columns. Only a single dtype is allowed.

New in version 0.23.0.

### Returns

**dummies** [DataFrame]

### See also:

`Series.str.get_dummies`

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(list('abca'))
```

```
>>> pd.get_dummies(s)
   a  b  c
0  1  0  0
1  0  1  0
2  0  0  1
3  1  0  0
```

```
>>> s1 = ['a', 'b', np.nan]
```

```
>>> pd.get_dummies(s1)
   a  b
0  1  0
```

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```
1 0 1
2 0 0
```

```
>>> pd.get_dummies(s1, dummy_na=True)
   a  b  NaN
0  1  0    0
1  0  1    0
2  0  0    1
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['a', 'b', 'a'], 'B': ['b', 'a', 'c'],
...                    'C': [1, 2, 3]})
```

```
>>> pd.get_dummies(df, prefix=['col1', 'col2'])
   C  col1_a  col1_b  col2_a  col2_b  col2_c
0  1         1         0         0         1         0
1  2         0         1         1         0         0
2  3         1         0         0         0         1
```

```
>>> pd.get_dummies(pd.Series(list('abcaa')))
   a  b  c
0  1  0  0
1  0  1  0
2  0  0  1
3  1  0  0
4  1  0  0
```

```
>>> pd.get_dummies(pd.Series(list('abcaa')), drop_first=True)
   b  c
0  0  0
1  1  0
2  0  1
3  0  0
4  0  0
```

```
>>> pd.get_dummies(pd.Series(list('abc')), dtype=float)
   a  b  c
0  1.0  0.0  0.0
1  0.0  1.0  0.0
2  0.0  0.0  1.0
```

## pandas.factorize

pandas.**factorize** (*values*, *sort=False*, *order=None*, *na\_sentinel=-1*, *size\_hint=None*)

Encode the object as an enumerated type or categorical variable.

This method is useful for obtaining a numeric representation of an array when all that matters is identifying distinct values. *factorize* is available as both a top-level function *pandas.factorize()*, and as a method *Series.factorize()* and *Index.factorize()*.

### Parameters

**values** [sequence] A 1-D sequence. Sequences that aren't pandas objects are coerced to ndarrays before factorization.

**sort** [bool, default False] Sort *uniques* and shuffle *labels* to maintain the relationship.

**order** Deprecated since version 0.23.0: This parameter has no effect and is deprecated.

**na\_sentinel** [int, default -1] Value to mark “not found”.

**size\_hint** [int, optional] Hint to the hashtable sizer.

### Returns

**labels** [ndarray] An integer ndarray that’s an indexer into *uniques*. `uniques.take(labels)` will have the same values as *values*.

**uniques** [ndarray, Index, or Categorical] The unique valid values. When *values* is Categorical, *uniques* is a Categorical. When *values* is some other pandas object, an *Index* is returned. Otherwise, a 1-D ndarray is returned.

---

**Note:** Even if there’s a missing value in *values*, *uniques* will *not* contain an entry for it.

---

### See also:

**cut** Discretize continuous-valued array.

**unique** Find the unique value in an array.

### Examples

These examples all show factorize as a top-level method like `pd.factorize(values)`. The results are identical for methods like `Series.factorize()`.

```
>>> labels, uniques = pd.factorize(['b', 'b', 'a', 'c', 'b'])
>>> labels
array([0, 0, 1, 2, 0])
>>> uniques
array(['b', 'a', 'c'], dtype=object)
```

With `sort=True`, the *uniques* will be sorted, and *labels* will be shuffled so that the relationship is the maintained.

```
>>> labels, uniques = pd.factorize(['b', 'b', 'a', 'c', 'b'], sort=True)
>>> labels
array([1, 1, 0, 2, 1])
>>> uniques
array(['a', 'b', 'c'], dtype=object)
```

Missing values are indicated in *labels* with *na\_sentinel* (-1 by default). Note that missing values are never included in *uniques*.

```
>>> labels, uniques = pd.factorize(['b', None, 'a', 'c', 'b'])
>>> labels
array([ 0, -1,  1,  2,  0])
>>> uniques
array(['b', 'a', 'c'], dtype=object)
```

Thus far, we’ve only factorized lists (which are internally coerced to NumPy arrays). When factorizing pandas objects, the type of *uniques* will differ. For Categoricals, a *Categorical* is returned.

```
>>> cat = pd.Categorical(['a', 'a', 'c'], categories=['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> labels, uniques = pd.factorize(cat)
>>> labels
array([0, 0, 1])
>>> uniques
[a, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

Notice that 'b' is in `uniques.categories`, despite not being present in `cat.values`.

For all other pandas objects, an Index of the appropriate type is returned.

```
>>> cat = pd.Series(['a', 'a', 'c'])
>>> labels, uniques = pd.factorize(cat)
>>> labels
array([0, 0, 1])
>>> uniques
Index(['a', 'c'], dtype='object')
```

## pandas.unique

`pandas.unique` (*values*)

Hash table-based unique. Uniques are returned in order of appearance. This does NOT sort.

Significantly faster than `numpy.unique`. Includes NA values.

### Parameters

**values** [1d array-like]

### Returns

**unique values.**

- If the input is an Index, the return is an Index
- If the input is a Categorical dtype, the return is a Categorical
- If the input is a Series/ndarray, the return will be an ndarray

**See also:**

*pandas.Index.unique, pandas.Series.unique*

## Examples

```
>>> pd.unique(pd.Series([2, 1, 3, 3]))
array([2, 1, 3])
```

```
>>> pd.unique(pd.Series([2] + [1] * 5))
array([2, 1])
```

```
>>> pd.unique(pd.Series([pd.Timestamp('20160101'),
...                       pd.Timestamp('20160101')]))
array(['2016-01-01T00:00:00.000000000'], dtype='datetime64[ns]')
```



```
>>> pd.unique(pd.Series([pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern'),
...                       pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern')]))
array([Timestamp('2016-01-01 00:00:00-0500', tz='US/Eastern')],
      dtype=object)
```

```
>>> pd.unique(pd.Index([pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern'),
...                     pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern')]))
DatetimeIndex(['2016-01-01 00:00:00-05:00'],
...           dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]', freq=None)
```

```
>>> pd.unique(list('baabc'))
array(['b', 'a', 'c'], dtype=object)
```

An unordered Categorical will return categories in the order of appearance.

```
>>> pd.unique(pd.Series(pd.Categorical(list('baabc'))))
[b, a, c]
Categories (3, object): [b, a, c]
```

```
>>> pd.unique(pd.Series(pd.Categorical(list('baabc'),
...                                   categories=list('abc'))))
[b, a, c]
Categories (3, object): [b, a, c]
```

An ordered Categorical preserves the category ordering.

```
>>> pd.unique(pd.Series(pd.Categorical(list('baabc'),
...                                   categories=list('abc'),
...                                   ordered=True)))
[b, a, c]
Categories (3, object): [a < b < c]
```

An array of tuples

```
>>> pd.unique([('a', 'b'), ('b', 'a'), ('a', 'c'), ('b', 'a')])
array([('a', 'b'), ('b', 'a'), ('a', 'c')], dtype=object)
```

## pandas.wide\_to\_long

`pandas.wide_to_long(df, stubnames, i, j, sep=',', suffix='\d+')`

Wide panel to long format. Less flexible but more user-friendly than melt.

With stubnames ['A', 'B'], this function expects to find one or more group of columns with format A-suffix1, A-suffix2, ..., B-suffix1, B-suffix2, ... You specify what you want to call this suffix in the resulting long format with *j* (for example *j*='year')

Each row of these wide variables are assumed to be uniquely identified by *i* (can be a single column name or a list of column names)

All remaining variables in the data frame are left intact.

### Parameters

**df** [DataFrame] The wide-format DataFrame

**stubnames** [str or list-like] The stub name(s). The wide format variables are assumed to start with the stub names.

**i** [str or list-like] Column(s) to use as id variable(s)

**j** [str] The name of the sub-observation variable. What you wish to name your suffix in the long format.

**sep** [str, default “”] A character indicating the separation of the variable names in the wide format, to be stripped from the names in the long format. For example, if your column names are A-suffix1, A-suffix2, you can strip the hyphen by specifying `sep='-'`

New in version 0.20.0.

**suffix** [str, default ‘\d+’] A regular expression capturing the wanted suffixes. ‘\d+’ captures numeric suffixes. Suffixes with no numbers could be specified with the negated character class ‘\D+’. You can also further disambiguate suffixes, for example, if your wide variables are of the form A-one, B-two,..., and you have an unrelated column A-rating, you can ignore the last one by specifying `suffix='(!?one|two)'`

New in version 0.20.0.

Changed in version 0.23.0: When all suffixes are numeric, they are cast to int64/float64.

### Returns

**DataFrame** A DataFrame that contains each stub name as a variable, with new index (i, j)

### Notes

All extra variables are left untouched. This simply uses `pandas.melt` under the hood, but is hard-coded to “do the right thing” in a typical case.

### Examples

```
>>> np.random.seed(123)
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A1970" : {0 : "a", 1 : "b", 2 : "c"},
...                   "A1980" : {0 : "d", 1 : "e", 2 : "f"},
...                   "B1970" : {0 : 2.5, 1 : 1.2, 2 : .7},
...                   "B1980" : {0 : 3.2, 1 : 1.3, 2 : .1},
...                   "X"      : dict(zip(range(3), np.random.randn(3)))
...                   })
>>> df["id"] = df.index
>>> df
   A1970 A1980  B1970  B1980         X  id
0      a      d    2.5    3.2 -1.085631  0
1      b      e    1.2    1.3  0.997345  1
2      c      f    0.7    0.1  0.282978  2
>>> pd.wide_to_long(df, ["A", "B"], i="id", j="year")
... # doctest: +NORMALIZE_WHITESPACE
           X  A      B
id year
0  1970 -1.085631  a  2.5
1  1970  0.997345  b  1.2
2  1970  0.282978  c  0.7
0  1980 -1.085631  d  3.2
1  1980  0.997345  e  1.3
2  1980  0.282978  f  0.1
```

With multiple id columns

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'famid': [1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3],
...     'birth': [1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3],
...     'ht1': [2.8, 2.9, 2.2, 2, 1.8, 1.9, 2.2, 2.3, 2.1],
...     'ht2': [3.4, 3.8, 2.9, 3.2, 2.8, 2.4, 3.3, 3.4, 2.9]
... })
>>> df
   birth  famid  ht1  ht2
0      1      1  2.8  3.4
1      2      1  2.9  3.8
2      3      1  2.2  2.9
3      1      2  2.0  3.2
4      2      2  1.8  2.8
5      3      2  1.9  2.4
6      1      3  2.2  3.3
7      2      3  2.3  3.4
8      3      3  2.1  2.9
>>> l = pd.wide_to_long(df, stubnames='ht', i=['famid', 'birth'], j='age')
>>> l
... # doctest: +NORMALIZE_WHITESPACE
      ht
famid birth age
1      1      1  2.8
      2      2  3.4
      2      1  2.9
      2      2  3.8
      3      1  2.2
      2      2  2.9
2      1      1  2.0
      2      2  3.2
      2      1  1.8
      2      2  2.8
      3      1  1.9
      2      2  2.4
3      1      1  2.2
      2      2  3.3
      2      1  2.3
      2      2  3.4
      3      1  2.1
      2      2  2.9

```

Going from long back to wide just takes some creative use of *unstack*

```

>>> w = l.unstack()
>>> w.columns = w.columns.map('{0[0]}{0[1]}'.format)
>>> w.reset_index()
   famid  birth  ht1  ht2
0      1      1  2.8  3.4
1      1      2  2.9  3.8
2      1      3  2.2  2.9
3      2      1  2.0  3.2
4      2      2  1.8  2.8
5      2      3  1.9  2.4
6      3      1  2.2  3.3
7      3      2  2.3  3.4
8      3      3  2.1  2.9

```

Less wily column names are also handled

```

>>> np.random.seed(0)
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A(quarterly)-2010': np.random.rand(3),
...                   'A(quarterly)-2011': np.random.rand(3),
...                   'B(quarterly)-2010': np.random.rand(3),
...                   'B(quarterly)-2011': np.random.rand(3),
...                   'X' : np.random.randint(3, size=3)})
>>> df['id'] = df.index
>>> df # doctest: +NORMALIZE_WHITESPACE, +ELLIPSIS
   A(quarterly)-2010  A(quarterly)-2011  B(quarterly)-2010  ...
0          0.548814          0.544883          0.437587  ...
1          0.715189          0.423655          0.891773  ...
2          0.602763          0.645894          0.963663  ...

   X  id
0  0   0
1  1   1
2  1   2

```

```

>>> pd.wide_to_long(df, ['A(quarterly)', 'B(quarterly)'], i='id',
...                 j='year', sep='-')
... # doctest: +NORMALIZE_WHITESPACE
   X  A(quarterly)  B(quarterly)
id year
0  2010  0          0.548814      0.437587
1  2010  1          0.715189      0.891773
2  2010  1          0.602763      0.963663
0  2011  0          0.544883      0.383442
1  2011  1          0.423655      0.791725
2  2011  1          0.645894      0.528895

```

If we have many columns, we could also use a regex to find our stubnames and pass that list on to `wide_to_long`

```

>>> stubnames = sorted(
...     set([match[0] for match in df.columns.str.findall(
...         r'[A-B]\(.*\)']).values if match != [] ])
... )
>>> list(stubnames)
['A(quarterly)', 'B(quarterly)']

```

All of the above examples have integers as suffixes. It is possible to have non-integers as suffixes.

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'famid': [1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3],
...     'birth': [1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3],
...     'ht_one': [2.8, 2.9, 2.2, 2, 1.8, 1.9, 2.2, 2.3, 2.1],
...     'ht_two': [3.4, 3.8, 2.9, 3.2, 2.8, 2.4, 3.3, 3.4, 2.9]
... })
>>> df
   birth  famid  ht_one  ht_two
0      1      1      2.8      3.4
1      2      1      2.9      3.8
2      3      1      2.2      2.9
3      1      2      2.0      3.2
4      2      2      1.8      2.8
5      3      2      1.9      2.4
6      1      3      2.2      3.3
7      2      3      2.3      3.4
8      3      3      2.1      2.9

```

```

>>> l = pd.wide_to_long(df, stubnames='ht', i=['famid', 'birth'], j='age',
                        sep='_', suffix='\w')
>>> l
... # doctest: +NORMALIZE_WHITESPACE
      ht
famid birth age
1      1    one  2.8
      two  3.4
      2    one  2.9
      two  3.8
      3    one  2.2
      two  2.9
2      1    one  2.0
      two  3.2
      2    one  1.8
      two  2.8
      3    one  1.9
      two  2.4
3      1    one  2.2
      two  3.3
      2    one  2.3
      two  3.4
      3    one  2.1
      two  2.9

```

## 6.2.2 Top-level missing data

<code>isna(obj)</code>	Detect missing values for an array-like object.
<code>isnull(obj)</code>	Detect missing values for an array-like object.
<code>notna(obj)</code>	Detect non-missing values for an array-like object.
<code>notnull(obj)</code>	Detect non-missing values for an array-like object.

### pandas.isna

`pandas.isna(obj)`

Detect missing values for an array-like object.

This function takes a scalar or array-like object and indicates whether values are missing (NaN in numeric arrays, None or NaT in object arrays, NaT in datetimelike).

#### Parameters

**obj** [scalar or array-like] Object to check for null or missing values.

#### Returns

**bool or array-like of bool** For scalar input, returns a scalar boolean. For array input, returns an array of boolean indicating whether each corresponding element is missing.

#### See also:

**notna** Boolean inverse of `pandas.isna`.

**Series.isna** Detect missing values in a Series.

**DataFrame.isna** Detect missing values in a DataFrame.

**Index.isna** Detect missing values in an Index.

### Examples

Scalar arguments (including strings) result in a scalar boolean.

```
>>> pd.isna('dog')
False
```

```
>>> pd.isna(np.nan)
True
```

ndarrays result in an ndarray of booleans.

```
>>> array = np.array([[1, np.nan, 3], [4, 5, np.nan]])
>>> array
array([[ 1., nan,  3.],
       [ 4.,  5., nan]])
>>> pd.isna(array)
array([[False,  True, False],
       [False, False,  True]])
```

For indexes, an ndarray of booleans is returned.

```
>>> index = pd.DatetimeIndex(["2017-07-05", "2017-07-06", None,
...                           "2017-07-08"])
>>> index
DatetimeIndex(['2017-07-05', '2017-07-06', 'NaT', '2017-07-08'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
>>> pd.isna(index)
array([False, False,  True, False])
```

For Series and DataFrame, the same type is returned, containing booleans.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(['ant', 'bee', 'cat'], ['dog', None, 'fly'])
>>> df
   0    1    2
0  ant  bee  cat
1  dog None fly
>>> pd.isna(df)
   0    1    2
0  False False False
1  False  True False
```

```
>>> pd.isna(df[1])
0    False
1     True
Name: 1, dtype: bool
```

## pandas.isnull

pandas.**isnull** (*obj*)

Detect missing values for an array-like object.

This function takes a scalar or array-like object and indicates whether values are missing (NaN in numeric arrays, None or NaN in object arrays, NaT in datetimelike).

**Parameters**

**obj** [scalar or array-like] Object to check for null or missing values.

**Returns**

**bool or array-like of bool** For scalar input, returns a scalar boolean. For array input, returns an array of boolean indicating whether each corresponding element is missing.

**See also:**

**notna** Boolean inverse of pandas.isna.

**Series.isna** Detect missing values in a Series.

**DataFrame.isna** Detect missing values in a DataFrame.

**Index.isna** Detect missing values in an Index.

**Examples**

Scalar arguments (including strings) result in a scalar boolean.

```
>>> pd.isna('dog')
False
```

```
>>> pd.isna(np.nan)
True
```

ndarrays result in an ndarray of booleans.

```
>>> array = np.array([[1, np.nan, 3], [4, 5, np.nan]])
>>> array
array([[ 1., nan,  3.],
       [ 4.,  5., nan]])
>>> pd.isna(array)
array([[False,  True, False],
       [False, False,  True]])
```

For indexes, an ndarray of booleans is returned.

```
>>> index = pd.DatetimeIndex(["2017-07-05", "2017-07-06", None,
...                           "2017-07-08"])
>>> index
DatetimeIndex(['2017-07-05', '2017-07-06', 'NaT', '2017-07-08'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
>>> pd.isna(index)
array([False, False,  True, False])
```

For Series and DataFrame, the same type is returned, containing booleans.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(['ant', 'bee', 'cat'], ['dog', None, 'fly'])
>>> df
   0    1    2
0  ant  bee  cat
1  dog None fly
>>> pd.isna(df)
   0    1    2
```

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```
0 False False False
1 False True False
```

```
>>> pd.isna(df[1])
0 False
1 True
Name: 1, dtype: bool
```

## pandas.notna

pandas.**notna** (*obj*)

Detect non-missing values for an array-like object.

This function takes a scalar or array-like object and indicates whether values are valid (not missing, which is NaN in numeric arrays, None or NaN in object arrays, NaT in datetimelike).

### Parameters

**obj** [array-like or object value] Object to check for *not* null or *non*-missing values.

### Returns

**bool or array-like of bool** For scalar input, returns a scalar boolean. For array input, returns an array of boolean indicating whether each corresponding element is valid.

**See also:**

**isna** Boolean inverse of pandas.notna.

**Series.notna** Detect valid values in a Series.

**DataFrame.notna** Detect valid values in a DataFrame.

**Index.notna** Detect valid values in an Index.

## Examples

Scalar arguments (including strings) result in a scalar boolean.

```
>>> pd.notna('dog')
True
```

```
>>> pd.notna(np.nan)
False
```

ndarrays result in an ndarray of booleans.

```
>>> array = np.array([[1, np.nan, 3], [4, 5, np.nan]])
>>> array
array([[ 1., nan,  3.],
       [ 4.,  5., nan]])
>>> pd.notna(array)
array([[ True, False,  True],
       [ True,  True, False]])
```

For indexes, an ndarray of booleans is returned.



```
>>> index = pd.DatetimeIndex(["2017-07-05", "2017-07-06", None,
...                           "2017-07-08"])
>>> index
DatetimeIndex(['2017-07-05', '2017-07-06', 'NaT', '2017-07-08'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
>>> pd.notna(index)
array([ True,  True, False,  True])
```

For Series and DataFrame, the same type is returned, containing booleans.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(['ant', 'bee', 'cat'], ['dog', None, 'fly'])
>>> df
   0    1    2
0  ant  bee  cat
1  dog None fly
>>> pd.notna(df)
   0    1    2
0  True  True  True
1  True False  True
```

```
>>> pd.notna(df[1])
0    True
1   False
Name: 1, dtype: bool
```

## pandas.notnull

pandas.**notnull** (*obj*)

Detect non-missing values for an array-like object.

This function takes a scalar or array-like object and indicates whether values are valid (not missing, which is NaN in numeric arrays, None or NaN in object arrays, NaT in datetimelike).

### Parameters

**obj** [array-like or object value] Object to check for *not* null or *non*-missing values.

### Returns

**bool or array-like of bool** For scalar input, returns a scalar boolean. For array input, returns an array of boolean indicating whether each corresponding element is valid.

**See also:**

**isna** Boolean inverse of pandas.notna.

**Series.notna** Detect valid values in a Series.

**DataFrame.notna** Detect valid values in a DataFrame.

**Index.notna** Detect valid values in an Index.

## Examples

Scalar arguments (including strings) result in a scalar boolean.

```
>>> pd.notna('dog')
True
```

```
>>> pd.notna(np.nan)
False
```

ndarrays result in an ndarray of booleans.

```
>>> array = np.array([[1, np.nan, 3], [4, 5, np.nan]])
>>> array
array([[ 1., nan,  3.],
       [ 4.,  5., nan]])
>>> pd.notna(array)
array([[ True, False,  True],
       [ True,  True, False]])
```

For indexes, an ndarray of booleans is returned.

```
>>> index = pd.DatetimeIndex(["2017-07-05", "2017-07-06", None,
...                           "2017-07-08"])
>>> index
DatetimeIndex(['2017-07-05', '2017-07-06', 'NaT', '2017-07-08'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
>>> pd.notna(index)
array([ True,  True, False,  True])
```

For Series and DataFrame, the same type is returned, containing booleans.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(['ant', 'bee', 'cat'], ['dog', None, 'fly'])
>>> df
   0    1    2
0 ant  bee cat
1 dog None fly
>>> pd.notna(df)
   0    1    2
0 True  True True
1 True False True
```

```
>>> pd.notna(df[1])
0    True
1   False
Name: 1, dtype: bool
```

### 6.2.3 Top-level conversions

`to_numeric(arg[, errors, downcast])`

Convert argument to a numeric type.

---

#### **pandas.to\_numeric**

`pandas.to_numeric(arg, errors='raise', downcast=None)`

Convert argument to a numeric type.

The default return dtype is *float64* or *int64* depending on the data supplied. Use the *downcast* parameter to obtain other dtypes.

#### **Parameters**

**arg** [list, tuple, 1-d array, or Series]

**errors** [{ 'ignore', 'raise', 'coerce' }, default 'raise']

- If 'raise', then invalid parsing will raise an exception
- If 'coerce', then invalid parsing will be set as NaN
- If 'ignore', then invalid parsing will return the input

**downcast** [{ 'integer', 'signed', 'unsigned', 'float' }, default None] If not None, and if the data has been successfully cast to a numerical dtype (or if the data was numeric to begin with), downcast that resulting data to the smallest numerical dtype possible according to the following rules:

- 'integer' or 'signed': smallest signed int dtype (min.: np.int8)
- 'unsigned': smallest unsigned int dtype (min.: np.uint8)
- 'float': smallest float dtype (min.: np.float32)

As this behaviour is separate from the core conversion to numeric values, any errors raised during the downcasting will be surfaced regardless of the value of the 'errors' input.

In addition, downcasting will only occur if the size of the resulting data's dtype is strictly larger than the dtype it is to be cast to, so if none of the dtypes checked satisfy that specification, no downcasting will be performed on the data.

New in version 0.19.0.

### Returns

**ret** [numeric if parsing succeeded.] Return type depends on input. Series if Series, otherwise ndarray

### See also:

***pandas.DataFrame.astype*** Cast argument to a specified dtype.

***pandas.to\_datetime*** Convert argument to datetime.

***pandas.to\_timedelta*** Convert argument to timedelta.

***numpy.ndarray.astype*** Cast a numpy array to a specified type.

### Examples

Take separate series and convert to numeric, coercing when told to

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['1.0', '2', -3])
>>> pd.to_numeric(s)
0    1.0
1    2.0
2   -3.0
dtype: float64
>>> pd.to_numeric(s, downcast='float')
0    1.0
1    2.0
2   -3.0
dtype: float32
>>> pd.to_numeric(s, downcast='signed')
0    1
1    2
2   -3
```

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```

dtype: int8
>>> s = pd.Series(['apple', '1.0', '2', -3])
>>> pd.to_numeric(s, errors='ignore')
0    apple
1     1.0
2      2
3     -3
dtype: object
>>> pd.to_numeric(s, errors='coerce')
0    NaN
1     1.0
2     2.0
3    -3.0
dtype: float64

```

## 6.2.4 Top-level dealing with datetimelike

<code>to_datetime(arg[, errors, dayfirst, ...])</code>	Convert argument to datetime.
<code>to_timedelta(arg[, unit, box, errors])</code>	Convert argument to timedelta.
<code>date_range([start, end, periods, freq, tz, ...])</code>	Return a fixed frequency DatetimeIndex.
<code>bdate_range([start, end, periods, freq, tz, ...])</code>	Return a fixed frequency DatetimeIndex, with business day as the default frequency
<code>period_range([start, end, periods, freq, name])</code>	Return a fixed frequency PeriodIndex, with day (calendar) as the default frequency
<code>timedelta_range([start, end, periods, freq, ...])</code>	Return a fixed frequency TimedeltaIndex, with day as the default frequency
<code>infer_freq(index[, warn])</code>	Infer the most likely frequency given the input index.

### pandas.to\_datetime

`pandas.to_datetime` (*arg*, *errors*='raise', *dayfirst*=False, *yearfirst*=False, *utc*=None, *box*=True, *format*=None, *exact*=True, *unit*=None, *infer\_datetime\_format*=False, *origin*='unix', *cache*=False)

Convert argument to datetime.

#### Parameters

**arg** [integer, float, string, datetime, list, tuple, 1-d array, Series] New in version 0.18.1: or DataFrame/dict-like

**errors** [{ 'ignore', 'raise', 'coerce' }, default 'raise']

- If 'raise', then invalid parsing will raise an exception
- If 'coerce', then invalid parsing will be set as NaT
- If 'ignore', then invalid parsing will return the input

**dayfirst** [boolean, default False] Specify a date parse order if *arg* is str or its list-likes. If True, parses dates with the day first, eg 10/11/12 is parsed as 2012-11-10. Warning: *dayfirst*=True is not strict, but will prefer to parse with day first (this is a known bug, based on dateutil behavior).

**yearfirst** [boolean, default False] Specify a date parse order if *arg* is str or its list-likes.

- If True parses dates with the year first, eg 10/11/12 is parsed as 2010-11-12.

- If both `dayfirst` and `yearfirst` are `True`, `yearfirst` is preceded (same as `dateutil`).

Warning: `yearfirst=True` is not strict, but will prefer to parse with year first (this is a known bug, based on `dateutil` behavior).

New in version 0.16.1.

**utc** [boolean, default `None`] Return UTC `DatetimeIndex` if `True` (converting any tz-aware `datetime.datetime` objects as well).

**box** [boolean, default `True`]

- If `True` returns a `DatetimeIndex` or `Index`-like object
- If `False` returns `ndarray` of values.

**format** [string, default `None`] `strftime` to parse time, eg “%d/%m/%Y”, note that “%f” will parse all the way up to nanoseconds.

**exact** [boolean, `True` by default]

- If `True`, require an exact format match.
- If `False`, allow the format to match anywhere in the target string.

**unit** [string, default ‘ns’] unit of the arg (`D,s,ms,us,ns`) denote the unit, which is an integer or float number. This will be based off the origin. Example, with `unit='ms'` and `origin='unix'` (the default), this would calculate the number of milliseconds to the unix epoch start.

**infer\_datetime\_format** [boolean, default `False`] If `True` and no `format` is given, attempt to infer the format of the datetime strings, and if it can be inferred, switch to a faster method of parsing them. In some cases this can increase the parsing speed by ~5-10x.

**origin** [scalar, default is ‘unix’] Define the reference date. The numeric values would be parsed as number of units (defined by `unit`) since this reference date.

- If ‘unix’ (or POSIX) time; origin is set to 1970-01-01.
- If ‘julian’, unit must be ‘D’, and origin is set to beginning of Julian Calendar. Julian day number 0 is assigned to the day starting at noon on January 1, 4713 BC.
- If `Timestamp` convertible, origin is set to `Timestamp` identified by origin.

New in version 0.20.0.

**cache** [boolean, default `False`] If `True`, use a cache of unique, converted dates to apply the datetime conversion. May produce significant speed-up when parsing duplicate date strings, especially ones with timezone offsets.

New in version 0.23.0.

## Returns

**ret** [datetime if parsing succeeded.] Return type depends on input:

- list-like: `DatetimeIndex`
- Series: Series of `datetime64` dtype
- scalar: `Timestamp`

In case when it is not possible to return designated types (e.g. when any element of input is before `Timestamp.min` or after `Timestamp.max`) return will have `datetime.datetime` type (or corresponding array/Series).

See also:

**pandas.DataFrame.astype** Cast argument to a specified dtype.

**pandas.to\_timedelta** Convert argument to timedelta.

## Examples

Assembling a datetime from multiple columns of a DataFrame. The keys can be common abbreviations like ['year', 'month', 'day', 'minute', 'second', 'ms', 'us', 'ns']) or plurals of the same

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'year': [2015, 2016],
                       'month': [2, 3],
                       'day': [4, 5]})
>>> pd.to_datetime(df)
0    2015-02-04
1    2016-03-05
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

If a date does not meet the [timestamp limitations](#), passing `errors='ignore'` will return the original input instead of raising any exception.

Passing `errors='coerce'` will force an out-of-bounds date to NaT, in addition to forcing non-dates (or non-parseable dates) to NaT.

```
>>> pd.to_datetime('13000101', format='%Y%m%d', errors='ignore')
datetime.datetime(1300, 1, 1, 0, 0)
>>> pd.to_datetime('13000101', format='%Y%m%d', errors='coerce')
NaT
```

Passing `infer_datetime_format=True` can often-times speedup a parsing if its not an ISO8601 format exactly, but in a regular format.

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['3/11/2000', '3/12/2000', '3/13/2000']*1000)
```

```
>>> s.head()
0    3/11/2000
1    3/12/2000
2    3/13/2000
3    3/11/2000
4    3/12/2000
dtype: object
```

```
>>> %timeit pd.to_datetime(s,infer_datetime_format=True)
100 loops, best of 3: 10.4 ms per loop
```

```
>>> %timeit pd.to_datetime(s,infer_datetime_format=False)
1 loop, best of 3: 471 ms per loop
```

Using a unix epoch time

```
>>> pd.to_datetime(1490195805, unit='s')
Timestamp('2017-03-22 15:16:45')
>>> pd.to_datetime(1490195805433502912, unit='ns')
Timestamp('2017-03-22 15:16:45.433502912')
```

**Warning:** For float arg, precision rounding might happen. To prevent unexpected behavior use a fixed-width exact type.

Using a non-unix epoch origin

```
>>> pd.to_datetime([1, 2, 3], unit='D',
                   origin=pd.Timestamp('1960-01-01'))
0    1960-01-02
1    1960-01-03
2    1960-01-04
```

## pandas.to\_timedelta

`pandas.to_timedelta` (*arg*, *unit='ns'*, *box=True*, *errors='raise'*)

Convert argument to timedelta.

Timedeltas are absolute differences in times, expressed in difference units (e.g. days, hours, minutes, seconds). This method converts an argument from a recognized timedelta format / value into a Timedelta type.

### Parameters

**arg** [str, timedelta, list-like or Series] The data to be converted to timedelta.

**unit** [str, default 'ns'] Denotes the unit of the arg. Possible values: ('Y', 'M', 'W', 'D', 'days', 'day', 'hours', hour, 'hr', 'h', 'm', 'minute', 'min', 'minutes', 'T', 'S', 'seconds', 'sec', 'second', 'ms', 'milliseconds', 'millisecond', 'milli', 'millis', 'L', 'us', 'microseconds', 'microsecond', 'micro', 'micros', 'U', 'ns', 'nanoseconds', 'nano', 'nanos', 'nanosecond', 'N').

**box** [bool, default True]

- If True returns a Timedelta/TimedeltaIndex of the results.
- If False returns a numpy.timedelta64 or numpy.darray of values of dtype timedelta64[ns].

**errors** [{ 'ignore', 'raise', 'coerce' }, default 'raise']

- If 'raise', then invalid parsing will raise an exception.
- If 'coerce', then invalid parsing will be set as NaT.
- If 'ignore', then invalid parsing will return the input.

### Returns

**timedelta64 or numpy.array of timedelta64** Output type returned if parsing succeeded.

See also:

**DataFrame.astype** Cast argument to a specified dtype.

**to\_datetime** Convert argument to datetime.

## Examples

Parsing a single string to a Timedelta:

```
>>> pd.to_timedelta('1 days 06:05:01.00003')
Timedelta('1 days 06:05:01.000030')
>>> pd.to_timedelta('15.5us')
Timedelta('0 days 00:00:00.000015')
```

Parsing a list or array of strings:

```
>>> pd.to_timedelta(['1 days 06:05:01.00003', '15.5us', 'nan'])
TimedeltaIndex(['1 days 06:05:01.000030', '0 days 00:00:00.000015', NaT],
                dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)
```

Converting numbers by specifying the *unit* keyword argument:

```
>>> pd.to_timedelta(np.arange(5), unit='s')
TimedeltaIndex(['00:00:00', '00:00:01', '00:00:02',
                '00:00:03', '00:00:04'],
                dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)
>>> pd.to_timedelta(np.arange(5), unit='d')
TimedeltaIndex(['0 days', '1 days', '2 days', '3 days', '4 days'],
                dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)
```

Returning an ndarray by using the ‘box’ keyword argument:

```
>>> pd.to_timedelta(np.arange(5), box=False)
array([0, 1, 2, 3, 4], dtype='timedelta64[ns]')
```

## pandas.date\_range

`pandas.date_range` (*start=None, end=None, periods=None, freq=None, tz=None, normalize=False, name=None, closed=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return a fixed frequency DatetimeIndex.

### Parameters

- start** [str or datetime-like, optional] Left bound for generating dates.
- end** [str or datetime-like, optional] Right bound for generating dates.
- periods** [integer, optional] Number of periods to generate.
- freq** [str or DateOffset, default ‘D’] Frequency strings can have multiples, e.g. ‘5H’. See [here](#) for a list of frequency aliases.
- tz** [str or tzinfo, optional] Time zone name for returning localized DatetimeIndex, for example ‘Asia/Hong\_Kong’. By default, the resulting DatetimeIndex is timezone-naive.
- normalize** [bool, default False] Normalize start/end dates to midnight before generating date range.
- name** [str, default None] Name of the resulting DatetimeIndex.
- closed** [{None, ‘left’, ‘right’}, optional] Make the interval closed with respect to the given frequency to the ‘left’, ‘right’, or both sides (None, the default).
- \*\*kwargs** For compatibility. Has no effect on the result.

### Returns

**rng** [DatetimeIndex]

See also:



**`pandas.DatetimeIndex`** An immutable container for datetimes.

**`pandas.timedelta_range`** Return a fixed frequency `TimedeltaIndex`.

**`pandas.period_range`** Return a fixed frequency `PeriodIndex`.

**`pandas.interval_range`** Return a fixed frequency `IntervalIndex`.

## Notes

Of the four parameters `start`, `end`, `periods`, and `freq`, exactly three must be specified. If `freq` is omitted, the resulting `DatetimeIndex` will have periods linearly spaced elements between `start` and `end` (closed on both sides).

To learn more about the frequency strings, please see [this link](#).

## Examples

### Specifying the values

The next four examples generate the same `DatetimeIndex`, but vary the combination of `start`, `end` and `periods`.

Specify `start` and `end`, with the default daily frequency.

```
>>> pd.date_range(start='1/1/2018', end='1/08/2018')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-02', '2018-01-03', '2018-01-04',
              '2018-01-05', '2018-01-06', '2018-01-07', '2018-01-08'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

Specify `start` and `periods`, the number of periods (days).

```
>>> pd.date_range(start='1/1/2018', periods=8)
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-02', '2018-01-03', '2018-01-04',
              '2018-01-05', '2018-01-06', '2018-01-07', '2018-01-08'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

Specify `end` and `periods`, the number of periods (days).

```
>>> pd.date_range(end='1/1/2018', periods=8)
DatetimeIndex(['2017-12-25', '2017-12-26', '2017-12-27', '2017-12-28',
              '2017-12-29', '2017-12-30', '2017-12-31', '2018-01-01'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

Specify `start`, `end`, and `periods`; the frequency is generated automatically (linearly spaced).

```
>>> pd.date_range(start='2018-04-24', end='2018-04-27', periods=3)
DatetimeIndex(['2018-04-24 00:00:00', '2018-04-25 12:00:00',
              '2018-04-27 00:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

### Other Parameters

Changed the `freq` (frequency) to 'M' (month end frequency).

```
>>> pd.date_range(start='1/1/2018', periods=5, freq='M')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-31', '2018-02-28', '2018-03-31', '2018-04-30',
              '2018-05-31'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='M')
```

Multiples are allowed

```
>>> pd.date_range(start='1/1/2018', periods=5, freq='3M')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-31', '2018-04-30', '2018-07-31', '2018-10-31',
              '2019-01-31'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='3M')
```

*freq* can also be specified as an Offset object.

```
>>> pd.date_range(start='1/1/2018', periods=5, freq=pd.offsets.MonthEnd(3))
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-31', '2018-04-30', '2018-07-31', '2018-10-31',
              '2019-01-31'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='3M')
```

Specify *tz* to set the timezone.

```
>>> pd.date_range(start='1/1/2018', periods=5, tz='Asia/Tokyo')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 00:00:00+09:00', '2018-01-02 00:00:00+09:00',
              '2018-01-03 00:00:00+09:00', '2018-01-04 00:00:00+09:00',
              '2018-01-05 00:00:00+09:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Asia/Tokyo]', freq='D')
```

*closed* controls whether to include *start* and *end* that are on the boundary. The default includes boundary points on either end.

```
>>> pd.date_range(start='2017-01-01', end='2017-01-04', closed=None)
DatetimeIndex(['2017-01-01', '2017-01-02', '2017-01-03', '2017-01-04'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

Use *closed='left'* to exclude *end* if it falls on the boundary.

```
>>> pd.date_range(start='2017-01-01', end='2017-01-04', closed='left')
DatetimeIndex(['2017-01-01', '2017-01-02', '2017-01-03'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

Use *closed='right'* to exclude *start* if it falls on the boundary.

```
>>> pd.date_range(start='2017-01-01', end='2017-01-04', closed='right')
DatetimeIndex(['2017-01-02', '2017-01-03', '2017-01-04'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

## pandas.bdate\_range

`pandas.bdate_range` (*start=None, end=None, periods=None, freq='B', tz=None, normalize=True, name=None, weekmask=None, holidays=None, closed=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return a fixed frequency DatetimeIndex, with business day as the default frequency

### Parameters

**start** [string or datetime-like, default None] Left bound for generating dates.

**end** [string or datetime-like, default None] Right bound for generating dates.

**periods** [integer, default None] Number of periods to generate.

**freq** [string or DateOffset, default 'B' (business daily)] Frequency strings can have multiples, e.g. '5H'.

**tz** [string or None] Time zone name for returning localized DatetimeIndex, for example Asia/Beijing.

**normalize** [bool, default False] Normalize start/end dates to midnight before generating date range.

**name** [string, default None] Name of the resulting DatetimeIndex.

**weekmask** [string or None, default None] Weekmask of valid business days, passed to `numpy.busdaycalendar`, only used when custom frequency strings are passed. The default value None is equivalent to 'Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri'.

New in version 0.21.0.

**holidays** [list-like or None, default None] Dates to exclude from the set of valid business days, passed to `numpy.busdaycalendar`, only used when custom frequency strings are passed.

New in version 0.21.0.

**closed** [string, default None] Make the interval closed with respect to the given frequency to the 'left', 'right', or both sides (None).

**\*\*kwargs** For compatibility. Has no effect on the result.

## Returns

**DatetimeIndex**

## Notes

Of the four parameters: `start`, `end`, `periods`, and `freq`, exactly three must be specified. Specifying `freq` is a requirement for `bdate_range`. Use `date_range` if specifying `freq` is not desired.

To learn more about the frequency strings, please see [this link](#).

## Examples

Note how the two weekend days are skipped in the result.

```
>>> pd.bdate_range(start='1/1/2018', end='1/08/2018')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-02', '2018-01-03', '2018-01-04',
              '2018-01-05', '2018-01-08'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='B')
```

## pandas.period\_range

`pandas.period_range` (*start=None, end=None, periods=None, freq=None, name=None*)

Return a fixed frequency PeriodIndex, with day (calendar) as the default frequency

### Parameters

**start** [string or period-like, default None] Left bound for generating periods

**end** [string or period-like, default None] Right bound for generating periods

**periods** [integer, default None] Number of periods to generate

**freq** [string or DateOffset, optional] Frequency alias. By default the freq is taken from `start` or `end` if those are Period objects. Otherwise, the default is "D" for daily frequency.

**name** [string, default None] Name of the resulting PeriodIndex

### Returns

**prng** [PeriodIndex]

### Notes

Of the three parameters: `start`, `end`, and `periods`, exactly two must be specified.

To learn more about the frequency strings, please see [this link](#).

### Examples

```
>>> pd.period_range(start='2017-01-01', end='2018-01-01', freq='M')
PeriodIndex(['2017-01', '2017-02', '2017-03', '2017-04', '2017-05',
            '2017-06', '2017-06', '2017-07', '2017-08', '2017-09',
            '2017-10', '2017-11', '2017-12', '2018-01'],
            dtype='period[M]', freq='M')
```

If `start` or `end` are Period objects, they will be used as anchor endpoints for a PeriodIndex with frequency matching that of the `period_range` constructor.

```
>>> pd.period_range(start=pd.Period('2017Q1', freq='Q'),
...                 end=pd.Period('2017Q2', freq='Q'), freq='M')
PeriodIndex(['2017-03', '2017-04', '2017-05', '2017-06'],
            dtype='period[M]', freq='M')
```

## pandas.timedelta\_range

`pandas.timedelta_range` (*start=None, end=None, periods=None, freq=None, name=None, closed=None*)

Return a fixed frequency TimedeltaIndex, with day as the default frequency

### Parameters

**start** [string or timedelta-like, default None] Left bound for generating timedeltas

**end** [string or timedelta-like, default None] Right bound for generating timedeltas

**periods** [integer, default None] Number of periods to generate

**freq** [string or DateOffset, default 'D'] Frequency strings can have multiples, e.g. '5H'

**name** [string, default None] Name of the resulting TimedeltaIndex

**closed** [string, default None] Make the interval closed with respect to the given frequency to the 'left', 'right', or both sides (None)

### Returns

**rng** [TimedeltaIndex]

### Notes

Of the four parameters `start`, `end`, `periods`, and `freq`, exactly three must be specified. If `freq` is omitted, the resulting TimedeltaIndex will have periods linearly spaced elements between `start` and `end` (closed on both sides).

To learn more about the frequency strings, please see [this link](#).

## Examples

```
>>> pd.timedelta_range(start='1 day', periods=4)
TimedeltaIndex(['1 days', '2 days', '3 days', '4 days'],
                dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq='D')
```

The `closed` parameter specifies which endpoint is included. The default behavior is to include both endpoints.

```
>>> pd.timedelta_range(start='1 day', periods=4, closed='right')
TimedeltaIndex(['2 days', '3 days', '4 days'],
                dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq='D')
```

The `freq` parameter specifies the frequency of the `TimedeltaIndex`. Only fixed frequencies can be passed, non-fixed frequencies such as 'M' (month end) will raise.

```
>>> pd.timedelta_range(start='1 day', end='2 days', freq='6H')
TimedeltaIndex(['1 days 00:00:00', '1 days 06:00:00', '1 days 12:00:00',
                '1 days 18:00:00', '2 days 00:00:00'],
                dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq='6H')
```

Specify `start`, `end`, and `periods`; the frequency is generated automatically (linearly spaced).

```
>>> pd.timedelta_range(start='1 day', end='5 days', periods=4)
TimedeltaIndex(['1 days 00:00:00', '2 days 08:00:00', '3 days 16:00:00',
                '5 days 00:00:00'],
                dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)
```

## pandas.infer\_freq

`pandas.infer_freq(index, warn=True)`

Infer the most likely frequency given the input index. If the frequency is uncertain, a warning will be printed.

### Parameters

**index** [DatetimeIndex or TimedeltaIndex] if passed a Series will use the values of the series (NOT THE INDEX)

**warn** [boolean, default True]

### Returns

**freq** [string or None] None if no discernible frequency TypeError if the index is not datetime-like ValueError if there are less than three values.

## 6.2.5 Top-level dealing with intervals

---

`interval_range([start, end, periods, freq, ...])`      Return a fixed frequency IntervalIndex

---

## pandas.interval\_range

pandas.**interval\_range** (*start=None, end=None, periods=None, freq=None, name=None, closed='right'*)

Return a fixed frequency IntervalIndex

### Parameters

**start** [numeric or datetime-like, default None] Left bound for generating intervals

**end** [numeric or datetime-like, default None] Right bound for generating intervals

**periods** [integer, default None] Number of periods to generate

**freq** [numeric, string, or DateOffset, default None] The length of each interval. Must be consistent with the type of start and end, e.g. 2 for numeric, or '5H' for datetime-like. Default is 1 for numeric and 'D' for datetime-like.

**name** [string, default None] Name of the resulting IntervalIndex

**closed** [{ 'left', 'right', 'both', 'neither' }, default 'right'] Whether the intervals are closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither.

### Returns

**rng** [IntervalIndex]

See also:

**IntervalIndex** An Index of intervals that are all closed on the same side.

### Notes

Of the four parameters `start`, `end`, `periods`, and `freq`, exactly three must be specified. If `freq` is omitted, the resulting `IntervalIndex` will have periods linearly spaced elements between `start` and `end`, inclusively.

To learn more about datetime-like frequency strings, please see [this link](#).

### Examples

Numeric `start` and `end` is supported.

```
>>> pd.interval_range(start=0, end=5)
IntervalIndex([(0, 1], (1, 2], (2, 3], (3, 4], (4, 5]],
              closed='right', dtype='interval[int64]')
```

Additionally, datetime-like input is also supported.

```
>>> pd.interval_range(start=pd.Timestamp('2017-01-01'),
...                  end=pd.Timestamp('2017-01-04'))
IntervalIndex([(2017-01-01, 2017-01-02], (2017-01-02, 2017-01-03],
              (2017-01-03, 2017-01-04]],
              closed='right', dtype='interval[datetime64[ns]]')
```

The `freq` parameter specifies the frequency between the left and right endpoints of the individual intervals within the `IntervalIndex`. For numeric `start` and `end`, the frequency must also be numeric.

```
>>> pd.interval_range(start=0, periods=4, freq=1.5)
IntervalIndex([(0.0, 1.5], (1.5, 3.0], (3.0, 4.5], (4.5, 6.0]],
              closed='right', dtype='interval[float64]')
```

Similarly, for datetime-like start and end, the frequency must be convertible to a DateOffset.

```
>>> pd.interval_range(start=pd.Timestamp('2017-01-01'),
...                  periods=3, freq='MS')
IntervalIndex([(2017-01-01, 2017-02-01], (2017-02-01, 2017-03-01],
              (2017-03-01, 2017-04-01]],
              closed='right', dtype='interval[datetime64[ns]]')
```

Specify start, end, and periods; the frequency is generated automatically (linearly spaced).

```
>>> pd.interval_range(start=0, end=6, periods=4)
IntervalIndex([(0.0, 1.5], (1.5, 3.0], (3.0, 4.5], (4.5, 6.0]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[float64]')
```

The `closed` parameter specifies which endpoints of the individual intervals within the `IntervalIndex` are closed.

```
>>> pd.interval_range(end=5, periods=4, closed='both')
IntervalIndex([[1, 2], [2, 3], [3, 4], [4, 5]],
              closed='both', dtype='interval[int64]')
```

## 6.2.6 Top-level evaluation

`eval(expr[, parser, engine, truediv, ...])`

Evaluate a Python expression as a string using various backends.

### pandas.eval

`pandas.eval` (*expr*, *parser*='pandas', *engine*=None, *truediv*=True, *local\_dict*=None, *global\_dict*=None, *resolvers*=(), *level*=0, *target*=None, *inplace*=False)

Evaluate a Python expression as a string using various backends.

The following arithmetic operations are supported: +, -, \*, /, \*\*, %, // (python engine only) along with the following boolean operations: | (or), & (and), and ~ (not). Additionally, the 'pandas' parser allows the use of `and`, `or`, and `not` with the same semantics as the corresponding bitwise operators. *Series* and *DataFrame* objects are supported and behave as they would with plain ol' Python evaluation.

#### Parameters

**expr** [str or unicode] The expression to evaluate. This string cannot contain any Python `statements`, only Python `expressions`.

**parser** [string, default 'pandas', {'pandas', 'python'}] The parser to use to construct the syntax tree from the expression. The default of 'pandas' parses code slightly different than standard Python. Alternatively, you can parse an expression using the 'python' parser to retain strict Python semantics. See the *enhancing performance* documentation for more details.

**engine** [string or None, default 'numexpr', {'python', 'numexpr'}] The engine used to evaluate the expression. Supported engines are

- `None` : tries to use `numexpr`, falls back to `python`
- `'numexpr'` : This default engine evaluates pandas objects using `numexpr` for large speed ups in complex expressions with large frames.
- `'python'` : Performs operations as if you had `eval`'d in top level python. This engine is generally not that useful.

More backends may be available in the future.

**truediv** [bool, optional] Whether to use true division, like in Python `>= 3`

**local\_dict** [dict or None, optional] A dictionary of local variables, taken from `locals()` by default.

**global\_dict** [dict or None, optional] A dictionary of global variables, taken from `globals()` by default.

**resolvers** [list of dict-like or None, optional] A list of objects implementing the `__getitem__` special method that you can use to inject an additional collection of namespaces to use for variable lookup. For example, this is used in the `query()` method to inject the `DataFrame.index` and `DataFrame.columns` variables that refer to their respective `DataFrame` instance attributes.

**level** [int, optional] The number of prior stack frames to traverse and add to the current scope. Most users will **not** need to change this parameter.

**target** [object, optional, default None] This is the target object for assignment. It is used when there is variable assignment in the expression. If so, then `target` must support item assignment with string keys, and if a copy is being returned, it must also support `.copy()`.

**inplace** [bool, default False] If `target` is provided, and the expression mutates `target`, whether to modify `target` inplace. Otherwise, return a copy of `target` with the mutation.

### Returns

**ndarray, numeric scalar, DataFrame, Series**

### Raises

**ValueError** There are many instances where such an error can be raised:

- `target=None`, but the expression is multiline.
- The expression is multiline, but not all them have item assignment. An example of such an arrangement is this:

```
a = b + 1 a + 2
```

Here, there are expressions on different lines, making it multiline, but the last line has no variable assigned to the output of `a + 2`.

- `inplace=True`, but the expression is missing item assignment.
- Item assignment is provided, but the `target` does not support string item assignment.
- Item assignment is provided and `inplace=False`, but the `target` does not support the `.copy()` method

### See also:

`pandas.DataFrame.query`, `pandas.DataFrame.eval`



## Notes

The `dtype` of any objects involved in an arithmetic `%` operation are recursively cast to `float64`.

See the *enhancing performance* documentation for more details.

## 6.2.7 Hashing

---

<code>util.hash_array(vals[, encoding, hash_key, ...])</code>	Given a 1d array, return an array of deterministic integers.
<code>util.hash_pandas_object(obj[, index, ...])</code>	Return a data hash of the Index/Series/DataFrame

---

### pandas.util.hash\_array

`pandas.util.hash_array(vals, encoding='utf8', hash_key=None, categorize=True)`

Given a 1d array, return an array of deterministic integers.

New in version 0.19.2.

#### Parameters

**vals** [ndarray, Categorical]

**encoding** [string, default 'utf8'] encoding for data & key when strings

**hash\_key** [string key to encode, default to `_default_hash_key`]

**categorize** [bool, default True] Whether to first categorize object arrays before hashing. This is more efficient when the array contains duplicate values.

New in version 0.20.0.

#### Returns

**1d uint64 numpy array of hash values, same length as the vals**

### pandas.util.hash\_pandas\_object

`pandas.util.hash_pandas_object(obj, index=True, encoding='utf8', hash_key=None, categorize=True)`

Return a data hash of the Index/Series/DataFrame

New in version 0.19.2.

#### Parameters

**index** [boolean, default True] include the index in the hash (if Series/DataFrame)

**encoding** [string, default 'utf8'] encoding for data & key when strings

**hash\_key** [string key to encode, default to `_default_hash_key`]

**categorize** [bool, default True] Whether to first categorize object arrays before hashing. This is more efficient when the array contains duplicate values.

New in version 0.20.0.

#### Returns

**Series of uint64, same length as the object**

## 6.2.8 Testing

`test([extra_args])`

---

### pandas.test

`pandas.test` (*extra\_args=None*)

## 6.3 Series

### 6.3.1 Constructor

`Series([data, index, dtype, name, copy, ...])`      One-dimensional ndarray with axis labels (including time series).

---

### pandas.Series

**class** `pandas.Series` (*data=None, index=None, dtype=None, name=None, copy=False, fast-path=False*)

One-dimensional ndarray with axis labels (including time series).

Labels need not be unique but must be a hashable type. The object supports both integer- and label-based indexing and provides a host of methods for performing operations involving the index. Statistical methods from ndarray have been overridden to automatically exclude missing data (currently represented as NaN).

Operations between Series (+, -, /, \*,) align values based on their associated index values—they need not be the same length. The result index will be the sorted union of the two indexes.

#### Parameters

**data** [array-like, Iterable, dict, or scalar value] Contains data stored in Series.

Changed in version 0.23.0: If data is a dict, argument order is maintained for Python 3.6 and later.

**index** [array-like or Index (1d)] Values must be hashable and have the same length as *data*. Non-unique index values are allowed. Will default to RangeIndex (0, 1, 2, ..., n) if not provided. If both a dict and index sequence are used, the index will override the keys found in the dict.

**dtype** [str, numpy.dtype, or ExtensionDtype, optional] dtype for the output Series. If not specified, this will be inferred from *data*. See the *user guide* for more usages.

**copy** [bool, default False] Copy input data.

#### Attributes

<code>T</code>	Return the transpose, which is by definition self.
<code>array</code>	The ExtensionArray of the data backing this Series or Index.
<code>asobject</code>	Return object Series which contains boxed values.

---

Continued on next page

Table 26 – continued from previous page

<i>at</i>	Access a single value for a row/column label pair.
<i>axes</i>	Return a list of the row axis labels.
<i>base</i>	Return the base object if the memory of the underlying data is shared.
<i>blocks</i>	(DEPRECATED) Internal property, property synonym for <code>as_blocks()</code> .
<i>data</i>	Return the data pointer of the underlying data.
<i>dtype</i>	Return the dtype object of the underlying data.
<i>dtypes</i>	Return the dtype object of the underlying data.
<i>flags</i>	
<i>ftype</i>	Return if the data is sparsedense.
<i>ftypes</i>	Return if the data is sparsedense.
<i>hasnans</i>	Return if I have any nans; enables various perf speedups.
<i>iat</i>	Access a single value for a row/column pair by integer position.
<i>iloc</i>	Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.
<i>imag</i>	Return imag value of vector.
<i>index</i>	The index (axis labels) of the Series.
<i>is_copy</i>	Return the copy.
<i>is_monotonic</i>	Return boolean if values in the object are monotonic_increasing.
<i>is_monotonic_decreasing</i>	Return boolean if values in the object are monotonic_decreasing.
<i>is_monotonic_increasing</i>	Return boolean if values in the object are monotonic_increasing.
<i>is_unique</i>	Return boolean if values in the object are unique.
<i>itemsize</i>	Return the size of the dtype of the item of the underlying data.
<i>ix</i>	A primarily label-location based indexer, with integer position fallback.
<i>loc</i>	Access a group of rows and columns by label(s) or a boolean array.
<i>name</i>	Return name of the Series.
<i>nbytes</i>	Return the number of bytes in the underlying data.
<i>ndim</i>	Number of dimensions of the underlying data, by definition 1.
<i>real</i>	Return the real value of vector.
<i>shape</i>	Return a tuple of the shape of the underlying data.
<i>size</i>	Return the number of elements in the underlying data.
<i>strides</i>	Return the strides of the underlying data.
<i>values</i>	Return Series as ndarray or ndarray-like depending on the dtype.

**pandas.Series.T****Series.T**

Return the transpose, which is by definition self.

## pandas.Series.array

### Series.array

The ExtensionArray of the data backing this Series or Index.

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Returns

**array** [ExtensionArray] An ExtensionArray of the values stored within. For extension types, this is the actual array. For NumPy native types, this is a thin (no copy) wrapper around `numpy.ndarray`.

`.array` differs `.values` which may require converting the data to a different form.

#### See also:

**Index.to\_numpy** Similar method that always returns a NumPy array.

**Series.to\_numpy** Similar method that always returns a NumPy array.

#### Notes

This table lays out the different array types for each extension dtype within pandas.

dtype	array type
category	Categorical
period	PeriodArray
interval	IntervalArray
IntegerNA	IntegerArray
datetime64[ns, tz]	DatetimeArray

For any 3rd-party extension types, the array type will be an ExtensionArray.

For all remaining dtypes `.array` will be a `arrays.NumpyExtensionArray` wrapping the actual ndarray stored within. If you absolutely need a NumPy array (possibly with copying / coercing data), then use `Series.to_numpy()` instead.

#### Examples

For regular NumPy types like int, and float, a PandasArray is returned.

```
>>> pd.Series([1, 2, 3]).array
<PandasArray>
[1, 2, 3]
Length: 3, dtype: int64
```

For extension types, like Categorical, the actual ExtensionArray is returned

```
>>> ser = pd.Series(pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'a']))
>>> ser.array
[a, b, a]
Categories (2, object): [a, b]
```

## pandas.Series.asobject

### Series.asobject

Return object Series which contains boxed values.

Deprecated since version 0.23.0: Use `astype(object)` instead.

*this is an internal non-public method*

## pandas.Series.at

### Series.at

Access a single value for a row/column label pair.

Similar to `loc`, in that both provide label-based lookups. Use `at` if you only need to get or set a single value in a DataFrame or Series.

#### Raises

**KeyError** When label does not exist in DataFrame

#### See also:

**DataFrame.iat** Access a single value for a row/column pair by integer position.

**DataFrame.loc** Access a group of rows and columns by label(s).

**Series.at** Access a single value using a label.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[0, 2, 3], [0, 4, 1], [10, 20, 30]],
...                   index=[4, 5, 6], columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df
   A  B  C
4  0  2  3
5  0  4  1
6 10 20 30
```

Get value at specified row/column pair

```
>>> df.at[4, 'B']
2
```

Set value at specified row/column pair

```
>>> df.at[4, 'B'] = 10
>>> df.at[4, 'B']
10
```

Get value within a Series

```
>>> df.loc[5].at['B']
4
```

### **pandas.Series.axes**

#### **Series.axes**

Return a list of the row axis labels.

### **pandas.Series.base**

#### **Series.base**

Return the base object if the memory of the underlying data is shared.

### **pandas.Series.blocks**

#### **Series.blocks**

Internal property, property synonym for `as_blocks()`.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0.

### **pandas.Series.data**

#### **Series.data**

Return the data pointer of the underlying data.

### **pandas.Series.dtype**

#### **Series.dtype**

Return the dtype object of the underlying data.

### **pandas.Series.dtypes**

#### **Series.dtypes**

Return the dtype object of the underlying data.

### **pandas.Series.flags**

#### **Series.flags**

### **pandas.Series.ftype**

#### **Series.ftype**

Return if the data is sparse/dense.

### **pandas.Series.ftypes**

#### **Series.ftypes**

Return if the data is sparse/dense.

## pandas.Series.hasnans

### Series.hasnans

Return if I have any nans; enables various perf speedups.

## pandas.Series.iat

### Series.iat

Access a single value for a row/column pair by integer position.

Similar to `iloc`, in that both provide integer-based lookups. Use `iat` if you only need to get or set a single value in a DataFrame or Series.

#### Raises

**IndexError** When integer position is out of bounds

#### See also:

**DataFrame.at** Access a single value for a row/column label pair.

**DataFrame.loc** Access a group of rows and columns by label(s).

**DataFrame.iloc** Access a group of rows and columns by integer position(s).

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[0, 2, 3], [0, 4, 1], [10, 20, 30]],
...                    columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df
   A  B  C
0  0  2  3
1  0  4  1
2 10 20 30
```

Get value at specified row/column pair

```
>>> df.iat[1, 2]
1
```

Set value at specified row/column pair

```
>>> df.iat[1, 2] = 10
>>> df.iat[1, 2]
10
```

Get value within a series

```
>>> df.loc[0].iat[1]
2
```

## pandas.Series.iloc

### Series.iloc

Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.

`.iloc[]` is primarily integer position based (from 0 to `length-1` of the axis), but may also be used with a boolean array.

Allowed inputs are:

- An integer, e.g. 5.
- A list or array of integers, e.g. `[4, 3, 0]`.
- A slice object with ints, e.g. `1:7`.
- A boolean array.
- A callable function with one argument (the calling Series, DataFrame or Panel) and that returns valid output for indexing (one of the above). This is useful in method chains, when you don't have a reference to the calling object, but would like to base your selection on some value.

`.iloc` will raise `IndexError` if a requested indexer is out-of-bounds, except *slice* indexers which allow out-of-bounds indexing (this conforms with python/numpy *slice* semantics).

See more at ref:*Selection by Position <indexing.integer>*.

**See also:**

**`DataFrame.iat`** Fast integer location scalar accessor.

**`DataFrame.loc`** Purely label-location based indexer for selection by label.

**`Series.iloc`** Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.

## Examples

```
>>> mydict = [{'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3, 'd': 4},
...           {'a': 100, 'b': 200, 'c': 300, 'd': 400},
...           {'a': 1000, 'b': 2000, 'c': 3000, 'd': 4000}]
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(mydict)
>>> df
   a    b    c    d
0   1    2    3    4
1  100  200  300  400
2 1000 2000 3000 4000
```

### Indexing just the rows

With a scalar integer.

```
>>> type(df.iloc[0])
<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>
>>> df.iloc[0]
a    1
b    2
c    3
d    4
Name: 0, dtype: int64
```

With a list of integers.

```
>>> df.iloc[[0]]
   a  b  c  d
0  1  2  3  4
```

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```
>>> type(df.iloc[[0]])
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
>>> df.iloc[[0, 1]]
   a  b  c  d
0   1  2  3  4
1 100 200 300 400
```

With a *slice* object.

```
>>> df.iloc[:3]
   a  b  c  d
0   1  2  3  4
1 100 200 300 400
2 1000 2000 3000 4000
```

With a boolean mask the same length as the index.

```
>>> df.iloc[[True, False, True]]
   a  b  c  d
0   1  2  3  4
2 1000 2000 3000 4000
```

With a callable, useful in method chains. The *x* passed to the `lambda` is the `DataFrame` being sliced. This selects the rows whose index label even.

```
>>> df.iloc[lambda x: x.index % 2 == 0]
   a  b  c  d
0   1  2  3  4
2 1000 2000 3000 4000
```

### Indexing both axes

You can mix the indexer types for the index and columns. Use `:` to select the entire axis.

With scalar integers.

```
>>> df.iloc[0, 1]
2
```

With lists of integers.

```
>>> df.iloc[[0, 2], [1, 3]]
   b  d
0   2  4
2 2000 4000
```

With *slice* objects.

```
>>> df.iloc[1:3, 0:3]
   a  b  c
1 100 200 300
2 1000 2000 3000
```

With a boolean array whose length matches the columns.

```
>>> df.iloc[:, [True, False, True, False]]
   a    c
0   1    3
1  100  300
2 1000 3000
```

With a callable function that expects the Series or DataFrame.

```
>>> df.iloc[:, lambda df: [0, 2]]
   a    c
0   1    3
1  100  300
2 1000 3000
```

### **pandas.Series.imag**

`Series.imag`

Return imag value of vector.

### **pandas.Series.index**

`Series.index`

The index (axis labels) of the Series.

### **pandas.Series.is\_copy**

`Series.is_copy`

Return the copy.

### **pandas.Series.is\_monotonic**

`Series.is_monotonic`

Return boolean if values in the object are monotonic\_increasing.

New in version 0.19.0.

#### **Returns**

`is_monotonic` [boolean]

### **pandas.Series.is\_monotonic\_decreasing**

`Series.is_monotonic_decreasing`

Return boolean if values in the object are monotonic\_decreasing.

New in version 0.19.0.

#### **Returns**

`is_monotonic_decreasing` [boolean]

### pandas.Series.is\_monotonic\_increasing

#### Series.is\_monotonic\_increasing

Return boolean if values in the object are monotonic\_increasing.

New in version 0.19.0.

#### Returns

**is\_monotonic** [boolean]

### pandas.Series.is\_unique

#### Series.is\_unique

Return boolean if values in the object are unique.

#### Returns

**is\_unique** [boolean]

### pandas.Series.itemsize

#### Series.itemsize

Return the size of the dtype of the item of the underlying data.

### pandas.Series.ix

#### Series.ix

A primarily label-location based indexer, with integer position fallback.

Warning: Starting in 0.20.0, the .ix indexer is deprecated, in favor of the more strict .iloc and .loc indexers.

.ix[] supports mixed integer and label based access. It is primarily label based, but will fall back to integer positional access unless the corresponding axis is of integer type.

.ix is the most general indexer and will support any of the inputs in .loc and .iloc. .ix also supports floating point label schemes. .ix is exceptionally useful when dealing with mixed positional and label based hierarchical indexes.

However, when an axis is integer based, ONLY label based access and not positional access is supported. Thus, in such cases, it's usually better to be explicit and use .iloc or .loc.

See more at *Advanced Indexing*.

### pandas.Series.loc

#### Series.loc

Access a group of rows and columns by label(s) or a boolean array.

.loc[] is primarily label based, but may also be used with a boolean array.

Allowed inputs are:

- A single label, e.g. 5 or 'a', (note that 5 is interpreted as a *label* of the index, and **never** as an integer position along the index).
- A list or array of labels, e.g. ['a', 'b', 'c'].

- A slice object with labels, e.g. 'a': 'f'.

**Warning:** Note that contrary to usual python slices, **both** the start and the stop are included

- A boolean array of the same length as the axis being sliced, e.g. [True, False, True].
- A callable function with one argument (the calling Series, DataFrame or Panel) and that returns valid output for indexing (one of the above)

See more at *Selection by Label*

### Raises

**KeyError:** when any items are not found

See also:

**DataFrame.at** Access a single value for a row/column label pair.

**DataFrame.iloc** Access group of rows and columns by integer position(s).

**DataFrame.xs** Returns a cross-section (row(s) or column(s)) from the Series/DataFrame.

**Series.loc** Access group of values using labels.

## Examples

### Getting values

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [4, 5], [7, 8]],
...                    index=['cobra', 'viper', 'sidewinder'],
...                    columns=['max_speed', 'shield'])
>>> df
```

	max_speed	shield
cobra	1	2
viper	4	5
sidewinder	7	8

Single label. Note this returns the row as a Series.

```
>>> df.loc['viper']
max_speed    4
shield       5
Name: viper, dtype: int64
```

List of labels. Note using [ [] ] returns a DataFrame.

```
>>> df.loc[['viper', 'sidewinder']]
```

	max_speed	shield
viper	4	5
sidewinder	7	8

Single label for row and column

```
>>> df.loc['cobra', 'shield']
2
```

Slice with labels for row and single label for column. As mentioned above, note that both the start and stop of the slice are included.

```
>>> df.loc['cobra':'viper', 'max_speed']
cobra      1
viper      4
Name: max_speed, dtype: int64
```

Boolean list with the same length as the row axis

```
>>> df.loc[[False, False, True]]
      max_speed  shield
sidewinder      7      8
```

Conditional that returns a boolean Series

```
>>> df.loc[df['shield'] > 6]
      max_speed  shield
sidewinder      7      8
```

Conditional that returns a boolean Series with column labels specified

```
>>> df.loc[df['shield'] > 6, ['max_speed']]
      max_speed
sidewinder      7
```

Callable that returns a boolean Series

```
>>> df.loc[lambda df: df['shield'] == 8]
      max_speed  shield
sidewinder      7      8
```

### Setting values

Set value for all items matching the list of labels

```
>>> df.loc[['viper', 'sidewinder'], ['shield']] = 50
>>> df
      max_speed  shield
cobra           1      2
viper           4     50
sidewinder       7     50
```

Set value for an entire row

```
>>> df.loc['cobra'] = 10
>>> df
      max_speed  shield
cobra         10     10
viper          4     50
sidewinder      7     50
```

Set value for an entire column

```
>>> df.loc[:, 'max_speed'] = 30
>>> df
      max_speed  shield
cobra         30     10
```

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viper	30	50
sidewinder	30	50

Set value for rows matching callable condition

```
>>> df.loc[df['shield'] > 35] = 0
>>> df
```

	max_speed	shield
cobra	30	10
viper	0	0
sidewinder	0	0

### Getting values on a DataFrame with an index that has integer labels

Another example using integers for the index

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [4, 5], [7, 8]],
...                    index=[7, 8, 9], columns=['max_speed', 'shield'])
>>> df
```

	max_speed	shield
7	1	2
8	4	5
9	7	8

Slice with integer labels for rows. As mentioned above, note that both the start and stop of the slice are included.

```
>>> df.loc[7:9]
```

	max_speed	shield
7	1	2
8	4	5
9	7	8

### Getting values with a MultiIndex

A number of examples using a DataFrame with a MultiIndex

```
>>> tuples = [
...     ('cobra', 'mark i'), ('cobra', 'mark ii'),
...     ('sidewinder', 'mark i'), ('sidewinder', 'mark ii'),
...     ('viper', 'mark ii'), ('viper', 'mark iii')
... ]
>>> index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(tuples)
>>> values = [[12, 2], [0, 4], [10, 20],
...           [1, 4], [7, 1], [16, 36]]
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(values, columns=['max_speed', 'shield'], index=index)
>>> df
```

		max_speed	shield
cobra	mark i	12	2
	mark ii	0	4
sidewinder	mark i	10	20
	mark ii	1	4
viper	mark ii	7	1
	mark iii	16	36

Single label. Note this returns a DataFrame with a single index.

```
>>> df.loc['cobra']
      max_speed  shield
mark i         12     2
mark ii        0     4
```

Single index tuple. Note this returns a Series.

```
>>> df.loc[('cobra', 'mark ii')]
max_speed    0
shield       4
Name: (cobra, mark ii), dtype: int64
```

Single label for row and column. Similar to passing in a tuple, this returns a Series.

```
>>> df.loc['cobra', 'mark i']
max_speed    12
shield       2
Name: (cobra, mark i), dtype: int64
```

Single tuple. Note using `[[]]` returns a DataFrame.

```
>>> df.loc[['cobra', 'mark ii']]
      max_speed  shield
cobra mark ii    0     4
```

Single tuple for the index with a single label for the column

```
>>> df.loc[('cobra', 'mark i'), 'shield']
2
```

Slice from index tuple to single label

```
>>> df.loc[('cobra', 'mark i'):'viper']
      max_speed  shield
cobra  mark i    12     2
      mark ii    0     4
sidewinder mark i  10    20
      mark ii    1     4
viper  mark ii   7     1
      mark iii  16    36
```

Slice from index tuple to index tuple

```
>>> df.loc[('cobra', 'mark i'):(viper', 'mark ii')]
      max_speed  shield
cobra  mark i    12     2
      mark ii    0     4
sidewinder mark i  10    20
      mark ii    1     4
viper  mark ii   7     1
```

## pandas.Series.name

`Series.name`

Return name of the Series.

### **pandas.Series.nbytes**

`Series.nbytes`

Return the number of bytes in the underlying data.

### **pandas.Series.ndim**

`Series.ndim`

Number of dimensions of the underlying data, by definition 1.

### **pandas.Series.real**

`Series.real`

Return the real value of vector.

### **pandas.Series.shape**

`Series.shape`

Return a tuple of the shape of the underlying data.

### **pandas.Series.size**

`Series.size`

Return the number of elements in the underlying data.

### **pandas.Series.strides**

`Series.strides`

Return the strides of the underlying data.

### **pandas.Series.values**

`Series.values`

Return Series as ndarray or ndarray-like depending on the dtype.

<p><b>Warning:</b> We recommend using <code>Series.array</code> or <code>Series.to_numpy()</code>, depending on whether you need a reference to the underlying data or a NumPy array.</p>
---

#### **Returns**

**arr** [numpy.ndarray or ndarray-like]

#### **See also:**

**`Series.array`** Reference to the underlying data.

**`Series.to_numpy`** A NumPy array representing the underlying data.



## Examples

```
>>> pd.Series([1, 2, 3]).values
array([1, 2, 3])
```

```
>>> pd.Series(list('aabc')).values
array(['a', 'a', 'b', 'c'], dtype=object)
```

```
>>> pd.Series(list('aabc')).astype('category').values
[a, a, b, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

Timezone aware datetime data is converted to UTC:

```
>>> pd.Series(pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3,
...                          tz='US/Eastern')).values
array(['2013-01-01T05:00:00.000000000',
      '2013-01-02T05:00:00.000000000',
      '2013-01-03T05:00:00.000000000'], dtype='datetime64[ns]')
```

empty	
timetuple	

## Methods

<i>abs()</i>	Return a Series/DataFrame with absolute numeric value of each element.
<i>add(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</i>	Addition of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>add</i> ).
<i>add_prefix(prefix)</i>	Prefix labels with string <i>prefix</i> .
<i>add_suffix(suffix)</i>	Suffix labels with string <i>suffix</i> .
<i>agg(func[, axis])</i>	Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.
<i>aggregate(func[, axis])</i>	Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.
<i>align(other[, join, axis, level, copy, ...])</i>	Align two objects on their axes with the specified join method for each axis Index.
<i>all([axis, bool_only, skipna, level])</i>	Return whether all elements are True, potentially over an axis.
<i>any([axis, bool_only, skipna, level])</i>	Return whether any element is True, potentially over an axis.
<i>append(to_append[, ignore_index, ...])</i>	Concatenate two or more Series.
<i>apply(func[, convert_dtype, args])</i>	Invoke function on values of Series.
<i>argmax([axis, skipna])</i>	(DEPRECATED) Return the row label of the maximum value.
<i>argmin([axis, skipna])</i>	(DEPRECATED) Return the row label of the minimum value.
<i>argsort([axis, kind, order])</i>	Overrides ndarray.argsort.

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<code>as_blocks([copy])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Convert the frame to a dict of dtype -> Constructor Types that each has a homogeneous dtype.
<code>as_matrix([columns])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Convert the frame to its Numpy-array representation.
<code>asfreq(freq[, method, how, normalize, ...])</code>	Convert TimeSeries to specified frequency.
<code>asof(where[, subset])</code>	Return the last row(s) without any NaNs before <i>where</i> .
<code>astype(dtype[, copy, errors])</code>	Cast a pandas object to a specified dtype <i>dtype</i> .
<code>at_time(time[, asof, axis])</code>	Select values at particular time of day (e.g.
<code>autocorr([lag])</code>	Compute the lag-N autocorrelation.
<code>between(left, right[, inclusive])</code>	Return boolean Series equivalent to <code>left &lt;= series &lt;= right</code> .
<code>between_time(start_time, end_time[, ...])</code>	Select values between particular times of the day (e.g., 9:00-9:30 AM).
<code>bfill([axis, inplace, limit, downcast])</code>	Synonym for <code>DataFrame.fillna()</code> with <code>method='bfill'</code> .
<code>bool()</code>	Return the bool of a single element PandasObject.
<code>cat</code>	alias of <code>pandas.core.arrays.categorical.CategoricalAccessor</code>
<code>clip([lower, upper, axis, inplace])</code>	Trim values at input threshold(s).
<code>clip_lower(threshold[, axis, inplace])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Trim values below a given threshold.
<code>clip_upper(threshold[, axis, inplace])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Trim values above a given threshold.
<code>combine(other, func[, fill_value])</code>	Combine the Series with a Series or scalar according to <i>func</i> .
<code>combine_first(other)</code>	Combine Series values, choosing the calling Series's values first.
<code>compound([axis, skipna, level])</code>	Return the compound percentage of the values for the requested axis.
<code>compress(condition, *args, **kwargs)</code>	(DEPRECATED) Return selected slices of an array along given axis as a Series.
<code>convert_objects([convert_dates, ...])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Attempt to infer better dtype for object columns.
<code>copy([deep])</code>	Make a copy of this object's indices and data.
<code>corr(other[, method, min_periods])</code>	Compute correlation with <i>other</i> Series, excluding missing values.
<code>count([level])</code>	Return number of non-NA/null observations in the Series.
<code>cov(other[, min_periods])</code>	Compute covariance with Series, excluding missing values.
<code>cummax([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative maximum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>cummin([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative minimum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>cumprod([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative product over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>cumsum([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative sum over a DataFrame or Series axis.

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<code>describe([percentiles, include, exclude])</code>	Generate descriptive statistics that summarize the central tendency, dispersion and shape of a dataset's distribution, excluding NaN values.
<code>diff([periods])</code>	First discrete difference of element.
<code>div(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>truediv</i> ).
<code>divide(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>truediv</i> ).
<code>divmod(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Integer division and modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>divmod</i> ).
<code>dot(other)</code>	Compute the dot product between the Series and the columns of other.
<code>drop([labels, axis, index, columns, level, ...])</code>	Return Series with specified index labels removed.
<code>drop_duplicates([keep, inplace])</code>	Return Series with duplicate values removed.
<code>droplevel(level[, axis])</code>	Return DataFrame with requested index / column level(s) removed.
<code>dropna([axis, inplace])</code>	Return a new Series with missing values removed.
<code>dt</code>	alias of <code>pandas.core.indexes.accessors.CombinedDatetimelikeProperties</code>
<code>duplicated([keep])</code>	Indicate duplicate Series values.
<code>eq(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Equal to of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>eq</i> ).
<code>equals(other)</code>	Test whether two objects contain the same elements.
<code>ewm([com, span, halflife, alpha, ...])</code>	Provides exponential weighted functions.
<code>expanding([min_periods, center, axis])</code>	Provides expanding transformations.
<code>factorize([sort, na_sentinel])</code>	Encode the object as an enumerated type or categorical variable.
<code>ffill([axis, inplace, limit, downcast])</code>	Synonym for <code>DataFrame.fillna()</code> with <code>method='ffill'</code> .
<code>fillna([value, method, axis, inplace, ...])</code>	Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.
<code>filter([items, like, regex, axis])</code>	Subset rows or columns of dataframe according to labels in the specified index.
<code>first(offset)</code>	Convenience method for subsetting initial periods of time series data based on a date offset.
<code>first_valid_index()</code>	Return index for first non-NA/null value.
<code>floordiv(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Integer division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>floordiv</i> ).
<code>from_array(arr[, index, name, dtype, copy, ...])</code>	Construct Series from array.
<code>from_csv(path[, sep, parse_dates, header, ...])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Read CSV file.
<code>ge(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Greater than or equal to of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>ge</i> ).
<code>get(key[, default])</code>	Get item from object for given key (DataFrame column, Panel slice, etc.).
<code>get_dtype_counts()</code>	Return counts of unique dtypes in this object.
<code>get_ftype_counts()</code>	(DEPRECATED) Return counts of unique ftypes in this object.
<code>get_value(label[, takeable])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Quickly retrieve single value at passed index label.
<code>get_values()</code>	Same as <code>values</code> (but handles sparseness conversions); is a view.

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<code>groupby([by, axis, level, as_index, sort, ...])</code>	Group DataFrame or Series using a mapper or by a Series of columns.
<code>gt(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Greater than of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>gt</i> ).
<code>head([n])</code>	Return the first <i>n</i> rows.
<code>hist([by, ax, grid, xlabelsize, xrot, ...])</code>	Draw histogram of the input series using matplotlib.
<code>idxmax([axis, skipna])</code>	Return the row label of the maximum value.
<code>idxmin([axis, skipna])</code>	Return the row label of the minimum value.
<code>infer_objects()</code>	Attempt to infer better dtypes for object columns.
<code>interpolate([method, axis, limit, inplace, ...])</code>	Interpolate values according to different methods.
<code>isin(values)</code>	Check whether <i>values</i> are contained in Series.
<code>isna()</code>	Detect missing values.
<code>isnull()</code>	Detect missing values.
<code>item()</code>	Return the first element of the underlying data as a python scalar.
<code>items()</code>	Lazily iterate over (index, value) tuples.
<code>iteritems()</code>	Lazily iterate over (index, value) tuples.
<code>keys()</code>	Alias for index.
<code>kurt([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher's definition of kurtosis (kurtosis of normal == 0.0).
<code>kurtosis([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher's definition of kurtosis (kurtosis of normal == 0.0).
<code>last(offset)</code>	Convenience method for subsetting final periods of time series data based on a date offset.
<code>last_valid_index()</code>	Return index for last non-NA/null value.
<code>le(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Less than or equal to of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>le</i> ).
<code>lt(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Less than of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>lt</i> ).
<code>mad([axis, skipna, level])</code>	Return the mean absolute deviation of the values for the requested axis.
<code>map(arg[, na_action])</code>	Map values of Series according to input correspondence.
<code>mask(cond[, other, inplace, axis, level, ...])</code>	Replace values where the condition is True.
<code>max([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the maximum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>mean([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the mean of the values for the requested axis.
<code>median([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the median of the values for the requested axis.
<code>memory_usage([index, deep])</code>	Return the memory usage of the Series.
<code>min([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the minimum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>mod(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>mod</i> ).
<code>mode([dropna])</code>	Return the mode(s) of the dataset.
<code>mul(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>mul</i> ).
<code>multiply(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>mul</i> ).

Continued on next page

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<code>ne(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Not equal to of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>ne</i> ).
<code>nlargest([n, keep])</code>	Return the largest <i>n</i> elements.
<code>nonzero()</code>	(DEPRECATED) Return the <i>integer</i> indices of the elements that are non-zero.
<code>notna()</code>	Detect existing (non-missing) values.
<code>notnull()</code>	Detect existing (non-missing) values.
<code>nsmallest([n, keep])</code>	Return the smallest <i>n</i> elements.
<code>nunique([dropna])</code>	Return number of unique elements in the object.
<code>pct_change([periods, fill_method, limit, freq])</code>	Percentage change between the current and a prior element.
<code>pipe(func, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Apply <code>func(self, *args, **kwargs)</code> .
<code>plot</code>	alias of <code>pandas.plotting._core.SeriesPlotMethods</code>
<code>pop(item)</code>	Return item and drop from frame.
<code>pow(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Exponential power of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>pow</i> ).
<code>prod([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only, ...])</code>	Return the product of the values for the requested axis.
<code>product([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only, ...])</code>	Return the product of the values for the requested axis.
<code>ptp([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Returns the difference between the maximum value and the
<code>put(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Applies the <i>put</i> method to its <i>values</i> attribute if it has one.
<code>quantile([q, interpolation])</code>	Return value at the given quantile.
<code>radd(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Addition of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>radd</i> ).
<code>rank([axis, method, numeric_only, ...])</code>	Compute numerical data ranks (1 through n) along axis.
<code>ravel([order])</code>	Return the flattened underlying data as an ndarray.
<code>rdiv(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rtruediv</i> ).
<code>rdivmod(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Integer division and modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rdivmod</i> ).
<code>reindex([index])</code>	Conform Series to new index with optional filling logic, placing NA/NaN in locations having no value in the previous index.
<code>reindex_axis(labels[, axis])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Conform Series to new index with optional filling logic.
<code>reindex_like(other[, method, copy, limit, ...])</code>	Return an object with matching indices as other object.
<code>rename([index])</code>	Alter Series index labels or name.
<code>rename_axis([mapper, index, columns, axis, ...])</code>	Set the name of the axis for the index or columns.
<code>reorder_levels(order)</code>	Rearrange index levels using input order.
<code>repeat(repeats[, axis])</code>	Repeat elements of a Series.
<code>replace([to_replace, value, inplace, limit, ...])</code>	Replace values given in <i>to_replace</i> with <i>value</i> .
<code>resample(rule[, how, axis, fill_method, ...])</code>	Resample time-series data.
<code>reset_index([level, drop, name, inplace])</code>	Generate a new DataFrame or Series with the index reset.

Continued on next page

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<code>rfloordiv</code> ( <code>other</code> [, <code>level</code> , <code>fill_value</code> , <code>axis</code> ])	Integer division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rfloordiv</code> ).
<code>rmod</code> ( <code>other</code> [, <code>level</code> , <code>fill_value</code> , <code>axis</code> ])	Modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rmod</code> ).
<code>rmul</code> ( <code>other</code> [, <code>level</code> , <code>fill_value</code> , <code>axis</code> ])	Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rmul</code> ).
<code>rolling</code> ( <code>window</code> [, <code>min_periods</code> , <code>center</code> , ...])	Provides rolling window calculations.
<code>round</code> ([ <code>decimals</code> ])	Round each value in a Series to the given number of decimals.
<code>rpow</code> ( <code>other</code> [, <code>level</code> , <code>fill_value</code> , <code>axis</code> ])	Exponential power of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rpow</code> ).
<code>rsub</code> ( <code>other</code> [, <code>level</code> , <code>fill_value</code> , <code>axis</code> ])	Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rsub</code> ).
<code>rtruediv</code> ( <code>other</code> [, <code>level</code> , <code>fill_value</code> , <code>axis</code> ])	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rtruediv</code> ).
<code>sample</code> ([ <code>n</code> , <code>frac</code> , <code>replace</code> , <code>weights</code> , ...])	Return a random sample of items from an axis of object.
<code>searchsorted</code> ( <code>value</code> [, <code>side</code> , <code>sorter</code> ])	Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.
<code>select</code> ( <code>crit</code> [, <code>axis</code> ])	(DEPRECATED) Return data corresponding to axis labels matching criteria.
<code>sem</code> ([ <code>axis</code> , <code>skipna</code> , <code>level</code> , <code>ddof</code> , <code>numeric_only</code> ])	Return unbiased standard error of the mean over requested axis.
<code>set_axis</code> ( <code>labels</code> [, <code>axis</code> , <code>inplace</code> ])	Assign desired index to given axis.
<code>set_value</code> ( <code>label</code> , <code>value</code> [, <code>takeable</code> ])	(DEPRECATED) Quickly set single value at passed label.
<code>shift</code> ([ <code>periods</code> , <code>freq</code> , <code>axis</code> , <code>fill_value</code> ])	Shift index by desired number of periods with an optional time <code>freq</code> .
<code>skew</code> ([ <code>axis</code> , <code>skipna</code> , <code>level</code> , <code>numeric_only</code> ])	Return unbiased skew over requested axis Normalized by N-1.
<code>slice_shift</code> ([ <code>periods</code> , <code>axis</code> ])	Equivalent to <code>shift</code> without copying data.
<code>sort_index</code> ([ <code>axis</code> , <code>level</code> , <code>ascending</code> , ...])	Sort Series by index labels.
<code>sort_values</code> ([ <code>axis</code> , <code>ascending</code> , <code>inplace</code> , ...])	Sort by the values.
<code>sparse</code>	alias of <code>pandas.core.arrays.sparse.SparseAccessor</code>
<code>squeeze</code> ([ <code>axis</code> ])	Squeeze 1 dimensional axis objects into scalars.
<code>std</code> ([ <code>axis</code> , <code>skipna</code> , <code>level</code> , <code>ddof</code> , <code>numeric_only</code> ])	Return sample standard deviation over requested axis.
<code>str</code>	alias of <code>pandas.core.strings.StringMethods</code>
<code>sub</code> ( <code>other</code> [, <code>level</code> , <code>fill_value</code> , <code>axis</code> ])	Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>sub</code> ).
<code>subtract</code> ( <code>other</code> [, <code>level</code> , <code>fill_value</code> , <code>axis</code> ])	Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>sub</code> ).
<code>sum</code> ([ <code>axis</code> , <code>skipna</code> , <code>level</code> , <code>numeric_only</code> , ...])	Return the sum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>swapaxes</code> ( <code>axis1</code> , <code>axis2</code> [, <code>copy</code> ])	Interchange axes and swap values axes appropriately.
<code>swaplevel</code> ([ <code>i</code> , <code>j</code> , <code>copy</code> ])	Swap levels <code>i</code> and <code>j</code> in a MultiIndex.
<code>tail</code> ([ <code>n</code> ])	Return the last <code>n</code> rows.
<code>take</code> ( <code>indices</code> [, <code>axis</code> , <code>convert</code> , <code>is_copy</code> ])	Return the elements in the given <i>positional</i> indices along an axis.
<code>to_clipboard</code> ([ <code>excel</code> , <code>sep</code> ])	Copy object to the system clipboard.

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<code>to_csv(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Write object to a comma-separated values (csv) file.
<code>to_dense()</code>	Return dense representation of NDFrame (as opposed to sparse).
<code>to_dict([into])</code>	Convert Series to {label -> value} dict or dict-like object.
<code>to_excel(excel_writer[, sheet_name, na_rep, ...])</code>	Write object to an Excel sheet.
<code>to_frame([name])</code>	Convert Series to DataFrame.
<code>to_hdf(path_or_buf, key, **kwargs)</code>	Write the contained data to an HDF5 file using HDF-Store.
<code>to_json([path_or_buf, orient, date_format, ...])</code>	Convert the object to a JSON string.
<code>to_latex([buf, columns, col_space, header, ...])</code>	Render an object to a LaTeX tabular environment table.
<code>to_list()</code>	Return a list of the values.
<code>to_msgpack([path_or_buf, encoding])</code>	Serialize object to input file path using msgpack format.
<code>to_numpy([dtype, copy])</code>	A NumPy ndarray representing the values in this Series or Index.
<code>to_period([freq, copy])</code>	Convert Series from DatetimeIndex to PeriodIndex with desired frequency (inferred from index if not passed).
<code>to_pickle(path[, compression, protocol])</code>	Pickle (serialize) object to file.
<code>to_sparse([kind, fill_value])</code>	Convert Series to SparseSeries.
<code>to_sql(name, con[, schema, if_exists, ...])</code>	Write records stored in a DataFrame to a SQL database.
<code>to_string([buf, na_rep, float_format, ...])</code>	Render a string representation of the Series.
<code>to_timestamp([freq, how, copy])</code>	Cast to DatetimeIndex of timestamps, at <i>beginning</i> of period.
<code>to_xarray()</code>	Return an xarray object from the pandas object.
<code>tolist()</code>	Return a list of the values.
<code>transform(func[, axis])</code>	Call <code>func</code> on self producing a Series with transformed values and that has the same axis length as self.
<code>transpose(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return the transpose, which is by definition self.
<code>truediv(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>truediv</i> ).
<code>truncate([before, after, axis, copy])</code>	Truncate a Series or DataFrame before and after some index value.
<code>tshift([periods, freq, axis])</code>	Shift the time index, using the index's frequency if available.
<code>tz_convert(tz[, axis, level, copy])</code>	Convert tz-aware axis to target time zone.
<code>tz_localize(tz[, axis, level, copy, ...])</code>	Localize tz-naive index of a Series or DataFrame to target time zone.
<code>unique()</code>	Return unique values of Series object.
<code>unstack([level, fill_value])</code>	Unstack, a.k.a.
<code>update(other)</code>	Modify Series in place using non-NA values from passed Series.
<code>valid([inplace])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Return Series without null values.
<code>value_counts([normalize, sort, ascending, ...])</code>	Return a Series containing counts of unique values.
<code>var([axis, skipna, level, ddof, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased variance over requested axis.
<code>view([dtype])</code>	Create a new view of the Series.

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<code>where(cond[, other, inplace, axis, level, ...])</code>	Replace values where the condition is False.
<code>xs(key[, axis, level, drop_level])</code>	Return cross-section from the Series/DataFrame.

**pandas.Series.abs**`Series.abs()`

Return a Series/DataFrame with absolute numeric value of each element.

This function only applies to elements that are all numeric.

**Returns****abs** Series/DataFrame containing the absolute value of each element.**See also:****numpy.absolute** Calculate the absolute value element-wise.**Notes**For complex inputs,  $1.2 + 1j$ , the absolute value is  $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ .**Examples**

Absolute numeric values in a Series.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([-1.10, 2, -3.33, 4])
>>> s.abs()
0    1.10
1    2.00
2    3.33
3    4.00
dtype: float64
```

Absolute numeric values in a Series with complex numbers.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1.2 + 1j])
>>> s.abs()
0    1.56205
dtype: float64
```

Absolute numeric values in a Series with a Timedelta element.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([pd.Timedelta('1 days')])
>>> s.abs()
0    1 days
dtype: timedelta64[ns]
```

Select rows with data closest to certain value using `argsort` (from [StackOverflow](#)).

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'a': [4, 5, 6, 7],
...     'b': [10, 20, 30, 40],
...     'c': [100, 50, -30, -50]
```

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```

... })
>>> df
   a    b    c
0   4   10  100
1   5   20   50
2   6   30  -30
3   7   40  -50
>>> df.loc[(df.c - 43).abs().argsort()]
   a    b    c
1   5   20   50
0   4   10  100
2   6   30  -30
3   7   40  -50

```

### pandas.Series.add

`Series.add` (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Addition of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *add*).

Equivalent to `series + other`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs.

#### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

#### Returns

**result** [Series]

#### See also:

`Series.radd`

#### Examples

```

>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN

```

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```
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.Series.add\_prefix

`Series.add_prefix` (*prefix*)

Prefix labels with string *prefix*.

For Series, the row labels are prefixed. For DataFrame, the column labels are prefixed.

### Parameters

**prefix** [str] The string to add before each label.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** New Series or DataFrame with updated labels.

### See also:

**`Series.add_suffix`** Suffix row labels with string *suffix*.

**`DataFrame.add_suffix`** Suffix column labels with string *suffix*.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.add_prefix('item_')
item_0    1
item_1    2
item_2    3
item_3    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3, 4], 'B': [3, 4, 5, 6]})
>>> df
   A  B
0  1  3
1  2  4
2  3  5
3  4  6
```

```
>>> df.add_prefix('col_')
   col_A  col_B
0      1     3
1      2     4
2      3     5
3      4     6
```

### pandas.Series.add\_suffix

`Series.add_suffix` (*suffix*)

Suffix labels with string *suffix*.

For Series, the row labels are suffixed. For DataFrame, the column labels are suffixed.

#### Parameters

**suffix** [str] The string to add after each label.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** New Series or DataFrame with updated labels.

**See also:**

**`Series.add_prefix`** Prefix row labels with string *prefix*.

**`DataFrame.add_prefix`** Prefix column labels with string *prefix*.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.add_suffix('_item')
0_item    1
1_item    2
2_item    3
3_item    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3, 4], 'B': [3, 4, 5, 6]})
>>> df
   A  B
0  1  3
1  2  4
2  3  5
3  4  6
```

```
>>> df.add_suffix('_col')
   A_col  B_col
0       1     3
1       2     4
2       3     5
3       4     6
```

## pandas.Series.agg

`Series.agg` (*func*, *axis=0*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Parameters

**func** [function, str, list or dict] Function to use for aggregating the data. If a function, must either work when passed a Series or when passed to Series.apply.

Accepted combinations are:

- function
- string function name
- list of functions and/or function names, e.g. `[np.sum, 'mean']`
- dict of axis labels -> functions, function names or list of such.

**axis** [{0 or 'index'}] Parameter needed for compatibility with DataFrame.

**\*args** Positional arguments to pass to *func*.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass to *func*.

### Returns

**DataFrame, Series or scalar** if DataFrame.agg is called with a single function, returns a Series if DataFrame.agg is called with several functions, returns a DataFrame if Series.agg is called with single function, returns a scalar if Series.agg is called with several functions, returns a Series

### See also:

**Series.apply** Invoke function on a Series.

**Series.transform** Transform function producing a Series with like indexes.

### Notes

*agg* is an alias for *aggregate*. Use the alias.

A passed user-defined-function will be passed a Series for evaluation.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.agg('min')
1
```

```
>>> s.agg(['min', 'max'])
min    1
max    4
dtype: int64
```

## pandas.Series.aggregate

`Series.aggregate` (*func*, *axis=0*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Parameters

**func** [function, str, list or dict] Function to use for aggregating the data. If a function, must either work when passed a Series or when passed to Series.apply.

Accepted combinations are:

- function
- string function name
- list of functions and/or function names, e.g. `[np.sum, 'mean']`
- dict of axis labels -> functions, function names or list of such.

**axis** [{0 or 'index'}] Parameter needed for compatibility with DataFrame.

**\*args** Positional arguments to pass to *func*.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass to *func*.

### Returns

**DataFrame, Series or scalar** if DataFrame.agg is called with a single function, returns a Series if DataFrame.agg is called with several functions, returns a DataFrame if Series.agg is called with single function, returns a scalar if Series.agg is called with several functions, returns a Series

### See also:

**Series.apply** Invoke function on a Series.

**Series.transform** Transform function producing a Series with like indexes.

## Notes

`agg` is an alias for `aggregate`. Use the alias.

A passed user-defined-function will be passed a Series for evaluation.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.agg('min')
1
```

```
>>> s.agg(['min', 'max'])
min    1
max    4
dtype: int64
```

## pandas.Series.align

`Series.align(other, join='outer', axis=None, level=None, copy=True, fill_value=None, method=None, limit=None, fill_axis=0, broadcast_axis=None)`

Align two objects on their axes with the specified join method for each axis Index.

### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame or Series]

**join** [{ 'outer', 'inner', 'left', 'right' }, default 'outer']

**axis** [allowed axis of the other object, default None] Align on index (0), columns (1), or both (None)

**level** [int or level name, default None] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**copy** [boolean, default True] Always returns new objects. If `copy=False` and no reindexing is required then original objects are returned.

**fill\_value** [scalar, default np.NaN] Value to use for missing values. Defaults to NaN, but can be any “compatible” value

**method** [{ 'backfill', 'bfill', 'pad', 'ffill', None }, default None] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed Series `pad` / `ffill`: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid `backfill` / `bfill`: use NEXT valid observation to fill gap

**limit** [int, default None] If method is specified, this is the maximum number of consecutive NaN values to forward/backward fill. In other words, if there is a gap with more than this number of consecutive NaNs, it will only be partially filled. If method is not specified, this is the maximum number of entries along the entire axis where NaNs will be filled. Must be greater than 0 if not None.

**fill\_axis** [{0 or 'index'}, default 0] Filling axis, method and limit

**broadcast\_axis** [{0 or 'index'}, default None] Broadcast values along this axis, if aligning two objects of different dimensions

### Returns

**(left, right)** [(Series, type of other)] Aligned objects

## pandas.Series.all

`Series.all` (*axis=0, bool\_only=None, skipna=True, level=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return whether all elements are True, potentially over an axis.

Returns True unless there at least one element within a series or along a Dataframe axis that is False or equivalent (e.g. zero or empty).

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default 0] Indicate which axis or axes should be reduced.

- 0 / 'index' : reduce the index, return a Series whose index is the original column labels.
- 1 / 'columns' : reduce the columns, return a Series whose index is the original index.
- None : reduce all axes, return a scalar.

**bool\_only** [bool, default None] Include only boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only boolean data. Not implemented for Series.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If the entire row/column is NA and skipna is True, then the result will be True, as for an empty row/column. If skipna is False, then NA are treated as True, because these are not equal to zero.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar.

**\*\*kwargs** [any, default None] Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

### Returns

**scalar or Series** If level is specified, then, Series is returned; otherwise, scalar is returned.

### See also:

**Series.all** Return True if all elements are True.

**DataFrame.any** Return True if one (or more) elements are True.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> pd.Series([True, True]).all()
True
>>> pd.Series([True, False]).all()
False
>>> pd.Series([]).all()
True
```

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```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).all()
True
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).all(skipna=False)
True
```

## DataFrames

Create a dataframe from a dictionary.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'col1': [True, True], 'col2': [True, False]})
>>> df
   col1  col2
0  True  True
1  True False
```

Default behaviour checks if column-wise values all return True.

```
>>> df.all()
col1    True
col2   False
dtype: bool
```

Specify `axis='columns'` to check if row-wise values all return True.

```
>>> df.all(axis='columns')
0    True
1   False
dtype: bool
```

Or `axis=None` for whether every value is True.

```
>>> df.all(axis=None)
False
```

## pandas.Series.any

`Series.any` (*axis=0*, *bool\_only=None*, *skipna=True*, *level=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return whether any element is True, potentially over an axis.

Returns False unless there at least one element within a series or along a Dataframe axis that is True or equivalent (e.g. non-zero or non-empty).

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default 0] Indicate which axis or axes should be reduced.

- 0 / 'index' : reduce the index, return a Series whose index is the original column labels.
- 1 / 'columns' : reduce the columns, return a Series whose index is the original index.
- None : reduce all axes, return a scalar.

**bool\_only** [bool, default None] Include only boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only boolean data. Not implemented for Series.



**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If the entire row/column is NA and skipna is True, then the result will be False, as for an empty row/column. If skipna is False, then NA are treated as True, because these are not equal to zero.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar.

**\*\*kwargs** [any, default None] Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

### Returns

**scalar or Series** If level is specified, then, Series is returned; otherwise, scalar is returned.

### See also:

**numpy.any** Numpy version of this method.

**Series.any** Return whether any element is True.

**Series.all** Return whether all elements are True.

**DataFrame.any** Return whether any element is True over requested axis.

**DataFrame.all** Return whether all elements are True over requested axis.

## Examples

### Series

For Series input, the output is a scalar indicating whether any element is True.

```
>>> pd.Series([False, False]).any()
False
>>> pd.Series([True, False]).any()
True
>>> pd.Series([]).any()
False
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).any()
False
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).any(skipna=False)
True
```

### DataFrame

Whether each column contains at least one True element (the default).

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2], "B": [0, 2], "C": [0, 0]})
>>> df
   A  B  C
0  1  0  0
1  2  2  0
```

```
>>> df.any()
A     True
B     True
C    False
dtype: bool
```

Aggregating over the columns.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [True, False], "B": [1, 2]})
>>> df
   A  B
0  True  1
1  False  2
```

```
>>> df.any(axis='columns')
0    True
1    True
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [True, False], "B": [1, 0]})
>>> df
   A  B
0  True  1
1  False  0
```

```
>>> df.any(axis='columns')
0    True
1   False
dtype: bool
```

Aggregating over the entire DataFrame with `axis=None`.

```
>>> df.any(axis=None)
True
```

`any` for an empty DataFrame is an empty Series.

```
>>> pd.DataFrame().any()
Series([], dtype: bool)
```

## pandas.Series.append

`Series.append(to_append, ignore_index=False, verify_integrity=False)`  
Concatenate two or more Series.

### Parameters

**to\_append** [Series or list/tuple of Series]

**ignore\_index** [boolean, default False] If True, do not use the index labels.

New in version 0.19.0.

**verify\_integrity** [boolean, default False] If True, raise Exception on creating index with duplicates

### Returns

**appended** [Series]

### See also:

**concat** General function to concatenate DataFrame, Series or Panel objects.

## Notes

Iteratively appending to a Series can be more computationally intensive than a single concatenate. A better solution is to append values to a list and then concatenate the list with the original Series all at once.

## Examples

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s2 = pd.Series([4, 5, 6])
>>> s3 = pd.Series([4, 5, 6], index=[3,4,5])
>>> s1.append(s2)
0    1
1    2
2    3
0    4
1    5
2    6
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s1.append(s3)
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
4    5
5    6
dtype: int64
```

With `ignore_index` set to `True`:

```
>>> s1.append(s2, ignore_index=True)
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
4    5
5    6
dtype: int64
```

With `verify_integrity` set to `True`:

```
>>> s1.append(s2, verify_integrity=True)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: Indexes have overlapping values: [0, 1, 2]
```

## pandas.Series.apply

`Series.apply(func, convert_dtype=True, args=(), **kwargs)`  
Invoke function on values of Series.

Can be ufunc (a NumPy function that applies to the entire Series) or a Python function that only works on single values.

### Parameters

**func** [function] Python function or NumPy ufunc to apply.

**convert\_dtype** [bool, default True] Try to find better dtype for elementwise function results.  
If False, leave as dtype=object.

**args** [tuple] Positional arguments passed to func after the series value.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments passed to func.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** If func returns a Series object the result will be a DataFrame.

### See also:

**Series.map** For element-wise operations.

**Series.agg** Only perform aggregating type operations.

**Series.transform** Only perform transforming type operations.

### Examples

Create a series with typical summer temperatures for each city.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([20, 21, 12],
...               index=['London', 'New York', 'Helsinki'])
>>> s
London      20
New York    21
Helsinki    12
dtype: int64
```

Square the values by defining a function and passing it as an argument to `apply()`.

```
>>> def square(x):
...     return x ** 2
>>> s.apply(square)
London      400
New York    441
Helsinki    144
dtype: int64
```

Square the values by passing an anonymous function as an argument to `apply()`.

```
>>> s.apply(lambda x: x ** 2)
London      400
New York    441
Helsinki    144
dtype: int64
```

Define a custom function that needs additional positional arguments and pass these additional arguments using the `args` keyword.

```
>>> def subtract_custom_value(x, custom_value):
...     return x - custom_value
```

```
>>> s.apply(subtract_custom_value, args=(5,))
London      15
New York    16
Helsinki     7
dtype: int64
```

Define a custom function that takes keyword arguments and pass these arguments to `apply`.

```
>>> def add_custom_values(x, **kwargs):
...     for month in kwargs:
...         x += kwargs[month]
...     return x
```

```
>>> s.apply(add_custom_values, june=30, july=20, august=25)
London      95
New York    96
Helsinki    87
dtype: int64
```

Use a function from the Numpy library.

```
>>> s.apply(np.log)
London      2.995732
New York    3.044522
Helsinki    2.484907
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.Series.argmax

`Series.argmax` (*axis=0, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the row label of the maximum value.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0.

The current behaviour of ‘`Series.argmax`’ is deprecated, use ‘`idxmax`’ instead. The behavior of ‘`argmax`’ will be corrected to return the positional maximum in the future. For now, use ‘`series.values.argmax`’ or ‘`np.argmax(np.array(values))`’ to get the position of the maximum row.

If multiple values equal the maximum, the first row label with that value is returned.

### Parameters

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If the entire Series is NA, the result will be NA.

**axis** [int, default 0] For compatibility with `DataFrame.idxmax`. Redundant for application on Series.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

### Returns

**idxmax** [Index of maximum of values.]

### Raises

**ValueError** If the Series is empty.

See also:

**numpy.argmax** Return indices of the maximum values along the given axis.

**DataFrame.idxmax** Return index of first occurrence of maximum over requested axis.

**Series.idxmin** Return index *label* of the first occurrence of minimum of values.

## Notes

This method is the Series version of `ndarray.argmax`. This method returns the label of the maximum, while `ndarray.argmax` returns the position. To get the position, use `series.values.argmax()`.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(data=[1, None, 4, 3, 4],
...               index=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'])
>>> s
A    1.0
B    NaN
C    4.0
D    3.0
E    4.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.idxmax()
'C'
```

If `skipna` is `False` and there is an NA value in the data, the function returns `nan`.

```
>>> s.idxmax(skipna=False)
nan
```

## pandas.Series.argmax

**Series.argmax** (*axis=0, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the row label of the minimum value.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0.

The current behaviour of ‘Series.argmax’ is deprecated, use ‘idxmin’ instead. The behavior of ‘argmin’ will be corrected to return the positional minimum in the future. For now, use ‘series.values.argmax’ or ‘np.argmax(np.array(values))’ to get the position of the minimum row.

If multiple values equal the minimum, the first row label with that value is returned.

### Parameters

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If the entire Series is NA, the result will be NA.

**axis** [int, default 0] For compatibility with `DataFrame.idxmin`. Redundant for application on Series.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

### Returns

**idxmin** [Index of minimum of values.]

#### Raises

**ValueError** If the Series is empty.

#### See also:

**numpy.argmax** Return indices of the minimum values along the given axis.

**DataFrame.idxmin** Return index of first occurrence of minimum over requested axis.

**Series.idxmax** Return index *label* of the first occurrence of maximum of values.

#### Notes

This method is the Series version of `ndarray.argmax`. This method returns the label of the minimum, while `ndarray.argmax` returns the position. To get the position, use `series.values.argmax()`.

#### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(data=[1, None, 4, 1],
...                index=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
>>> s
A    1.0
B    NaN
C    4.0
D    1.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.idxmin()
'A'
```

If `skipna` is `False` and there is an NA value in the data, the function returns `nan`.

```
>>> s.idxmin(skipna=False)
nan
```

### pandas.Series.argsort

**Series.argsort** (*axis=0, kind='quicksort', order=None*)

Overrides `ndarray.argsort`. Argsorts the value, omitting NA/null values, and places the result in the same locations as the non-NA values.

#### Parameters

**axis** [int] Has no effect but is accepted for compatibility with numpy.

**kind** [{‘mergesort’, ‘quicksort’, ‘heapsort’}, default ‘quicksort’] Choice of sorting algorithm. See `np.sort` for more information. ‘mergesort’ is the only stable algorithm

**order** [None] Has no effect but is accepted for compatibility with numpy.

#### Returns

**argsorted** [Series, with -1 indicated where nan values are present]

**See also:**

`numpy.ndarray.argsort`

### **pandas.Series.as\_blocks**

`Series.as_blocks` (*copy=True*)

Convert the frame to a dict of dtype -> Constructor Types that each has a homogeneous dtype.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0.

**NOTE: the dtypes of the blocks WILL BE PRESERVED HERE (unlike in `as_matrix`)**

**Parameters**

**copy** [boolean, default True]

**Returns**

**values** [a dict of dtype -> Constructor Types]

### **pandas.Series.as\_matrix**

`Series.as_matrix` (*columns=None*)

Convert the frame to its Numpy-array representation.

Deprecated since version 0.23.0: Use `DataFrame.values()` instead.

**Parameters**

**columns** [list, optional, default:None] If None, return all columns, otherwise, returns specified columns.

**Returns**

**values** [ndarray] If the caller is heterogeneous and contains booleans or objects, the result will be of dtype=object. See Notes.

**See also:**

`DataFrame.values`

### **Notes**

Return is NOT a Numpy-matrix, rather, a Numpy-array.

The dtype will be a lower-common-denominator dtype (implicit upcasting); that is to say if the dtypes (even of numeric types) are mixed, the one that accommodates all will be chosen. Use this with care if you are not dealing with the blocks.

e.g. If the dtypes are float16 and float32, dtype will be upcast to float32. If dtypes are int32 and uint8, dtype will be upcase to int32. By `numpy.find_common_type` convention, mixing int64 and uint64 will result in a float64 dtype.

This method is provided for backwards compatibility. Generally, it is recommended to use `'values'`.



## pandas.Series.asfreq

`Series.asfreq(freq, method=None, how=None, normalize=False, fill_value=None)`

Convert TimeSeries to specified frequency.

Optionally provide filling method to pad/backfill missing values.

Returns the original data conformed to a new index with the specified frequency. `resample` is more appropriate if an operation, such as summarization, is necessary to represent the data at the new frequency.

### Parameters

**freq** [DateOffset object, or string]

**method** [{ 'backfill'/'bfill', 'pad'/'ffill' }, default None] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed Series (note this does not fill NaNs that already were present):

- 'pad' / 'ffill': propagate last valid observation forward to next valid
- 'backfill' / 'bfill': use NEXT valid observation to fill

**how** [{ 'start', 'end' }, default end] For PeriodIndex only, see `PeriodIndex.asfreq`

**normalize** [bool, default False] Whether to reset output index to midnight

**fill\_value** [scalar, optional] Value to use for missing values, applied during upsampling (note this does not fill NaNs that already were present).

New in version 0.20.0.

### Returns

**converted** [same type as caller]

### See also:

*reindex*

### Notes

To learn more about the frequency strings, please see [this link](#).

### Examples

Start by creating a series with 4 one minute timestamps.

```
>>> index = pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=4, freq='T')
>>> series = pd.Series([0.0, None, 2.0, 3.0], index=index)
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'s':series})
>>> df
```

	s
2000-01-01 00:00:00	0.0
2000-01-01 00:01:00	NaN
2000-01-01 00:02:00	2.0
2000-01-01 00:03:00	3.0

Upsample the series into 30 second bins.

```
>>> df.iasfreq(freq='30S')
      S
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0.0
2000-01-01 00:00:30   NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:00   NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:30   NaN
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2.0
2000-01-01 00:02:30   NaN
2000-01-01 00:03:00    3.0
```

Upsample again, providing a fill value.

```
>>> df.iasfreq(freq='30S', fill_value=9.0)
      S
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0.0
2000-01-01 00:00:30    9.0
2000-01-01 00:01:00   NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:30    9.0
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2.0
2000-01-01 00:02:30    9.0
2000-01-01 00:03:00    3.0
```

Upsample again, providing a method.

```
>>> df.iasfreq(freq='30S', method='bfill')
      S
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0.0
2000-01-01 00:00:30   NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:00   NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:30    2.0
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2.0
2000-01-01 00:02:30    3.0
2000-01-01 00:03:00    3.0
```

## pandas.Series.asof

`Series.asof` (*where*, *subset=None*)

Return the last row(s) without any NaNs before *where*.

The last row (for each element in *where*, if list) without any NaN is taken. In case of a `DataFrame`, the last row without NaN considering only the subset of columns (if not `None`)

New in version 0.19.0: For `DataFrame`

If there is no good value, NaN is returned for a `Series` or a `Series` of NaN values for a `DataFrame`

### Parameters

**where** [date or array-like of dates] Date(s) before which the last row(s) are returned.

**subset** [str or array-like of str, default `None`] For `DataFrame`, if not `None`, only use these columns to check for NaNs.

### Returns

**scalar, Series, or DataFrame**

- scalar : when *self* is a `Series` and *where* is a scalar

- Series: when *self* is a Series and *where* is an array-like, or when *self* is a DataFrame and *where* is a scalar
- DataFrame : when *self* is a DataFrame and *where* is an array-like

**See also:**

***merge\_asof*** Perform an asof merge. Similar to left join.

**Notes**

Dates are assumed to be sorted. Raises if this is not the case.

**Examples**

A Series and a scalar *where*.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, np.nan, 4], index=[10, 20, 30, 40])
>>> s
10    1.0
20    2.0
30    NaN
40    4.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.asof(20)
2.0
```

For a sequence *where*, a Series is returned. The first value is NaN, because the first element of *where* is before the first index value.

```
>>> s.asof([5, 20])
5     NaN
20    2.0
dtype: float64
```

Missing values are not considered. The following is 2.0, not NaN, even though NaN is at the index location for 30.

```
>>> s.asof(30)
2.0
```

Take all columns into consideration

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [10, 20, 30, 40, 50],
...                    'b': [None, None, None, None, 500]},
...                   index=pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-02-27 09:01:00',
...                                           '2018-02-27 09:02:00',
...                                           '2018-02-27 09:03:00',
...                                           '2018-02-27 09:04:00',
...                                           '2018-02-27 09:05:00']))
>>> df.asof(pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-02-27 09:03:30',
...                           '2018-02-27 09:04:30']))
...
           a    b
2018-02-27 09:03:30  NaN  NaN
2018-02-27 09:04:30  NaN  NaN
```

Take a single column into consideration

```
>>> df.asof(pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-02-27 09:03:30',
...                           '2018-02-27 09:04:30']),
...         subset=['a'])
           a    b
2018-02-27 09:03:30  30.0 NaN
2018-02-27 09:04:30  40.0 NaN
```

## pandas.Series.astype

`Series.astype(dtype, copy=True, errors='raise', **kwargs)`

Cast a pandas object to a specified dtype dtype.

### Parameters

**dtype** [data type, or dict of column name -> data type] Use a numpy.dtype or Python type to cast entire pandas object to the same type. Alternatively, use {col: dtype, ...}, where col is a column label and dtype is a numpy.dtype or Python type to cast one or more of the DataFrame's columns to column-specific types.

**copy** [bool, default True] Return a copy when copy=True (be very careful setting copy=False as changes to values then may propagate to other pandas objects).

**errors** [{'raise', 'ignore'}, default 'raise'] Control raising of exceptions on invalid data for provided dtype.

- `raise`: allow exceptions to be raised
- `ignore`: suppress exceptions. On error return original object

New in version 0.20.0.

**kwargs** [keyword arguments to pass on to the constructor]

### Returns

**casted** [same type as caller]

### See also:

**to\_datetime** Convert argument to datetime.

**to\_timedelta** Convert argument to timedelta.

**to\_numeric** Convert argument to a numeric type.

**numpy.ndarray.astype** Cast a numpy array to a specified type.

### Examples

```
>>> ser = pd.Series([1, 2], dtype='int32')
>>> ser
0    1
1    2
dtype: int32
>>> ser.astype('int64')
0    1
1    2
dtype: int64
```

Convert to categorical type:

```
>>> ser.astype('category')
0    1
1    2
dtype: category
Categories (2, int64): [1, 2]
```

Convert to ordered categorical type with custom ordering:

```
>>> cat_dtype = pd.api.types.CategoricalDtype(
...     categories=[2, 1], ordered=True)
>>> ser.astype(cat_dtype)
0    1
1    2
dtype: category
Categories (2, int64): [2 < 1]
```

Note that using `copy=False` and changing data on a new pandas object may propagate changes:

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series([1,2])
>>> s2 = s1.astype('int64', copy=False)
>>> s2[0] = 10
>>> s1 # note that s1[0] has changed too
0    10
1     2
dtype: int64
```

## pandas.Series.at\_time

`Series.at_time` (*time*, *asof=False*, *axis=None*)

Select values at particular time of day (e.g. 9:30AM).

### Parameters

**time** [datetime.time or string]

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**values\_at\_time** [same type as caller]

### Raises

**TypeError** If the index is not a *DatetimeIndex*

See also:

**between\_time** Select values between particular times of the day.

**first** Select initial periods of time series based on a date offset.

**last** Select final periods of time series based on a date offset.

**DatetimeIndex.indexer\_at\_time** Get just the index locations for values at particular time of the day.

## Examples

```
>>> i = pd.date_range('2018-04-09', periods=4, freq='12H')
>>> ts = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1,2,3,4]}, index=i)
>>> ts
```

	A
2018-04-09 00:00:00	1
2018-04-09 12:00:00	2
2018-04-10 00:00:00	3
2018-04-10 12:00:00	4

```
>>> ts.at_time('12:00')
```

	A
2018-04-09 12:00:00	2
2018-04-10 12:00:00	4

## pandas.Series.autocorr

`Series.autocorr(lag=1)`

Compute the lag-N autocorrelation.

This method computes the Pearson correlation between the Series and its shifted self.

### Parameters

**lag** [int, default 1] Number of lags to apply before performing autocorrelation.

### Returns

**float** The Pearson correlation between self and self.shift(lag).

### See also:

**Series.corr** Compute the correlation between two Series.

**Series.shift** Shift index by desired number of periods.

**DataFrame.corr** Compute pairwise correlation of columns.

**DataFrame.corrwith** Compute pairwise correlation between rows or columns of two DataFrame objects.

## Notes

If the Pearson correlation is not well defined return 'NaN'.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0.25, 0.5, 0.2, -0.05])
>>> s.autocorr() # doctest: +ELLIPSIS
0.10355...
>>> s.autocorr(lag=2) # doctest: +ELLIPSIS
-0.99999...
```

If the Pearson correlation is not well defined, then 'NaN' is returned.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 0, 0, 0])
>>> s.autocorr()
nan
```

## pandas.Series.between

`Series.between` (*left, right, inclusive=True*)

Return boolean Series equivalent to `left <= series <= right`.

This function returns a boolean vector containing *True* wherever the corresponding Series element is between the boundary values *left* and *right*. NA values are treated as *False*.

### Parameters

**left** [scalar] Left boundary.

**right** [scalar] Right boundary.

**inclusive** [bool, default True] Include boundaries.

### Returns

**Series** Each element will be a boolean.

### See also:

***Series.gt*** Greater than of series and other.

***Series.lt*** Less than of series and other.

### Notes

This function is equivalent to `(left <= ser) & (ser <= right)`

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([2, 0, 4, 8, np.nan])
```

Boundary values are included by default:

```
>>> s.between(1, 4)
0    True
1    False
2    True
3    False
4    False
dtype: bool
```

With *inclusive* set to *False* boundary values are excluded:

```
>>> s.between(1, 4, inclusive=False)
0    True
1    False
2    False
3    False
```

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```
4    False
dtype: bool
```

*left* and *right* can be any scalar value:

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['Alice', 'Bob', 'Carol', 'Eve'])
>>> s.between('Anna', 'Daniel')
0    False
1     True
2     True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

### pandas.Series.between\_time

`Series.between_time` (*start\_time*, *end\_time*, *include\_start=True*, *include\_end=True*, *axis=None*)  
Select values between particular times of the day (e.g., 9:00-9:30 AM).

By setting *start\_time* to be later than *end\_time*, you can get the times that are *not* between the two times.

#### Parameters

- start\_time** [datetime.time or string]
- end\_time** [datetime.time or string]
- include\_start** [boolean, default True]
- include\_end** [boolean, default True]
- axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] New in version 0.24.0.

#### Returns

- values\_between\_time** [same type as caller]

#### Raises

- TypeError** If the index is not a *DatetimeIndex*

#### See also:

**at\_time** Select values at a particular time of the day.

**first** Select initial periods of time series based on a date offset.

**last** Select final periods of time series based on a date offset.

**DatetimeIndex.indexer\_between\_time** Get just the index locations for values between particular times of the day.

### Examples

```
>>> i = pd.date_range('2018-04-09', periods=4, freq='1D20min')
>>> ts = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1,2,3,4]}, index=i)
>>> ts
```

A

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```

2018-04-09 00:00:00 1
2018-04-10 00:20:00 2
2018-04-11 00:40:00 3
2018-04-12 01:00:00 4

```

```

>>> ts.between_time('0:15', '0:45')
A
2018-04-10 00:20:00 2
2018-04-11 00:40:00 3

```

You get the times that are *not* between two times by setting `start_time` later than `end_time`:

```

>>> ts.between_time('0:45', '0:15')
A
2018-04-09 00:00:00 1
2018-04-12 01:00:00 4

```

### pandas.Series.bfill

`Series.bfill` (*axis=None, inplace=False, limit=None, downcast=None*)  
 Synonym for `DataFrame.fillna()` with `method='bfill'`.

### pandas.Series.bool

`Series.bool()`

Return the bool of a single element `PandasObject`.

This must be a boolean scalar value, either `True` or `False`. Raise a `ValueError` if the `PandasObject` does not have exactly 1 element, or that element is not boolean

### pandas.Series.cat

`Series.cat()`

Accessor object for categorical properties of the Series values.

Be aware that assigning to `categories` is an inplace operation, while all methods return new categorical data per default (but can be called with `inplace=True`).

#### Parameters

**data** [Series or CategoricalIndex]

#### Examples

```

>>> s.cat.categories
>>> s.cat.categories = list('abc')
>>> s.cat.rename_categories(list('cab'))
>>> s.cat.reorder_categories(list('cab'))
>>> s.cat.add_categories(['d', 'e'])
>>> s.cat.remove_categories(['d'])
>>> s.cat.remove_unused_categories()

```

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```
>>> s.cat.set_categories(list('abcde'))
>>> s.cat.as_ordered()
>>> s.cat.as_unordered()
```

## pandas.Series.clip

`Series.clip` (*lower=None, upper=None, axis=None, inplace=False, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Trim values at input threshold(s).

Assigns values outside boundary to boundary values. Thresholds can be singular values or array like, and in the latter case the clipping is performed element-wise in the specified axis.

### Parameters

**lower** [float or array\_like, default None] Minimum threshold value. All values below this threshold will be set to it.

**upper** [float or array\_like, default None] Maximum threshold value. All values above this threshold will be set to it.

**axis** [int or string axis name, optional] Align object with lower and upper along the given axis.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to perform the operation in place on the data.

New in version 0.21.0.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with numpy.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Same type as calling object with the values outside the clip boundaries replaced

## Examples

```
>>> data = {'col_0': [9, -3, 0, -1, 5], 'col_1': [-2, -7, 6, 8, -5]}
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(data)
>>> df
   col_0  col_1
0      9     -2
1     -3     -7
2      0      6
3     -1      8
4      5     -5
```

Clips per column using lower and upper thresholds:

```
>>> df.clip(-4, 6)
   col_0  col_1
0      6     -2
1     -3     -4
2      0      6
3     -1      6
4      5     -4
```

Clips using specific lower and upper thresholds per column element:

```
>>> t = pd.Series([2, -4, -1, 6, 3])
>>> t
0    2
1   -4
2   -1
3    6
4    3
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df.clip(t, t + 4, axis=0)
   col_0  col_1
0      6     2
1     -3    -4
2      0     3
3      6     8
4      5     3
```

### pandas.Series.clip\_lower

`Series.clip_lower` (*threshold*, *axis=None*, *inplace=False*)

Trim values below a given threshold.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0: Use `clip(lower=threshold)` instead.

Elements below the *threshold* will be changed to match the *threshold* value(s). Threshold can be a single value or an array, in the latter case it performs the truncation element-wise.

#### Parameters

**threshold** [numeric or array-like] Minimum value allowed. All values below threshold will be set to this value.

- float : every value is compared to *threshold*.
- array-like : The shape of *threshold* should match the object it's compared to. When *self* is a Series, *threshold* should be the length. When *self* is a DataFrame, *threshold* should be 2-D and the same shape as *self* for *axis=None*, or 1-D and the same length as the axis being compared.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Align *self* with *threshold* along the given axis.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to perform the operation in place on the data.

New in version 0.21.0.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Original data with values trimmed.

See also:

**Series.clip** General purpose method to trim Series values to given threshold(s).

**DataFrame.clip** General purpose method to trim DataFrame values to given threshold(s).

## Examples

Series single threshold clipping:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
>>> s.clip(lower=8)
0    8
1    8
2    8
3    8
4    9
dtype: int64
```

Series clipping element-wise using an array of thresholds. *threshold* should be the same length as the Series.

```
>>> elemwise_thresholds = [4, 8, 7, 2, 5]
>>> s.clip(lower=elemwise_thresholds)
0    5
1    8
2    7
3    8
4    9
dtype: int64
```

DataFrames can be compared to a scalar.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 3, 5], "B": [2, 4, 6]})
>>> df
   A  B
0  1  2
1  3  4
2  5  6
```

```
>>> df.clip(lower=3)
   A  B
0  3  3
1  3  4
2  5  6
```

Or to an array of values. By default, *threshold* should be the same shape as the DataFrame.

```
>>> df.clip(lower=np.array([[3, 4], [2, 2], [6, 2]]))
   A  B
0  3  4
1  3  4
2  6  6
```

Control how *threshold* is broadcast with *axis*. In this case *threshold* should be the same length as the axis specified by *axis*.

```
>>> df.clip(lower=[3, 3, 5], axis='index')
   A  B
0  3  3
1  3  4
2  5  6
```

```
>>> df.clip(lower=[4, 5], axis='columns')
   A  B
0  4  5
1  4  5
2  5  6
```

### pandas.Series.clip\_upper

`Series.clip_upper` (*threshold*, *axis=None*, *inplace=False*)

Trim values above a given threshold.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0: Use `clip(upper=threshold)` instead.

Elements above the *threshold* will be changed to match the *threshold* value(s). Threshold can be a single value or an array, in the latter case it performs the truncation element-wise.

#### Parameters

**threshold** [numeric or array-like] Maximum value allowed. All values above threshold will be set to this value.

- float : every value is compared to *threshold*.
- array-like : The shape of *threshold* should match the object it's compared to. When *self* is a Series, *threshold* should be the length. When *self* is a DataFrame, *threshold* should be 2-D and the same shape as *self* for *axis=None*, or 1-D and the same length as the axis being compared.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Align object with *threshold* along the given axis.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to perform the operation in place on the data.

New in version 0.21.0.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Original data with values trimmed.

**See also:**

**Series.clip** General purpose method to trim Series values to given threshold(s).

**DataFrame.clip** General purpose method to trim DataFrame values to given threshold(s).

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
4    5
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.clip(upper=3)
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    3
4    3
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> elemwise_thresholds = [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
>>> elemwise_thresholds
[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
```

```
>>> s.clip(upper=elemwise_thresholds)
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    2
4    1
dtype: int64
```

## pandas.Series.combine

`Series.combine` (*other, func, fill\_value=None*)

Combine the Series with a Series or scalar according to *func*.

Combine the Series and *other* using *func* to perform elementwise selection for combined Series. *fill\_value* is assumed when value is missing at some index from one of the two objects being combined.

### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar] The value(s) to be combined with the *Series*.

**func** [function] Function that takes two scalars as inputs and returns an element.

**fill\_value** [scalar, optional] The value to assume when an index is missing from one Series or the other. The default specifies to use the appropriate NaN value for the underlying dtype of the Series.

### Returns

**Series** The result of combining the Series with the other object.

### See also:

***Series.combine\_first*** Combine Series values, choosing the calling Series' values first.

## Examples

Consider 2 Datasets *s1* and *s2* containing highest clocked speeds of different birds.

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series({'falcon': 330.0, 'eagle': 160.0})
>>> s1
falcon    330.0
eagle     160.0
dtype: float64
>>> s2 = pd.Series({'falcon': 345.0, 'eagle': 200.0, 'duck': 30.0})
```

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```
>>> s2
falcon    345.0
eagle     200.0
duck       30.0
dtype: float64
```

Now, to combine the two datasets and view the highest speeds of the birds across the two datasets

```
>>> s1.combine(s2, max)
duck      NaN
eagle     200.0
falcon    345.0
dtype: float64
```

In the previous example, the resulting value for duck is missing, because the maximum of a NaN and a float is a NaN. So, in the example, we set `fill_value=0`, so the maximum value returned will be the value from some dataset.

```
>>> s1.combine(s2, max, fill_value=0)
duck      30.0
eagle     200.0
falcon    345.0
dtype: float64
```

### pandas.Series.combine\_first

`Series.combine_first` (*other*)

Combine Series values, choosing the calling Series's values first.

#### Parameters

**other** [Series] The value(s) to be combined with the *Series*.

#### Returns

**Series** The result of combining the Series with the other object.

**See also:**

***Series.combine*** Perform elementwise operation on two Series using a given function.

#### Notes

Result index will be the union of the two indexes.

#### Examples

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series([1, np.nan])
>>> s2 = pd.Series([3, 4])
>>> s1.combine_first(s2)
0    1.0
1    4.0
dtype: float64
```

### pandas.Series.compound

`Series.compound` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None*)

Return the compound percentage of the values for the requested axis.

#### Parameters

**axis** [int (0)] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

#### Returns

**compounded** [scalar or Series (if level specified)]

### pandas.Series.compress

`Series.compress` (*condition, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return selected slices of an array along given axis as a Series.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0.

#### See also:

`numpy.ndarray.compress`

### pandas.Series.convert\_objects

`Series.convert_objects` (*convert\_dates=True, convert\_numeric=False, convert\_timedeltas=True, copy=True*)

Attempt to infer better dtype for object columns.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0.

#### Parameters

**convert\_dates** [boolean, default True] If True, convert to date where possible. If 'coerce', force conversion, with unconvertible values becoming NaT.

**convert\_numeric** [boolean, default False] If True, attempt to coerce to numbers (including strings), with unconvertible values becoming NaN.

**convert\_timedeltas** [boolean, default True] If True, convert to timedelta where possible. If 'coerce', force conversion, with unconvertible values becoming NaT.

**copy** [boolean, default True] If True, return a copy even if no copy is necessary (e.g. no conversion was done). Note: This is meant for internal use, and should not be confused with inplace.

#### Returns

**converted** [same as input object]

#### See also:



**`to_datetime`** Convert argument to datetime.

**`to_timedelta`** Convert argument to timedelta.

**`to_numeric`** Convert argument to numeric type.

## pandas.Series.copy

`Series.copy (deep=True)`

Make a copy of this object's indices and data.

When `deep=True` (default), a new object will be created with a copy of the calling object's data and indices. Modifications to the data or indices of the copy will not be reflected in the original object (see notes below).

When `deep=False`, a new object will be created without copying the calling object's data or index (only references to the data and index are copied). Any changes to the data of the original will be reflected in the shallow copy (and vice versa).

### Parameters

**`deep`** [bool, default True] Make a deep copy, including a copy of the data and the indices. With `deep=False` neither the indices nor the data are copied.

### Returns

**`copy`** [Series, DataFrame or Panel] Object type matches caller.

## Notes

When `deep=True`, data is copied but actual Python objects will not be copied recursively, only the reference to the object. This is in contrast to `copy.deepcopy` in the Standard Library, which recursively copies object data (see examples below).

While `Index` objects are copied when `deep=True`, the underlying numpy array is not copied for performance reasons. Since `Index` is immutable, the underlying data can be safely shared and a copy is not needed.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2], index=["a", "b"])
>>> s
a    1
b    2
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s_copy = s.copy()
>>> s_copy
a    1
b    2
dtype: int64
```

**Shallow copy versus default (deep) copy:**

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2], index=["a", "b"])
>>> deep = s.copy()
>>> shallow = s.copy(deep=False)
```

Shallow copy shares data and index with original.

```
>>> s is shallow
False
>>> s.values is shallow.values and s.index is shallow.index
True
```

Deep copy has own copy of data and index.

```
>>> s is deep
False
>>> s.values is deep.values or s.index is deep.index
False
```

Updates to the data shared by shallow copy and original is reflected in both; deep copy remains unchanged.

```
>>> s[0] = 3
>>> shallow[1] = 4
>>> s
a    3
b    4
dtype: int64
>>> shallow
a    3
b    4
dtype: int64
>>> deep
a    1
b    2
dtype: int64
```

Note that when copying an object containing Python objects, a deep copy will copy the data, but will not do so recursively. Updating a nested data object will be reflected in the deep copy.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
>>> deep = s.copy()
>>> s[0][0] = 10
>>> s
0    [10, 2]
1     [3, 4]
dtype: object
>>> deep
0    [10, 2]
1     [3, 4]
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Series.corr

`Series.corr` (*other*, *method*='pearson', *min\_periods*=None)  
Compute correlation with *other* Series, excluding missing values.

### Parameters

**other** [Series]

**method** [{‘pearson’, ‘kendall’, ‘spearman’} or callable]

- pearson : standard correlation coefficient
- kendall : Kendall Tau correlation coefficient
- spearman : Spearman rank correlation
- **callable: callable with input two 1d ndarray** and returning a float .. versionadded:: 0.24.0

**min\_periods** [int, optional] Minimum number of observations needed to have a valid result

### Returns

**correlation** [float]

### Examples

```
>>> histogram_intersection = lambda a, b: np.minimum(a, b
... ).sum().round(decimals=1)
>>> s1 = pd.Series([.2, .0, .6, .2])
>>> s2 = pd.Series([.3, .6, .0, .1])
>>> s1.corr(s2, method=histogram_intersection)
0.3
```

## pandas.Series.count

`Series.count` (*level=None*)

Return number of non-NA/null observations in the Series.

### Parameters

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a smaller Series

### Returns

**nobs** [int or Series (if level specified)]

## pandas.Series.cov

`Series.cov` (*other, min\_periods=None*)

Compute covariance with Series, excluding missing values.

### Parameters

**other** [Series]

**min\_periods** [int, optional] Minimum number of observations needed to have a valid result

### Returns

**covariance** [float]

**Normalized by N-1 (unbiased estimator).**

## pandas.Series.cummax

`Series.cummax` (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative maximum over a DataFrame or Series axis.

Returns a DataFrame or Series of the same size containing the cumulative maximum.

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The index or the name of the axis. 0 is equivalent to None or 'index'.

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs**: Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

### Returns

**cummax** [scalar or Series]

### See also:

**`core.window.Expanding.max`** Similar functionality but ignores NaN values.

**`Series.max`** Return the maximum over Series axis.

**`Series.cummax`** Return cumulative maximum over Series axis.

**`Series.cummin`** Return cumulative minimum over Series axis.

**`Series.cumsum`** Return cumulative sum over Series axis.

**`Series.cumprod`** Return cumulative product over Series axis.

## Examples

### Series

```

>>> s = pd.Series([2, np.nan, 5, -1, 0])
>>> s
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    5.0
3   -1.0
4    0.0
dtype: float64

```

By default, NA values are ignored.

```

>>> s.cummax()
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    5.0
3    5.0
4    5.0
dtype: float64

```

To include NA values in the operation, use `skipna=False`

```
>>> s.cummax(skipna=False)
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

### DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[2.0, 1.0],
...                    [3.0, np.nan],
...                    [1.0, 0.0]],
...                   columns=list('AB'))
>>> df
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0
```

By default, iterates over rows and finds the maximum in each column. This is equivalent to `axis=None` or `axis='index'`.

```
>>> df.cummax()
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  3.0  1.0
```

To iterate over columns and find the maximum in each row, use `axis=1`

```
>>> df.cummax(axis=1)
   A    B
0  2.0  2.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  1.0
```

### pandas.Series.cummin

`Series.cummin` (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative minimum over a DataFrame or Series axis.

Returns a DataFrame or Series of the same size containing the cumulative minimum.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The index or the name of the axis. 0 is equivalent to None or 'index'.

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** : Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

#### Returns

**cummin** [scalar or Series]

See also:

***core.window.Expanding.min*** Similar functionality but ignores NaN values.

***Series.min*** Return the minimum over Series axis.

***Series.cummax*** Return cumulative maximum over Series axis.

***Series.cummin*** Return cumulative minimum over Series axis.

***Series.cumsum*** Return cumulative sum over Series axis.

***Series.cumprod*** Return cumulative product over Series axis.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series([2, np.nan, 5, -1, 0])
>>> s
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    5.0
3   -1.0
4    0.0
dtype: float64
```

By default, NA values are ignored.

```
>>> s.cummin()
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    2.0
3   -1.0
4   -1.0
dtype: float64
```

To include NA values in the operation, use `skipna=False`

```
>>> s.cummin(skipna=False)
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

### DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[2.0, 1.0],
...                   [3.0, np.nan],
...                   [1.0, 0.0]],
...                   columns=list('AB'))
>>> df
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0
```

By default, iterates over rows and finds the minimum in each column. This is equivalent to `axis=None` or `axis='index'`.

```
>>> df.cummin()
      A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  2.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0
```

To iterate over columns and find the minimum in each row, use `axis=1`

```
>>> df.cummin(axis=1)
      A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0
```

### pandas.Series.cumprod

`Series.cumprod` (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative product over a DataFrame or Series axis.

Returns a DataFrame or Series of the same size containing the cumulative product.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The index or the name of the axis. 0 is equivalent to None or 'index'.

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** : Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

#### Returns

**cumprod** [scalar or Series]

See also:

**core.window.Expanding.prod** Similar functionality but ignores NaN values.

**Series.prod** Return the product over Series axis.

**Series.cummax** Return cumulative maximum over Series axis.

**Series.cummin** Return cumulative minimum over Series axis.

**Series.cumsum** Return cumulative sum over Series axis.

**Series.cumprod** Return cumulative product over Series axis.

### Examples

Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series([2, np.nan, 5, -1, 0])
>>> s
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    5.0
3   -1.0
4    0.0
dtype: float64
```

By default, NA values are ignored.

```
>>> s.cumprod()
0    2.0
1    NaN
2   10.0
3  -10.0
4   -0.0
dtype: float64
```

To include NA values in the operation, use `skipna=False`

```
>>> s.cumprod(skipna=False)
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

### DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[2.0, 1.0],
...                   [3.0, np.nan],
...                   [1.0, 0.0]],
...                   columns=list('AB'))
>>> df
   A  B
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0
```

By default, iterates over rows and finds the product in each column. This is equivalent to `axis=None` or `axis='index'`.

```
>>> df.cumprod()
   A  B
0  2.0  1.0
1  6.0  NaN
2  6.0  0.0
```

To iterate over columns and find the product in each row, use `axis=1`

```
>>> df.cumprod(axis=1)
   A  B
0  2.0  2.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0
```



## pandas.Series.cumsum

`Series.cumsum` (*axis=None*, *skipna=True*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative sum over a DataFrame or Series axis.

Returns a DataFrame or Series of the same size containing the cumulative sum.

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The index or the name of the axis. 0 is equivalent to None or 'index'.

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs**: Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

### Returns

**cumsum** [scalar or Series]

### See also:

***core.window.Expanding.sum*** Similar functionality but ignores NaN values.

***Series.sum*** Return the sum over Series axis.

***Series.cummax*** Return cumulative maximum over Series axis.

***Series.cummin*** Return cumulative minimum over Series axis.

***Series.cumsum*** Return cumulative sum over Series axis.

***Series.cumprod*** Return cumulative product over Series axis.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series([2, np.nan, 5, -1, 0])
>>> s
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    5.0
3   -1.0
4    0.0
dtype: float64
```

By default, NA values are ignored.

```
>>> s.cumsum()
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    7.0
3    6.0
4    6.0
dtype: float64
```

To include NA values in the operation, use `skipna=False`

```
>>> s.cumsum(skipna=False)
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

### DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[2.0, 1.0],
...                   [3.0, np.nan],
...                   [1.0, 0.0]],
...                   columns=list('AB'))
>>> df
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0
```

By default, iterates over rows and finds the sum in each column. This is equivalent to `axis=None` or `axis='index'`.

```
>>> df.cumsum()
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  5.0  NaN
2  6.0  1.0
```

To iterate over columns and find the sum in each row, use `axis=1`

```
>>> df.cumsum(axis=1)
   A    B
0  2.0  3.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  1.0
```

### pandas.Series.describe

`Series.describe` (*percentiles=None, include=None, exclude=None*)

Generate descriptive statistics that summarize the central tendency, dispersion and shape of a dataset's distribution, excluding NaN values.

Analyzes both numeric and object series, as well as `DataFrame` column sets of mixed data types. The output will vary depending on what is provided. Refer to the notes below for more detail.

#### Parameters

**percentiles** [list-like of numbers, optional] The percentiles to include in the output. All should fall between 0 and 1. The default is `[.25, .5, .75]`, which returns the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles.

**include** ['all', list-like of dtypes or None (default), optional] A white list of data types to include in the result. Ignored for `Series`. Here are the options:

- 'all' : All columns of the input will be included in the output.

- A list-like of dtypes : Limits the results to the provided data types. To limit the result to numeric types submit `numpy.number`. To limit it instead to object columns submit the `numpy.object` data type. Strings can also be used in the style of `select_dtypes` (e.g. `df.describe(include=['O'])`). To select pandas categorical columns, use `'category'`
- None (default) : The result will include all numeric columns.

**exclude** [list-like of dtypes or None (default), optional,] A black list of data types to omit from the result. Ignored for `Series`. Here are the options:

- A list-like of dtypes : Excludes the provided data types from the result. To exclude numeric types submit `numpy.number`. To exclude object columns submit the data type `numpy.object`. Strings can also be used in the style of `select_dtypes` (e.g. `df.describe(include=['O'])`). To exclude pandas categorical columns, use `'category'`
- None (default) : The result will exclude nothing.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Summary statistics of the Series or Dataframe provided.

See also:

**DataFrame.count** Count number of non-NA/null observations.

**DataFrame.max** Maximum of the values in the object.

**DataFrame.min** Minimum of the values in the object.

**DataFrame.mean** Mean of the values.

**DataFrame.std** Standard deviation of the observations.

**DataFrame.select\_dtypes** Subset of a DataFrame including/excluding columns based on their dtype.

### Notes

For numeric data, the result's index will include `count`, `mean`, `std`, `min`, `max` as well as `lower`, 50 and upper percentiles. By default the lower percentile is 25 and the upper percentile is 75. The 50 percentile is the same as the median.

For object data (e.g. strings or timestamps), the result's index will include `count`, `unique`, `top`, and `freq`. The `top` is the most common value. The `freq` is the most common value's frequency. Timestamps also include the `first` and `last` items.

If multiple object values have the highest count, then the `count` and `top` results will be arbitrarily chosen from among those with the highest count.

For mixed data types provided via a `DataFrame`, the default is to return only an analysis of numeric columns. If the dataframe consists only of object and categorical data without any numeric columns, the default is to return an analysis of both the object and categorical columns. If `include='all'` is provided as an option, the result will include a union of attributes of each type.

The `include` and `exclude` parameters can be used to limit which columns in a `DataFrame` are analyzed for the output. The parameters are ignored when analyzing a `Series`.

## Examples

Describing a numeric Series.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s.describe()
count      3.0
mean       2.0
std        1.0
min        1.0
25%        1.5
50%        2.0
75%        2.5
max        3.0
dtype: float64
```

Describing a categorical Series.

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['a', 'a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> s.describe()
count      4
unique     3
top        a
freq       2
dtype: object
```

Describing a timestamp Series.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([
...     np.datetime64("2000-01-01"),
...     np.datetime64("2010-01-01"),
...     np.datetime64("2010-01-01")
... ])
>>> s.describe()
count                3
unique                2
top      2010-01-01 00:00:00
freq                2
first    2000-01-01 00:00:00
last     2010-01-01 00:00:00
dtype: object
```

Describing a DataFrame. By default only numeric fields are returned.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'categorical': pd.Categorical(['d', 'e', 'f']),
...                    'numeric': [1, 2, 3],
...                    'object': ['a', 'b', 'c']
...                    })
>>> df.describe()
           numeric
count         3.0
mean          2.0
std           1.0
min           1.0
25%           1.5
50%           2.0
75%           2.5
max           3.0
```

Describing all columns of a DataFrame regardless of data type.

```
>>> df.describe(include='all')
      categorical  numeric  object
count           3        3.0      3
unique           3        NaN      3
top             f        NaN      c
freq            1        NaN      1
mean            NaN        2.0    NaN
std             NaN        1.0    NaN
min             NaN        1.0    NaN
25%            NaN        1.5    NaN
50%            NaN        2.0    NaN
75%            NaN        2.5    NaN
max             NaN        3.0    NaN
```

Describing a column from a DataFrame by accessing it as an attribute.

```
>>> df.numeric.describe()
count      3.0
mean       2.0
std        1.0
min        1.0
25%       1.5
50%       2.0
75%       2.5
max        3.0
Name: numeric, dtype: float64
```

Including only numeric columns in a DataFrame description.

```
>>> df.describe(include=[np.number])
      numeric
count      3.0
mean       2.0
std        1.0
min        1.0
25%       1.5
50%       2.0
75%       2.5
max        3.0
```

Including only string columns in a DataFrame description.

```
>>> df.describe(include=[np.object])
      object
count      3
unique      3
top        c
freq       1
```

Including only categorical columns from a DataFrame description.

```
>>> df.describe(include=['category'])
      categorical
count           3
unique          3
```

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top	f
freq	1

Excluding numeric columns from a DataFrame description.

```
>>> df.describe(exclude=[np.number])
           categorical  object
count              3      3
unique             3      3
top               f      c
freq              1      1
```

Excluding object columns from a DataFrame description.

```
>>> df.describe(exclude=[np.object])
           categorical  numeric
count              3      3.0
unique             3      NaN
top               f      NaN
freq              1      NaN
mean              NaN      2.0
std               NaN      1.0
min               NaN      1.0
25%               NaN      1.5
50%               NaN      2.0
75%               NaN      2.5
max               NaN      3.0
```

## pandas.Series.diff

`Series.diff` (*periods=1*)

First discrete difference of element.

Calculates the difference of a Series element compared with another element in the Series (default is element in previous row).

### Parameters

**periods** [int, default 1] Periods to shift for calculating difference, accepts negative values.

### Returns

**diffed** [Series]

**See also:**

***Series.pct\_change*** Percent change over given number of periods.

***Series.shift*** Shift index by desired number of periods with an optional time freq.

***DataFrame.diff*** First discrete difference of object.

## Examples

Difference with previous row

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8])
>>> s.diff()
0    NaN
1    0.0
2    1.0
3    1.0
4    2.0
5    3.0
dtype: float64
```

Difference with 3rd previous row

```
>>> s.diff( periods=3)
0    NaN
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    2.0
4    4.0
5    6.0
dtype: float64
```

Difference with following row

```
>>> s.diff( periods=-1)
0    0.0
1   -1.0
2   -1.0
3   -2.0
4   -3.0
5    NaN
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.Series.div

`Series.div` (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *truediv*).

Equivalent to `series / other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

### Returns

**result** [Series]

**See also:**

`Series.rtruediv`

## Examples

```

>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64

```

## pandas.Series.divide

`Series.divide` (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *truediv*).

Equivalent to `series / other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

### Returns

**result** [Series]

### See also:

`Series.rtruediv`

## Examples

```

>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0

```

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```

b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64

```

### pandas.Series.divmod

`Series.divmod` (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Integer division and modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *divmod*).

Equivalent to `series divmod other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

#### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

#### Returns

**result** [Series]

#### See also:

`Series.rdivmod`

#### Examples

```

>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64

```

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```

>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64

```

## pandas.Series.dot

`Series.dot` (*other*)

Compute the dot product between the Series and the columns of *other*.

This method computes the dot product between the Series and another one, or the Series and each columns of a DataFrame, or the Series and each columns of an array.

It can also be called using *self @ other* in Python  $\geq 3.5$ .

### Parameters

**other** [Series, DataFrame or array-like] The other object to compute the dot product with its columns.

### Returns

**scalar, Series or numpy.ndarray** Return the dot product of the Series and *other* if *other* is a Series, the Series of the dot product of Series and each rows of *other* if *other* is a DataFrame or a `numpy.ndarray` between the Series and each columns of the `numpy` array.

### See also:

**DataFrame.dot** Compute the matrix product with the DataFrame.

**Series.mul** Multiplication of series and other, element-wise.

### Notes

The Series and *other* has to share the same index if *other* is a Series or a DataFrame.

### Examples

```

>>> s = pd.Series([0, 1, 2, 3])
>>> other = pd.Series([-1, 2, -3, 4])
>>> s.dot(other)
8
>>> s @ other

```

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```

8
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[0, 1], [-2, 3], [4, -5], [6, 7]])
>>> s.dot(df)
0    24
1    14
dtype: int64
>>> arr = np.array([[0, 1], [-2, 3], [4, -5], [6, 7]])
>>> s.dot(arr)
array([24, 14])

```

## pandas.Series.drop

`Series.drop` (*labels=None, axis=0, index=None, columns=None, level=None, inplace=False, errors='raise'*)

Return Series with specified index labels removed.

Remove elements of a Series based on specifying the index labels. When using a multi-index, labels on different levels can be removed by specifying the level.

### Parameters

**labels** [single label or list-like] Index labels to drop.

**axis** [0, default 0] Redundant for application on Series.

**index, columns** [None] Redundant for application on Series, but index can be used instead of labels.

New in version 0.21.0.

**level** [int or level name, optional] For MultiIndex, level for which the labels will be removed.

**inplace** [bool, default False] If True, do operation inplace and return None.

**errors** [{'ignore', 'raise'}, default 'raise'] If 'ignore', suppress error and only existing labels are dropped.

### Returns

**dropped** [pandas.Series]

### Raises

**KeyError** If none of the labels are found in the index.

**See also:**

**`Series.reindex`** Return only specified index labels of Series.

**`Series.dropna`** Return series without null values.

**`Series.drop_duplicates`** Return Series with duplicate values removed.

**`DataFrame.drop`** Drop specified labels from rows or columns.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(data=np.arange(3), index=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> s
A    0
B    1
C    2
dtype: int64
```

#### Drop labels B en C

```
>>> s.drop(labels=['B', 'C'])
A    0
dtype: int64
```

#### Drop 2nd level label in MultiIndex Series

```
>>> midx = pd.MultiIndex(levels=[['lama', 'cow', 'falcon'],
...                             ['speed', 'weight', 'length']],
...                      codes=[[0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2],
...                             [0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2]])
>>> s = pd.Series([45, 200, 1.2, 30, 250, 1.5, 320, 1, 0.3],
...               index=midx)
>>> s
lama    speed    45.0
        weight   200.0
        length    1.2
cow     speed    30.0
        weight   250.0
        length    1.5
falcon  speed   320.0
        weight    1.0
        length    0.3
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.drop(labels='weight', level=1)
lama    speed    45.0
        length    1.2
cow     speed    30.0
        length    1.5
falcon  speed   320.0
        length    0.3
dtype: float64
```

### pandas.Series.drop\_duplicates

`Series.drop_duplicates` (*keep='first', inplace=False*)

Return Series with duplicate values removed.

#### Parameters

**keep** [{'first', 'last', False}, default 'first']

- 'first' : Drop duplicates except for the first occurrence.
- 'last' : Drop duplicates except for the last occurrence.
- False : Drop all duplicates.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] If True, performs operation inplace and returns None.

**Returns****deduplicated** [Series]**See also:****Index.drop\_duplicates** Equivalent method on Index.**DataFrame.drop\_duplicates** Equivalent method on DataFrame.**Series.duplicated** Related method on Series, indicating duplicate Series values.**Examples**

Generate an Series with duplicated entries.

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['lama', 'cow', 'lama', 'beetle', 'lama', 'hippo'],
...               name='animal')
>>> s
0    lama
1     cow
2    lama
3  beetle
4    lama
5   hippo
Name: animal, dtype: object
```

With the ‘keep’ parameter, the selection behaviour of duplicated values can be changed. The value ‘first’ keeps the first occurrence for each set of duplicated entries. The default value of keep is ‘first’.

```
>>> s.drop_duplicates()
0    lama
1     cow
3  beetle
5   hippo
Name: animal, dtype: object
```

The value ‘last’ for parameter ‘keep’ keeps the last occurrence for each set of duplicated entries.

```
>>> s.drop_duplicates(keep='last')
1     cow
3  beetle
4    lama
5   hippo
Name: animal, dtype: object
```

The value `False` for parameter ‘keep’ discards all sets of duplicated entries. Setting the value of ‘inplace’ to `True` performs the operation inplace and returns `None`.

```
>>> s.drop_duplicates(keep=False, inplace=True)
>>> s
1     cow
3  beetle
5   hippo
Name: animal, dtype: object
```

**pandas.Series.droplevel**

`Series.droplevel` (*level*, *axis=0*)

Return DataFrame with requested index / column level(s) removed.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Parameters**

**level** [int, str, or list-like] If a string is given, must be the name of a level. If list-like, elements must be names or positional indexes of levels.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0]

**Returns**

**DataFrame.droplevel()**

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([
...     [1, 2, 3, 4],
...     [5, 6, 7, 8],
...     [9, 10, 11, 12]
... ]).set_index([0, 1]).rename_axis(['a', 'b'])
```

```
>>> df.columns = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([
...     ('c', 'e'), ('d', 'f')
... ], names=['level_1', 'level_2'])
```

```
>>> df
level_1  c  d
level_2  e  f
a b
1 2      3  4
5 6      7  8
9 10     11 12
```

```
>>> df.droplevel('a')
level_1  c  d
level_2  e  f
b
2      3  4
6      7  8
10     11 12
```

```
>>> df.droplevel('level2', axis=1)
level_1  c  d
a b
1 2      3  4
5 6      7  8
9 10     11 12
```

**pandas.Series.dropna**

`Series.dropna` (*axis=0, inplace=False, \*\*kwargs*)

Return a new Series with missing values removed.

See the *User Guide* for more on which values are considered missing, and how to work with missing data.

**Parameters**

**axis** [{0 or 'index'}, default 0] There is only one axis to drop values from.

**inplace** [bool, default False] If True, do operation inplace and return None.

**\*\*kwargs** Not in use.

**Returns**

**Series** Series with NA entries dropped from it.

**See also:**

**`Series.isna`** Indicate missing values.

**`Series.notna`** Indicate existing (non-missing) values.

**`Series.fillna`** Replace missing values.

**`DataFrame.dropna`** Drop rows or columns which contain NA values.

**`Index.dropna`** Drop missing indices.

**Examples**

```
>>> ser = pd.Series([1., 2., np.nan])
>>> ser
0    1.0
1    2.0
2     NaN
dtype: float64
```

Drop NA values from a Series.

```
>>> ser.dropna()
0    1.0
1    2.0
dtype: float64
```

Keep the Series with valid entries in the same variable.

```
>>> ser.dropna(inplace=True)
>>> ser
0    1.0
1    2.0
dtype: float64
```

Empty strings are not considered NA values. None is considered an NA value.

```
>>> ser = pd.Series([np.NaN, 2, pd.NaT, '', None, 'I stay'])
>>> ser
0     NaN
```

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```

1      2
2      NaT
3
4      None
5      I stay
dtype: object
>>> ser.dropna()
1      2
3
5      I stay
dtype: object

```

## pandas.Series.dt

`Series.dt()`

Accessor object for datetimelike properties of the Series values.

### Examples

```

>>> s.dt.hour
>>> s.dt.second
>>> s.dt.quarter

```

Returns a Series indexed like the original Series. Raises `TypeError` if the Series does not contain datetimelike values.

## pandas.Series.duplicated

`Series.duplicated(keep='first')`

Indicate duplicate Series values.

Duplicated values are indicated as `True` values in the resulting Series. Either all duplicates, all except the first or all except the last occurrence of duplicates can be indicated.

### Parameters

**keep** [{ 'first', 'last', False }, default 'first']

- 'first' : Mark duplicates as `True` except for the first occurrence.
- 'last' : Mark duplicates as `True` except for the last occurrence.
- `False` : Mark all duplicates as `True`.

### Returns

`pandas.core.series.Series`

See also:

***Index.duplicated*** Equivalent method on `pandas.Index`.

***DataFrame.duplicated*** Equivalent method on `pandas.DataFrame`.

***Series.drop\_duplicates*** Remove duplicate values from Series.



## Examples

By default, for each set of duplicated values, the first occurrence is set on False and all others on True:

```
>>> animals = pd.Series(['lama', 'cow', 'lama', 'beetle', 'lama'])
>>> animals.duplicated()
0    False
1    False
2     True
3    False
4     True
dtype: bool
```

which is equivalent to

```
>>> animals.duplicated(keep='first')
0    False
1    False
2     True
3    False
4     True
dtype: bool
```

By using 'last', the last occurrence of each set of duplicated values is set on False and all others on True:

```
>>> animals.duplicated(keep='last')
0     True
1    False
2     True
3    False
4    False
dtype: bool
```

By setting keep on False, all duplicates are True:

```
>>> animals.duplicated(keep=False)
0     True
1    False
2     True
3    False
4     True
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.eq

`Series.eq` (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Equal to of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *eq*).

Equivalent to `series == other`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs.

### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before

computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

**Returns**

**result** [Series]

**See also:**

Series.None

**Examples**

```
>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
```

**pandas.Series.equals**

Series.equals (*other*)

Test whether two objects contain the same elements.

This function allows two Series or DataFrames to be compared against each other to see if they have the same shape and elements. NaNs in the same location are considered equal. The column headers do not need to have the same type, but the elements within the columns must be the same dtype.

**Parameters**

**other** [Series or DataFrame] The other Series or DataFrame to be compared with the first.

**Returns**

**bool** True if all elements are the same in both objects, False otherwise.

**See also:**

**Series.eq** Compare two Series objects of the same length and return a Series where each element is True if the element in each Series is equal, False otherwise.

**DataFrame.eq** Compare two DataFrame objects of the same shape and return a DataFrame where each element is True if the respective element in each DataFrame is equal, False otherwise.

**assert\_series\_equal** Return True if left and right Series are equal, False otherwise.

**assert\_frame\_equal** Return True if left and right DataFrames are equal, False otherwise.

**numpy.array\_equal** Return True if two arrays have the same shape and elements, False otherwise.

## Notes

This function requires that the elements have the same dtype as their respective elements in the other Series or DataFrame. However, the column labels do not need to have the same type, as long as they are still considered equal.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'1': [10], '2': [20]})
>>> df
   1  2
0 10 20
```

DataFrames `df` and `exactly_equal` have the same types and values for their elements and column labels, which will return True.

```
>>> exactly_equal = pd.DataFrame({'1': [10], '2': [20]})
>>> exactly_equal
   1  2
0 10 20
>>> df.equals(exactly_equal)
True
```

DataFrames `df` and `different_column_type` have the same element types and values, but have different types for the column labels, which will still return True.

```
>>> different_column_type = pd.DataFrame({'1.0': [10], '2.0': [20]})
>>> different_column_type
   1.0  2.0
0   10   20
>>> df.equals(different_column_type)
True
```

DataFrames `df` and `different_data_type` have different types for the same values for their elements, and will return False even though their column labels are the same values and types.

```
>>> different_data_type = pd.DataFrame({'1': [10.0], '2': [20.0]})
>>> different_data_type
   1  2
0 10.0 20.0
>>> df.equals(different_data_type)
False
```

## pandas.Series.ewm

`Series.ewm` (*com=None, span=None, halflife=None, alpha=None, min\_periods=0, adjust=True, ignore\_na=False, axis=0*)

Provides exponential weighted functions.

New in version 0.18.0.

### Parameters

**com** [float, optional] Specify decay in terms of center of mass,  $\alpha = 1/(1 + com)$ , for  $com \geq 0$

**span** [float, optional] Specify decay in terms of span,  $\alpha = 2/(span + 1)$ , for  $span \geq 1$

**halflife** [float, optional] Specify decay in terms of half-life,  $\alpha = 1 - \exp(\log(0.5)/halflife)$ , for  $halflife > 0$

**alpha** [float, optional] Specify smoothing factor  $\alpha$  directly,  $0 < \alpha \leq 1$

New in version 0.18.0.

**min\_periods** [int, default 0] Minimum number of observations in window required to have a value (otherwise result is NA).

**adjust** [bool, default True] Divide by decaying adjustment factor in beginning periods to account for imbalance in relative weightings (viewing EWMA as a moving average)

**ignore\_na** [bool, default False] Ignore missing values when calculating weights; specify True to reproduce pre-0.15.0 behavior

### Returns

a Window sub-classed for the particular operation

See also:

**rolling** Provides rolling window calculations.

**expanding** Provides expanding transformations.

### Notes

Exactly one of center of mass, span, half-life, and alpha must be provided. Allowed values and relationship between the parameters are specified in the parameter descriptions above; see the link at the end of this section for a detailed explanation.

When `adjust` is True (default), weighted averages are calculated using weights  $(1-\alpha)^{(n-1)}$ ,  $(1-\alpha)^{(n-2)}$ , ...,  $1-\alpha$ , 1.

**When `adjust` is False, weighted averages are calculated recursively as:** `weighted_average[0] = arg[0]`; `weighted_average[i] = (1-alpha)*weighted_average[i-1] + alpha*arg[i]`.

When `ignore_na` is False (default), weights are based on absolute positions. For example, the weights of `x` and `y` used in calculating the final weighted average of `[x, None, y]` are  $(1-\alpha)^2$  and 1 (if `adjust` is True), and  $(1-\alpha)^2$  and  $\alpha$  (if `adjust` is False).

When `ignore_na` is True (reproducing pre-0.15.0 behavior), weights are based on relative positions. For example, the weights of `x` and `y` used in calculating the final weighted average of `[x, None, y]` are  $1-\alpha$  and 1 (if `adjust` is True), and  $1-\alpha$  and  $\alpha$  (if `adjust` is False).

More details can be found at <http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/computation.html#exponentially-weighted-windows>

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'B': [0, 1, 2, np.nan, 4]})
      B
0  0.0
1  1.0
2  2.0
3  NaN
4  4.0
```

```
>>> df.ewm(com=0.5).mean()
      B
0  0.000000
1  0.750000
2  1.615385
3  1.615385
4  3.670213
```

## pandas.Series.expanding

`Series.expanding` (*min\_periods=1, center=False, axis=0*)

Provides expanding transformations.

New in version 0.18.0.

### Parameters

**min\_periods** [int, default 1] Minimum number of observations in window required to have a value (otherwise result is NA).

**center** [bool, default False] Set the labels at the center of the window.

**axis** [int or str, default 0]

### Returns

**a Window sub-classed for the particular operation**

**See also:**

***rolling*** Provides rolling window calculations.

***ewm*** Provides exponential weighted functions.

## Notes

By default, the result is set to the right edge of the window. This can be changed to the center of the window by setting `center=True`.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'B': [0, 1, 2, np.nan, 4]})
      B
0  0.0
1  1.0
```

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```
2  2.0
3  NaN
4  4.0
```

```
>>> df.expanding(2).sum()
      B
0  NaN
1  1.0
2  3.0
3  3.0
4  7.0
```

## pandas.Series.factorize

`Series.factorize` (*sort=False, na\_sentinel=-1*)

Encode the object as an enumerated type or categorical variable.

This method is useful for obtaining a numeric representation of an array when all that matters is identifying distinct values. `factorize` is available as both a top-level function `pandas.factorize()`, and as a method `Series.factorize()` and `Index.factorize()`.

### Parameters

**sort** [boolean, default False] Sort *uniques* and shuffle *labels* to maintain the relationship.

**na\_sentinel** [int, default -1] Value to mark “not found”.

### Returns

**labels** [ndarray] An integer ndarray that’s an indexer into *uniques*. `uniques.take(labels)` will have the same values as *values*.

**uniques** [ndarray, Index, or Categorical] The unique valid values. When *values* is Categorical, *uniques* is a Categorical. When *values* is some other pandas object, an *Index* is returned. Otherwise, a 1-D ndarray is returned.

---

**Note:** Even if there’s a missing value in *values*, *uniques* will *not* contain an entry for it.

---

### See also:

**cut** Discretize continuous-valued array.

**unique** Find the unique value in an array.

## Examples

These examples all show `factorize` as a top-level method like `pd.factorize(values)`. The results are identical for methods like `Series.factorize()`.

```
>>> labels, uniques = pd.factorize(['b', 'b', 'a', 'c', 'b'])
>>> labels
array([0, 0, 1, 2, 0])
```

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```
>>> uniques
array(['b', 'a', 'c'], dtype=object)
```

With `sort=True`, the *uniques* will be sorted, and *labels* will be shuffled so that the relationship is the maintained.

```
>>> labels, uniques = pd.factorize(['b', 'b', 'a', 'c', 'b'], sort=True)
>>> labels
array([1, 1, 0, 2, 1])
>>> uniques
array(['a', 'b', 'c'], dtype=object)
```

Missing values are indicated in *labels* with *na\_sentinel* (-1 by default). Note that missing values are never included in *uniques*.

```
>>> labels, uniques = pd.factorize(['b', None, 'a', 'c', 'b'])
>>> labels
array([ 0, -1,  1,  2,  0])
>>> uniques
array(['b', 'a', 'c'], dtype=object)
```

Thus far, we've only factorized lists (which are internally coerced to NumPy arrays). When factorizing pandas objects, the type of *uniques* will differ. For Categoricals, a *Categorical* is returned.

```
>>> cat = pd.Categorical(['a', 'a', 'c'], categories=['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> labels, uniques = pd.factorize(cat)
>>> labels
array([0, 0, 1])
>>> uniques
[a, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

Notice that 'b' is in `uniques.categories`, despite not being present in `cat.values`.

For all other pandas objects, an Index of the appropriate type is returned.

```
>>> cat = pd.Series(['a', 'a', 'c'])
>>> labels, uniques = pd.factorize(cat)
>>> labels
array([0, 0, 1])
>>> uniques
Index(['a', 'c'], dtype='object')
```

### pandas.Series.ffill

`Series.ffi11` (*axis=None, inplace=False, limit=None, downcast=None*)  
Synonym for `DataFrame.fillna()` with `method='ffill'`.

### pandas.Series.fillna

`Series.fillna` (*value=None, method=None, axis=None, inplace=False, limit=None, downcast=None, \*\*kwargs*)  
Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.

**Parameters**

**value** [scalar, dict, Series, or DataFrame] Value to use to fill holes (e.g. 0), alternately a dict/Series/DataFrame of values specifying which value to use for each index (for a Series) or column (for a DataFrame). (values not in the dict/Series/DataFrame will not be filled). This value cannot be a list.

**method** [{ 'backfill', 'bfill', 'pad', 'ffill', None}, default None] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed Series pad / ffill: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid backfill / bfill: use NEXT valid observation to fill gap

**axis** [{0 or 'index'}]

**inplace** [boolean, default False] If True, fill in place. Note: this will modify any other views on this object, (e.g. a no-copy slice for a column in a DataFrame).

**limit** [int, default None] If method is specified, this is the maximum number of consecutive NaN values to forward/backward fill. In other words, if there is a gap with more than this number of consecutive NaNs, it will only be partially filled. If method is not specified, this is the maximum number of entries along the entire axis where NaNs will be filled. Must be greater than 0 if not None.

**downcast** [dict, default is None] a dict of item->dtype of what to downcast if possible, or the string 'infer' which will try to downcast to an appropriate equal type (e.g. float64 to int64 if possible)

**Returns**

**filled** [Series]

**See also:**

***interpolate*** Fill NaN values using interpolation.

*reindex, asfreq*

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[np.nan, 2, np.nan, 0],
...                    [3, 4, np.nan, 1],
...                    [np.nan, np.nan, np.nan, 5],
...                    [np.nan, 3, np.nan, 4]],
...                   columns=list('ABCD'))
>>> df
   A    B    C    D
0 NaN  2.0 NaN  0
1  3.0  4.0 NaN  1
2 NaN  NaN NaN  5
3 NaN  3.0 NaN  4
```

Replace all NaN elements with 0s.

```
>>> df.fillna(0)
   A    B    C    D
0  0.0  2.0  0.0  0
1  3.0  4.0  0.0  1
2  0.0  0.0  0.0  5
3  0.0  3.0  0.0  4
```



We can also propagate non-null values forward or backward.

```
>>> df.fillna(method='ffill')
   A    B    C    D
0  NaN  2.0 NaN  0
1  3.0  4.0 NaN  1
2  3.0  4.0 NaN  5
3  3.0  3.0 NaN  4
```

Replace all NaN elements in column 'A', 'B', 'C', and 'D', with 0, 1, 2, and 3 respectively.

```
>>> values = {'A': 0, 'B': 1, 'C': 2, 'D': 3}
>>> df.fillna(value=values)
   A    B    C    D
0  0.0  2.0  2.0  0
1  3.0  4.0  2.0  1
2  0.0  1.0  2.0  5
3  0.0  3.0  2.0  4
```

Only replace the first NaN element.

```
>>> df.fillna(value=values, limit=1)
   A    B    C    D
0  0.0  2.0  2.0  0
1  3.0  4.0 NaN  1
2  NaN  1.0 NaN  5
3  NaN  3.0 NaN  4
```

## pandas.Series.filter

`Series.filter` (*items=None, like=None, regex=None, axis=None*)

Subset rows or columns of dataframe according to labels in the specified index.

Note that this routine does not filter a dataframe on its contents. The filter is applied to the labels of the index.

### Parameters

**items** [list-like] List of axis to restrict to (must not all be present).

**like** [string] Keep axis where “arg in col == True”.

**regex** [string (regular expression)] Keep axis with `re.search(regex, col) == True`.

**axis** [int or string axis name] The axis to filter on. By default this is the info axis, ‘index’ for Series, ‘columns’ for DataFrame.

### Returns

same type as input object

### See also:

`DataFrame.loc`

### Notes

The `items`, `like`, and `regex` parameters are enforced to be mutually exclusive.

`axis` defaults to the info axis that is used when indexing with `[]`.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6]]),
...                    index=['mouse', 'rabbit'],
...                    columns=['one', 'two', 'three'])
```

```
>>> # select columns by name
>>> df.filter(items=['one', 'three'])
      one  three
mouse   1     3
rabbit  4     6
```

```
>>> # select columns by regular expression
>>> df.filter(regex='e$', axis=1)
      one  three
mouse   1     3
rabbit  4     6
```

```
>>> # select rows containing 'bbi'
>>> df.filter(like='bbi', axis=0)
      one two three
rabbit  4  5   6
```

## pandas.Series.first

`Series.first` (*offset*)

Convenience method for subsetting initial periods of time series data based on a date offset.

### Parameters

**offset** [string, DateOffset, dateutil.relativedelta]

### Returns

**subset** [same type as caller]

### Raises

**TypeError** If the index is not a *DatetimeIndex*

**See also:**

***last*** Select final periods of time series based on a date offset.

***at\_time*** Select values at a particular time of the day.

***between\_time*** Select values between particular times of the day.

## Examples

```
>>> i = pd.date_range('2018-04-09', periods=4, freq='2D')
>>> ts = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1,2,3,4]}, index=i)
>>> ts
      A
2018-04-09  1
2018-04-11  2
```

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```
2018-04-13  3
2018-04-15  4
```

Get the rows for the first 3 days:

```
>>> ts.first('3D')
      A
2018-04-09  1
2018-04-11  2
```

Notice the data for 3 first calendar days were returned, not the first 3 days observed in the dataset, and therefore data for 2018-04-13 was not returned.

### pandas.Series.first\_valid\_index

`Series.first_valid_index()`  
Return index for first non-NA/null value.

#### Returns

**scalar** [type of index]

#### Notes

If all elements are non-NA/null, returns None. Also returns None for empty NDFrame.

### pandas.Series.floordiv

`Series.floordiv(other, level=None, fill_value=None, axis=0)`  
Integer division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *floordiv*).

Equivalent to `series // other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

#### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

#### Returns

**result** [Series]

#### See also:

`Series.rfloordiv`

## Examples

```

>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64

```

### pandas.Series.from\_array

**classmethod** `Series.from_array` (*arr*, *index=None*, *name=None*, *dtype=None*, *copy=False*, *fastpath=False*)

Construct Series from array.

Deprecated since version 0.23.0: Use `pd.Series(..)` constructor instead.

### pandas.Series.from\_csv

**classmethod** `Series.from_csv` (*path*, *sep=''*, *parse\_dates=True*, *header=None*, *index\_col=0*, *encoding=None*, *infer\_datetime\_format=False*)

Read CSV file.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use `pandas.read_csv()` instead.

It is preferable to use the more powerful `pandas.read_csv()` for most general purposes, but `from_csv` makes for an easy roundtrip to and from a file (the exact counterpart of `to_csv`), especially with a time Series.

This method only differs from `pandas.read_csv()` in some defaults:

- *index\_col* is 0 instead of None (take first column as index by default)
- *header* is None instead of 0 (the first row is not used as the column names)
- *parse\_dates* is True instead of False (try parsing the index as datetime by default)

With `pandas.read_csv()`, the option `squeeze=True` can be used to return a Series like `from_csv`.

#### Parameters

**path** [string file path or file handle / StringIO]

**sep** [string, default ‘,'] Field delimiter

**parse\_dates** [boolean, default True] Parse dates. Different default from `read_table`

**header** [int, default None] Row to use as header (skip prior rows)

**index\_col** [int or sequence, default 0] Column to use for index. If a sequence is given, a `MultiIndex` is used. Different default from `read_table`

**encoding** [string, optional] a string representing the encoding to use if the contents are non-ascii, for python versions prior to 3

**infer\_datetime\_format** [boolean, default False] If True and `parse_dates` is True for a column, try to infer the datetime format based on the first datetime string. If the format can be inferred, there often will be a large parsing speed-up.

**Returns**

**y** [Series]

**See also:**

`read_csv`

**pandas.Series.ge**

`Series.ge` (*other, level=None, fill\_value=None, axis=0*)

Greater than or equal to of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *ge*).

Equivalent to `series >= other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

**Parameters**

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

**Returns**

**result** [Series]

**See also:**

`Series.None`

**Examples**

```
>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d     NaN
dtype: float64
```

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```
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.Series.get

`Series.get(key, default=None)`

Get item from object for given key (DataFrame column, Panel slice, etc.). Returns default value if not found.

### Parameters

**key** [object]

### Returns

**value** [same type as items contained in object]

## pandas.Series.get\_dtype\_counts

`Series.get_dtype_counts()`

Return counts of unique dtypes in this object.

### Returns

**dtype** [Series] Series with the count of columns with each dtype.

### See also:

**dtypes** Return the dtypes in this object.

## Examples

```
>>> a = [['a', 1, 1.0], ['b', 2, 2.0], ['c', 3, 3.0]]
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(a, columns=['str', 'int', 'float'])
>>> df
   str  int  float
0   a    1    1.0
1   b    2    2.0
2   c    3    3.0
```

```
>>> df.get_dtype_counts()
float64    1
int64      1
object     1
dtype: int64
```

### pandas.Series.get\_ftype\_counts

`Series.get_ftype_counts()`

Return counts of unique ftypes in this object.

Deprecated since version 0.23.0.

This is useful for SparseDataFrame or for DataFrames containing sparse arrays.

#### Returns

**dtype** [Series] Series with the count of columns with each type and sparsity (dense/sparse)

#### See also:

**ftypes** Return ftypes (indication of sparse/dense and dtype) in this object.

### Examples

```
>>> a = [['a', 1, 1.0], ['b', 2, 2.0], ['c', 3, 3.0]]
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(a, columns=['str', 'int', 'float'])
>>> df
   str  int  float
0   a    1    1.0
1   b    2    2.0
2   c    3    3.0
```

```
>>> df.get_ftype_counts() # doctest: +SKIP
float64:dense    1
int64:dense      1
object:dense     1
dtype: int64
```

### pandas.Series.get\_value

`Series.get_value(label, takeable=False)`

Quickly retrieve single value at passed index label.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Please use `.at[]` or `.iat[]` accessors.

#### Parameters

**label** [object]

**takeable** [interpret the index as indexers, default False]

#### Returns

**value** [scalar value]

## pandas.Series.get\_values

`Series.get_values()`

Same as `values` (but handles sparseness conversions); is a view.

## pandas.Series.groupby

`Series.groupby` (*by=None, axis=0, level=None, as\_index=True, sort=True, group\_keys=True, squeeze=False, observed=False, \*\*kwargs*)

Group DataFrame or Series using a mapper or by a Series of columns.

A groupby operation involves some combination of splitting the object, applying a function, and combining the results. This can be used to group large amounts of data and compute operations on these groups.

### Parameters

**by** [mapping, function, label, or list of labels] Used to determine the groups for the groupby. If `by` is a function, it's called on each value of the object's index. If a dict or Series is passed, the Series or dict VALUES will be used to determine the groups (the Series' values are first aligned; see `.align()` method). If an ndarray is passed, the values are used as-is determine the groups. A label or list of labels may be passed to group by the columns in `self`. Notice that a tuple is interpreted a (single) key.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Split along rows (0) or columns (1).

**level** [int, level name, or sequence of such, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), group by a particular level or levels.

**as\_index** [bool, default True] For aggregated output, return object with group labels as the index. Only relevant for DataFrame input. `as_index=False` is effectively "SQL-style" grouped output.

**sort** [bool, default True] Sort group keys. Get better performance by turning this off. Note this does not influence the order of observations within each group. Groupby preserves the order of rows within each group.

**group\_keys** [bool, default True] When calling `apply`, add group keys to index to identify pieces.

**squeeze** [bool, default False] Reduce the dimensionality of the return type if possible, otherwise return a consistent type.

**observed** [bool, default False] This only applies if any of the groupers are Categoricals. If True: only show observed values for categorical groupers. If False: show all values for categorical groupers.

New in version 0.23.0.

**\*\*kwargs** Optional, only accepts keyword argument 'mutated' and is passed to groupby.

### Returns

**DataFrameGroupBy or SeriesGroupBy** Depends on the calling object and returns groupby object that contains information about the groups.

### See also:

**resample** Convenience method for frequency conversion and resampling of time series.



## Notes

See the [user guide](#) for more.

## Examples

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'Animal' : ['Falcon', 'Falcon',
...                               'Parrot', 'Parrot'],
...                   'Max Speed' : [380., 370., 24., 26.]})
>>> df
   Animal  Max Speed
0  Falcon    380.0
1  Falcon    370.0
2  Parrot     24.0
3  Parrot     26.0
>>> df.groupby(['Animal']).mean()
      Max Speed
Animal
Falcon    375.0
Parrot     25.0

```

## Hierarchical Indexes

We can groupby different levels of a hierarchical index using the *level* parameter:

```

>>> arrays = [['Falcon', 'Falcon', 'Parrot', 'Parrot'],
...           ['Capitve', 'Wild', 'Capitve', 'Wild']]
>>> index = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays(arrays, names=('Animal', 'Type'))
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'Max Speed' : [390., 350., 30., 20.]},
...                   index=index)
>>> df
      Max Speed
Animal Type
Falcon Capitve    390.0
       Wild      350.0
Parrot Capitve     30.0
       Wild      20.0
>>> df.groupby(level=0).mean()
      Max Speed
Animal
Falcon    370.0
Parrot     25.0
>>> df.groupby(level=1).mean()
      Max Speed
Type
Capitve    210.0
Wild      185.0

```

## pandas.Series.gt

Series **.gt** (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Greater than of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *gt*).

Equivalent to `series > other`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs.

**Parameters****other** [Series or scalar value]**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level**Returns****result** [Series]**See also:**

Series.None

**Examples**

```

>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64

```

**pandas.Series.head**Series.head(*n*=5)Return the first *n* rows.

This function returns the first *n* rows for the object based on position. It is useful for quickly testing if your object has the right type of data in it.

**Parameters****n** [int, default 5] Number of rows to select.**Returns****obj\_head** [same type as caller] The first *n* rows of the caller object.

See also:

`DataFrame.tail` Returns the last  $n$  rows.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'animal':['alligator', 'bee', 'falcon', 'lion',
...                               'monkey', 'parrot', 'shark', 'whale', 'zebra']})
>>> df
   animal
0  alligator
1     bee
2   falcon
3     lion
4  monkey
5  parrot
6   shark
7   whale
8   zebra
```

Viewing the first 5 lines

```
>>> df.head()
   animal
0  alligator
1     bee
2   falcon
3     lion
4  monkey
```

Viewing the first  $n$  lines (three in this case)

```
>>> df.head(3)
   animal
0  alligator
1     bee
2   falcon
```

### pandas.Series.hist

`Series.hist` (*by=None, ax=None, grid=True, xlabelsize=None, xrot=None, ylabelsize=None, yrot=None, figsize=None, bins=10, \*\*kwargs*)

Draw histogram of the input series using matplotlib.

#### Parameters

**by** [object, optional] If passed, then used to form histograms for separate groups

**ax** [matplotlib axis object] If not passed, uses `gca()`

**grid** [boolean, default True] Whether to show axis grid lines

**xlabelsize** [int, default None] If specified changes the x-axis label size

**xrot** [float, default None] rotation of x axis labels

**ylabelsize** [int, default None] If specified changes the y-axis label size

**yrot** [float, default None] rotation of y axis labels

**figsize** [tuple, default None] figure size in inches by default

**bins** [integer or sequence, default 10] Number of histogram bins to be used. If an integer is given, bins + 1 bin edges are calculated and returned. If bins is a sequence, gives bin edges, including left edge of first bin and right edge of last bin. In this case, bins is returned unmodified.

**bins** [integer, default 10] Number of histogram bins to be used

**\*\*kwargs** [keywords] To be passed to the actual plotting function

See also:

`matplotlib.axes.Axes.hist` Plot a histogram using matplotlib.

### pandas.Series.idxmax

`Series.idxmax` (*axis=0, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the row label of the maximum value.

If multiple values equal the maximum, the first row label with that value is returned.

#### Parameters

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If the entire Series is NA, the result will be NA.

**axis** [int, default 0] For compatibility with `DataFrame.idxmax`. Redundant for application on Series.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

#### Returns

**idxmax** [Index of maximum of values.]

#### Raises

**ValueError** If the Series is empty.

See also:

`numpy.argmax` Return indices of the maximum values along the given axis.

`DataFrame.idxmax` Return index of first occurrence of maximum over requested axis.

`Series.idxmin` Return index *label* of the first occurrence of minimum of values.

#### Notes

This method is the Series version of `ndarray.argmax`. This method returns the label of the maximum, while `ndarray.argmax` returns the position. To get the position, use `series.values.argmax()`.

#### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(data=[1, None, 4, 3, 4],
...               index=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'])
>>> s
A    1.0
B    NaN
C    4.0
D    3.0
E    4.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.idxmax()
'C'
```

If *skipna* is False and there is an NA value in the data, the function returns nan.

```
>>> s.idxmax(skipna=False)
nan
```

### pandas.Series.idxmin

`Series.idxmin` (*axis=0, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the row label of the minimum value.

If multiple values equal the minimum, the first row label with that value is returned.

#### Parameters

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If the entire Series is NA, the result will be NA.

**axis** [int, default 0] For compatibility with `DataFrame.idxmin`. Redundant for application on Series.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

#### Returns

**idxmin** [Index of minimum of values.]

#### Raises

**ValueError** If the Series is empty.

#### See also:

`numpy.argmax` Return indices of the minimum values along the given axis.

`DataFrame.idxmin` Return index of first occurrence of minimum over requested axis.

`Series.idxmax` Return index *label* of the first occurrence of maximum of values.

#### Notes

This method is the Series version of `ndarray.argmax`. This method returns the label of the minimum, while `ndarray.argmax` returns the position. To get the position, use `series.values.argmax()`.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(data=[1, None, 4, 1],
...                 index=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
>>> s
A    1.0
B    NaN
C    4.0
D    1.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.idxmin()
'A'
```

If *skipna* is False and there is an NA value in the data, the function returns nan.

```
>>> s.idxmin(skipna=False)
nan
```

## pandas.Series.infer\_objects

`Series.infer_objects()`

Attempt to infer better dtypes for object columns.

Attempts soft conversion of object-dtyped columns, leaving non-object and unconvertible columns unchanged. The inference rules are the same as during normal Series/DataFrame construction.

New in version 0.21.0.

### Returns

**converted** [same type as input object]

**See also:**

***to\_datetime*** Convert argument to datetime.

***to\_timedelta*** Convert argument to timedelta.

***to\_numeric*** Convert argument to numeric type.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": ["a", 1, 2, 3]})
>>> df = df.iloc[1:]
>>> df
   A
1  1
2  2
3  3
```

```
>>> df.dtypes
A    object
dtype: object
```

```
>>> df.infer_objects().dtypes
A      int64
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Series.interpolate

`Series.interpolate` (*method='linear', axis=0, limit=None, inplace=False, limit\_direction='forward', limit\_area=None, downcast=None, \*\*kwargs*)  
Interpolate values according to different methods.

Please note that only `method='linear'` is supported for DataFrame/Series with a MultiIndex.

### Parameters

**method** [str, default 'linear'] Interpolation technique to use. One of:

- 'linear': Ignore the index and treat the values as equally spaced. This is the only method supported on MultiIndexes.
- 'time': Works on daily and higher resolution data to interpolate given length of interval.
- 'index', 'values': use the actual numerical values of the index.
- 'pad': Fill in NaNs using existing values.
- 'nearest', 'zero', 'slinear', 'quadratic', 'cubic', 'spline', 'barycentric', 'polynomial': Passed to `scipy.interpolate.interpId`. Both 'polynomial' and 'spline' require that you also specify an `order` (int), e.g. `df.interpolate(method='polynomial', order=4)`. These use the numerical values of the index.
- 'krogh', 'piecewise\_polynomial', 'spline', 'pchip', 'akima': Wrappers around the SciPy interpolation methods of similar names. See *Notes*.
- 'from\_derivatives': Refers to `scipy.interpolate.BPoly.from_derivatives` which replaces 'piecewise\_polynomial' interpolation method in scipy 0.18.

New in version 0.18.1: Added support for the 'akima' method. Added interpolate method 'from\_derivatives' which replaces 'piecewise\_polynomial' in SciPy 0.18; backwards-compatible with SciPy < 0.18

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default None] Axis to interpolate along.

**limit** [int, optional] Maximum number of consecutive NaNs to fill. Must be greater than 0.

**inplace** [bool, default False] Update the data in place if possible.

**limit\_direction** [{'forward', 'backward', 'both'}, default 'forward'] If limit is specified, consecutive NaNs will be filled in this direction.

**limit\_area** [{None, 'inside', 'outside'}, default None] If limit is specified, consecutive NaNs will be filled with this restriction.

- None: No fill restriction.
- 'inside': Only fill NaNs surrounded by valid values (interpolate).
- 'outside': Only fill NaNs outside valid values (extrapolate).

New in version 0.21.0.

**downcast** [optional, 'infer' or None, defaults to None] Downcast dtypes if possible.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass on to the interpolating function.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returns the same object type as the caller, interpolated at some or all NaN values

### See also:

**fillna** Fill missing values using different methods.

**scipy.interpolate.Akima1DInterpolator** Piecewise cubic polynomials (Akima interpolator).

**scipy.interpolate.BPoly.from\_derivatives** Piecewise polynomial in the Bernstein basis.

**scipy.interpolate.interpld** Interpolate a 1-D function.

**scipy.interpolate.KroghInterpolator** Interpolate polynomial (Krogh interpolator).

**scipy.interpolate.PchipInterpolator** PCHIP 1-d monotonic cubic interpolation.

**scipy.interpolate.CubicSpline** Cubic spline data interpolator.

### Notes

The 'krogh', 'piecewise\_polynomial', 'spline', 'pchip' and 'akima' methods are wrappers around the respective SciPy implementations of similar names. These use the actual numerical values of the index. For more information on their behavior, see the [SciPy documentation](#) and [SciPy tutorial](#).

### Examples

Filling in NaN in a *Series* via linear interpolation.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0, 1, np.nan, 3])
>>> s
0    0.0
1    1.0
2    NaN
3    3.0
dtype: float64
>>> s.interpolate()
0    0.0
1    1.0
2    2.0
3    3.0
dtype: float64
```

Filling in NaN in a *Series* by padding, but filling at most two consecutive NaN at a time.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([np.nan, "single_one", np.nan,
...               "fill_two_more", np.nan, np.nan, np.nan,
...               4.71, np.nan])
>>> s
0          NaN
1    single_one
```

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```

2          NaN
3    fill_two_more
4          NaN
5          NaN
6          NaN
7          4.71
8          NaN
dtype: object
>>> s.interpolate(method='pad', limit=2)
0          NaN
1    single_one
2    single_one
3    fill_two_more
4    fill_two_more
5    fill_two_more
6          NaN
7          4.71
8          4.71
dtype: object

```

Filling in NaN in a Series via polynomial interpolation or splines: Both 'polynomial' and 'spline' methods require that you also specify an `order` (int).

```

>>> s = pd.Series([0, 2, np.nan, 8])
>>> s.interpolate(method='polynomial', order=2)
0    0.000000
1    2.000000
2    4.666667
3    8.000000
dtype: float64

```

Fill the DataFrame forward (that is, going down) along each column using linear interpolation.

Note how the last entry in column 'a' is interpolated differently, because there is no entry after it to use for interpolation. Note how the first entry in column 'b' remains NaN, because there is no entry before it to use for interpolation.

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame([(0.0,  np.nan, -1.0,  1.0),
...                   (np.nan,  2.0,  np.nan,  np.nan),
...                   (2.0,  3.0,  np.nan,  9.0),
...                   (np.nan,  4.0, -4.0, 16.0)],
...                   columns=list('abcd'))
>>> df
   a    b    c    d
0  0.0  NaN -1.0  1.0
1  NaN  2.0  NaN  NaN
2  2.0  3.0  NaN  9.0
3  NaN  4.0 -4.0 16.0
>>> df.interpolate(method='linear', limit_direction='forward', axis=0)
   a    b    c    d
0  0.0  NaN -1.0  1.0
1  1.0  2.0 -2.0  5.0
2  2.0  3.0 -3.0  9.0
3  2.0  4.0 -4.0 16.0

```

Using polynomial interpolation.

```
>>> df['d'].interpolate(method='polynomial', order=2)
0    1.0
1    4.0
2    9.0
3   16.0
Name: d, dtype: float64
```

## pandas.Series.isin

Series.**isin** (*values*)

Check whether *values* are contained in Series.

Return a boolean Series showing whether each element in the Series matches an element in the passed sequence of *values* exactly.

### Parameters

**values** [set or list-like] The sequence of values to test. Passing in a single string will raise a `TypeError`. Instead, turn a single string into a list of one element.

New in version 0.18.1: Support for values as a set.

### Returns

**isin** [Series (bool dtype)]

### Raises

#### TypeError

- If *values* is a string

**See also:**

**DataFrame.isin** Equivalent method on DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['lama', 'cow', 'lama', 'beetle', 'lama',
...               'hippo'], name='animal')
>>> s.isin(['cow', 'lama'])
0    True
1    True
2    True
3    False
4    True
5    False
Name: animal, dtype: bool
```

Passing a single string as `s.isin('lama')` will raise an error. Use a list of one element instead:

```
>>> s.isin(['lama'])
0    True
1    False
2    True
3    False
4    True
```

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```
5    False
Name: animal, dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.isna

`Series.isna()`

Detect missing values.

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are NA. NA values, such as `None` or `numpy.NaN`, gets mapped to `True` values. Everything else gets mapped to `False` values. Characters such as empty strings `' '` or `numpy.inf` are not considered NA values (unless you set `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na = True`).

### Returns

**Series** Mask of bool values for each element in Series that indicates whether an element is not an NA value.

### See also:

**`Series.isnull`** Alias of `isna`.

**`Series.notna`** Boolean inverse of `isna`.

**`Series.dropna`** Omit axes labels with missing values.

**`isna`** Top-level `isna`.

## Examples

Show which entries in a DataFrame are NA.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'age': [5, 6, np.NaN],
...                    'born': [pd.NaT, pd.Timestamp('1939-05-27'),
...                              pd.Timestamp('1940-04-25')],
...                    'name': ['Alfred', 'Batman', ''],
...                    'toy': [None, 'Batmobile', 'Joker']})
>>> df
   age      born  name      toy
0  5.0      NaT  Alfred    None
1  6.0  1939-05-27  Batman  Batmobile
2  NaN  1940-04-25         Joker
```

```
>>> df.isna()
   age  born  name  toy
0  False  True  False  True
1  False  False  False  False
2   True  False  False  False
```

Show which entries in a Series are NA.

```
>>> ser = pd.Series([5, 6, np.NaN])
>>> ser
0    5.0
1    6.0
```

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```
2    NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> ser.isna()
0    False
1    False
2     True
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.isnull

`Series.isnull()`

Detect missing values.

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are NA. NA values, such as `None` or `numpy.NaN`, gets mapped to `True` values. Everything else gets mapped to `False` values. Characters such as empty strings `' '` or `numpy.inf` are not considered NA values (unless you set `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na = True`).

### Returns

**Series** Mask of bool values for each element in Series that indicates whether an element is not an NA value.

**See also:**

***Series.isnull*** Alias of `isna`.

***Series.notna*** Boolean inverse of `isna`.

***Series.dropna*** Omit axes labels with missing values.

***isna*** Top-level `isna`.

## Examples

Show which entries in a DataFrame are NA.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'age': [5, 6, np.NaN],
...                    'born': [pd.NaT, pd.Timestamp('1939-05-27'),
...                             pd.Timestamp('1940-04-25')],
...                    'name': ['Alfred', 'Batman', ''],
...                    'toy': [None, 'Batmobile', 'Joker']})
>>> df
   age      born  name      toy
0  5.0      NaT  Alfred    None
1  6.0  1939-05-27  Batman  Batmobile
2  NaN  1940-04-25      Joker
```

```
>>> df.isna()
   age  born  name  toy
0  False  True  False  True
1  False  False  False  False
2   True  False  False  False
```

Show which entries in a Series are NA.

```
>>> ser = pd.Series([5, 6, np.NaN])
>>> ser
0    5.0
1    6.0
2    NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> ser.isna()
0    False
1    False
2     True
dtype: bool
```

### pandas.Series.item

Series.**item**()

Return the first element of the underlying data as a python scalar.

### pandas.Series.items

Series.**items**()

Lazily iterate over (index, value) tuples.

### pandas.Series.iteritems

Series.**iteritems**()

Lazily iterate over (index, value) tuples.

### pandas.Series.keys

Series.**keys**()

Alias for index.

### pandas.Series.kurt

Series.**kurt** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher's definition of kurtosis (kurtosis of normal == 0.0). Normalized by N-1.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

**Returns**

**kurt** [scalar or Series (if level specified)]

**pandas.Series.kurtosis**

`Series.kurtosis` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher's definition of kurtosis (kurtosis of normal == 0.0). Normalized by N-1.

**Parameters**

**axis** [{index (0)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

**Returns**

**kurt** [scalar or Series (if level specified)]

**pandas.Series.last**

`Series.last` (*offset*)

Convenience method for subsetting final periods of time series data based on a date offset.

**Parameters**

**offset** [string, DateOffset, dateutil.relativedelta]

**Returns**

**subset** [same type as caller]

**Raises**

**TypeError** If the index is not a *DatetimeIndex*

**See also:**

**first** Select initial periods of time series based on a date offset.

**at\_time** Select values at a particular time of the day.

**between\_time** Select values between particular times of the day.

## Examples

```
>>> i = pd.date_range('2018-04-09', periods=4, freq='2D')
>>> ts = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1,2,3,4]}, index=i)
>>> ts
           A
2018-04-09  1
2018-04-11  2
2018-04-13  3
2018-04-15  4
```

Get the rows for the last 3 days:

```
>>> ts.last('3D')
           A
2018-04-13  3
2018-04-15  4
```

Notice the data for 3 last calendar days were returned, not the last 3 observed days in the dataset, and therefore data for 2018-04-11 was not returned.

## pandas.Series.last\_valid\_index

`Series.last_valid_index()`  
Return index for last non-NA/null value.

### Returns

**scalar** [type of index]

### Notes

If all elements are non-NA/null, returns None. Also returns None for empty NDFrame.

## pandas.Series.le

`Series.le(other, level=None, fill_value=None, axis=0)`  
Less than or equal to of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *le*).

Equivalent to `series <= other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

### Returns

**result** [Series]

**See also:**

Series.None

**Examples**

```
>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
```

**pandas.Series.lt**

Series.lt (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Less than of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *lt*).

Equivalent to `series < other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

**Parameters**

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

**Returns**

**result** [Series]

**See also:**

Series.None



## Examples

```

>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64

```

## pandas.Series.mad

`Series.mad` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None*)

Return the mean absolute deviation of the values for the requested axis.

### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**mad** [scalar or Series (if level specified)]

## pandas.Series.map

`Series.map` (*arg, na\_action=None*)

Map values of Series according to input correspondence.

Used for substituting each value in a Series with another value, that may be derived from a function, a dict or a *Series*.

### Parameters

**arg** [function, dict, or Series] Mapping correspondence.

**na\_action** [{None, 'ignore'}, default None] If 'ignore', propagate NaN values, without passing them to the mapping correspondence.

**Returns**

**Series** Same index as caller.

**See also:**

**Series.apply** For applying more complex functions on a Series.

**DataFrame.apply** Apply a function row-/column-wise.

**DataFrame.applymap** Apply a function elementwise on a whole DataFrame.

**Notes**

When `arg` is a dictionary, values in Series that are not in the dictionary (as keys) are converted to NaN. However, if the dictionary is a dict subclass that defines `__missing__` (i.e. provides a method for default values), then this default is used rather than NaN.

**Examples**

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['cat', 'dog', np.nan, 'rabbit'])
>>> s
0      cat
1      dog
2      NaN
3  rabbit
dtype: object
```

`map` accepts a dict or a Series. Values that are not found in the dict are converted to NaN, unless the dict has a default value (e.g. `defaultdict`):

```
>>> s.map({'cat': 'kitten', 'dog': 'puppy'})
0  kitten
1  puppy
2      NaN
3      NaN
dtype: object
```

It also accepts a function:

```
>>> s.map('I am a {}'.format)
0      I am a cat
1      I am a dog
2      I am a nan
3  I am a rabbit
dtype: object
```

To avoid applying the function to missing values (and keep them as NaN) `na_action='ignore'` can be used:

```
>>> s.map('I am a {}'.format, na_action='ignore')
0      I am a cat
1      I am a dog
2                NaN
3      I am a rabbit
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Series.mask

`Series.mask` (*cond*, *other=nan*, *inplace=False*, *axis=None*, *level=None*, *errors='raise'*, *try\_cast=False*, *raise\_on\_error=None*)  
 Replace values where the condition is True.

### Parameters

**cond** [boolean NDFrame, array-like, or callable] Where *cond* is False, keep the original value. Where True, replace with corresponding value from *other*. If *cond* is callable, it is computed on the NDFrame and should return boolean NDFrame or array. The callable must not change input NDFrame (though pandas doesn't check it).

New in version 0.18.1: A callable can be used as *cond*.

**other** [scalar, NDFrame, or callable] Entries where *cond* is True are replaced with corresponding value from *other*. If *other* is callable, it is computed on the NDFrame and should return scalar or NDFrame. The callable must not change input NDFrame (though pandas doesn't check it).

New in version 0.18.1: A callable can be used as *other*.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to perform the operation in place on the data.

**axis** [int, default None] Alignment axis if needed.

**level** [int, default None] Alignment level if needed.

**errors** [str, {'raise', 'ignore'}, default *raise*] Note that currently this parameter won't affect the results and will always coerce to a suitable dtype.

- *raise* : allow exceptions to be raised.
- *ignore* : suppress exceptions. On error return original object.

**try\_cast** [boolean, default False] Try to cast the result back to the input type (if possible).

**raise\_on\_error** [boolean, default True] Whether to raise on invalid data types (e.g. trying to where on strings).

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use *errors*.

### Returns

**wh** [same type as caller]

### See also:

**DataFrame.where()** Return an object of same shape as self.

## Notes

The mask method is an application of the if-then idiom. For each element in the calling DataFrame, if `cond` is `False` the element is used; otherwise the corresponding element from the DataFrame `other` is used.

The signature for `DataFrame.where()` differs from `numpy.where()`. Roughly `df1.where(m, df2)` is equivalent to `np.where(m, df1, df2)`.

For further details and examples see the mask documentation in *indexing*.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(5))
>>> s.where(s > 0)
0    NaN
1    1.0
2    2.0
3    3.0
4    4.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.mask(s > 0)
0    0.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.where(s > 1, 10)
0    10
1    10
2     2
3     3
4     4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(10).reshape(-1, 2), columns=['A', 'B'])
>>> m = df % 3 == 0
>>> df.where(m, -df)
   A  B
0  0 -1
1 -2  3
2 -4 -5
3  6 -7
4 -8  9
>>> df.where(m, -df) == np.where(m, df, -df)
   A    B
0  True  True
1  True  True
2  True  True
3  True  True
4  True  True
>>> df.where(m, -df) == df.mask(~m, -df)
   A    B
```

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```

0 True True
1 True True
2 True True
3 True True
4 True True

```

## pandas.Series.max

`Series.max` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the maximum of the values for the requested axis.

If you want the *index* of the maximum, use `idxmax`. This is the equivalent of the `numpy.ndarray` method `argmax`.

### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**max** [scalar or Series (if level specified)]

### See also:

**Series.sum** Return the sum.

**Series.min** Return the minimum.

**Series.max** Return the maximum.

**Series.idxmin** Return the index of the minimum.

**Series.idxmax** Return the index of the maximum.

**DataFrame.min** Return the sum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.min** Return the minimum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.max** Return the maximum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.idxmin** Return the index of the minimum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.idxmax** Return the index of the maximum over the requested axis.

### Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([
...     ['warm', 'warm', 'cold', 'cold'],
...     ['dog', 'falcon', 'fish', 'spider']],
...     names=['blooded', 'animal'])
>>> s = pd.Series([4, 2, 0, 8], name='legs', index=idx)
>>> s
blooded  animal
warm     dog      4
         falcon   2
cold     fish     0
         spider   8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.max()
8
```

Max using level names, as well as indices.

```
>>> s.max(level='blooded')
blooded
warm     4
cold     8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.max(level=0)
blooded
warm     4
cold     8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

## pandas.Series.mean

Series.**mean** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the mean of the values for the requested axis.

### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**mean** [scalar or Series (if level specified)]

## pandas.Series.median

`Series.median` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the median of the values for the requested axis.

### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**median** [scalar or Series (if level specified)]

## pandas.Series.memory\_usage

`Series.memory_usage` (*index=True, deep=False*)

Return the memory usage of the Series.

The memory usage can optionally include the contribution of the index and of elements of *object* dtype.

### Parameters

**index** [bool, default True] Specifies whether to include the memory usage of the Series index.

**deep** [bool, default False] If True, introspect the data deeply by interrogating *object* dtypes for system-level memory consumption, and include it in the returned value.

### Returns

**int** Bytes of memory consumed.

### See also:

`numpy.ndarray.nbytes` Total bytes consumed by the elements of the array.

`DataFrame.memory_usage` Bytes consumed by a DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(3))
>>> s.memory_usage()
104
```

Not including the index gives the size of the rest of the data, which is necessarily smaller:

```
>>> s.memory_usage(index=False)
24
```

The memory footprint of *object* values is ignored by default:

```
>>> s = pd.Series(["a", "b"])
>>> s.values
array(['a', 'b'], dtype=object)
>>> s.memory_usage()
96
>>> s.memory_usage(deep=True)
212
```

## pandas.Series.min

`Series.min` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the minimum of the values for the requested axis.

If you want the *index* of the minimum, use `idxmin`. This is the equivalent of the `numpy.ndarray` method `argmin`.

### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**min** [scalar or Series (if level specified)]

### See also:

**Series.sum** Return the sum.

**Series.min** Return the minimum.

**Series.max** Return the maximum.

**Series.idxmin** Return the index of the minimum.

**Series.idxmax** Return the index of the maximum.

**DataFrame.min** Return the sum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.min** Return the minimum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.max** Return the maximum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.idxmin** Return the index of the minimum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.idxmax** Return the index of the maximum over the requested axis.



## Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([
...     ['warm', 'warm', 'cold', 'cold'],
...     ['dog', 'falcon', 'fish', 'spider']],
...     names=['blooded', 'animal'])
>>> s = pd.Series([4, 2, 0, 8], name='legs', index=idx)
>>> s
blooded  animal
warm     dog      4
         falcon   2
cold     fish     0
         spider   8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.min()
0
```

Min using level names, as well as indices.

```
>>> s.min(level='blooded')
blooded
warm     2
cold     0
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.min(level=0)
blooded
warm     2
cold     0
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

## pandas.Series.mod

`Series.mod` (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *mod*).

Equivalent to `series % other`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs.

### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

### Returns

**result** [Series]

See also:

*Series.rmod*

## Examples

```
>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.Series.mode

`Series.mode` (*dropna=True*)

Return the mode(s) of the dataset.

Always returns Series even if only one value is returned.

### Parameters

**dropna** [boolean, default True] Don't consider counts of NaN/NaT.

New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**modes** [Series (sorted)]

## pandas.Series.mul

`Series.mul` (*other, level=None, fill\_value=None, axis=0*)

Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *mul*).

Equivalent to `series * other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before

computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

### Returns

**result** [Series]

### See also:

`Series.rmul`

### Examples

```
>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.Series.multiply

`Series.multiply` (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *mul*).

Equivalent to `series * other`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs.

### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

### Returns

**result** [Series]

**See also:**

`Series.rmul`

**Examples**

```
>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
```

**pandas.Series.ne**

`Series.ne` (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Not equal to of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *ne*).

Equivalent to `series != other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

**Parameters**

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

**Returns**

**result** [Series]

**See also:**

`Series.None`

## Examples

```

>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64

```

## pandas.Series.nlargest

`Series.nlargest` ( $n=5$ ,  $keep='first'$ )

Return the largest  $n$  elements.

### Parameters

**n** [int, default 5] Return this many descending sorted values.

**keep** [{‘first’, ‘last’, ‘all’}, default ‘first’] When there are duplicate values that cannot all fit in a Series of  $n$  elements:

- **first**: take the first occurrences based on the index order
- **last**: take the last occurrences based on the index order
- **all** [keep all occurrences. This can result in a Series of] size larger than  $n$ .

### Returns

**Series** The  $n$  largest values in the Series, sorted in decreasing order.

**See also:**

**`Series.nsmallest`** Get the  $n$  smallest elements.

**`Series.sort_values`** Sort Series by values.

**`Series.head`** Return the first  $n$  rows.

### Notes

Faster than `.sort_values(ascending=False).head(n)` for small  $n$  relative to the size of the Series object.

## Examples

```
>>> countries_population = {"Italy": 59000000, "France": 65000000,
...                          "Malta": 434000, "Maldives": 434000,
...                          "Brunei": 434000, "Iceland": 337000,
...                          "Nauru": 11300, "Tuvalu": 11300,
...                          "Anguilla": 11300, "Monserat": 5200}
>>> s = pd.Series(countries_population)
>>> s
Italy          59000000
France         65000000
Malta           434000
Maldives        434000
Brunei          434000
Iceland         337000
Nauru            11300
Tuvalu          11300
Anguilla        11300
Monserat         5200
dtype: int64
```

The  $n$  largest elements where  $n=5$  by default.

```
>>> s.nlargest()
France         65000000
Italy          59000000
Malta           434000
Maldives        434000
Brunei          434000
dtype: int64
```

The  $n$  largest elements where  $n=3$ . Default *keep* value is 'first' so Malta will be kept.

```
>>> s.nlargest(3)
France         65000000
Italy          59000000
Malta           434000
dtype: int64
```

The  $n$  largest elements where  $n=3$  and keeping the last duplicates. Brunei will be kept since it is the last with value 434000 based on the index order.

```
>>> s.nlargest(3, keep='last')
France         65000000
Italy          59000000
Brunei          434000
dtype: int64
```

The  $n$  largest elements where  $n=3$  with all duplicates kept. Note that the returned Series has five elements due to the three duplicates.

```
>>> s.nlargest(3, keep='all')
France         65000000
Italy          59000000
Malta           434000
Maldives        434000
Brunei          434000
dtype: int64
```

## pandas.Series.nonzero

`Series.nonzero()`

Return the *integer* indices of the elements that are non-zero.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0: Please use `.to_numpy().nonzero()` as a replacement.

This method is equivalent to calling `numpy.nonzero` on the series data. For compatibility with NumPy, the return value is the same (a tuple with an array of indices for each dimension), but it will always be a one-item tuple because series only have one dimension.

### See also:

`numpy.nonzero`

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0, 3, 0, 4])
>>> s.nonzero()
(array([1, 3]),)
>>> s.iloc[s.nonzero()[0]]
1    3
3    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0, 3, 0, 4], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
# same return although index of s is different
>>> s.nonzero()
(array([1, 3]),)
>>> s.iloc[s.nonzero()[0]]
b    3
d    4
dtype: int64
```

## pandas.Series.notna

`Series.notna()`

Detect existing (non-missing) values.

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are not NA. Non-missing values get mapped to True. Characters such as empty strings '' or `numpy.inf` are not considered NA values (unless you set `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na = True`). NA values, such as `None` or `numpy.NaN`, get mapped to False values.

### Returns

**Series** Mask of bool values for each element in Series that indicates whether an element is not an NA value.

### See also:

**Series.notnull** Alias of `notna`.

**Series.isna** Boolean inverse of `notna`.

**Series.dropna** Omit axes labels with missing values.

**notna** Top-level `notna`.

## Examples

Show which entries in a DataFrame are not NA.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'age': [5, 6, np.NaN],
...                    'born': [pd.NaT, pd.Timestamp('1939-05-27'),
...                             pd.Timestamp('1940-04-25')],
...                    'name': ['Alfred', 'Batman', ''],
...                    'toy': [None, 'Batmobile', 'Joker']})
>>> df
   age      born  name      toy
0  5.0      NaT Alfred     None
1  6.0 1939-05-27 Batman  Batmobile
2  NaN 1940-04-25      Joker
```

```
>>> df.notna()
   age  born  name  toy
0  True False  True False
1  True  True  True  True
2  False  True  True  True
```

Show which entries in a Series are not NA.

```
>>> ser = pd.Series([5, 6, np.NaN])
>>> ser
0    5.0
1    6.0
2     NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> ser.notna()
0     True
1     True
2    False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.notnull

`Series.notnull()`

Detect existing (non-missing) values.

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are not NA. Non-missing values get mapped to True. Characters such as empty strings '' or `numpy.inf` are not considered NA values (unless you set `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na = True`). NA values, such as `None` or `numpy.NaN`, get mapped to False values.

### Returns

**Series** Mask of bool values for each element in Series that indicates whether an element is not an NA value.

**See also:**

**`Series.notnull`** Alias of `notna`.

**`Series.isna`** Boolean inverse of `notna`.



**Series.dropna** Omit axes labels with missing values.

**notna** Top-level notna.

## Examples

Show which entries in a DataFrame are not NA.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'age': [5, 6, np.NaN],
...                    'born': [pd.NaT, pd.Timestamp('1939-05-27'),
...                             pd.Timestamp('1940-04-25')],
...                    'name': ['Alfred', 'Batman', ''],
...                    'toy': [None, 'Batmobile', 'Joker']})
>>> df
   age      born   name   toy
0  5.0      NaT  Alfred  None
1  6.0 1939-05-27  Batman  Batmobile
2  NaN 1940-04-25         Joker
```

```
>>> df.notna()
   age  born  name  toy
0  True False  True False
1  True  True  True  True
2  False  True  True  True
```

Show which entries in a Series are not NA.

```
>>> ser = pd.Series([5, 6, np.NaN])
>>> ser
0    5.0
1    6.0
2    NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> ser.notna()
0    True
1    True
2    False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.nsmallest

Series.**nsmallest** ( $n=5$ , *keep='first'*)

Return the smallest  $n$  elements.

### Parameters

**n** [int, default 5] Return this many ascending sorted values.

**keep** [{'first', 'last', 'all'}, default 'first'] When there are duplicate values that cannot all fit in a Series of  $n$  elements:

- **first** : take the first occurrences based on the index order
- **last** : take the last occurrences based on the index order
- **all** [keep all occurrences. This can result in a Series of] size larger than  $n$ .

## Returns

**Series** The  $n$  smallest values in the Series, sorted in increasing order.

## See also:

**Series.nlargest** Get the  $n$  largest elements.

**Series.sort\_values** Sort Series by values.

**Series.head** Return the first  $n$  rows.

## Notes

Faster than `.sort_values().head(n)` for small  $n$  relative to the size of the Series object.

## Examples

```

>>> countries_population = {"Italy": 59000000, "France": 65000000,
...                          "Brunei": 434000, "Malta": 434000,
...                          "Maldives": 434000, "Iceland": 337000,
...                          "Nauru": 11300, "Tuvalu": 11300,
...                          "Anguilla": 11300, "Monserat": 5200}
>>> s = pd.Series(countries_population)
>>> s
Italy          59000000
France         65000000
Brunei          434000
Malta           434000
Maldives        434000
Iceland         337000
Nauru            11300
Tuvalu           11300
Anguilla         11300
Monserat         5200
dtype: int64

```

The  $n$  largest elements where  $n=5$  by default.

```

>>> s.nsmallest()
Monserat         5200
Nauru            11300
Tuvalu           11300
Anguilla         11300
Iceland          337000
dtype: int64

```

The  $n$  smallest elements where  $n=3$ . Default *keep* value is 'first' so Nauru and Tuvalu will be kept.

```

>>> s.nsmallest(3)
Monserat         5200
Nauru            11300
Tuvalu           11300
dtype: int64

```

The  $n$  smallest elements where  $n=3$  and keeping the last duplicates. Anguilla and Tuvalu will be kept since they are the last with value 11300 based on the index order.

```
>>> s.nsmallest(3, keep='last')
Monserat      5200
Anguilla      11300
Tuvalu        11300
dtype: int64
```

The  $n$  smallest elements where  $n=3$  with all duplicates kept. Note that the returned Series has four elements due to the three duplicates.

```
>>> s.nsmallest(3, keep='all')
Monserat      5200
Nauru         11300
Tuvalu        11300
Anguilla      11300
dtype: int64
```

### pandas.Series.nunique

`Series.nunique` (*dropna=True*)

Return number of unique elements in the object.

Excludes NA values by default.

#### Parameters

**dropna** [boolean, default True] Don't include NaN in the count.

#### Returns

**nunique** [int]

### pandas.Series.pct\_change

`Series.pct_change` (*periods=1, fill\_method='pad', limit=None, freq=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Percentage change between the current and a prior element.

Computes the percentage change from the immediately previous row by default. This is useful in comparing the percentage of change in a time series of elements.

#### Parameters

**periods** [int, default 1] Periods to shift for forming percent change.

**fill\_method** [str, default 'pad'] How to handle NAs before computing percent changes.

**limit** [int, default None] The number of consecutive NAs to fill before stopping.

**freq** [DateOffset, timedelta, or offset alias string, optional] Increment to use from time series API (e.g. 'M' or BDay()).

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments are passed into `DataFrame.shift` or `Series.shift`.

#### Returns

**chg** [Series or DataFrame] The same type as the calling object.

**See also:**

**`Series.diff`** Compute the difference of two elements in a Series.

**DataFrame.diff** Compute the difference of two elements in a DataFrame.

**Series.shift** Shift the index by some number of periods.

**DataFrame.shift** Shift the index by some number of periods.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series([90, 91, 85])
>>> s
0    90
1    91
2    85
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.pct_change()
0      NaN
1    0.011111
2   -0.065934
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.pct_change( periods=2)
0      NaN
1      NaN
2   -0.055556
dtype: float64
```

See the percentage change in a Series where filling NAs with last valid observation forward to next valid.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([90, 91, None, 85])
>>> s
0    90.0
1    91.0
2     NaN
3    85.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.pct_change(fill_method='ffill')
0      NaN
1    0.011111
2    0.000000
3   -0.065934
dtype: float64
```

### DataFrame

Percentage change in French franc, Deutsche Mark, and Italian lira from 1980-01-01 to 1980-03-01.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'FR': [4.0405, 4.0963, 4.3149],
...     'GR': [1.7246, 1.7482, 1.8519],
...     'IT': [804.74, 810.01, 860.13]},
...     index=['1980-01-01', '1980-02-01', '1980-03-01'])
>>> df
```

	FR	GR	IT
--	----	----	----

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1980-01-01	4.0405	1.7246	804.74
1980-02-01	4.0963	1.7482	810.01
1980-03-01	4.3149	1.8519	860.13

```
>>> df.pct_change()
              FR          GR          IT
1980-01-01      NaN          NaN          NaN
1980-02-01  0.013810  0.013684  0.006549
1980-03-01  0.053365  0.059318  0.061876
```

Percentage of change in GOOG and APPL stock volume. Shows computing the percentage change between columns.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     '2016': [1769950, 30586265],
...     '2015': [1500923, 40912316],
...     '2014': [1371819, 41403351]},
...     index=['GOOG', 'APPL'])
>>> df
              2016          2015          2014
GOOG  1769950    1500923    1371819
APPL  30586265   40912316   41403351
```

```
>>> df.pct_change(axis='columns')
              2016          2015          2014
GOOG      NaN -0.151997 -0.086016
APPL      NaN  0.337604  0.012002
```

## pandas.Series.pipe

`Series.pipe` (*func*, \*args, \*\*kwargs)  
Apply func(self, \*args, \*\*kwargs).

### Parameters

**func** [function] function to apply to the NDFrame. *args*, and *kwargs* are passed into *func*. Alternatively a (callable, *data\_keyword*) tuple where *data\_keyword* is a string indicating the keyword of callable that expects the NDFrame.

**args** [iterable, optional] positional arguments passed into *func*.

**kwargs** [mapping, optional] a dictionary of keyword arguments passed into *func*.

### Returns

**object** [the return type of *func*.]

### See also:

*DataFrame.apply*, *DataFrame.applymap*, *Series.map*

### Notes

Use `.pipe` when chaining together functions that expect Series, DataFrames or GroupBy objects. Instead of writing

```
>>> f(g(h(df), arg1=a), arg2=b, arg3=c)
```

You can write

```
>>> (df.pipe(h)
...   .pipe(g, arg1=a)
...   .pipe(f, arg2=b, arg3=c)
... )
```

If you have a function that takes the data as (say) the second argument, pass a tuple indicating which keyword expects the data. For example, suppose `f` takes its data as `arg2`:

```
>>> (df.pipe(h)
...   .pipe(g, arg1=a)
...   .pipe((f, 'arg2'), arg1=a, arg3=c)
... )
```

## pandas.Series.plot

`Series.plot` (*kind='line', ax=None, figsize=None, use\_index=True, title=None, grid=None, legend=False, style=None, logx=False, logy=False, loglog=False, xticks=None, yticks=None, xlim=None, ylim=None, rot=None, fontsize=None, colormap=None, table=False, yerr=None, xerr=None, label=None, secondary\_y=False, \*\*kws*)

Make plots of Series using matplotlib / pylab.

*New in version 0.17.0:* Each plot kind has a corresponding method on the `Series.plot` accessor: `s.plot(kind='line')` is equivalent to `s.plot.line()`.

### Parameters

**data** [Series]

**kind** [str]

- 'line' : line plot (default)
- 'bar' : vertical bar plot
- 'barh' : horizontal bar plot
- 'hist' : histogram
- 'box' : boxplot
- 'kde' : Kernel Density Estimation plot
- 'density' : same as 'kde'
- 'area' : area plot
- 'pie' : pie plot

**ax** [matplotlib axes object] If not passed, uses `gca()`

**figsize** [a tuple (width, height) in inches]

**use\_index** [boolean, default True] Use index as ticks for x axis

**title** [string or list] Title to use for the plot. If a string is passed, print the string at the top of the figure. If a list is passed and *subplots* is True, print each item in the list above the corresponding subplot.

**grid** [boolean, default None (matlab style default)] Axis grid lines

**legend** [False/True/'reverse'] Place legend on axis subplots

**style** [list or dict] matplotlib line style per column

**logx** [boolean, default False] Use log scaling on x axis

**logy** [boolean, default False] Use log scaling on y axis

**loglog** [boolean, default False] Use log scaling on both x and y axes

**xticks** [sequence] Values to use for the xticks

**yticks** [sequence] Values to use for the yticks

**xlim** [2-tuple/list]

**ylim** [2-tuple/list]

**rot** [int, default None] Rotation for ticks (xticks for vertical, yticks for horizontal plots)

**fontsize** [int, default None] Font size for xticks and yticks

**colormap** [str or matplotlib colormap object, default None] Colormap to select colors from. If string, load colormap with that name from matplotlib.

**colorbar** [boolean, optional] If True, plot colorbar (only relevant for 'scatter' and 'hexbin' plots)

**position** [float] Specify relative alignments for bar plot layout. From 0 (left/bottom-end) to 1 (right/top-end). Default is 0.5 (center)

**table** [boolean, Series or DataFrame, default False] If True, draw a table using the data in the DataFrame and the data will be transposed to meet matplotlib's default layout. If a Series or DataFrame is passed, use passed data to draw a table.

**yerr** [DataFrame, Series, array-like, dict and str] See *Plotting with Error Bars* for detail.

**xerr** [same types as yerr.]

**label** [label argument to provide to plot]

**secondary\_y** [boolean or sequence of ints, default False] If True then y-axis will be on the right

**mark\_right** [boolean, default True] When using a secondary\_y axis, automatically mark the column labels with "(right)" in the legend

**\*\*\*kwds** [keywords] Options to pass to matplotlib plotting method

**Returns**

**axes** [`matplotlib.axes.Axes` or `numpy.ndarray` of them]

**Notes**

- See matplotlib documentation online for more on this subject
- If *kind* = 'bar' or 'barh', you can specify relative alignments for bar plot layout by *position* keyword. From 0 (left/bottom-end) to 1 (right/top-end). Default is 0.5 (center)

**pandas.Series.pop**`Series.pop` (*item*)Return item and drop from frame. Raise `KeyError` if not found.**Parameters****item** [str] Column label to be popped**Returns****popped** [Series]**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([('falcon', 'bird', 389.0),
...                    ('parrot', 'bird', 24.0),
...                    ('lion', 'mammal', 80.5),
...                    ('monkey', 'mammal', np.nan)],
...                    columns=('name', 'class', 'max_speed'))
>>> df
   name  class  max_speed
0  falcon  bird    389.0
1  parrot  bird     24.0
2   lion  mammal    80.5
3  monkey  mammal     NaN
```

```
>>> df.pop('class')
0    bird
1    bird
2  mammal
3  mammal
Name: class, dtype: object
```

```
>>> df
   name  max_speed
0  falcon    389.0
1  parrot    24.0
2   lion    80.5
3  monkey     NaN
```

**pandas.Series.pow**`Series.pow` (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)Exponential power of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *pow*).Equivalent to `series ** other`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs.**Parameters****other** [Series or scalar value]**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing



**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

### Returns

**result** [Series]

### See also:

`Series.rpow`

### Examples

```
>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
```

### pandas.Series.prod

`Series.prod`(*axis=None*, *skipna=None*, *level=None*, *numeric\_only=None*, *min\_count=0*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return the product of the values for the requested axis.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**min\_count** [int, default 0] The required number of valid values to perform the operation. If fewer than `min_count` non-NA values are present the result will be NA.

New in version 0.22.0: Added with the default being 0. This means the sum of an all-NA or empty Series is 0, and the product of an all-NA or empty Series is 1.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

**Returns**

**prod** [scalar or Series (if level specified)]

**Examples**

By default, the product of an empty or all-NA Series is 1

```
>>> pd.Series([]).prod()
1.0
```

This can be controlled with the `min_count` parameter

```
>>> pd.Series([]).prod(min_count=1)
nan
```

Thanks to the `skipna` parameter, `min_count` handles all-NA and empty series identically.

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).prod()
1.0
```

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).prod(min_count=1)
nan
```

**pandas.Series.product**

`Series.product` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, min\_count=0, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the product of the values for the requested axis.

**Parameters**

**axis** [{index (0)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**min\_count** [int, default 0] The required number of valid values to perform the operation. If fewer than `min_count` non-NA values are present the result will be NA.

New in version 0.22.0: Added with the default being 0. This means the sum of an all-NA or empty Series is 0, and the product of an all-NA or empty Series is 1.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

**Returns**

**prod** [scalar or Series (if level specified)]

## Examples

By default, the product of an empty or all-NA Series is 1

```
>>> pd.Series([]).prod()
1.0
```

This can be controlled with the `min_count` parameter

```
>>> pd.Series([]).prod(min_count=1)
nan
```

Thanks to the `skipna` parameter, `min_count` handles all-NA and empty series identically.

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).prod()
1.0
```

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).prod(min_count=1)
nan
```

## pandas.Series.ptp

`Series.ptp` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

**Returns the difference between the maximum value and the** minimum value in the object. This is the equivalent of the `numpy.ndarray` method `ptp`.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0: Use `numpy.ptp` instead

### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**ptp** [scalar or Series (if level specified)]

## pandas.Series.put

`Series.put` (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Applies the `put` method to its `values` attribute if it has one.

**See also:**

`numpy.ndarray.put`

## pandas.Series.quantile

`Series.quantile` ( $q=0.5$ ,  $interpolation='linear'$ )

Return value at the given quantile.

### Parameters

**q** [float or array-like, default 0.5 (50% quantile)]  $0 \leq q \leq 1$ , the quantile(s) to compute

**interpolation** [{ 'linear', 'lower', 'higher', 'midpoint', 'nearest' }] New in version 0.18.0.

This optional parameter specifies the interpolation method to use, when the desired quantile lies between two data points  $i$  and  $j$ :

- linear:  $i + (j - i) * fraction$ , where  $fraction$  is the fractional part of the index surrounded by  $i$  and  $j$ .
- lower:  $i$ .
- higher:  $j$ .
- nearest:  $i$  or  $j$  whichever is nearest.
- midpoint:  $(i + j) / 2$ .

### Returns

**quantile** [float or Series] if  $q$  is an array, a Series will be returned where the index is  $q$  and the values are the quantiles.

### See also:

`core.window.Rolling.quantile`, `numpy.percentile`

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s.quantile(.5)
2.5
>>> s.quantile([.25, .5, .75])
0.25    1.75
0.50    2.50
0.75    3.25
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.Series.radd

`Series.radd` ( $other$ ,  $level=None$ ,  $fill\_value=None$ ,  $axis=0$ )

Addition of series and other, element-wise (binary operator `radd`).

Equivalent to `other + series`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before

computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

### Returns

**result** [Series]

### See also:

`Series.add`

### Examples

```
>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.Series.rank

`Series.rank` (*axis=0, method='average', numeric\_only=None, na\_option='keep', ascending=True, pct=False*)

Compute numerical data ranks (1 through n) along axis. Equal values are assigned a rank that is the average of the ranks of those values.

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] index to direct ranking

**method** [{ 'average', 'min', 'max', 'first', 'dense' }]

- average: average rank of group
- min: lowest rank in group
- max: highest rank in group
- first: ranks assigned in order they appear in the array
- dense: like 'min', but rank always increases by 1 between groups

**numeric\_only** [boolean, default None] Include only float, int, boolean data. Valid only for DataFrame or Panel objects

**na\_option** [{'keep', 'top', 'bottom'}]

- keep: leave NA values where they are
- top: smallest rank if ascending
- bottom: smallest rank if descending

**ascending** [boolean, default True] False for ranks by high (1) to low (N)

**pct** [boolean, default False] Computes percentage rank of data

#### Returns

**ranks** [same type as caller]

### pandas.Series.ravel

`Series.ravel` (*order='C'*)

Return the flattened underlying data as an ndarray.

#### See also:

`numpy.ndarray.ravel`

### pandas.Series.rdiv

`Series.rdiv` (*other, level=None, fill\_value=None, axis=0*)

Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *rtruediv*).

Equivalent to `other / series`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

#### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

#### Returns

**result** [Series]

#### See also:

`Series.truediv`

### Examples

```

>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64

```

### pandas.Series.rdivmod

`Series.rdivmod` (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Integer division and modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *rdivmod*).

Equivalent to `other.divmod` series, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

#### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

#### Returns

**result** [Series]

#### See also:

`Series.divmod`

#### Examples

```

>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0

```

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```

d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64

```

## pandas.Series.reindex

`Series.reindex` (*index=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Conform Series to new index with optional filling logic, placing NA/NaN in locations having no value in the previous index. A new object is produced unless the new index is equivalent to the current one and `copy=False`.

### Parameters

**index** [array-like, optional] New labels / index to conform to, should be specified using keywords. Preferably an Index object to avoid duplicating data

**method** [{None, 'backfill'/'bfill', 'pad'/'ffill', 'nearest' }] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed DataFrame. Please note: this is only applicable to DataFrames/Series with a monotonically increasing/decreasing index.

- None (default): don't fill gaps
- pad / ffill: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid
- backfill / bfill: use next valid observation to fill gap
- nearest: use nearest valid observations to fill gap

**copy** [bool, default True] Return a new object, even if the passed indexes are the same.

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [scalar, default np.NaN] Value to use for missing values. Defaults to NaN, but can be any "compatible" value.

**limit** [int, default None] Maximum number of consecutive elements to forward or backward fill.

**tolerance** [optional] Maximum distance between original and new labels for inexact matches. The values of the index at the matching locations most satisfy the equation  $\text{abs}(\text{index}[\text{indexer}] - \text{target}) \leq \text{tolerance}$ .

Tolerance may be a scalar value, which applies the same tolerance to all values, or list-like, which applies variable tolerance per element. List-like includes list, tuple,



array, Series, and must be the same size as the index and its dtype must exactly match the index's type.

New in version 0.21.0: (list-like tolerance)

### Returns

**Series with changed index.**

### See also:

**DataFrame.set\_index** Set row labels.

**DataFrame.reset\_index** Remove row labels or move them to new columns.

**DataFrame.reindex\_like** Change to same indices as other DataFrame.

### Examples

DataFrame.reindex supports two calling conventions

- (index=index\_labels, columns=column\_labels, ...)
- (labels, axis={'index', 'columns'}, ...)

We *highly* recommend using keyword arguments to clarify your intent.

Create a dataframe with some fictional data.

```
>>> index = ['Firefox', 'Chrome', 'Safari', 'IE10', 'Konqueror']
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'http_status': [200,200,404,404,301],
...     'response_time': [0.04, 0.02, 0.07, 0.08, 1.0]},
...     index=index)
>>> df
```

	http_status	response_time
Firefox	200	0.04
Chrome	200	0.02
Safari	404	0.07
IE10	404	0.08
Konqueror	301	1.00

Create a new index and reindex the dataframe. By default values in the new index that do not have corresponding records in the dataframe are assigned NaN.

```
>>> new_index= ['Safari', 'Iceweasel', 'Comodo Dragon', 'IE10',
...             'Chrome']
>>> df.reindex(new_index)
```

	http_status	response_time
Safari	404.0	0.07
Iceweasel	NaN	NaN
Comodo Dragon	NaN	NaN
IE10	404.0	0.08
Chrome	200.0	0.02

We can fill in the missing values by passing a value to the keyword `fill_value`. Because the index is not monotonically increasing or decreasing, we cannot use arguments to the keyword `method` to fill the NaN values.

```
>>> df.reindex(new_index, fill_value=0)
      http_status  response_time
Safari           404             0.07
Iceweasel         0             0.00
Comodo Dragon     0             0.00
IE10              404             0.08
Chrome            200             0.02
```

```
>>> df.reindex(new_index, fill_value='missing')
      http_status  response_time
Safari           404             0.07
Iceweasel        missing         missing
Comodo Dragon    missing         missing
IE10              404             0.08
Chrome            200             0.02
```

We can also reindex the columns.

```
>>> df.reindex(columns=['http_status', 'user_agent'])
      http_status  user_agent
Firefox          200         NaN
Chrome           200         NaN
Safari           404         NaN
IE10              404         NaN
Konqueror        301         NaN
```

Or we can use “axis-style” keyword arguments

```
>>> df.reindex(['http_status', 'user_agent'], axis="columns")
      http_status  user_agent
Firefox          200         NaN
Chrome           200         NaN
Safari           404         NaN
IE10              404         NaN
Konqueror        301         NaN
```

To further illustrate the filling functionality in `reindex`, we will create a dataframe with a monotonically increasing index (for example, a sequence of dates).

```
>>> date_index = pd.date_range('1/1/2010', periods=6, freq='D')
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame({"prices": [100, 101, np.nan, 100, 89, 88]},
...                    index=date_index)
>>> df2
      prices
2010-01-01  100.0
2010-01-02  101.0
2010-01-03    NaN
2010-01-04  100.0
2010-01-05   89.0
2010-01-06   88.0
```

Suppose we decide to expand the dataframe to cover a wider date range.

```
>>> date_index2 = pd.date_range('12/29/2009', periods=10, freq='D')
>>> df2.reindex(date_index2)
      prices
2009-12-29    NaN
```

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2009-12-30	NaN
2009-12-31	NaN
2010-01-01	100.0
2010-01-02	101.0
2010-01-03	NaN
2010-01-04	100.0
2010-01-05	89.0
2010-01-06	88.0
2010-01-07	NaN

The index entries that did not have a value in the original data frame (for example, '2009-12-29') are by default filled with NaN. If desired, we can fill in the missing values using one of several options.

For example, to back-propagate the last valid value to fill the NaN values, pass `bfill` as an argument to the `method` keyword.

```
>>> df2.reindex(date_index2, method='bfill')
           prices
2009-12-29  100.0
2009-12-30  100.0
2009-12-31  100.0
2010-01-01  100.0
2010-01-02  101.0
2010-01-03   NaN
2010-01-04  100.0
2010-01-05   89.0
2010-01-06   88.0
2010-01-07   NaN
```

Please note that the NaN value present in the original dataframe (at index value 2010-01-03) will not be filled by any of the value propagation schemes. This is because filling while reindexing does not look at dataframe values, but only compares the original and desired indexes. If you do want to fill in the NaN values present in the original dataframe, use the `fillna()` method.

See the *user guide* for more.

### pandas.Series.reindex\_axis

`Series.reindex_axis` (*labels, axis=0, \*\*kwargs*)

Conform Series to new index with optional filling logic.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use `Series.reindex` instead.

### pandas.Series.reindex\_like

`Series.reindex_like` (*other, method=None, copy=True, limit=None, tolerance=None*)

Return an object with matching indices as other object.

Conform the object to the same index on all axes. Optional filling logic, placing NaN in locations having no value in the previous index. A new object is produced unless the new index is equivalent to the current one and `copy=False`.

#### Parameters

**other** [Object of the same data type] Its row and column indices are used to define the new indices of this object.

**method** [{None, 'backfill'/'bfill', 'pad'/'ffill', 'nearest'}] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed DataFrame. Please note: this is only applicable to DataFrames/Series with a monotonically increasing/decreasing index.

- None (default): don't fill gaps
- pad / ffill: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid
- backfill / bfill: use next valid observation to fill gap
- nearest: use nearest valid observations to fill gap

**copy** [bool, default True] Return a new object, even if the passed indexes are the same.

**limit** [int, default None] Maximum number of consecutive labels to fill for inexact matches.

**tolerance** [optional] Maximum distance between original and new labels for inexact matches. The values of the index at the matching locations must satisfy the equation  $\text{abs}(\text{index}[\text{indexer}] - \text{target}) \leq \text{tolerance}$ .

Tolerance may be a scalar value, which applies the same tolerance to all values, or list-like, which applies variable tolerance per element. List-like includes list, tuple, array, Series, and must be the same size as the index and its dtype must exactly match the index's type.

New in version 0.21.0: (list-like tolerance)

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Same type as caller, but with changed indices on each axis.

### See also:

**DataFrame.set\_index** Set row labels.

**DataFrame.reset\_index** Remove row labels or move them to new columns.

**DataFrame.reindex** Change to new indices or expand indices.

### Notes

Same as calling `.reindex(index=other.index, columns=other.columns, ...)`.

### Examples

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame([[24.3, 75.7, 'high'],
...                    [31, 87.8, 'high'],
...                    [22, 71.6, 'medium'],
...                    [35, 95, 'medium']],
...                    columns=['temp_celsius', 'temp_fahrenheit', 'windspeed'],
...                    index=pd.date_range(start='2014-02-12',
...                                       end='2014-02-15', freq='D'))
```

```
>>> df1
      temp_celsius  temp_fahrenheit  windspeed
2014-02-12      24.3             75.7      high
2014-02-13      31.0             87.8      high
2014-02-14      22.0             71.6    medium
2014-02-15      35.0             95.0    medium
```

```
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame([[28, 'low'],
...                    [30, 'low'],
...                    [35.1, 'medium']],
...                   columns=['temp_celsius', 'windspeed'],
...                   index=pd.DatetimeIndex(['2014-02-12', '2014-02-13',
...                                           '2014-02-15']))
```

```
>>> df2
      temp_celsius windspeed
2014-02-12      28.0      low
2014-02-13      30.0      low
2014-02-15      35.1  medium
```

```
>>> df2.reindex_like(df1)
      temp_celsius  temp_fahrenheit windspeed
2014-02-12      28.0              NaN      low
2014-02-13      30.0              NaN      low
2014-02-14         NaN              NaN      NaN
2014-02-15      35.1              NaN  medium
```

## pandas.Series.rename

`Series.rename` (*index=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Alter Series index labels or name.

Function / dict values must be unique (1-to-1). Labels not contained in a dict / Series will be left as-is. Extra labels listed don't throw an error.

Alternatively, change `Series.name` with a scalar value.

See the *user guide* for more.

### Parameters

**index** [scalar, hashable sequence, dict-like or function, optional] dict-like or functions are transformations to apply to the index. Scalar or hashable sequence-like will alter the `Series.name` attribute.

**copy** [bool, default True] Also copy underlying data

**inplace** [bool, default False] Whether to return a new Series. If True then value of copy is ignored.

**level** [int or level name, default None] In case of a MultiIndex, only rename labels in the specified level.

### Returns

**renamed** [Series (new object)]

**See also:**

`Series.rename_axis`

## Examples

```

>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
dtype: int64
>>> s.rename("my_name") # scalar, changes Series.name
0    1
1    2
2    3
Name: my_name, dtype: int64
>>> s.rename(lambda x: x ** 2) # function, changes labels
0    1
1    2
4    3
dtype: int64
>>> s.rename({1: 3, 2: 5}) # mapping, changes labels
0    1
3    2
5    3
dtype: int64

```

## pandas.Series.rename\_axis

`Series.rename_axis` (*mapper=None, index=None, columns=None, axis=None, copy=True, inplace=False*)

Set the name of the axis for the index or columns.

### Parameters

**mapper** [scalar, list-like, optional] Value to set the axis name attribute.

**index, columns** [scalar, list-like, dict-like or function, optional] A scalar, list-like, dict-like or functions transformations to apply to that axis' values.

Use either `mapper` and `axis` to specify the axis to target with `mapper`, or `index` and/or `columns`.

Changed in version 0.24.0.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The axis to rename.

**copy** [bool, default True] Also copy underlying data.

**inplace** [bool, default False] Modifies the object directly, instead of creating a new Series or DataFrame.

### Returns

**Series, DataFrame, or None** The same type as the caller or None if *inplace* is True.

### See also:

**Series.rename** Alter Series index labels or name.

**DataFrame.rename** Alter DataFrame index labels or name.

**Index.rename** Set new names on index.

## Notes

Prior to version 0.21.0, `rename_axis` could also be used to change the axis *labels* by passing a mapping or scalar. This behavior is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use `rename` instead.

`DataFrame.rename_axis` supports two calling conventions

- `(index=index_mapper, columns=columns_mapper, ...)`
- `(mapper, axis={'index', 'columns'}, ...)`

The first calling convention will only modify the names of the index and/or the names of the Index object that is the columns. In this case, the parameter `copy` is ignored.

The second calling convention will modify the names of the the corresponding index if `mapper` is a list or a scalar. However, if `mapper` is dict-like or a function, it will use the deprecated behavior of modifying the axis *labels*.

We *highly* recommend using keyword arguments to clarify your intent.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series(["dog", "cat", "monkey"])
>>> s
0      dog
1      cat
2    monkey
dtype: object
>>> s.rename_axis("animal")
animal
0      dog
1      cat
2    monkey
dtype: object
```

### DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"num_legs": [4, 4, 2],
...                    "num_arms": [0, 0, 2]},
...                    ["dog", "cat", "monkey"])
>>> df
   num_legs  num_arms
dog         4         0
cat         4         0
monkey      2         2
>>> df = df.rename_axis("animal")
>>> df
   num_legs  num_arms
animal
dog         4         0
cat         4         0
monkey      2         2
>>> df = df.rename_axis("limbs", axis="columns")
>>> df
limbs  num_legs  num_arms
animal
```

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dog	4	0
cat	4	0
monkey	2	2

**MultiIndex**

```
>>> df.index = pd.MultiIndex.from_product(['mammal'],
...                                       ['dog', 'cat', 'monkey']),
...                                       names=['type', 'name'])
>>> df
```

limbs		num_legs	num_arms
type	name		
mammal	dog	4	0
	cat	4	0
	monkey	2	2

```
>>> df.rename_axis(index={'type': 'class'})
```

limbs		num_legs	num_arms
class	name		
mammal	dog	4	0
	cat	4	0
	monkey	2	2

```
>>> df.rename_axis(columns=str.upper)
```

LIMBS		num_legs	num_arms
type	name		
mammal	dog	4	0
	cat	4	0
	monkey	2	2

**pandas.Series.reorder\_levels****Series.reorder\_levels** (*order*)

Rearrange index levels using input order.

May not drop or duplicate levels.

**Parameters****order** [list of int representing new level order] (reference level by number or key)**Returns****type of caller (new object)****pandas.Series.repeat****Series.repeat** (*repeats, axis=None*)

Repeat elements of a Series.

Returns a new Series where each element of the current Series is repeated consecutively a given number of times.

**Parameters**



**repeats** [int or array of ints] The number of repetitions for each element. This should be a non-negative integer. Repeating 0 times will return an empty Series.

**axis** [None] Must be `None`. Has no effect but is accepted for compatibility with numpy.

### Returns

**repeated\_series** [Series] Newly created Series with repeated elements.

### See also:

**Index.repeat** Equivalent function for Index.

**numpy.repeat** Similar method for `numpy.ndarray`.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> s
0    a
1    b
2    c
dtype: object
>>> s.repeat(2)
0    a
0    a
1    b
1    b
2    c
2    c
dtype: object
>>> s.repeat([1, 2, 3])
0    a
1    b
1    b
2    c
2    c
2    c
dtype: object
```

### pandas.Series.replace

`Series.replace` (*to\_replace=None*, *value=None*, *inplace=False*, *limit=None*, *regex=False*, *method='pad'*)

Replace values given in *to\_replace* with *value*.

Values of the Series are replaced with other values dynamically. This differs from updating with `.loc` or `.iloc`, which require you to specify a location to update with some value.

#### Parameters

**to\_replace** [str, regex, list, dict, Series, int, float, or None] How to find the values that will be replaced.

- numeric, str or regex:
  - numeric: numeric values equal to *to\_replace* will be replaced with *value*
  - str: string exactly matching *to\_replace* will be replaced with *value*

- regex: regexs matching *to\_replace* will be replaced with *value*
- list of str, regex, or numeric:
  - First, if *to\_replace* and *value* are both lists, they **must** be the same length.
  - Second, if `regex=True` then all of the strings in **both** lists will be interpreted as regexs otherwise they will match directly. This doesn't matter much for *value* since there are only a few possible substitution regexes you can use.
  - str, regex and numeric rules apply as above.
- dict:
  - Dicts can be used to specify different replacement values for different existing values. For example, `{'a': 'b', 'y': 'z'}` replaces the value 'a' with 'b' and 'y' with 'z'. To use a dict in this way the *value* parameter should be *None*.
  - For a DataFrame a dict can specify that different values should be replaced in different columns. For example, `{'a': 1, 'b': 'z'}` looks for the value 1 in column 'a' and the value 'z' in column 'b' and replaces these values with whatever is specified in *value*. The *value* parameter should not be *None* in this case. You can treat this as a special case of passing two lists except that you are specifying the column to search in.
  - For a DataFrame nested dictionaries, e.g., `{'a': {'b': np.nan}}`, are read as follows: look in column 'a' for the value 'b' and replace it with NaN. The *value* parameter should be *None* to use a nested dict in this way. You can nest regular expressions as well. Note that column names (the top-level dictionary keys in a nested dictionary) **cannot** be regular expressions.
- None:
  - This means that the *regex* argument must be a string, compiled regular expression, or list, dict, ndarray or Series of such elements. If *value* is also *None* then this **must** be a nested dictionary or Series.

See the examples section for examples of each of these.

**value** [scalar, dict, list, str, regex, default None] Value to replace any values matching *to\_replace* with. For a DataFrame a dict of values can be used to specify which value to use for each column (columns not in the dict will not be filled). Regular expressions, strings and lists or dicts of such objects are also allowed.

**inplace** [bool, default False] If True, in place. Note: this will modify any other views on this object (e.g. a column from a DataFrame). Returns the caller if this is True.

**limit** [int, default None] Maximum size gap to forward or backward fill.

**regex** [bool or same types as *to\_replace*, default False] Whether to interpret *to\_replace* and/or *value* as regular expressions. If this is True then *to\_replace* must be a string. Alternatively, this could be a regular expression or a list, dict, or array of regular expressions in which case *to\_replace* must be *None*.

**method** [{'pad', 'ffill', 'bfill', None}] The method to use when for replacement, when *to\_replace* is a scalar, list or tuple and *value* is *None*.

Changed in version 0.23.0: Added to DataFrame.

## Returns

**Series** Object after replacement.

**Raises****AssertionError**

- If *regex* is not a `bool` and *to\_replace* is not `None`.

**TypeError**

- If *to\_replace* is a `dict` and *value* is not a `list`, `dict`, `ndarray`, or `Series`
- If *to\_replace* is `None` and *regex* is not compilable into a regular expression or is a `list`, `dict`, `ndarray`, or `Series`.
- When replacing multiple `bool` or `datetime64` objects and the arguments to *to\_replace* does not match the type of the value being replaced

**ValueError**

- If a `list` or an `ndarray` is passed to *to\_replace* and *value* but they are not the same length.

**See also:**

***Series.fillna*** Fill NA values.

***Series.where*** Replace values based on boolean condition.

***Series.str.replace*** Simple string replacement.

**Notes**

- Regex substitution is performed under the hood with `re.sub`. The rules for substitution for `re.sub` are the same.
- Regular expressions will only substitute on strings, meaning you cannot provide, for example, a regular expression matching floating point numbers and expect the columns in your frame that have a numeric dtype to be matched. However, if those floating point numbers *are* strings, then you can do this.
- This method has *a lot* of options. You are encouraged to experiment and play with this method to gain intuition about how it works.
- When `dict` is used as the *to\_replace* value, it is like `key(s)` in the `dict` are the *to\_replace* part and `value(s)` in the `dict` are the *value* parameter.

**Examples****Scalar ‘to\_replace’ and ‘value’**

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s.replace(0, 5)
0    5
1    1
2    2
3    3
4    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
...                    'B': [5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
...                    'C': ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']})
>>> df.replace(0, 5)
   A  B  C
0  5  5  a
1  1  6  b
2  2  7  c
3  3  8  d
4  4  9  e
```

**List-like 'to\_replace'**

```
>>> df.replace([0, 1, 2, 3], 4)
   A  B  C
0  4  5  a
1  4  6  b
2  4  7  c
3  4  8  d
4  4  9  e
```

```
>>> df.replace([0, 1, 2, 3], [4, 3, 2, 1])
   A  B  C
0  4  5  a
1  3  6  b
2  2  7  c
3  1  8  d
4  4  9  e
```

```
>>> s.replace([1, 2], method='bfill')
0    0
1    3
2    3
3    3
4    4
dtype: int64
```

**dict-like 'to\_replace'**

```
>>> df.replace({0: 10, 1: 100})
   A  B  C
0  10  5  a
1 100  6  b
2    2  7  c
3    3  8  d
4    4  9  e
```

```
>>> df.replace({'A': 0, 'B': 5}, 100)
   A  B  C
0 100 100  a
1    1    6  b
2    2    7  c
3    3    8  d
4    4    9  e
```

```
>>> df.replace({'A': {0: 100, 4: 400}})
   A  B  C
0 100  5  a
1   1  6  b
2   2  7  c
3   3  8  d
4 400  9  e
```

**Regular expression ‘to\_replace’**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['bat', 'foo', 'bait'],
...                    'B': ['abc', 'bar', 'xyz']})
>>> df.replace(to_replace=r'^ba.$', value='new', regex=True)
   A  B
0  new abc
1  foo new
2  bait xyz
```

```
>>> df.replace({'A': r'^ba.$'}, {'A': 'new'}, regex=True)
   A  B
0  new abc
1  foo bar
2  bait xyz
```

```
>>> df.replace(regex=r'^ba.$', value='new')
   A  B
0  new abc
1  foo new
2  bait xyz
```

```
>>> df.replace(regex={'r'^ba.$': 'new', 'foo': 'xyz'})
   A  B
0  new abc
1  xyz new
2  bait xyz
```

```
>>> df.replace(regex=[r'^ba.$', 'foo'], value='new')
   A  B
0  new abc
1  new new
2  bait xyz
```

Note that when replacing multiple bool or datetime64 objects, the data types in the *to\_replace* parameter must match the data type of the value being replaced:

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [True, False, True],
...                    'B': [False, True, False]})
>>> df.replace({'a string': 'new value', True: False}) # raises
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
TypeError: Cannot compare types 'ndarray(dtype=bool)' and 'str'
```

This raises a `TypeError` because one of the dict keys is not of the correct type for replacement.

Compare the behavior of `s.replace({'a': None})` and `s.replace('a', None)` to understand the peculiarities of the *to\_replace* parameter:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([10, 'a', 'a', 'b', 'a'])
```

When one uses a dict as the *to\_replace* value, it is like the value(s) in the dict are equal to the *value* parameter. `s.replace({'a': None})` is equivalent to `s.replace(to_replace={'a': None}, value=None, method=None)`:

```
>>> s.replace({'a': None})
0      10
1     None
2     None
3        b
4     None
dtype: object
```

When *value=None* and *to\_replace* is a scalar, list or tuple, *replace* uses the *method* parameter (default 'pad') to do the replacement. So this is why the 'a' values are being replaced by 10 in rows 1 and 2 and 'b' in row 4 in this case. The command `s.replace('a', None)` is actually equivalent to `s.replace(to_replace='a', value=None, method='pad')`:

```
>>> s.replace('a', None)
0      10
1      10
2      10
3        b
4        b
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Series.resample

`Series.resample` (*rule*, *how=None*, *axis=0*, *fill\_method=None*, *closed=None*, *label=None*, *convention='start'*, *kind=None*, *loffset=None*, *limit=None*, *base=0*, *on=None*, *level=None*)

Resample time-series data.

Convenience method for frequency conversion and resampling of time series. Object must have a datetime-like index (*DatetimeIndex*, *PeriodIndex*, or *TimedeltaIndex*), or pass datetime-like values to the *on* or *level* keyword.

### Parameters

**rule** [str] The offset string or object representing target conversion.

**how** [str] Method for down/re-sampling, default to 'mean' for downsampling.

Deprecated since version 0.18.0: The new syntax is `.resample(...).mean()`, or `.resample(...).apply(<func>)`

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Which axis to use for up- or down-sampling. For *Series* this will default to 0, i.e. along the rows. Must be *DatetimeIndex*, *TimedeltaIndex* or *PeriodIndex*.

**fill\_method** [str, default None] Filling method for upsampling.

Deprecated since version 0.18.0: The new syntax is `.resample(...).<func>()`, e.g. `.resample(...).pad()`

**closed** [{‘right’, ‘left’}, default None] Which side of bin interval is closed. The default is ‘left’ for all frequency offsets except for ‘M’, ‘A’, ‘Q’, ‘BM’, ‘BA’, ‘BQ’, and ‘W’ which all have a default of ‘right’.

**label** [{‘right’, ‘left’}, default None] Which bin edge label to label bucket with. The default is ‘left’ for all frequency offsets except for ‘M’, ‘A’, ‘Q’, ‘BM’, ‘BA’, ‘BQ’, and ‘W’ which all have a default of ‘right’.

**convention** [{‘start’, ‘end’, ‘s’, ‘e’}, default ‘start’] For *PeriodIndex* only, controls whether to use the start or end of *rule*.

**kind** [{‘timestamp’, ‘period’}, optional, default None] Pass ‘timestamp’ to convert the resulting index to a *DateTimeIndex* or ‘period’ to convert it to a *PeriodIndex*. By default the input representation is retained.

**loffset** [timedelta, default None] Adjust the resampled time labels.

**limit** [int, default None] Maximum size gap when reindexing with *fill\_method*.

Deprecated since version 0.18.0.

**base** [int, default 0] For frequencies that evenly subdivide 1 day, the “origin” of the aggregated intervals. For example, for ‘5min’ frequency, base could range from 0 through 4. Defaults to 0.

**on** [str, optional] For a DataFrame, column to use instead of index for resampling. Column must be datetime-like.

New in version 0.19.0.

**level** [str or int, optional] For a MultiIndex, level (name or number) to use for resampling. *level* must be datetime-like.

New in version 0.19.0.

## Returns

### Resampler object

See also:

***groupby*** Group by mapping, function, label, or list of labels.

***Series.resample*** Resample a Series.

***DataFrame.resample*** Resample a DataFrame.

## Notes

See the [user guide](#) for more.

To learn more about the offset strings, please see [this link](#).

## Examples

Start by creating a series with 9 one minute timestamps.

```
>>> index = pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=9, freq='T')
>>> series = pd.Series(range(9), index=index)
>>> series
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0
```

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```

2000-01-01 00:01:00    1
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2
2000-01-01 00:03:00    3
2000-01-01 00:04:00    4
2000-01-01 00:05:00    5
2000-01-01 00:06:00    6
2000-01-01 00:07:00    7
2000-01-01 00:08:00    8
Freq: T, dtype: int64

```

Downsample the series into 3 minute bins and sum the values of the timestamps falling into a bin.

```

>>> series.resample('3T').sum()
2000-01-01 00:00:00    3
2000-01-01 00:03:00   12
2000-01-01 00:06:00   21
Freq: 3T, dtype: int64

```

Downsample the series into 3 minute bins as above, but label each bin using the right edge instead of the left. Please note that the value in the bucket used as the label is not included in the bucket, which it labels. For example, in the original series the bucket 2000-01-01 00:03:00 contains the value 3, but the summed value in the resampled bucket with the label 2000-01-01 00:03:00 does not include 3 (if it did, the summed value would be 6, not 3). To include this value close the right side of the bin interval as illustrated in the example below this one.

```

>>> series.resample('3T', label='right').sum()
2000-01-01 00:03:00    3
2000-01-01 00:06:00   12
2000-01-01 00:09:00   21
Freq: 3T, dtype: int64

```

Downsample the series into 3 minute bins as above, but close the right side of the bin interval.

```

>>> series.resample('3T', label='right', closed='right').sum()
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0
2000-01-01 00:03:00    6
2000-01-01 00:06:00   15
2000-01-01 00:09:00   15
Freq: 3T, dtype: int64

```

Upsample the series into 30 second bins.

```

>>> series.resample('30S').asfreq()[0:5]  # Select first 5 rows
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0.0
2000-01-01 00:00:30   NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:00    1.0
2000-01-01 00:01:30   NaN
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2.0
Freq: 30S, dtype: float64

```

Upsample the series into 30 second bins and fill the NaN values using the pad method.

```

>>> series.resample('30S').pad()[0:5]
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0
2000-01-01 00:00:30    0
2000-01-01 00:01:00    1

```

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```
2000-01-01 00:01:30    1
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2
Freq: 30S, dtype: int64
```

Upsample the series into 30 second bins and fill the NaN values using the `bfill` method.

```
>>> series.resample('30S').bfill()[0:5]
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0
2000-01-01 00:00:30    1
2000-01-01 00:01:00    1
2000-01-01 00:01:30    2
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2
Freq: 30S, dtype: int64
```

Pass a custom function via `apply`

```
>>> def custom_resampler(array_like):
...     return np.sum(array_like) + 5
...
>>> series.resample('3T').apply(custom_resampler)
2000-01-01 00:00:00    8
2000-01-01 00:03:00   17
2000-01-01 00:06:00   26
Freq: 3T, dtype: int64
```

For a Series with a PeriodIndex, the keyword *convention* can be used to control whether to use the start or end of *rule*.

Resample a year by quarter using 'start' *convention*. Values are assigned to the first quarter of the period.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2], index=pd.period_range('2012-01-01',
...                                           freq='A',
...                                           periods=2))
>>> s
2012    1
2013    2
Freq: A-DEC, dtype: int64
>>> s.resample('Q', convention='start').asfreq()
2012Q1    1.0
2012Q2    NaN
2012Q3    NaN
2012Q4    NaN
2013Q1    2.0
2013Q2    NaN
2013Q3    NaN
2013Q4    NaN
Freq: Q-DEC, dtype: float64
```

Resample quarters by month using 'end' *convention*. Values are assigned to the last month of the period.

```
>>> q = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4], index=pd.period_range('2018-01-01',
...                                           freq='Q',
...                                           periods=4))
>>> q
2018Q1    1
2018Q2    2
2018Q3    3
```

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```

2018Q4      4
Freq: Q-DEC, dtype: int64
>>> q.resample('M', convention='end').asfreq()
2018-03      1.0
2018-04      NaN
2018-05      NaN
2018-06      2.0
2018-07      NaN
2018-08      NaN
2018-09      3.0
2018-10      NaN
2018-11      NaN
2018-12      4.0
Freq: M, dtype: float64

```

For DataFrame objects, the keyword *on* can be used to specify the column instead of the index for resampling.

```

>>> d = dict({'price': [10, 11, 9, 13, 14, 18, 17, 19],
...          'volume': [50, 60, 40, 100, 50, 100, 40, 50]})
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(d)
>>> df['week_starting'] = pd.date_range('01/01/2018',
...                                     periods=8,
...                                     freq='W')
>>> df
   price  volume week_starting
0     10     50  2018-01-07
1     11     60  2018-01-14
2      9     40  2018-01-21
3     13    100  2018-01-28
4     14     50  2018-02-04
5     18    100  2018-02-11
6     17     40  2018-02-18
7     19     50  2018-02-25
>>> df.resample('M', on='week_starting').mean()
           price  volume
week_starting
2018-01-31    10.75    62.5
2018-02-28    17.00    60.0

```

For a DataFrame with MultiIndex, the keyword *level* can be used to specify on which level the resampling needs to take place.

```

>>> days = pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=4, freq='D')
>>> d2 = dict({'price': [10, 11, 9, 13, 14, 18, 17, 19],
...          'volume': [50, 60, 40, 100, 50, 100, 40, 50]})
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame(d2,
...                    index=pd.MultiIndex.from_product([days,
...                                                       ['morning',
...                                                       'afternoon']])
>>> df2
           price  volume
2000-01-01 morning     10     50
           afternoon    11     60
2000-01-02 morning      9     40

```

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```

                afternoon    13    100
2000-01-03 morning         14     50
                afternoon    18    100
2000-01-04 morning         17     40
                afternoon    19     50
>>> df2.resample('D', level=0).sum()
                price  volume
2000-01-01         21    110
2000-01-02         22    140
2000-01-03         32    150
2000-01-04         36     90

```

### pandas.Series.reset\_index

`Series.reset_index` (*level=None, drop=False, name=None, inplace=False*)

Generate a new DataFrame or Series with the index reset.

This is useful when the index needs to be treated as a column, or when the index is meaningless and needs to be reset to the default before another operation.

#### Parameters

**level** [int, str, tuple, or list, default optional] For a Series with a MultiIndex, only remove the specified levels from the index. Removes all levels by default.

**drop** [bool, default False] Just reset the index, without inserting it as a column in the new DataFrame.

**name** [object, optional] The name to use for the column containing the original Series values. Uses `self.name` by default. This argument is ignored when `drop` is True.

**inplace** [bool, default False] Modify the Series in place (do not create a new object).

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** When `drop` is False (the default), a DataFrame is returned. The newly created columns will come first in the DataFrame, followed by the original Series values. When `drop` is True, a Series is returned. In either case, if `inplace=True`, no value is returned.

#### See also:

**DataFrame.reset\_index** Analogous function for DataFrame.

#### Examples

```

>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4], name='foo',
...               index=pd.Index(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'], name='idx'))

```

Generate a DataFrame with default index.

```

>>> s.reset_index()
   idx  foo
0    a    1
1    b    2

```

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```
2  c  3
3  d  4
```

To specify the name of the new column use *name*.

```
>>> s.reset_index(name='values')
   idx  values
0    a      1
1    b      2
2    c      3
3    d      4
```

To generate a new Series with the default set *drop* to True.

```
>>> s.reset_index(drop=True)
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
Name: foo, dtype: int64
```

To update the Series in place, without generating a new one set *inplace* to True. Note that it also requires *drop=True*.

```
>>> s.reset_index(inplace=True, drop=True)
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
Name: foo, dtype: int64
```

The *level* parameter is interesting for Series with a multi-level index.

```
>>> arrays = [np.array(['bar', 'bar', 'baz', 'baz']),
...           np.array(['one', 'two', 'one', 'two'])]
>>> s2 = pd.Series(
...     range(4), name='foo',
...     index=pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays(arrays,
...                                     names=['a', 'b']))
```

To remove a specific level from the Index, use *level*.

```
>>> s2.reset_index(level='a')
   a  foo
b
one bar  0
two bar  1
one baz  2
two baz  3
```

If *level* is not set, all levels are removed from the Index.

```
>>> s2.reset_index()
   a  b  foo
0  bar one  0
```

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1	bar	two	1
2	baz	one	2
3	baz	two	3

**pandas.Series.rfloordiv**

`Series.rfloordiv` (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Integer division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *rfloordiv*).

Equivalent to `other // series`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

**Parameters**

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

**Returns**

**result** [Series]

**See also:**

`Series.floordiv`

**Examples**

```
>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.Series.rmod

`Series.rmod` (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *rmod*).

Equivalent to `other % series`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs.

### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

### Returns

**result** [Series]

### See also:

`Series.mod`

### Examples

```

>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64

```

## pandas.Series.rmul

`Series.rmul` (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *rmul*).

Equivalent to `other * series`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

### Returns

**result** [Series]

### See also:

`Series.mul`

### Examples

```
>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.Series.rolling

`Series.rolling` (*window*, *min\_periods=None*, *center=False*, *win\_type=None*, *on=None*, *axis=0*, *closed=None*)

Provides rolling window calculations.

New in version 0.18.0.

### Parameters

**window** [int, or offset] Size of the moving window. This is the number of observations used for calculating the statistic. Each window will be a fixed size.

If its an offset then this will be the time period of each window. Each window will be a variable sized based on the observations included in the time-period. This is only valid for datetimelike indexes. This is new in 0.19.0

**min\_periods** [int, default None] Minimum number of observations in window required to have a value (otherwise result is NA). For a window that is specified by an offset, *min\_periods* will default to 1. Otherwise, *min\_periods* will default to the size of the window.

**center** [bool, default False] Set the labels at the center of the window.

**win\_type** [str, default None] Provide a window type. If *None*, all points are evenly weighted. See the notes below for further information.

**on** [str, optional] For a DataFrame, column on which to calculate the rolling window, rather than the index

**axis** [int or str, default 0]

**closed** [str, default None] Make the interval closed on the ‘right’, ‘left’, ‘both’ or ‘neither’ endpoints. For offset-based windows, it defaults to ‘right’. For fixed windows, defaults to ‘both’. Remaining cases not implemented for fixed windows.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Returns

a **Window or Rolling** sub-classed for the particular operation

### See also:

**expanding** Provides expanding transformations.

**ewm** Provides exponential weighted functions.

### Notes

By default, the result is set to the right edge of the window. This can be changed to the center of the window by setting `center=True`.

To learn more about the offsets & frequency strings, please see [this link](#).

The recognized `win_types` are:

- boxcar
- triang
- blackman
- hamming
- bartlett
- parzen
- bohman
- blackmanharris
- nuttall
- barthann
- kaiser (needs beta)



- gaussian (needs std)
- general\_gaussian (needs power, width)
- slepian (needs width).

If `win_type=None` all points are evenly weighted. To learn more about different window types see [scipy.signal window functions](#).

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'B': [0, 1, 2, np.nan, 4]})
>>> df
   B
0  0.0
1  1.0
2  2.0
3  NaN
4  4.0
```

Rolling sum with a window length of 2, using the 'triang' window type.

```
>>> df.rolling(2, win_type='triang').sum()
   B
0  NaN
1  1.0
2  2.5
3  NaN
4  NaN
```

Rolling sum with a window length of 2, `min_periods` defaults to the window length.

```
>>> df.rolling(2).sum()
   B
0  NaN
1  1.0
2  3.0
3  NaN
4  NaN
```

Same as above, but explicitly set the `min_periods`

```
>>> df.rolling(2, min_periods=1).sum()
   B
0  0.0
1  1.0
2  3.0
3  2.0
4  4.0
```

A ragged (meaning not-a-regular frequency), time-indexed DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'B': [0, 1, 2, np.nan, 4]},
...                    index = [pd.Timestamp('20130101 09:00:00'),
...                              pd.Timestamp('20130101 09:00:02'),
...                              pd.Timestamp('20130101 09:00:03'),
...                              pd.Timestamp('20130101 09:00:05'),
...                              pd.Timestamp('20130101 09:00:06')])
```

```
>>> df
                B
2013-01-01 09:00:00  0.0
2013-01-01 09:00:02  1.0
2013-01-01 09:00:03  2.0
2013-01-01 09:00:05  NaN
2013-01-01 09:00:06  4.0
```

Contrasting to an integer rolling window, this will roll a variable length window corresponding to the time period. The default for `min_periods` is 1.

```
>>> df.rolling('2s').sum()
                B
2013-01-01 09:00:00  0.0
2013-01-01 09:00:02  1.0
2013-01-01 09:00:03  3.0
2013-01-01 09:00:05  NaN
2013-01-01 09:00:06  4.0
```

## pandas.Series.round

`Series.round` (*decimals=0, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Round each value in a Series to the given number of decimals.

### Parameters

**decimals** [int] Number of decimal places to round to (default: 0). If decimals is negative, it specifies the number of positions to the left of the decimal point.

### Returns

Series object

### See also:

`numpy.around`, `DataFrame.round`

## pandas.Series.rpow

`Series.rpow` (*other, level=None, fill\_value=None, axis=0*)

Exponential power of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *rpow*).

Equivalent to `other ** series`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

### Returns

**result** [Series]

**See also:**

*Series.pow*

**Examples**

```
>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
```

**pandas.Series.rsub**

`Series.rsub` (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *rsub*).

Equivalent to `other - series`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs.

**Parameters**

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

**Returns**

**result** [Series]

**See also:**

*Series.sub*

## Examples

```

>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64

```

## pandas.Series.rtruediv

`Series.rtruediv` (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *rtruediv*).

Equivalent to `other / series`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

### Returns

**result** [Series]

### See also:

`Series.truediv`

## Examples

```

>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0

```

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```

b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64

```

### pandas.Series.sample

`Series.sample` (*n=None*, *frac=None*, *replace=False*, *weights=None*, *random\_state=None*, *axis=None*)

Return a random sample of items from an axis of object.

You can use *random\_state* for reproducibility.

#### Parameters

**n** [int, optional] Number of items from axis to return. Cannot be used with *frac*. Default = 1 if *frac* = None.

**frac** [float, optional] Fraction of axis items to return. Cannot be used with *n*.

**replace** [bool, default False] Sample with or without replacement.

**weights** [str or ndarray-like, optional] Default 'None' results in equal probability weighting. If passed a Series, will align with target object on index. Index values in weights not found in sampled object will be ignored and index values in sampled object not in weights will be assigned weights of zero. If called on a DataFrame, will accept the name of a column when *axis* = 0. Unless weights are a Series, weights must be same length as axis being sampled. If weights do not sum to 1, they will be normalized to sum to 1. Missing values in the weights column will be treated as zero. Infinite values not allowed.

**random\_state** [int or numpy.random.RandomState, optional] Seed for the random number generator (if int), or numpy RandomState object.

**axis** [int or string, optional] Axis to sample. Accepts axis number or name. Default is stat axis for given data type (0 for Series and DataFrames, 1 for Panels).

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** A new object of same type as caller containing *n* items randomly sampled from the caller object.

See also:

`numpy.random.choice` Generates a random sample from a given 1-D numpy array.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'num_legs': [2, 4, 8, 0],
...                    'num_wings': [2, 0, 0, 0],
...                    'num_specimen_seen': [10, 2, 1, 8]},
...                   index=['falcon', 'dog', 'spider', 'fish'])
>>> df
```

	num_legs	num_wings	num_specimen_seen
falcon	2	2	10
dog	4	0	2
spider	8	0	1
fish	0	0	8

Extract 3 random elements from the Series `df['num_legs']`: Note that we use `random_state` to ensure the reproducibility of the examples.

```
>>> df['num_legs'].sample(n=3, random_state=1)
fish      0
spider    8
falcon    2
Name: num_legs, dtype: int64
```

A random 50% sample of the DataFrame with replacement:

```
>>> df.sample(frac=0.5, replace=True, random_state=1)
   num_legs  num_wings  num_specimen_seen
dog         4         0                 2
fish        0         0                 8
```

Using a DataFrame column as weights. Rows with larger value in the `num_specimen_seen` column are more likely to be sampled.

```
>>> df.sample(n=2, weights='num_specimen_seen', random_state=1)
   num_legs  num_wings  num_specimen_seen
falcon     2         2                 10
fish       0         0                 8
```

## pandas.Series.searchsorted

`Series.searchsorted` (*value*, *side='left'*, *sorter=None*)

Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.

Find the indices into a sorted Series *self* such that, if the corresponding elements in *value* were inserted before the indices, the order of *self* would be preserved.

### Parameters

**value** [array\_like] Values to insert into *self*.

**side** [{‘left’, ‘right’}, optional] If ‘left’, the index of the first suitable location found is given. If ‘right’, return the last such index. If there is no suitable index, return either 0 or N (where N is the length of *self*).

**sorter** [1-D array\_like, optional] Optional array of integer indices that sort *self* into ascending order. They are typically the result of `np.argsort`.

**Returns**

**int or array of int** A scalar or array of insertion points with the same shape as *value*.

Changed in version 0.24.0: If *value* is a scalar, an int is now always returned. Previously, scalar inputs returned an 1-item array for *Series* and *Categorical*.

**See also:**

`numpy.searchsorted`

**Notes**

Binary search is used to find the required insertion points.

**Examples**

```
>>> x = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> x
0    1
1    2
2    3
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> x.searchsorted(4)
3
```

```
>>> x.searchsorted([0, 4])
array([0, 3])
```

```
>>> x.searchsorted([1, 3], side='left')
array([0, 2])
```

```
>>> x.searchsorted([1, 3], side='right')
array([1, 3])
```

```
>>> x = pd.Categorical(['apple', 'bread', 'bread',
                       'cheese', 'milk'], ordered=True)
[apple, bread, bread, cheese, milk]
Categories (4, object): [apple < bread < cheese < milk]
```

```
>>> x.searchsorted('bread')
1
```

```
>>> x.searchsorted(['bread'], side='right')
array([3])
```

**pandas.Series.select**

`Series.select` (*crit*, *axis=0*)

Return data corresponding to axis labels matching criteria.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use `df.loc[df.index.map(crit)]` to select via labels

### Parameters

**crit** [function] To be called on each index (label). Should return True or False

**axis** [int]

### Returns

**selection** [same type as caller]

## pandas.Series.sem

`Series.sem` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, ddof=1, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return unbiased standard error of the mean over requested axis.

Normalized by N-1 by default. This can be changed using the `ddof` argument

### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0)}]

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar

**ddof** [int, default 1] Delta Degrees of Freedom. The divisor used in calculations is  $N - \text{ddof}$ , where  $N$  represents the number of elements.

**numeric\_only** [boolean, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

### Returns

**sem** [scalar or Series (if level specified)]

## pandas.Series.set\_axis

`Series.set_axis` (*labels, axis=0, inplace=None*)

Assign desired index to given axis.

Indexes for column or row labels can be changed by assigning a list-like or Index.

Changed in version 0.21.0: The signature is now *labels* and *axis*, consistent with the rest of pandas API. Previously, the *axis* and *labels* arguments were respectively the first and second positional arguments.

### Parameters

**labels** [list-like, Index] The values for the new index.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The axis to update. The value 0 identifies the rows, and 1 identifies the columns.

**inplace** [boolean, default None] Whether to return a new `%(klass)s` instance.

**Warning:** `inplace=None` currently falls back to `True`, but in a future version, will default to `False`. Use `inplace=True` explicitly rather than relying on the default.



**Returns**

**renamed** [% (klass)s or None] An object of same type as caller if inplace=False, None otherwise.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.rename\_axis** Alter the name of the index or columns.

**Examples****Series**

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.set_axis(['a', 'b', 'c'], axis=0, inplace=False)
a    1
b    2
c    3
dtype: int64
```

The original object is not modified.

```
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
dtype: int64
```

**DataFrame**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2, 3], "B": [4, 5, 6]})
```

Change the row labels.

```
>>> df.set_axis(['a', 'b', 'c'], axis='index', inplace=False)
  A  B
a  1  4
b  2  5
c  3  6
```

Change the column labels.

```
>>> df.set_axis(['I', 'II'], axis='columns', inplace=False)
  I  II
0  1  4
1  2  5
2  3  6
```

Now, update the labels inplace.

```
>>> df.set_axis(['i', 'ii'], axis='columns', inplace=True)
>>> df
   i  ii
0  1   4
1  2   5
2  3   6
```

## pandas.Series.set\_value

`Series.set_value` (*label, value, takeable=False*)

Quickly set single value at passed label.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Please use `.at[]` or `.iat[]` accessors.

If label is not contained, a new object is created with the label placed at the end of the result index.

### Parameters

**label** [object] Partial indexing with MultiIndex not allowed

**value** [object] Scalar value

**takeable** [interpret the index as indexers, default False]

### Returns

**series** [Series] If label is contained, will be reference to calling Series, otherwise a new object

## pandas.Series.shift

`Series.shift` (*periods=1, freq=None, axis=0, fill\_value=None*)

Shift index by desired number of periods with an optional time *freq*.

When *freq* is not passed, shift the index without realigning the data. If *freq* is passed (in this case, the index must be date or datetime, or it will raise a `NotImplementedError`), the index will be increased using the periods and the *freq*.

### Parameters

**periods** [int] Number of periods to shift. Can be positive or negative.

**freq** [DateOffset, tseries.offsets, timedelta, or str, optional] Offset to use from the tseries module or time rule (e.g. 'EOM'). If *freq* is specified then the index values are shifted but the data is not realigned. That is, use *freq* if you would like to extend the index when shifting and preserve the original data.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default None] Shift direction.

**fill\_value** [object, optional] The scalar value to use for newly introduced missing values. the default depends on the dtype of *self*. For numeric data, `np.nan` is used. For datetime, timedelta, or period data, etc. `NaT` is used. For extension dtypes, `self.dtype.na_value` is used.

Changed in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**Series** Copy of input object, shifted.

**See also:****Index.shift** Shift values of Index.**DatetimeIndex.shift** Shift values of DatetimeIndex.**PeriodIndex.shift** Shift values of PeriodIndex.**tshift** Shift the time index, using the index's frequency if available.**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'Col1': [10, 20, 15, 30, 45],
...                    'Col2': [13, 23, 18, 33, 48],
...                    'Col3': [17, 27, 22, 37, 52]})
```

```
>>> df.shift(periods=3)
   Col1  Col2  Col3
0   NaN   NaN   NaN
1   NaN   NaN   NaN
2   NaN   NaN   NaN
3  10.0  13.0  17.0
4  20.0  23.0  27.0
```

```
>>> df.shift(periods=1, axis='columns')
   Col1  Col2  Col3
0   NaN  10.0  13.0
1   NaN  20.0  23.0
2   NaN  15.0  18.0
3   NaN  30.0  33.0
4   NaN  45.0  48.0
```

```
>>> df.shift(periods=3, fill_value=0)
   Col1  Col2  Col3
0     0     0     0
1     0     0     0
2     0     0     0
3    10    13    17
4    20    23    27
```

**pandas.Series.skew****Series.skew** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return unbiased skew over requested axis Normalized by N-1.

**Parameters****axis** [{index (0)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar.**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

**Returns**

**skew** [scalar or Series (if level specified)]

**pandas.Series.slice\_shift**

`Series.slice_shift` (*periods=1, axis=0*)

Equivalent to *shift* without copying data. The shifted data will not include the dropped periods and the shifted axis will be smaller than the original.

**Parameters**

**periods** [int] Number of periods to move, can be positive or negative

**Returns**

**shifted** [same type as caller]

**Notes**

While the *slice\_shift* is faster than *shift*, you may pay for it later during alignment.

**pandas.Series.sort\_index**

`Series.sort_index` (*axis=0, level=None, ascending=True, inplace=False, kind='quicksort', na\_position='last', sort\_remaining=True*)

Sort Series by index labels.

Returns a new Series sorted by label if *inplace* argument is `False`, otherwise updates the original series and returns `None`.

**Parameters**

**axis** [int, default 0] Axis to direct sorting. This can only be 0 for Series.

**level** [int, optional] If not `None`, sort on values in specified index level(s).

**ascending** [bool, default `true`] Sort ascending vs. descending.

**inplace** [bool, default `False`] If `True`, perform operation in-place.

**kind** [{`'quicksort'`, `'mergesort'`, `'heapsort'`}, default `'quicksort'`] Choice of sorting algorithm. See also `numpy.sort()` for more information. `'mergesort'` is the only stable algorithm. For DataFrames, this option is only applied when sorting on a single column or label.

**na\_position** [{`'first'`, `'last'`}, default `'last'`] If `'first'` puts NaNs at the beginning, `'last'` puts NaNs at the end. Not implemented for MultiIndex.

**sort\_remaining** [bool, default `True`] If `true` and sorting by level and index is multilevel, sort by other levels too (in order) after sorting by specified level.

**Returns**

**pandas.Series** The original Series sorted by the labels

**See also:**

**DataFrame.sort\_index** Sort DataFrame by the index.

**DataFrame.sort\_values** Sort DataFrame by the value.

**Series.sort\_values** Sort Series by the value.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'], index=[3, 2, 1, 4])
>>> s.sort_index()
1    c
2    b
3    a
4    d
dtype: object
```

### Sort Descending

```
>>> s.sort_index(ascending=False)
4    d
3    a
2    b
1    c
dtype: object
```

### Sort Inplace

```
>>> s.sort_index(inplace=True)
>>> s
1    c
2    b
3    a
4    d
dtype: object
```

By default NaNs are put at the end, but use `na_position` to place them at the beginning

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'], index=[3, 2, 1, np.nan])
>>> s.sort_index(na_position='first')
NaN    d
1.0    c
2.0    b
3.0    a
dtype: object
```

### Specify index level to sort

```
>>> arrays = [np.array(['qux', 'qux', 'foo', 'foo',
...                    'baz', 'baz', 'bar', 'bar']),
...          np.array(['two', 'one', 'two', 'one',
...                    'two', 'one', 'two', 'one'])]
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8], index=arrays)
>>> s.sort_index(level=1)
bar one    8
baz one    6
foo one    4
qux one    2
```

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```
bar two 7
baz two 5
foo two 3
qux two 1
dtype: int64
```

Does not sort by remaining levels when sorting by levels

```
>>> s.sort_index(level=1, sort_remaining=False)
qux one 2
foo one 4
baz one 6
bar one 8
qux two 1
foo two 3
baz two 5
bar two 7
dtype: int64
```

### pandas.Series.sort\_values

`Series.sort_values` (*axis=0*, *ascending=True*, *inplace=False*, *kind='quicksort'*, *na\_position='last'*)

Sort by the values.

Sort a Series in ascending or descending order by some criterion.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index'}, default 0] Axis to direct sorting. The value 'index' is accepted for compatibility with `DataFrame.sort_values`.

**ascending** [bool, default True] If True, sort values in ascending order, otherwise descending.

**inplace** [bool, default False] If True, perform operation in-place.

**kind** [{'quicksort', 'mergesort' or 'heapsort'}, default 'quicksort'] Choice of sorting algorithm. See also `numpy.sort()` for more information. 'mergesort' is the only stable algorithm.

**na\_position** [{'first' or 'last'}, default 'last'] Argument 'first' puts NaNs at the beginning, 'last' puts NaNs at the end.

#### Returns

**Series** Series ordered by values.

See also:

**Series.sort\_index** Sort by the Series indices.

**DataFrame.sort\_values** Sort DataFrame by the values along either axis.

**DataFrame.sort\_index** Sort DataFrame by indices.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([np.nan, 1, 3, 10, 5])
>>> s
0      NaN
1      1.0
2      3.0
3     10.0
4      5.0
dtype: float64
```

### Sort values ascending order (default behaviour)

```
>>> s.sort_values(ascending=True)
1      1.0
2      3.0
4      5.0
3     10.0
0      NaN
dtype: float64
```

### Sort values descending order

```
>>> s.sort_values(ascending=False)
3     10.0
4      5.0
2      3.0
1      1.0
0      NaN
dtype: float64
```

### Sort values inplace

```
>>> s.sort_values(ascending=False, inplace=True)
>>> s
3     10.0
4      5.0
2      3.0
1      1.0
0      NaN
dtype: float64
```

### Sort values putting NAs first

```
>>> s.sort_values(na_position='first')
0      NaN
1      1.0
2      3.0
4      5.0
3     10.0
dtype: float64
```

### Sort a series of strings

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['z', 'b', 'd', 'a', 'c'])
>>> s
0      z
```

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```

1    b
2    d
3    a
4    c
dtype: object

```

```

>>> s.sort_values()
3    a
1    b
4    c
2    d
0    z
dtype: object

```

## pandas.Series.squeeze

`Series.squeeze` (*axis=None*)

Squeeze 1 dimensional axis objects into scalars.

Series or DataFrames with a single element are squeezed to a scalar. DataFrames with a single column or a single row are squeezed to a Series. Otherwise the object is unchanged.

This method is most useful when you don't know if your object is a Series or DataFrame, but you do know it has just a single column. In that case you can safely call *squeeze* to ensure you have a Series.

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default None] A specific axis to squeeze. By default, all length-1 axes are squeezed.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Returns

**DataFrame, Series, or scalar** The projection after squeezing *axis* or all the axes.

**See also:**

***Series.iloc*** Integer-location based indexing for selecting scalars.

***DataFrame.iloc*** Integer-location based indexing for selecting Series.

***Series.to\_frame*** Inverse of `DataFrame.squeeze` for a single-column DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> primes = pd.Series([2, 3, 5, 7])
```

Slicing might produce a Series with a single value:

```

>>> even_primes = primes[primes % 2 == 0]
>>> even_primes
0    2
dtype: int64

```



```
>>> even_primes.squeeze()
2
```

Squeezing objects with more than one value in every axis does nothing:

```
>>> odd_primes = primes[primes % 2 == 1]
>>> odd_primes
1    3
2    5
3    7
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> odd_primes.squeeze()
1    3
2    5
3    7
dtype: int64
```

Squeezing is even more effective when used with DataFrames.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [3, 4]], columns=['a', 'b'])
>>> df
   a  b
0  1  2
1  3  4
```

Slicing a single column will produce a DataFrame with the columns having only one value:

```
>>> df_a = df[['a']]
>>> df_a
   a
0  1
1  3
```

So the columns can be squeezed down, resulting in a Series:

```
>>> df_a.squeeze('columns')
0    1
1    3
Name: a, dtype: int64
```

Slicing a single row from a single column will produce a single scalar DataFrame:

```
>>> df_0a = df.loc[df.index < 1, ['a']]
>>> df_0a
   a
0  1
```

Squeezing the rows produces a single scalar Series:

```
>>> df_0a.squeeze('rows')
a    1
Name: 0, dtype: int64
```

Squeezing all axes will project directly into a scalar:

```
>>> df_0a.squeeze()
1
```

### pandas.Series.std

`Series.std` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, ddof=1, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return sample standard deviation over requested axis.

Normalized by N-1 by default. This can be changed using the `ddof` argument

#### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0)}]

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar

**ddof** [int, default 1] Delta Degrees of Freedom. The divisor used in calculations is  $N - \text{ddof}$ , where  $N$  represents the number of elements.

**numeric\_only** [boolean, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

#### Returns

**std** [scalar or Series (if level specified)]

### pandas.Series.str

`Series.str()`

Vectorized string functions for Series and Index. NAs stay NA unless handled otherwise by a particular method. Patterned after Python's string methods, with some inspiration from R's stringr package.

#### Examples

```
>>> s.str.split('_')
>>> s.str.replace('_', '')
```

### pandas.Series.sub

`Series.sub` (*other, level=None, fill\_value=None, axis=0*)

Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *sub*).

Equivalent to `series - other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

#### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

### Returns

**result** [Series]

### See also:

`Series.rsub`

### Examples

```
>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.Series.subtract

`Series.subtract` (*other, level=None, fill\_value=None, axis=0*)

Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *sub*).

Equivalent to `series - other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

### Returns

**result** [Series]

### See also:

`Series.rsub`

### Examples

```
>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.Series.sum

`Series.sum` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, min\_count=0, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the sum of the values for the requested axis.

This is equivalent to the method `numpy.sum`.

### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**min\_count** [int, default 0] The required number of valid values to perform the operation. If fewer than `min_count` non-NA values are present the result will be NA.

New in version 0.22.0: Added with the default being 0. This means the sum of an all-NA or empty Series is 0, and the product of an all-NA or empty Series is 1.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**sum** [scalar or Series (if level specified)]

### See also:

**Series.sum** Return the sum.

**Series.min** Return the minimum.

**Series.max** Return the maximum.

**Series.idxmin** Return the index of the minimum.

**Series.idxmax** Return the index of the maximum.

**DataFrame.min** Return the sum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.min** Return the minimum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.max** Return the maximum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.idxmin** Return the index of the minimum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.idxmax** Return the index of the maximum over the requested axis.

### Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([
...     ['warm', 'warm', 'cold', 'cold'],
...     ['dog', 'falcon', 'fish', 'spider']],
...     names=['blooded', 'animal'])
>>> s = pd.Series([4, 2, 0, 8], name='legs', index=idx)
>>> s
blooded  animal
warm     dog      4
         falcon   2
cold     fish     0
         spider   8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.sum()
14
```

Sum using level names, as well as indices.

```
>>> s.sum(level='blooded')
blooded
warm     6
cold     8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.sum(level=0)
blooded
warm      6
cold      8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

By default, the sum of an empty or all-NA Series is 0.

```
>>> pd.Series([]).sum() # min_count=0 is the default
0.0
```

This can be controlled with the `min_count` parameter. For example, if you'd like the sum of an empty series to be NaN, pass `min_count=1`.

```
>>> pd.Series([]).sum(min_count=1)
nan
```

Thanks to the `skipna` parameter, `min_count` handles all-NA and empty series identically.

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).sum()
0.0
```

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).sum(min_count=1)
nan
```

## pandas.Series.swapaxes

Series.**swapaxes** (*axis1*, *axis2*, *copy=True*)

Interchange axes and swap values axes appropriately.

### Returns

**y** [same as input]

## pandas.Series.swaplevel

Series.**swaplevel** (*i=-2*, *j=-1*, *copy=True*)

Swap levels *i* and *j* in a MultiIndex.

### Parameters

**i, j** [int, string (can be mixed)] Level of index to be swapped. Can pass level name as string.

### Returns

**swapped** [Series]

.. **versionchanged:: 0.18.1** The indexes *i* and *j* are now optional, and default to the two innermost levels of the index.

## pandas.Series.tail

Series.**tail** (*n=5*)

Return the last *n* rows.

This function returns last  $n$  rows from the object based on position. It is useful for quickly verifying data, for example, after sorting or appending rows.

#### Parameters

**n** [int, default 5] Number of rows to select.

#### Returns

**type of caller** The last  $n$  rows of the caller object.

#### See also:

**DataFrame.head** The first  $n$  rows of the caller object.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'animal':['alligator', 'bee', 'falcon', 'lion',
...                               'monkey', 'parrot', 'shark', 'whale', 'zebra']})
>>> df
   animal
0 alligator
1      bee
2   falcon
3      lion
4   monkey
5   parrot
6    shark
7   whale
8    zebra
```

#### Viewing the last 5 lines

```
>>> df.tail()
   animal
4   monkey
5   parrot
6    shark
7   whale
8    zebra
```

#### Viewing the last $n$ lines (three in this case)

```
>>> df.tail(3)
   animal
6    shark
7   whale
8    zebra
```

### pandas.Series.take

`Series.take` (*indices*, *axis=0*, *convert=None*, *is\_copy=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return the elements in the given *positional* indices along an axis.

This means that we are not indexing according to actual values in the index attribute of the object. We are indexing according to the actual position of the element in the object.

**Parameters**

**indices** [array-like] An array of ints indicating which positions to take.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default 0] The axis on which to select elements. 0 means that we are selecting rows, 1 means that we are selecting columns.

**convert** [bool, default True] Whether to convert negative indices into positive ones. For example, `-1` would map to the `len(axis) - 1`. The conversions are similar to the behavior of indexing a regular Python list.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: In the future, negative indices will always be converted.

**is\_copy** [bool, default True] Whether to return a copy of the original object or not.

**\*\*kwargs** For compatibility with `numpy.take()`. Has no effect on the output.

**Returns**

**taken** [same type as caller] An array-like containing the elements taken from the object.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.loc** Select a subset of a DataFrame by labels.

**DataFrame.iloc** Select a subset of a DataFrame by positions.

**numpy.take** Take elements from an array along an axis.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([('falcon', 'bird', 389.0),
...                    ('parrot', 'bird', 24.0),
...                    ('lion', 'mammal', 80.5),
...                    ('monkey', 'mammal', np.nan)],
...                    columns=['name', 'class', 'max_speed'],
...                    index=[0, 2, 3, 1])
>>> df
   name  class  max_speed
0  falcon   bird    389.0
2  parrot   bird     24.0
3   lion  mammal     80.5
1  monkey  mammal      NaN
```

Take elements at positions 0 and 3 along the axis 0 (default).

Note how the actual indices selected (0 and 1) do not correspond to our selected indices 0 and 3. That's because we are selecting the 0th and 3rd rows, not rows whose indices equal 0 and 3.

```
>>> df.take([0, 3])
   name  class  max_speed
0  falcon   bird    389.0
1  monkey  mammal      NaN
```

Take elements at indices 1 and 2 along the axis 1 (column selection).

```
>>> df.take([1, 2], axis=1)
   class  max_speed
0   bird    389.0
```

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2	bird	24.0
3	mammal	80.5
1	mammal	NaN

We may take elements using negative integers for positive indices, starting from the end of the object, just like with Python lists.

```
>>> df.take([-1, -2])
      name  class  max_speed
1  monkey  mammal         NaN
3    lion  mammal         80.5
```

### pandas.Series.to\_clipboard

`Series.to_clipboard` (*excel=True, sep=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Copy object to the system clipboard.

Write a text representation of object to the system clipboard. This can be pasted into Excel, for example.

#### Parameters

**excel** [bool, default True]

- True, use the provided separator, writing in a csv format for allowing easy pasting into excel.
- False, write a string representation of the object to the clipboard.

**sep** [str, default '\t'] Field delimiter.

**\*\*kwargs** These parameters will be passed to `DataFrame.to_csv`.

See also:

**DataFrame.to\_csv** Write a DataFrame to a comma-separated values (csv) file.

**read\_clipboard** Read text from clipboard and pass to `read_table`.

#### Notes

Requirements for your platform.

- Linux : `xclip`, or `xsel` (with `gtk` or `PyQt4` modules)
- Windows : none
- OS X : none

#### Examples

Copy the contents of a DataFrame to the clipboard.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]], columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df.to_clipboard(sep=',')
... # Wrote the following to the system clipboard:
... # ,A,B,C
```

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```
... # 0,1,2,3
... # 1,4,5,6
```

We can omit the the index by passing the keyword *index* and setting it to false.

```
>>> df.to_clipboard(sep=',', index=False)
... # Wrote the following to the system clipboard:
... # A,B,C
... # 1,2,3
... # 4,5,6
```

## pandas.Series.to\_csv

`Series.to_csv(*args, **kwargs)`

Write object to a comma-separated values (csv) file.

Changed in version 0.24.0: The order of arguments for Series was changed.

### Parameters

**path\_or\_buf** [str or file handle, default None] File path or object, if None is provided the result is returned as a string.

Changed in version 0.24.0: Was previously named “path” for Series.

**sep** [str, default ‘,’] String of length 1. Field delimiter for the output file.

**na\_rep** [str, default ‘’] Missing data representation.

**float\_format** [str, default None] Format string for floating point numbers.

**columns** [sequence, optional] Columns to write.

**header** [bool or list of str, default True] Write out the column names. If a list of strings is given it is assumed to be aliases for the column names.

Changed in version 0.24.0: Previously defaulted to False for Series.

**index** [bool, default True] Write row names (index).

**index\_label** [str or sequence, or False, default None] Column label for index column(s) if desired. If None is given, and *header* and *index* are True, then the index names are used. A sequence should be given if the object uses MultiIndex. If False do not print fields for index names. Use *index\_label=False* for easier importing in R.

**mode** [str] Python write mode, default ‘w’.

**encoding** [str, optional] A string representing the encoding to use in the output file, defaults to ‘ascii’ on Python 2 and ‘utf-8’ on Python 3.

**compression** [str, default ‘infer’] Compression mode among the following possible values: {‘infer’, ‘gzip’, ‘bz2’, ‘zip’, ‘xz’, None}. If ‘infer’ and *path\_or\_buf* is path-like, then detect compression from the following extensions: ‘.gz’, ‘.bz2’, ‘.zip’ or ‘.xz’. (otherwise no compression).

Changed in version 0.24.0: ‘infer’ option added and set to default.

**quoting** [optional constant from csv module] Defaults to csv.QUOTE\_MINIMAL. If you have set a *float\_format* then floats are converted to strings and thus csv.QUOTE\_NONNUMERIC will treat them as non-numeric.

**quotechar** [str, default `''`] String of length 1. Character used to quote fields.

**line\_terminator** [string, optional] The newline character or character sequence to use in the output file. Defaults to `os.linesep`, which depends on the OS in which this method is called (`'n'` for linux, `'rn'` for Windows, i.e.).

Changed in version 0.24.0.

**chunksize** [int or None] Rows to write at a time.

**tupleize\_cols** [bool, default False] Write MultiIndex columns as a list of tuples (if True) or in the new, expanded format, where each MultiIndex column is a row in the CSV (if False).

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: This argument will be removed and will always write each row of the multi-index as a separate row in the CSV file.

**date\_format** [str, default None] Format string for datetime objects.

**doublequote** [bool, default True] Control quoting of *quotechar* inside a field.

**escapechar** [str, default None] String of length 1. Character used to escape *sep* and *quotechar* when appropriate.

**decimal** [str, default `'.'`] Character recognized as decimal separator. E.g. use `','` for European data.

### Returns

**None or str** If `path_or_buf` is None, returns the resulting csv format as a string. Otherwise returns None.

### See also:

**`read_csv`** Load a CSV file into a DataFrame.

**`to_excel`** Load an Excel file into a DataFrame.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'name': ['Raphael', 'Donatello'],
...                   'mask': ['red', 'purple'],
...                   'weapon': ['sai', 'bo staff']})
>>> df.to_csv(index=False)
'name,mask,weapon\nRaphael,red,sai\nDonatello,purple,bo staff\n'
```

### `pandas.Series.to_dense`

`Series.to_dense()`

Return dense representation of NDFrame (as opposed to sparse).

### `pandas.Series.to_dict`

`Series.to_dict(into=<class 'dict'>)`

Convert Series to {label -> value} dict or dict-like object.

#### Parameters

**into** [class, default dict] The collections.Mapping subclass to use as the return object. Can be the actual class or an empty instance of the mapping type you want. If you want a collections.defaultdict, you must pass it initialized.

New in version 0.21.0.

### Returns

**value\_dict** [collections.Mapping]

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s.to_dict()
{0: 1, 1: 2, 2: 3, 3: 4}
>>> from collections import OrderedDict, defaultdict
>>> s.to_dict(OrderedDict)
OrderedDict([(0, 1), (1, 2), (2, 3), (3, 4)])
>>> dd = defaultdict(list)
>>> s.to_dict(dd)
defaultdict(<type 'list'>, {0: 1, 1: 2, 2: 3, 3: 4})
```

### pandas.Series.to\_excel

`Series.to_excel(excel_writer, sheet_name='Sheet1', na_rep="", float_format=None, columns=None, header=True, index=True, index_label=None, startrow=0, startcol=0, engine=None, merge_cells=True, encoding=None, inf_rep='inf', verbose=True, freeze_panes=None)`

Write object to an Excel sheet.

To write a single object to an Excel .xlsx file it is only necessary to specify a target file name. To write to multiple sheets it is necessary to create an *ExcelWriter* object with a target file name, and specify a sheet in the file to write to.

Multiple sheets may be written to by specifying unique *sheet\_name*. With all data written to the file it is necessary to save the changes. Note that creating an *ExcelWriter* object with a file name that already exists will result in the contents of the existing file being erased.

### Parameters

**excel\_writer** [str or ExcelWriter object] File path or existing ExcelWriter.

**sheet\_name** [str, default 'Sheet1'] Name of sheet which will contain DataFrame.

**na\_rep** [str, default ''] Missing data representation.

**float\_format** [str, optional] Format string for floating point numbers. For example `float_format="%.2f"` will format 0.1234 to 0.12.

**columns** [sequence or list of str, optional] Columns to write.

**header** [bool or list of str, default True] Write out the column names. If a list of string is given it is assumed to be aliases for the column names.

**index** [bool, default True] Write row names (index).

**index\_label** [str or sequence, optional] Column label for index column(s) if desired. If not specified, and *header* and *index* are True, then the index names are used. A sequence should be given if the DataFrame uses MultiIndex.

- startrow** [int, default 0] Upper left cell row to dump data frame.
- startcol** [int, default 0] Upper left cell column to dump data frame.
- engine** [str, optional] Write engine to use, 'openpyxl' or 'xlsxwriter'. You can also set this via the options `io.excel.xlsx.writer`, `io.excel.xls.writer`, and `io.excel.xlsm.writer`.
- merge\_cells** [bool, default True] Write MultiIndex and Hierarchical Rows as merged cells.
- encoding** [str, optional] Encoding of the resulting excel file. Only necessary for xlwt, other writers support unicode natively.
- inf\_rep** [str, default 'inf'] Representation for infinity (there is no native representation for infinity in Excel).
- verbose** [bool, default True] Display more information in the error logs.
- freeze\_panes** [tuple of int (length 2), optional] Specifies the one-based bottommost row and rightmost column that is to be frozen.
- New in version 0.20.0..

**See also:**

- `to_csv`** Write DataFrame to a comma-separated values (csv) file.
- `ExcelWriter`** Class for writing DataFrame objects into excel sheets.
- `read_excel`** Read an Excel file into a pandas DataFrame.
- `read_csv`** Read a comma-separated values (csv) file into DataFrame.

**Notes**

For compatibility with `to_csv()`, `to_excel` serializes lists and dicts to strings before writing.

Once a workbook has been saved it is not possible write further data without rewriting the whole workbook.

**Examples**

Create, write to and save a workbook:

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame([[ 'a', 'b'], [ 'c', 'd']],
...                    index=[ 'row 1', 'row 2'],
...                    columns=[ 'col 1', 'col 2'])
>>> df1.to_excel("output.xlsx") # doctest: +SKIP
```

To specify the sheet name:

```
>>> df1.to_excel("output.xlsx",
...              sheet_name='Sheet_name_1') # doctest: +SKIP
```

If you wish to write to more than one sheet in the workbook, it is necessary to specify an `ExcelWriter` object:

```
>>> df2 = df1.copy()
>>> with pd.ExcelWriter('output.xlsx') as writer: # doctest: +SKIP
...     df1.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Sheet_name_1')
...     df2.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Sheet_name_2')
```

To set the library that is used to write the Excel file, you can pass the *engine* keyword (the default engine is automatically chosen depending on the file extension):

```
>>> df1.to_excel('output1.xlsx', engine='xlsxwriter') # doctest: +SKIP
```

## pandas.Series.to\_frame

`Series.to_frame` (*name=None*)  
Convert Series to DataFrame.

### Parameters

**name** [object, default None] The passed name should substitute for the series name (if it has one).

### Returns

**data\_frame** [DataFrame]

## pandas.Series.to\_hdf

`Series.to_hdf` (*path\_or\_buf, key, \*\*kwargs*)  
Write the contained data to an HDF5 file using HDFStore.

Hierarchical Data Format (HDF) is self-describing, allowing an application to interpret the structure and contents of a file with no outside information. One HDF file can hold a mix of related objects which can be accessed as a group or as individual objects.

In order to add another DataFrame or Series to an existing HDF file please use append mode and a different a key.

For more information see the *user guide*.

### Parameters

**path\_or\_buf** [str or pandas.HDFStore] File path or HDFStore object.

**key** [str] Identifier for the group in the store.

**mode** [{ 'a', 'w', 'r+' }, default 'a'] Mode to open file:

- 'w': write, a new file is created (an existing file with the same name would be deleted).
- 'a': append, an existing file is opened for reading and writing, and if the file does not exist it is created.
- 'r+': similar to 'a', but the file must already exist.

**format** [{ 'fixed', 'table' }, default 'fixed'] Possible values:

- 'fixed': Fixed format. Fast writing/reading. Not-appendable, nor searchable.

- `'table'`: Table format. Write as a PyTables Table structure which may perform worse but allow more flexible operations like searching / selecting subsets of the data.

**append** [bool, default False] For Table formats, append the input data to the existing.

**data\_columns** [list of columns or True, optional] List of columns to create as indexed data columns for on-disk queries, or True to use all columns. By default only the axes of the object are indexed. See *Query via Data Columns*. Applicable only to `format='table'`.

**complevel** [{0-9}, optional] Specifies a compression level for data. A value of 0 disables compression.

**complib** [{`'zlib'`, `'lzo'`, `'bzip2'`, `'blosc'`}, default `'zlib'`] Specifies the compression library to be used. As of v0.20.2 these additional compressors for Blosc are supported (default if no compressor specified: `'blosc:blosclz'`): {`'blosc:blosclz'`, `'blosc:lz4'`, `'blosc:lz4hc'`, `'blosc:snappy'`, `'blosc:zlib'`, `'blosc:zstd'`}. Specifying a compression library which is not available issues a `ValueError`.

**fletcher32** [bool, default False] If applying compression use the fletcher32 checksum.

**dropna** [bool, default False] If true, ALL nan rows will not be written to store.

**errors** [str, default `'strict'`] Specifies how encoding and decoding errors are to be handled. See the `errors` argument for `open()` for a full list of options.

See also:

**DataFrame.read\_hdf** Read from HDF file.

**DataFrame.to\_parquet** Write a DataFrame to the binary parquet format.

**DataFrame.to\_sql** Write to a sql table.

**DataFrame.to\_feather** Write out feather-format for DataFrames.

**DataFrame.to\_csv** Write out to a csv file.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3], 'B': [4, 5, 6]},
...                    index=['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> df.to_hdf('data.h5', key='df', mode='w')
```

We can add another object to the same file:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s.to_hdf('data.h5', key='s')
```

Reading from HDF file:

```
>>> pd.read_hdf('data.h5', 'df')
A  B
a  1  4
b  2  5
c  3  6
>>> pd.read_hdf('data.h5', 's')
0    1
1    2
```

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

Deleting file with data:

```
>>> import os
>>> os.remove('data.h5')
```

## pandas.Series.to\_json

`Series.to_json` (*path\_or\_buf=None, orient=None, date\_format=None, double\_precision=10, force\_ascii=True, date\_unit='ms', default\_handler=None, lines=False, compression='infer', index=True*)

Convert the object to a JSON string.

Note NaN's and None will be converted to null and datetime objects will be converted to UNIX timestamps.

### Parameters

**path\_or\_buf** [string or file handle, optional] File path or object. If not specified, the result is returned as a string.

**orient** [string] Indication of expected JSON string format.

- Series
  - default is 'index'
  - allowed values are: {'split', 'records', 'index', 'table'}
- DataFrame
  - default is 'columns'
  - allowed values are: {'split', 'records', 'index', 'columns', 'values', 'table'}
- The format of the JSON string
  - 'split' : dict like {'index' -> [index], 'columns' -> [columns], 'data' -> [values]}
  - 'records' : list like [{column -> value}, ... , {column -> value}]
  - 'index' : dict like {index -> {column -> value}}
  - 'columns' : dict like {column -> {index -> value}}
  - 'values' : just the values array
  - 'table' : dict like {'schema': {schema}, 'data': {data}} describing the data, and the data component is like `orient='records'`.

Changed in version 0.20.0.

**date\_format** [[None, 'epoch', 'iso']] Type of date conversion. 'epoch' = epoch milliseconds, 'iso' = ISO8601. The default depends on the *orient*. For `orient='table'`, the default is 'iso'. For all other orients, the default is 'epoch'.

**double\_precision** [int, default 10] The number of decimal places to use when encoding floating point values.



**force\_ascii** [bool, default True] Force encoded string to be ASCII.

**date\_unit** [string, default 'ms' (milliseconds)] The time unit to encode to, governs timestamp and ISO8601 precision. One of 's', 'ms', 'us', 'ns' for second, millisecond, microsecond, and nanosecond respectively.

**default\_handler** [callable, default None] Handler to call if object cannot otherwise be converted to a suitable format for JSON. Should receive a single argument which is the object to convert and return a serialisable object.

**lines** [bool, default False] If 'orient' is 'records' write out line delimited json format. Will throw ValueError if incorrect 'orient' since others are not list like.

New in version 0.19.0.

**compression** [{ 'infer', 'gzip', 'bz2', 'zip', 'xz', None}] A string representing the compression to use in the output file, only used when the first argument is a filename. By default, the compression is inferred from the filename.

New in version 0.21.0.

Changed in version 0.24.0: 'infer' option added and set to default

**index** [bool, default True] Whether to include the index values in the JSON string. Not including the index (`index=False`) is only supported when orient is 'split' or 'table'.

New in version 0.23.0.

#### See also:

`read_json`

#### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[ 'a', 'b'], [ 'c', 'd']],
...                   index=[ 'row 1', 'row 2'],
...                   columns=[ 'col 1', 'col 2'])
>>> df.to_json(orient='split')
'{"columns":["col 1","col 2"],
  "index":["row 1","row 2"],
  "data":[["a","b"],["c","d"]}]'
```

Encoding/decoding a Dataframe using 'records' formatted JSON. Note that index labels are not preserved with this encoding.

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='records')
'[{"col 1":"a","col 2":"b"}, {"col 1":"c","col 2":"d"}]'
```

Encoding/decoding a Dataframe using 'index' formatted JSON:

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='index')
'{"row 1":{"col 1":"a","col 2":"b"},"row 2":{"col 1":"c","col 2":"d"}}'
```

Encoding/decoding a Dataframe using 'columns' formatted JSON:

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='columns')
'{"col 1":{"row 1":"a","row 2":"c"},"col 2":{"row 1":"b","row 2":"d"}}'
```

Encoding/decoding a Dataframe using 'values' formatted JSON:

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='values')
'[[{"a", "b"}, {"c", "d"}]'
```

#### Encoding with Table Schema

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='table')
'{"schema": {"fields": [{"name": "index", "type": "string"},
                        {"name": "col 1", "type": "string"},
                        {"name": "col 2", "type": "string"}],
            "primaryKey": "index",
            "pandas_version": "0.20.0"},
  "data": [{"index": "row 1", "col 1": "a", "col 2": "b"},
            {"index": "row 2", "col 1": "c", "col 2": "d"}]}'
```

### pandas.Series.to\_latex

`Series.to_latex` (*buf=None*, *columns=None*, *col\_space=None*, *header=True*, *index=True*, *na\_rep='NaN'*, *formatters=None*, *float\_format=None*, *sparsify=None*, *index\_names=True*, *bold\_rows=False*, *column\_format=None*, *longtable=None*, *escape=None*, *encoding=None*, *decimal='.'*, *multicolumn=None*, *multicolumn\_format=None*, *multirow=None*)

Render an object to a LaTeX tabular environment table.

Render an object to a tabular environment table. You can splice this into a LaTeX document. Requires `usepackage{booktabs}`.

Changed in version 0.20.2: Added to Series

#### Parameters

- buf** [file descriptor or None] Buffer to write to. If None, the output is returned as a string.
- columns** [list of label, optional] The subset of columns to write. Writes all columns by default.
- col\_space** [int, optional] The minimum width of each column.
- header** [bool or list of str, default True] Write out the column names. If a list of strings is given, it is assumed to be aliases for the column names.
- index** [bool, default True] Write row names (index).
- na\_rep** [str, default 'NaN'] Missing data representation.
- formatters** [list of functions or dict of {str: function}, optional] Formatter functions to apply to columns' elements by position or name. The result of each function must be a unicode string. List must be of length equal to the number of columns.
- float\_format** [str, optional] Format string for floating point numbers.
- sparsify** [bool, optional] Set to False for a DataFrame with a hierarchical index to print every multiindex key at each row. By default, the value will be read from the config module.
- index\_names** [bool, default True] Prints the names of the indexes.
- bold\_rows** [bool, default False] Make the row labels bold in the output.
- column\_format** [str, optional] The columns format as specified in [LaTeX table format](#) e.g. 'rcl' for 3 columns. By default, 'l' will be used for all columns except columns of numbers, which default to 'r'.

**longtable** [bool, optional] By default, the value will be read from the pandas config module. Use a longtable environment instead of tabular. Requires adding a usepackage{longtable} to your LaTeX preamble.

**escape** [bool, optional] By default, the value will be read from the pandas config module. When set to False prevents from escaping latex special characters in column names.

**encoding** [str, optional] A string representing the encoding to use in the output file, defaults to 'ascii' on Python 2 and 'utf-8' on Python 3.

**decimal** [str, default '.'] Character recognized as decimal separator, e.g. ',' in Europe. .. versionadded:: 0.18.0

**multicolumn** [bool, default True] Use multicolumn to enhance MultiIndex columns. The default will be read from the config module. .. versionadded:: 0.20.0

**multicolumn\_format** [str, default 'l'] The alignment for multicolumns, similar to *column\_format*. The default will be read from the config module. .. versionadded:: 0.20.0

**multirow** [bool, default False] Use multirow to enhance MultiIndex rows. Requires adding a usepackage{multirow} to your LaTeX preamble. Will print centered labels (instead of top-aligned) across the contained rows, separating groups via clines. The default will be read from the pandas config module. .. versionadded:: 0.20.0

### Returns

**str or None** If buf is None, returns the resulting LaTeX format as a string. Otherwise returns None.

### See also:

**DataFrame.to\_string** Render a DataFrame to a console-friendly tabular output.

**DataFrame.to\_html** Render a DataFrame as an HTML table.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'name': ['Raphael', 'Donatello'],
...                   'mask': ['red', 'purple'],
...                   'weapon': ['sai', 'bo staff']})
>>> df.to_latex(index=False) # doctest: +NORMALIZE_WHITESPACE
'\begin{tabular}{lll}\n\toprule\n      name & mask & weapon
\\\\\n\midrule\n  Raphael & red & sai \\\\\n Donatello &
purple & bo staff \\\\\n\bottomrule\n\end{tabular}\n'
```

### pandas.Series.to\_list

**Series.to\_list()**

Return a list of the values.

These are each a scalar type, which is a Python scalar (for str, int, float) or a pandas scalar (for Timestamp/Timedelta/Interval/Period)

### See also:

`numpy.ndarray.tolist`

### pandas.Series.to\_msgpack

`Series.to_msgpack` (*path\_or\_buf=None, encoding='utf-8', \*\*kwargs*)  
Serialize object to input file path using msgpack format.

THIS IS AN EXPERIMENTAL LIBRARY and the storage format may not be stable until a future release.

#### Parameters

- path** [string File path, buffer-like, or None] if None, return generated string
- append** [bool whether to append to an existing msgpack] (default is False)
- compress** [type of compressor (zlib or blosc), default to None (no) compression]

### pandas.Series.to\_numpy

`Series.to_numpy` (*dtype=None, copy=False*)  
A NumPy ndarray representing the values in this Series or Index.

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Parameters

- dtype** [str or numpy.dtype, optional] The dtype to pass to `numpy.asarray()`
- copy** [bool, default False] Whether to ensure that the returned value is a not a view on another array. Note that `copy=False` does not *ensure* that `to_numpy()` is no-copy. Rather, `copy=True` ensure that a copy is made, even if not strictly necessary.

#### Returns

`numpy.ndarray`

See also:

**`Series.array`** Get the actual data stored within.

**`Index.array`** Get the actual data stored within.

**`DataFrame.to_numpy`** Similar method for DataFrame.

### Notes

The returned array will be the same up to equality (values equal in *self* will be equal in the returned array; likewise for values that are not equal). When *self* contains an `ExtensionArray`, the dtype may be different. For example, for a category-dtype Series, `to_numpy()` will return a NumPy array and the categorical dtype will be lost.

For NumPy dtypes, this will be a reference to the actual data stored in this Series or Index (assuming `copy=False`). Modifying the result in place will modify the data stored in the Series or Index (not that we recommend doing that).

For extension types, `to_numpy()` *may* require copying data and coercing the result to a NumPy type (possibly object), which may be expensive. When you need a no-copy reference to the underlying data, `Series.array` should be used instead.

This table lays out the different dtypes and default return types of `to_numpy()` for various dtypes within pandas.

dtype	array type
category[T]	ndarray[T] (same dtype as input)
period	ndarray[object] (Periods)
interval	ndarray[object] (Intervals)
IntegerNA	ndarray[object]
datetime64[ns]	datetime64[ns]
datetime64[ns, tz]	ndarray[object] (Timestamps)

## Examples

```
>>> ser = pd.Series(pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'a']))
>>> ser.to_numpy()
array(['a', 'b', 'a'], dtype=object)
```

Specify the *dtype* to control how datetime-aware data is represented. Use `dtype=object` to return an ndarray of pandas *Timestamp* objects, each with the correct `tz`.

```
>>> ser = pd.Series(pd.date_range('2000', periods=2, tz="CET"))
>>> ser.to_numpy(dtype=object)
array([Timestamp('2000-01-01 00:00:00+0100', tz='CET', freq='D'),
       Timestamp('2000-01-02 00:00:00+0100', tz='CET', freq='D')],
      dtype=object)
```

Or `dtype='datetime64[ns]'` to return an ndarray of native `datetime64` values. The values are converted to UTC and the timezone info is dropped.

```
>>> ser.to_numpy(dtype="datetime64[ns]")
... # doctest: +ELLIPSIS
array(['1999-12-31T23:00:00.000000000', '2000-01-01T23:00:00...'],
      dtype='datetime64[ns]')
```

## pandas.Series.to\_period

`Series.to_period` (*freq=None, copy=True*)

Convert Series from `DatetimeIndex` to `PeriodIndex` with desired frequency (inferred from index if not passed).

### Parameters

**freq** [string, default]

### Returns

**ts** [Series with `PeriodIndex`]

## pandas.Series.to\_pickle

`Series.to_pickle` (*path, compression='infer', protocol=4*)

Pickle (serialize) object to file.

### Parameters

**path** [str] File path where the pickled object will be stored.

**compression** [{‘infer’, ‘gzip’, ‘bz2’, ‘zip’, ‘xz’, None}, default ‘infer’] A string representing the compression to use in the output file. By default, infers from the file extension in specified path.

New in version 0.20.0.

**protocol** [int] Int which indicates which protocol should be used by the pickler, default HIGHEST\_PROTOCOL (see [?] paragraph 12.1.2). The possible values for this parameter depend on the version of Python. For Python 2.x, possible values are 0, 1, 2. For Python >=3.0, 3 is a valid value. For Python >= 3.4, 4 is a valid value. A negative value for the protocol parameter is equivalent to setting its value to HIGHEST\_PROTOCOL.

New in version 0.21.0.

**See also:**

**`read_pickle`** Load pickled pandas object (or any object) from file.

**`DataFrame.to_hdf`** Write DataFrame to an HDF5 file.

**`DataFrame.to_sql`** Write DataFrame to a SQL database.

**`DataFrame.to_parquet`** Write a DataFrame to the binary parquet format.

**Examples**

```
>>> original_df = pd.DataFrame({"foo": range(5), "bar": range(5, 10)})
>>> original_df
   foo  bar
0    0    5
1    1    6
2    2    7
3    3    8
4    4    9
>>> original_df.to_pickle("./dummy.pkl")
```

```
>>> unpickled_df = pd.read_pickle("./dummy.pkl")
>>> unpickled_df
   foo  bar
0    0    5
1    1    6
2    2    7
3    3    8
4    4    9
```

```
>>> import os
>>> os.remove("./dummy.pkl")
```

**pandas.Series.to\_sparse**

`Series.to_sparse` (*kind='block', fill\_value=None*)  
Convert Series to SparseSeries.

**Parameters**

**kind** [{‘block’, ‘integer’}]

**fill\_value** [float, defaults to NaN (missing)]

### Returns

**sp** [SparseSeries]

## pandas.Series.to\_sql

`Series.to_sql` (*name*, *con*, *schema=None*, *if\_exists='fail'*, *index=True*, *index\_label=None*, *chunk-size=None*, *dtype=None*, *method=None*)

Write records stored in a DataFrame to a SQL database.

Databases supported by SQLAlchemy [?] are supported. Tables can be newly created, appended to, or overwritten.

### Parameters

**name** [string] Name of SQL table.

**con** [sqlalchemy.engine.Engine or sqlite3.Connection] Using SQLAlchemy makes it possible to use any DB supported by that library. Legacy support is provided for sqlite3.Connection objects.

**schema** [string, optional] Specify the schema (if database flavor supports this). If None, use default schema.

**if\_exists** [{ 'fail', 'replace', 'append' }, default 'fail'] How to behave if the table already exists.

- fail: Raise a ValueError.
- replace: Drop the table before inserting new values.
- append: Insert new values to the existing table.

**index** [bool, default True] Write DataFrame index as a column. Uses *index\_label* as the column name in the table.

**index\_label** [string or sequence, default None] Column label for index column(s). If None is given (default) and *index* is True, then the index names are used. A sequence should be given if the DataFrame uses MultiIndex.

**chunksize** [int, optional] Rows will be written in batches of this size at a time. By default, all rows will be written at once.

**dtype** [dict, optional] Specifying the datatype for columns. The keys should be the column names and the values should be the SQLAlchemy types or strings for the sqlite3 legacy mode.

**method** [{None, 'multi', callable}, default None] Controls the SQL insertion clause used:

- None : Uses standard SQL INSERT clause (one per row).
- 'multi': Pass multiple values in a single INSERT clause.
- callable with signature (pd\_table, conn, keys, data\_iter).

Details and a sample callable implementation can be found in the section *insert method*.

New in version 0.24.0.

### Raises

**ValueError** When the table already exists and *if\_exists* is 'fail' (the default).

**See also:**

`read_sql` Read a DataFrame from a table.

**Notes**

Timezone aware datetime columns will be written as `Timestamp` with `timezone` type with SQLAlchemy if supported by the database. Otherwise, the datetimes will be stored as timezone unaware timestamps local to the original timezone.

New in version 0.24.0.

**References**

[?], [?]

**Examples**

Create an in-memory SQLite database.

```
>>> from sqlalchemy import create_engine
>>> engine = create_engine('sqlite://', echo=False)
```

Create a table from scratch with 3 rows.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'name' : ['User 1', 'User 2', 'User 3']})
>>> df
   name
0  User 1
1  User 2
2  User 3
```

```
>>> df.to_sql('users', con=engine)
>>> engine.execute("SELECT * FROM users").fetchall()
[(0, 'User 1'), (1, 'User 2'), (2, 'User 3')]
```

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame({'name' : ['User 4', 'User 5']})
>>> df1.to_sql('users', con=engine, if_exists='append')
>>> engine.execute("SELECT * FROM users").fetchall()
[(0, 'User 1'), (1, 'User 2'), (2, 'User 3'),
 (0, 'User 4'), (1, 'User 5')]
```

Overwrite the table with just df1.

```
>>> df1.to_sql('users', con=engine, if_exists='replace',
...           index_label='id')
>>> engine.execute("SELECT * FROM users").fetchall()
[(0, 'User 4'), (1, 'User 5')]
```

Specify the dtype (especially useful for integers with missing values). Notice that while pandas is forced to store the data as floating point, the database supports nullable integers. When fetching the data with Python, we get back integer scalars.



```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, None, 2]})
>>> df
   A
0  1.0
1  NaN
2  2.0
```

```
>>> from sqlalchemy.types import Integer
>>> df.to_sql('integers', con=engine, index=False,
...         dtype={"A": Integer()})
```

```
>>> engine.execute("SELECT * FROM integers").fetchall()
[(1,), (None,), (2,)]
```

### pandas.Series.to\_string

`Series.to_string` (*buf=None, na\_rep='NaN', float\_format=None, header=True, index=True, length=False, dtype=False, name=False, max\_rows=None*)

Render a string representation of the Series.

#### Parameters

- buf** [StringIO-like, optional] buffer to write to
- na\_rep** [string, optional] string representation of NAN to use, default 'NaN'
- float\_format** [one-parameter function, optional] formatter function to apply to columns' elements if they are floats default None
- header** [boolean, default True] Add the Series header (index name)
- index** [bool, optional] Add index (row) labels, default True
- length** [boolean, default False] Add the Series length
- dtype** [boolean, default False] Add the Series dtype
- name** [boolean, default False] Add the Series name if not None
- max\_rows** [int, optional] Maximum number of rows to show before truncating. If None, show all.

#### Returns

- formatted** [string (if not buffer passed)]

### pandas.Series.to\_timestamp

`Series.to_timestamp` (*freq=None, how='start', copy=True*)

Cast to DatetimeIndex of timestamps, at *beginning* of period.

#### Parameters

- freq** [string, default frequency of PeriodIndex] Desired frequency
- how** [{'s', 'e', 'start', 'end'}] Convention for converting period to timestamp; start of period vs. end

#### Returns

```
ts [Series with DatetimeIndex]
```

## pandas.Series.to\_xarray

`Series.to_xarray()`

Return an xarray object from the pandas object.

### Returns

**xarray.DataArray or xarray.Dataset** Data in the pandas structure converted to Dataset if the object is a DataFrame, or a DataArray if the object is a Series.

### See also:

**DataFrame.to\_hdf** Write DataFrame to an HDF5 file.

**DataFrame.to\_parquet** Write a DataFrame to the binary parquet format.

### Notes

See the [xarray docs](#)

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([('falcon', 'bird', 389.0, 2),
...                    ('parrot', 'bird', 24.0, 2),
...                    ('lion', 'mammal', 80.5, 4),
...                    ('monkey', 'mammal', np.nan, 4)],
...                    columns=['name', 'class', 'max_speed',
...                              'num_legs'])
>>> df
   name  class  max_speed  num_legs
0  falcon  bird     389.0         2
1  parrot  bird      24.0         2
2   lion  mammal     80.5         4
3  monkey  mammal      NaN         4
```

```
>>> df.to_xarray()
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:      (index: 4)
Coordinates:
  * index        (index) int64 0 1 2 3
Data variables:
  name           (index) object 'falcon' 'parrot' 'lion' 'monkey'
  class          (index) object 'bird' 'bird' 'mammal' 'mammal'
  max_speed      (index) float64 389.0 24.0 80.5 nan
  num_legs       (index) int64 2 2 4 4
```

```
>>> df['max_speed'].to_xarray()
<xarray.DataArray 'max_speed' (index: 4)>
array([389. , 24. , 80.5,  nan])
Coordinates:
  * index      (index) int64 0 1 2 3
```

```
>>> dates = pd.to_datetime(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-01',
...                          '2018-01-02', '2018-01-02'])
>>> df_multiindex = pd.DataFrame({'date': dates,
...                               'animal': ['falcon', 'parrot', 'falcon',
...                                       'parrot'],
...                               'speed': [350, 18, 361, 15]}).set_index(['date',
...                                                                      'animal'])
>>> df_multiindex
```

date	animal	speed
2018-01-01	falcon	350
	parrot	18
2018-01-02	falcon	361
	parrot	15

```
>>> df_multiindex.to_xarray()
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:  (animal: 2, date: 2)
Coordinates:
  * date      (date) datetime64[ns] 2018-01-01 2018-01-02
  * animal    (animal) object 'falcon' 'parrot'
Data variables:
  speed      (date, animal) int64 350 18 361 15
```

### pandas.Series.tolist

`Series.tolist()`

Return a list of the values.

These are each a scalar type, which is a Python scalar (for str, int, float) or a pandas scalar (for Timestamp/Timedelta/Interval/Period)

**See also:**

`numpy.ndarray.tolist`

### pandas.Series.transform

`Series.transform(func, axis=0, *args, **kwargs)`

Call `func` on self producing a Series with transformed values and that has the same axis length as self.

New in version 0.20.0.

#### Parameters

**func** [function, str, list or dict] Function to use for transforming the data. If a function, must either work when passed a Series or when passed to `Series.apply`.

Accepted combinations are:

- function
- string function name
- list of functions and/or function names, e.g. `[np.exp, 'sqrt']`
- dict of axis labels -> functions, function names or list of such.

**axis** [{0 or 'index'}] Parameter needed for compatibility with DataFrame.

**\*args** Positional arguments to pass to *func*.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass to *func*.

### Returns

**Series** A Series that must have the same length as self.

### Raises

**ValueError** [If the returned Series has a different length than self.]

### See also:

***Series.agg*** Only perform aggregating type operations.

***Series.apply*** Invoke function on a Series.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': range(3), 'B': range(1, 4)})
>>> df
   A  B
0  0  1
1  1  2
2  2  3
>>> df.transform(lambda x: x + 1)
   A  B
0  1  2
1  2  3
2  3  4
```

Even though the resulting Series must have the same length as the input Series, it is possible to provide several input functions:

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(3))
>>> s
0    0
1    1
2    2
dtype: int64
>>> s.transform([np.sqrt, np.exp])
      sqrt      exp
0  0.000000  1.000000
1  1.000000  2.718282
2  1.414214  7.389056
```

### pandas.Series.transpose

**Series.t.transpose** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Return the transpose, which is by definition self.

### pandas.Series.truediv

Series.**truediv** (*other*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *axis=0*)

Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *truediv*).

Equivalent to `series / other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs.

#### Parameters

**other** [Series or scalar value]

**fill\_value** [None or float value, default None (NaN)] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful Series alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding Series locations is missing the result will be missing

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level

#### Returns

**result** [Series]

#### See also:

`Series.rtruediv`

#### Examples

```

>>> a = pd.Series([1, 1, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
>>> a
a    1.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> b = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 1, np.nan], index=['a', 'b', 'd', 'e'])
>>> b
a    1.0
b    NaN
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64
>>> a.add(b, fill_value=0)
a    2.0
b    1.0
c    1.0
d    1.0
e    NaN
dtype: float64

```

### pandas.Series.truncate

Series.**truncate** (*before=None*, *after=None*, *axis=None*, *copy=True*)

Truncate a Series or DataFrame before and after some index value.

This is a useful shorthand for boolean indexing based on index values above or below certain thresholds.

### Parameters

- before** [date, string, int] Truncate all rows before this index value.
- after** [date, string, int] Truncate all rows after this index value.
- axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, optional] Axis to truncate. Truncates the index (rows) by default.
- copy** [boolean, default is True,] Return a copy of the truncated section.

### Returns

**type of caller** The truncated Series or DataFrame.

### See also:

**DataFrame.loc** Select a subset of a DataFrame by label.

**DataFrame.iloc** Select a subset of a DataFrame by position.

### Notes

If the index being truncated contains only datetime values, *before* and *after* may be specified as strings instead of Timestamps.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'],
...                   'B': ['f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j'],
...                   'C': ['k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o']},
...                   index=[1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> df
   A B C
1  a f k
2  b g l
3  c h m
4  d i n
5  e j o
```

```
>>> df.truncate(before=2, after=4)
   A B C
2  b g l
3  c h m
4  d i n
```

The columns of a DataFrame can be truncated.

```
>>> df.truncate(before="A", after="B", axis="columns")
   A B
1  a f
2  b g
3  c h
4  d i
5  e j
```

For Series, only rows can be truncated.

```
>>> df['A'].truncate(before=2, after=4)
2    b
3    c
4    d
Name: A, dtype: object
```

The index values in `truncate` can be datetimes or string dates.

```
>>> dates = pd.date_range('2016-01-01', '2016-02-01', freq='s')
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(index=dates, data={'A': 1})
>>> df.tail()
                A
2016-01-31 23:59:56  1
2016-01-31 23:59:57  1
2016-01-31 23:59:58  1
2016-01-31 23:59:59  1
2016-02-01 00:00:00  1
```

```
>>> df.truncate(before=pd.Timestamp('2016-01-05'),
...             after=pd.Timestamp('2016-01-10')).tail()
                A
2016-01-09 23:59:56  1
2016-01-09 23:59:57  1
2016-01-09 23:59:58  1
2016-01-09 23:59:59  1
2016-01-10 00:00:00  1
```

Because the index is a `DatetimeIndex` containing only dates, we can specify *before* and *after* as strings. They will be coerced to `Timestamps` before truncation.

```
>>> df.truncate('2016-01-05', '2016-01-10').tail()
                A
2016-01-09 23:59:56  1
2016-01-09 23:59:57  1
2016-01-09 23:59:58  1
2016-01-09 23:59:59  1
2016-01-10 00:00:00  1
```

Note that `truncate` assumes a 0 value for any unspecified time component (midnight). This differs from partial string slicing, which returns any partially matching dates.

```
>>> df.loc['2016-01-05':'2016-01-10', :].tail()
                A
2016-01-10 23:59:55  1
2016-01-10 23:59:56  1
2016-01-10 23:59:57  1
2016-01-10 23:59:58  1
2016-01-10 23:59:59  1
```

### pandas.Series.tshift

Series.**tshift** (*periods=1, freq=None, axis=0*)

Shift the time index, using the index's frequency if available.

#### Parameters

**periods** [int] Number of periods to move, can be positive or negative

**freq** [DateOffset, timedelta, or time rule string, default None] Increment to use from the tseries module or time rule (e.g. 'EOM')

**axis** [int or basestring] Corresponds to the axis that contains the Index

**Returns**

**shifted** [NDFrame]

**Notes**

If freq is not specified then tries to use the freq or inferred\_freq attributes of the index. If neither of those attributes exist, a ValueError is thrown

**pandas.Series.tz\_convert**

`Series.tz_convert(tz, axis=0, level=None, copy=True)`

Convert tz-aware axis to target time zone.

**Parameters**

**tz** [string or pytz.timezone object]

**axis** [the axis to convert]

**level** [int, str, default None] If axis ia a MultiIndex, convert a specific level. Otherwise must be None

**copy** [boolean, default True] Also make a copy of the underlying data

**Raises**

**TypeError** If the axis is tz-naive.

**pandas.Series.tz\_localize**

`Series.tz_localize(tz, axis=0, level=None, copy=True, ambiguous='raise', nonexistent='raise')`

Localize tz-naive index of a Series or DataFrame to target time zone.

This operation localizes the Index. To localize the values in a timezone-naive Series, use `Series.dt.tz_localize()`.

**Parameters**

**tz** [string or pytz.timezone object]

**axis** [the axis to localize]

**level** [int, str, default None] If axis ia a MultiIndex, localize a specific level. Otherwise must be None

**copy** [boolean, default True] Also make a copy of the underlying data

**ambiguous** ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] When clocks moved backward due to DST, ambiguous times may arise. For example in Central European Time (UTC+01), when going from 03:00 DST to 02:00 non-DST, 02:30:00 local time occurs both at 00:30:00 UTC and at 01:30:00 UTC. In such a situation, the *ambiguous* parameter dictates how ambiguous times should be handled.



- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an AmbiguousTimeError if there are ambiguous times

**nonexistent** [str, default 'raise'] A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST. Valid values are:

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise a NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Same type as the input.

### Raises

**TypeError** If the TimeSeries is tz-aware and tz is not None.

## Examples

Localize local times:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1],
... index=pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-09-15 01:30:00']))
>>> s.tz_localize('CET')
2018-09-15 01:30:00+02:00    1
dtype: int64
```

Be careful with DST changes. When there is sequential data, pandas can infer the DST time:

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(7), index=pd.DatetimeIndex([
... '2018-10-28 01:30:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:00:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:30:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:00:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:30:00',
... '2018-10-28 03:00:00',
... '2018-10-28 03:30:00']))
>>> s.tz_localize('CET', ambiguous='infer')
2018-10-28 01:30:00+02:00    0
2018-10-28 02:00:00+02:00    1
2018-10-28 02:30:00+02:00    2
2018-10-28 02:00:00+01:00    3
2018-10-28 02:30:00+01:00    4
2018-10-28 03:00:00+01:00    5
2018-10-28 03:30:00+01:00    6
dtype: int64
```

In some cases, inferring the DST is impossible. In such cases, you can pass an ndarray to the ambiguous parameter to set the DST explicitly

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(3), index=pd.DatetimeIndex([
... '2018-10-28 01:20:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:36:00',
... '2018-10-28 03:46:00']))
>>> s.tz_localize('CET', ambiguous=np.array([True, True, False]))
2018-10-28 01:20:00+02:00    0
2018-10-28 02:36:00+02:00    1
2018-10-28 03:46:00+01:00    2
dtype: int64
```

If the DST transition causes nonexistent times, you can shift these dates forward or backwards with a timedelta object or `'shift_forward'` or `'shift_backwards'`. `>>> s = pd.Series(range(2), index=pd.DatetimeIndex([ ... '2015-03-29 02:30:00', ... '2015-03-29 03:30:00'])) >>> s.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='shift_forward')` 2015-03-29 03:00:00+02:00 0 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 1 dtype: int64 `>>> s.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='shift_backward')` 2015-03-29 01:59:59.999999999+01:00 0 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 1 dtype: int64 `>>> s.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent=pd.Timedelta('1H'))` 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 0 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 1 dtype: int64

## pandas.Series.unique

`Series.unique()`

Return unique values of Series object.

Uniques are returned in order of appearance. Hash table-based unique, therefore does NOT sort.

### Returns

**ndarray or ExtensionArray** The unique values returned as a NumPy array. In case of an extension-array backed Series, a new *ExtensionArray* of that type with just the unique values is returned. This includes

- Categorical
- Period
- Datetime with Timezone
- Interval
- Sparse
- IntegerNA

**See also:**

**unique** Top-level unique method for any 1-d array-like object.

**Index.unique** Return Index with unique values from an Index object.

## Examples

```
>>> pd.Series([2, 1, 3, 3], name='A').unique()
array([2, 1, 3])
```

```
>>> pd.Series([pd.Timestamp('2016-01-01') for _ in range(3)]).unique()
array(['2016-01-01T00:00:00.000000000'], dtype='datetime64[ns]')
```

```
>>> pd.Series([pd.Timestamp('2016-01-01', tz='US/Eastern')
...           for _ in range(3)]).unique()
<DatetimeArray>
['2016-01-01 00:00:00-05:00']
Length: 1, dtype: datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]
```

An unordered Categorical will return categories in the order of appearance.

```
>>> pd.Series(pd.Categorical(list('baabc'))).unique()
[b, a, c]
Categories (3, object): [b, a, c]
```

An ordered Categorical preserves the category ordering.

```
>>> pd.Series(pd.Categorical(list('baabc'), categories=list('abc'),
...                           ordered=True)).unique()
[b, a, c]
Categories (3, object): [a < b < c]
```

## pandas.Series.unstack

`Series.unstack` (*level=-1, fill\_value=None*)

Unstack, a.k.a. pivot, Series with MultiIndex to produce DataFrame. The level involved will automatically get sorted.

### Parameters

**level** [int, string, or list of these, default last level] Level(s) to unstack, can pass level name

**fill\_value** [replace NaN with this value if the unstack produces] missing values

New in version 0.18.0.

### Returns

**unstacked** [DataFrame]

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4],
...               index=pd.MultiIndex.from_product(['one', 'two'], ['a', 'b']))
>>> s
one  a    1
     b    2
two  a    3
     b    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.unstack(level=-1)
     a  b
one  1  2
two  3  4
```

```
>>> s.unstack(level=0)
      one  two
a      1   3
b      2   4
```

## pandas.Series.update

Series.**update** (*other*)

Modify Series in place using non-NA values from passed Series. Aligns on index.

### Parameters

**other** [Series]

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s.update(pd.Series([4, 5, 6]))
>>> s
0    4
1    5
2    6
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> s.update(pd.Series(['d', 'e'], index=[0, 2]))
>>> s
0    d
1    b
2    e
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s.update(pd.Series([4, 5, 6, 7, 8]))
>>> s
0    4
1    5
2    6
dtype: int64
```

If *other* contains NaNs the corresponding values are not updated in the original Series.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s.update(pd.Series([4, np.nan, 6]))
>>> s
0    4
1    2
2    6
dtype: int64
```

## pandas.Series.valid

`Series.valid` (*inplace=False*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return Series without null values.

Deprecated since version 0.23.0: Use `Series.dropna()` instead.

## pandas.Series.value\_counts

`Series.value_counts` (*normalize=False*, *sort=True*, *ascending=False*, *bins=None*, *dropna=True*)

Return a Series containing counts of unique values.

The resulting object will be in descending order so that the first element is the most frequently-occurring element. Excludes NA values by default.

### Parameters

**normalize** [boolean, default False] If True then the object returned will contain the relative frequencies of the unique values.

**sort** [boolean, default True] Sort by values.

**ascending** [boolean, default False] Sort in ascending order.

**bins** [integer, optional] Rather than count values, group them into half-open bins, a convenience for `pd.cut`, only works with numeric data.

**dropna** [boolean, default True] Don't include counts of NaN.

### Returns

**counts** [Series]

### See also:

**`Series.count`** Number of non-NA elements in a Series.

**`DataFrame.count`** Number of non-NA elements in a DataFrame.

### Examples

```

>>> index = pd.Index([3, 1, 2, 3, 4, np.nan])
>>> index.value_counts()
3.0    2
4.0    1
2.0    1
1.0    1
dtype: int64

```

With *normalize* set to *True*, returns the relative frequency by dividing all values by the sum of values.

```

>>> s = pd.Series([3, 1, 2, 3, 4, np.nan])
>>> s.value_counts(normalize=True)
3.0    0.4
4.0    0.2
2.0    0.2
1.0    0.2
dtype: float64

```

**bins**

Bins can be useful for going from a continuous variable to a categorical variable; instead of counting unique apparitions of values, divide the index in the specified number of half-open bins.

```
>>> s.value_counts(bins=3)
(2.0, 3.0]      2
(0.996, 2.0]    2
(3.0, 4.0]      1
dtype: int64
```

**dropna**

With *dropna* set to *False* we can also see NaN index values.

```
>>> s.value_counts(dropna=False)
3.0      2
NaN      1
4.0      1
2.0      1
1.0      1
dtype: int64
```

**pandas.Series.var**

`Series.var` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, ddof=1, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return unbiased variance over requested axis.

Normalized by N-1 by default. This can be changed using the *ddof* argument

**Parameters**

**axis** [{index (0)}]

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a scalar

**ddof** [int, default 1] Delta Degrees of Freedom. The divisor used in calculations is N - ddof, where N represents the number of elements.

**numeric\_only** [boolean, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**Returns**

**var** [scalar or Series (if level specified)]

**pandas.Series.view**

`Series.view` (*dtype=None*)

Create a new view of the Series.

This function will return a new Series with a view of the same underlying values in memory, optionally reinterpreted with a new data type. The new data type must preserve the same size in bytes as to not cause index misalignment.

**Parameters**

**dtype** [data type] Data type object or one of their string representations.

**Returns**

**Series** A new Series object as a view of the same data in memory.

**See also:**

`numpy.ndarray.view` Equivalent numpy function to create a new view of the same data in memory.

**Notes**

Series are instantiated with `dtype=float64` by default. While `numpy.ndarray.view()` will return a view with the same data type as the original array, `Series.view()` (without specified dtype) will try using `float64` and may fail if the original data type size in bytes is not the same.

**Examples**

```
>>> s = pd.Series([-2, -1, 0, 1, 2], dtype='int8')
>>> s
0    -2
1    -1
2     0
3     1
4     2
dtype: int8
```

The 8 bit signed integer representation of `-1` is `0b11111111`, but the same bytes represent `255` if read as an 8 bit unsigned integer:

```
>>> us = s.view('uint8')
>>> us
0    254
1    255
2     0
3     1
4     2
dtype: uint8
```

The views share the same underlying values:

```
>>> us[0] = 128
>>> s
0   -128
1     -1
2      0
3      1
4      2
dtype: int8
```

## pandas.Series.where

`Series.where(cond, other=nan, inplace=False, axis=None, level=None, errors='raise', try_cast=False, raise_on_error=None)`

Replace values where the condition is False.

### Parameters

**cond** [boolean NDFrame, array-like, or callable] Where *cond* is True, keep the original value. Where False, replace with corresponding value from *other*. If *cond* is callable, it is computed on the NDFrame and should return boolean NDFrame or array. The callable must not change input NDFrame (though pandas doesn't check it).

New in version 0.18.1: A callable can be used as *cond*.

**other** [scalar, NDFrame, or callable] Entries where *cond* is False are replaced with corresponding value from *other*. If *other* is callable, it is computed on the NDFrame and should return scalar or NDFrame. The callable must not change input NDFrame (though pandas doesn't check it).

New in version 0.18.1: A callable can be used as *other*.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to perform the operation in place on the data.

**axis** [int, default None] Alignment axis if needed.

**level** [int, default None] Alignment level if needed.

**errors** [str, {'raise', 'ignore'}, default *raise*] Note that currently this parameter won't affect the results and will always coerce to a suitable dtype.

- *raise* : allow exceptions to be raised.
- *ignore* : suppress exceptions. On error return original object.

**try\_cast** [boolean, default False] Try to cast the result back to the input type (if possible).

**raise\_on\_error** [boolean, default True] Whether to raise on invalid data types (e.g. trying to where on strings).

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use *errors*.

### Returns

**wh** [same type as caller]

### See also:

`DataFrame.mask()` Return an object of same shape as self.

### Notes

The `where` method is an application of the if-then idiom. For each element in the calling `DataFrame`, if `cond` is `True` the element is used; otherwise the corresponding element from the `DataFrame` `other` is used.

The signature for `DataFrame.where()` differs from `numpy.where()`. Roughly `df1.where(m, df2)` is equivalent to `np.where(m, df1, df2)`.

For further details and examples see the `where` documentation in *indexing*.



## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(5))
>>> s.where(s > 0)
0    NaN
1    1.0
2    2.0
3    3.0
4    4.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.mask(s > 0)
0    0.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.where(s > 1, 10)
0    10
1    10
2     2
3     3
4     4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(10).reshape(-1, 2), columns=['A', 'B'])
>>> m = df % 3 == 0
>>> df.where(m, -df)
   A  B
0  0 -1
1 -2  3
2 -4 -5
3  6 -7
4 -8  9
>>> df.where(m, -df) == np.where(m, df, -df)
   A  B
0  True  True
1  True  True
2  True  True
3  True  True
4  True  True
>>> df.where(m, -df) == df.mask(~m, -df)
   A  B
0  True  True
1  True  True
2  True  True
3  True  True
4  True  True
```

### pandas.Series.xs

Series.**xs** (*key, axis=0, level=None, drop\_level=True*)  
Return cross-section from the Series/DataFrame.

This method takes a *key* argument to select data at a particular level of a MultiIndex.

### Parameters

- key** [label or tuple of label] Label contained in the index, or partially in a MultiIndex.
- axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Axis to retrieve cross-section on.
- level** [object, defaults to first n levels (n=1 or len(key))] In case of a key partially contained in a MultiIndex, indicate which levels are used. Levels can be referred by label or position.
- drop\_level** [bool, default True] If False, returns object with same levels as self.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Cross-section from the original Series or DataFrame corresponding to the selected index levels.

### See also:

**DataFrame.loc** Access a group of rows and columns by label(s) or a boolean array.

**DataFrame.iloc** Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.

### Notes

*xs* can not be used to set values.

MultiIndex Slicers is a generic way to get/set values on any level or levels. It is a superset of *xs* functionality, see *MultiIndex Slicers*.

### Examples

```
>>> d = {'num_legs': [4, 4, 2, 2],
...      'num_wings': [0, 0, 2, 2],
...      'class': ['mammal', 'mammal', 'mammal', 'bird'],
...      'animal': ['cat', 'dog', 'bat', 'penguin'],
...      'locomotion': ['walks', 'walks', 'flies', 'walks']}
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(data=d)
>>> df = df.set_index(['class', 'animal', 'locomotion'])
>>> df
```

			num_legs	num_wings
class	animal	locomotion		
mammal	cat	walks	4	0
	dog	walks	4	0
	bat	flies	2	2
bird	penguin	walks	2	2

#### Get values at specified index

```
>>> df.xs('mammal')
          num_legs  num_wings
animal locomotion
cat     walks      4          0
dog     walks      4          0
bat     flies      2          2
```

#### Get values at several indexes

```
>>> df.xs(('mammal', 'dog'))
           num_legs  num_wings
locomotion
walks           4           0
```

Get values at specified index and level

```
>>> df.xs('cat', level=1)
           num_legs  num_wings
class locomotion
mammal walks           4           0
```

Get values at several indexes and levels

```
>>> df.xs(('bird', 'walks'),
...       level=[0, 'locomotion'])
           num_legs  num_wings
animal
penguin           2           2
```

Get values at specified column and axis

```
>>> df.xs('num_wings', axis=1)
class  animal  locomotion
mammal  cat    walks      0
         dog    walks      0
         bat    flies      2
bird    penguin walks      2
Name: num_wings, dtype: int64
```

## 6.3.2 Attributes

### Axes

<i>Series.index</i>	The index (axis labels) of the Series.
<i>Series.array</i>	The ExtensionArray of the data backing this Series or Index.
<i>Series.values</i>	Return Series as ndarray or ndarray-like depending on the dtype.
<i>Series.dtype</i>	Return the dtype object of the underlying data.
<i>Series.ftype</i>	Return if the data is sparsedense.
<i>Series.shape</i>	Return a tuple of the shape of the underlying data.
<i>Series.nbytes</i>	Return the number of bytes in the underlying data.
<i>Series.ndim</i>	Number of dimensions of the underlying data, by definition 1.
<i>Series.size</i>	Return the number of elements in the underlying data.
<i>Series.strides</i>	Return the strides of the underlying data.
<i>Series.itemsize</i>	Return the size of the dtype of the item of the underlying data.
<i>Series.base</i>	Return the base object if the memory of the underlying data is shared.

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<code>Series.T</code>	Return the transpose, which is by definition self.
<code>Series.memory_usage([index, deep])</code>	Return the memory usage of the Series.
<code>Series.hasnans</code>	Return if I have any nans; enables various perf speedups.
<code>Series.flags</code>	
<code>Series.empty</code>	
<code>Series.dtypes</code>	Return the dtype object of the underlying data.
<code>Series.ftypes</code>	Return if the data is sparsedense.
<code>Series.data</code>	Return the data pointer of the underlying data.
<code>Series.is_copy</code>	Return the copy.
<code>Series.name</code>	Return name of the Series.
<code>Series.put(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Applies the <code>put</code> method to its <code>values</code> attribute if it has one.

### pandas.Series.empty

`Series.empty`

### 6.3.3 Conversion

<code>Series.astype(dtype[, copy, errors])</code>	Cast a pandas object to a specified dtype <code>dtype</code> .
<code>Series.infer_objects()</code>	Attempt to infer better dtypes for object columns.
<code>Series.convert_objects([convert_dates, ...])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Attempt to infer better dtype for object columns.
<code>Series.copy([deep])</code>	Make a copy of this object's indices and data.
<code>Series.bool()</code>	Return the bool of a single element PandasObject.
<code>Series.to_numpy([dtype, copy])</code>	A NumPy ndarray representing the values in this Series or Index.
<code>Series.to_period([freq, copy])</code>	Convert Series from DatetimeIndex to PeriodIndex with desired frequency (inferred from index if not passed).
<code>Series.to_timestamp([freq, how, copy])</code>	Cast to datetimeindex of timestamps, at <i>beginning</i> of period.
<code>Series.to_list()</code>	Return a list of the values.
<code>Series.get_values()</code>	Same as <code>values</code> (but handles sparseness conversions); is a view.
<code>Series.__array__([dtype])</code>	Return the values as a NumPy array.

### pandas.Series.\_\_array\_\_

`Series.__array__ (dtype=None)`  
Return the values as a NumPy array.

Users should not call this directly. Rather, it is invoked by `numpy.array()` and `numpy.asarray()`.

#### Parameters

**dtype** [str or `numpy.dtype`, optional] The dtype to use for the resulting NumPy array. By default, the dtype is inferred from the data.

#### Returns

**numpy.ndarray** The values in the series converted to a `numpy.ndarray` with the specified `dtype`.

See also:

**pandas.array** Create a new array from data.

**Series.array** Zero-copy view to the array backing the Series.

**Series.to\_numpy** Series method for similar behavior.

## Examples

```
>>> ser = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> np.asarray(ser)
array([1, 2, 3])
```

For timezone-aware data, the timezones may be retained with `dtype='object'`

```
>>> tzser = pd.Series(pd.date_range('2000', periods=2, tz="CET"))
>>> np.asarray(tzser, dtype="object")
array([Timestamp('2000-01-01 00:00:00+0100', tz='CET', freq='D'),
       Timestamp('2000-01-02 00:00:00+0100', tz='CET', freq='D')],
      dtype=object)
```

Or the values may be localized to UTC and the tzinfo discarded with `dtype='datetime64[ns]'`

```
>>> np.asarray(tzser, dtype="datetime64[ns]") # doctest: +ELLIPSIS
array(['1999-12-31T23:00:00.000000000', ...],
      dtype='datetime64[ns]')
```

## 6.3.4 Indexing, iteration

<code>Series.get(key[, default])</code>	Get item from object for given key (DataFrame column, Panel slice, etc.).
<code>Series.at</code>	Access a single value for a row/column label pair.
<code>Series.iat</code>	Access a single value for a row/column pair by integer position.
<code>Series.loc</code>	Access a group of rows and columns by label(s) or a boolean array.
<code>Series.iloc</code>	Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.
<code>Series.__iter__()</code>	Return an iterator of the values.
<code>Series.iteritems()</code>	Lazily iterate over (index, value) tuples.
<code>Series.items()</code>	Lazily iterate over (index, value) tuples.
<code>Series.keys()</code>	Alias for index.
<code>Series.pop(item)</code>	Return item and drop from frame.
<code>Series.item()</code>	Return the first element of the underlying data as a python scalar.
<code>Series.xs(key[, axis, level, drop_level])</code>	Return cross-section from the Series/DataFrame.

**pandas.Series.\_\_iter\_\_**`Series.__iter__()`

Return an iterator of the values.

These are each a scalar type, which is a Python scalar (for str, int, float) or a pandas scalar (for Timestamp/Timedelta/Interval/Period)

For more information on `.at`, `.iat`, `.loc`, and `.iloc`, see the *indexing documentation*.

**6.3.5 Binary operator functions**

<code>Series.add(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Addition of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>add</i> ).
<code>Series.sub(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>sub</i> ).
<code>Series.mul(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>mul</i> ).
<code>Series.div(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>truediv</i> ).
<code>Series.truediv(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>truediv</i> ).
<code>Series.floordiv(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Integer division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>floordiv</i> ).
<code>Series.mod(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>mod</i> ).
<code>Series.pow(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Exponential power of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>pow</i> ).
<code>Series.radd(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Addition of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>radd</i> ).
<code>Series.rsub(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rsub</i> ).
<code>Series.rmul(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rmul</i> ).
<code>Series.rdiv(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rtruediv</i> ).
<code>Series.rtruediv(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rtruediv</i> ).
<code>Series.rfloordiv(other[, level, fill_value, ...])</code>	Integer division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rfloordiv</i> ).
<code>Series.rmod(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rmod</i> ).
<code>Series.rpow(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Exponential power of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rpow</i> ).
<code>Series.combine(other, func[, fill_value])</code>	Combine the Series with a Series or scalar according to <i>func</i> .
<code>Series.combine_first(other)</code>	Combine Series values, choosing the calling Series's values first.
<code>Series.round([decimals])</code>	Round each value in a Series to the given number of decimals.
<code>Series.lt(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Less than of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>lt</i> ).

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<code>Series.gt(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Greater than of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>gt</i> ).
<code>Series.le(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Less than or equal to of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>le</i> ).
<code>Series.ge(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Greater than or equal to of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>ge</i> ).
<code>Series.ne(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Not equal to of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>ne</i> ).
<code>Series.eq(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Equal to of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>eq</i> ).
<code>Series.product([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return the product of the values for the requested axis.
<code>Series.dot(other)</code>	Compute the dot product between the Series and the columns of other.

### 6.3.6 Function application, GroupBy & Window

<code>Series.apply(func[, convert_dtype, args])</code>	Invoke function on values of Series.
<code>Series.agg(func[, axis])</code>	Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.
<code>Series.aggregate(func[, axis])</code>	Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.
<code>Series.transform(func[, axis])</code>	Call <code>func</code> on self producing a Series with transformed values and that has the same axis length as self.
<code>Series.map(arg[, na_action])</code>	Map values of Series according to input correspondence.
<code>Series.groupby([by, axis, level, as_index, ...])</code>	Group DataFrame or Series using a mapper or by a Series of columns.
<code>Series.rolling(window[, min_periods, ...])</code>	Provides rolling window calculations.
<code>Series.expanding([min_periods, center, axis])</code>	Provides expanding transformations.
<code>Series.ewm([com, span, halflife, alpha, ...])</code>	Provides exponential weighted functions.
<code>Series.pipe(func, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Apply <code>func(self, *args, **kwargs)</code> .

### 6.3.7 Computations / Descriptive Stats

<code>Series.abs()</code>	Return a Series/DataFrame with absolute numeric value of each element.
<code>Series.all([axis, bool_only, skipna, level])</code>	Return whether all elements are True, potentially over an axis.
<code>Series.any([axis, bool_only, skipna, level])</code>	Return whether any element is True, potentially over an axis.
<code>Series.autocorr([lag])</code>	Compute the lag-N autocorrelation.
<code>Series.between(left, right[, inclusive])</code>	Return boolean Series equivalent to <code>left &lt;= series &lt;= right</code> .
<code>Series.clip([lower, upper, axis, inplace])</code>	Trim values at input threshold(s).
<code>Series.clip_lower(threshold[, axis, inplace])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Trim values below a given threshold.
<code>Series.clip_upper(threshold[, axis, inplace])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Trim values above a given threshold.
<code>Series.corr(other[, method, min_periods])</code>	Compute correlation with <i>other</i> Series, excluding missing values.

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<code>Series.count([level])</code>	Return number of non-NA/null observations in the Series.
<code>Series.cov(other[, min_periods])</code>	Compute covariance with Series, excluding missing values.
<code>Series.cummax([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative maximum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>Series.cummin([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative minimum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>Series.cumprod([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative product over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>Series.cumsum([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative sum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>Series.describe([percentiles, include, exclude])</code>	Generate descriptive statistics that summarize the central tendency, dispersion and shape of a dataset's distribution, excluding NaN values.
<code>Series.diff([periods])</code>	First discrete difference of element.
<code>Series.factorize([sort, na_sentinel])</code>	Encode the object as an enumerated type or categorical variable.
<code>Series.kurt([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher's definition of kurtosis (kurtosis of normal == 0.0).
<code>Series.mad([axis, skipna, level])</code>	Return the mean absolute deviation of the values for the requested axis.
<code>Series.max([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the maximum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>Series.mean([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the mean of the values for the requested axis.
<code>Series.median([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return the median of the values for the requested axis.
<code>Series.min([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the minimum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>Series.mode([dropna])</code>	Return the mode(s) of the dataset.
<code>Series.nlargest([n, keep])</code>	Return the largest $n$ elements.
<code>Series.nsmallest([n, keep])</code>	Return the smallest $n$ elements.
<code>Series.pct_change([periods, fill_method, ...])</code>	Percentage change between the current and a prior element.
<code>Series.prod([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return the product of the values for the requested axis.
<code>Series.quantile([q, interpolation])</code>	Return value at the given quantile.
<code>Series.rank([axis, method, numeric_only, ...])</code>	Compute numerical data ranks (1 through $n$ ) along axis.
<code>Series.sem([axis, skipna, level, ddof, ...])</code>	Return unbiased standard error of the mean over requested axis.
<code>Series.skew([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased skew over requested axis Normalized by $N-1$ .
<code>Series.std([axis, skipna, level, ddof, ...])</code>	Return sample standard deviation over requested axis.
<code>Series.sum([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return the sum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>Series.var([axis, skipna, level, ddof, ...])</code>	Return unbiased variance over requested axis.
<code>Series.kurtosis([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher's definition of kurtosis (kurtosis of normal == 0.0).
<code>Series.unique()</code>	Return unique values of Series object.
<code>Series.nunique([dropna])</code>	Return number of unique elements in the object.
<code>Series.is_unique</code>	Return boolean if values in the object are unique.
<code>Series.is_monotonic</code>	Return boolean if values in the object are monotonic_increasing.

Continued on next page



Table 34 – continued from previous page

<code>Series.is_monotonic_increasing</code>	Return boolean if values in the object are monotonic_increasing.
<code>Series.is_monotonic_decreasing</code>	Return boolean if values in the object are monotonic_decreasing.
<code>Series.value_counts([normalize, sort, ...])</code>	Return a Series containing counts of unique values.
<code>Series.compound([axis, skipna, level])</code>	Return the compound percentage of the values for the requested axis.

### 6.3.8 Reindexing / Selection / Label manipulation

<code>Series.align(other[, join, axis, level, ...])</code>	Align two objects on their axes with the specified join method for each axis Index.
<code>Series.drop([labels, axis, index, columns, ...])</code>	Return Series with specified index labels removed.
<code>Series.droplevel(level[, axis])</code>	Return DataFrame with requested index / column level(s) removed.
<code>Series.drop_duplicates([keep, inplace])</code>	Return Series with duplicate values removed.
<code>Series.duplicated([keep])</code>	Indicate duplicate Series values.
<code>Series.equals(other)</code>	Test whether two objects contain the same elements.
<code>Series.first(offset)</code>	Convenience method for subsetting initial periods of time series data based on a date offset.
<code>Series.head([n])</code>	Return the first <i>n</i> rows.
<code>Series.idxmax([axis, skipna])</code>	Return the row label of the maximum value.
<code>Series.idxmin([axis, skipna])</code>	Return the row label of the minimum value.
<code>Series.isin(values)</code>	Check whether <i>values</i> are contained in Series.
<code>Series.last(offset)</code>	Convenience method for subsetting final periods of time series data based on a date offset.
<code>Series.reindex([index])</code>	Conform Series to new index with optional filling logic, placing NA/NaN in locations having no value in the previous index.
<code>Series.reindex_like(other[, method, copy, ...])</code>	Return an object with matching indices as other object.
<code>Series.rename([index])</code>	Alter Series index labels or name.
<code>Series.rename_axis([mapper, index, columns, ...])</code>	Set the name of the axis for the index or columns.
<code>Series.reset_index([level, drop, name, inplace])</code>	Generate a new DataFrame or Series with the index reset.
<code>Series.sample([n, frac, replace, weights, ...])</code>	Return a random sample of items from an axis of object.
<code>Series.select(crit[, axis])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Return data corresponding to axis labels matching criteria.
<code>Series.set_axis(labels[, axis, inplace])</code>	Assign desired index to given axis.
<code>Series.take(indices[, axis, convert, is_copy])</code>	Return the elements in the given <i>positional</i> indices along an axis.
<code>Series.tail([n])</code>	Return the last <i>n</i> rows.
<code>Series.truncate([before, after, axis, copy])</code>	Truncate a Series or DataFrame before and after some index value.
<code>Series.where(cond[, other, inplace, axis, ...])</code>	Replace values where the condition is False.
<code>Series.mask(cond[, other, inplace, axis, ...])</code>	Replace values where the condition is True.
<code>Series.add_prefix(prefix)</code>	Prefix labels with string <i>prefix</i> .
<code>Series.add_suffix(suffix)</code>	Suffix labels with string <i>suffix</i> .
<code>Series.filter([items, like, regex, axis])</code>	Subset rows or columns of dataframe according to labels in the specified index.

### 6.3.9 Missing data handling

<code>Series.isna()</code>	Detect missing values.
<code>Series.notna()</code>	Detect existing (non-missing) values.
<code>Series.dropna([axis, inplace])</code>	Return a new Series with missing values removed.
<code>Series.fillna([value, method, axis, ...])</code>	Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.
<code>Series.interpolate([method, axis, limit, ...])</code>	Interpolate values according to different methods.

### 6.3.10 Reshaping, sorting

<code>Series.argsort([axis, kind, order])</code>	Overrides ndarray.argsort.
<code>Series.argmin([axis, skipna])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Return the row label of the minimum value.
<code>Series.argmax([axis, skipna])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Return the row label of the maximum value.
<code>Series.reorder_levels(order)</code>	Rearrange index levels using input order.
<code>Series.sort_values([axis, ascending, ...])</code>	Sort by the values.
<code>Series.sort_index([axis, level, ascending, ...])</code>	Sort Series by index labels.
<code>Series.swaplevel([i, j, copy])</code>	Swap levels i and j in a MultiIndex.
<code>Series.unstack([level, fill_value])</code>	Unstack, a.k.a.
<code>Series.searchsorted(value[, side, sorter])</code>	Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.
<code>Series.ravel([order])</code>	Return the flattened underlying data as an ndarray.
<code>Series.repeat(repeats[, axis])</code>	Repeat elements of a Series.
<code>Series.squeeze([axis])</code>	Squeeze 1 dimensional axis objects into scalars.
<code>Series.view([dtype])</code>	Create a new view of the Series.

### 6.3.11 Combining / joining / merging

<code>Series.append(to_append[, ignore_index, ...])</code>	Concatenate two or more Series.
<code>Series.replace([to_replace, value, inplace, ...])</code>	Replace values given in <i>to_replace</i> with <i>value</i> .
<code>Series.update(other)</code>	Modify Series in place using non-NA values from passed Series.

### 6.3.12 Time series-related

<code>Series.asfreq(freq[, method, how, ...])</code>	Convert TimeSeries to specified frequency.
<code>Series.asof(where[, subset])</code>	Return the last row(s) without any NaNs before <i>where</i> .
<code>Series.shift([periods, freq, axis, fill_value])</code>	Shift index by desired number of periods with an optional time <i>freq</i> .
<code>Series.first_valid_index()</code>	Return index for first non-NA/null value.
<code>Series.last_valid_index()</code>	Return index for last non-NA/null value.
<code>Series.resample(rule[, how, axis, ...])</code>	Resample time-series data.
<code>Series.tz_convert(tz[, axis, level, copy])</code>	Convert tz-aware axis to target time zone.
<code>Series.tz_localize(tz[, axis, level, copy, ...])</code>	Localize tz-naive index of a Series or DataFrame to target time zone.
<code>Series.at_time(time[, asof, axis])</code>	Select values at particular time of day (e.g.

Continued on next page

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<code>Series.between_time(start_time, end_time[, ...])</code>	Select values between particular times of the day (e.g., 9:00-9:30 AM).
<code>Series.tshift([periods, freq, axis])</code>	Shift the time index, using the index's frequency if available.
<code>Series.slice_shift([periods, axis])</code>	Equivalent to <i>shift</i> without copying data.

### 6.3.13 Accessors

Pandas provides dtype-specific methods under various accessors. These are separate namespaces within *Series* that only apply to specific data types.

Data Type	Accessor
Datetime, Timedelta, Period	<i>dt</i>
String	<i>str</i>
Categorical	<i>cat</i>
Sparse	<i>sparse</i>

### Datetimelike Properties

`Series.dt` can be used to access the values of the series as datetimelike and return several properties. These can be accessed like `Series.dt.<property>`.

### Datetime Properties

<code>Series.dt.date</code>	Returns numpy array of python datetime.date objects (namely, the date part of Timestamps without timezone information).
<code>Series.dt.time</code>	Returns numpy array of datetime.time.
<code>Series.dt.timetz</code>	Returns numpy array of datetime.time also containing timezone information.
<code>Series.dt.year</code>	The year of the datetime.
<code>Series.dt.month</code>	The month as January=1, December=12.
<code>Series.dt.day</code>	The days of the datetime.
<code>Series.dt.hour</code>	The hours of the datetime.
<code>Series.dt.minute</code>	The minutes of the datetime.
<code>Series.dt.second</code>	The seconds of the datetime.
<code>Series.dt.microsecond</code>	The microseconds of the datetime.
<code>Series.dt.nanosecond</code>	The nanoseconds of the datetime.
<code>Series.dt.week</code>	The week ordinal of the year.
<code>Series.dt.weekofyear</code>	The week ordinal of the year.
<code>Series.dt.dayofweek</code>	The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6.
<code>Series.dt.weekday</code>	The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6.
<code>Series.dt.dayofyear</code>	The ordinal day of the year.
<code>Series.dt.quarter</code>	The quarter of the date.
<code>Series.dt.is_month_start</code>	Indicates whether the date is the first day of the month.
<code>Series.dt.is_month_end</code>	Indicates whether the date is the last day of the month.
<code>Series.dt.is_quarter_start</code>	Indicator for whether the date is the first day of a quarter.
<code>Series.dt.is_quarter_end</code>	Indicator for whether the date is the last day of a quarter.

Continued on next page

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<code>Series.dt.is_year_start</code>	Indicate whether the date is the first day of a year.
<code>Series.dt.is_year_end</code>	Indicate whether the date is the last day of the year.
<code>Series.dt.is_leap_year</code>	Boolean indicator if the date belongs to a leap year.
<code>Series.dt.daysinmonth</code>	The number of days in the month.
<code>Series.dt.days_in_month</code>	The number of days in the month.
<code>Series.dt.tz</code>	Return timezone, if any.
<code>Series.dt.freq</code>	

### **pandas.Series.dt.date**

#### `Series.dt.date`

Returns numpy array of python datetime.date objects (namely, the date part of Timestamps without timezone information).

### **pandas.Series.dt.time**

#### `Series.dt.time`

Returns numpy array of datetime.time. The time part of the Timestamps.

### **pandas.Series.dt.timetz**

#### `Series.dt.timetz`

Returns numpy array of datetime.time also containing timezone information. The time part of the Timestamps.

### **pandas.Series.dt.year**

#### `Series.dt.year`

The year of the datetime.

### **pandas.Series.dt.month**

#### `Series.dt.month`

The month as January=1, December=12.

### **pandas.Series.dt.day**

#### `Series.dt.day`

The days of the datetime.

### **pandas.Series.dt.hour**

#### `Series.dt.hour`

The hours of the datetime.

### **pandas.Series.dt.minute**

`Series.dt.minute`

The minutes of the datetime.

### **pandas.Series.dt.second**

`Series.dt.second`

The seconds of the datetime.

### **pandas.Series.dt.microsecond**

`Series.dt.microsecond`

The microseconds of the datetime.

### **pandas.Series.dt.nanosecond**

`Series.dt.nanosecond`

The nanoseconds of the datetime.

### **pandas.Series.dt.week**

`Series.dt.week`

The week ordinal of the year.

### **pandas.Series.dt.weekofyear**

`Series.dt.weekofyear`

The week ordinal of the year.

### **pandas.Series.dt.dayofweek**

`Series.dt.dayofweek`

The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6.

Return the day of the week. It is assumed the week starts on Monday, which is denoted by 0 and ends on Sunday which is denoted by 6. This method is available on both Series with datetime values (using the *dt* accessor) or DatetimeIndex.

#### **Returns**

**Series or Index** Containing integers indicating the day number.

**See also:**

**`Series.dt.dayofweek`** Alias.

**`Series.dt.weekday`** Alias.

**`Series.dt.day_name`** Returns the name of the day of the week.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.date_range('2016-12-31', '2017-01-08', freq='D').to_series()
>>> s.dt.dayofweek
2016-12-31    5
2017-01-01    6
2017-01-02    0
2017-01-03    1
2017-01-04    2
2017-01-05    3
2017-01-06    4
2017-01-07    5
2017-01-08    6
Freq: D, dtype: int64
```

## pandas.Series.dt.weekday

### Series.dt.weekday

The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6.

Return the day of the week. It is assumed the week starts on Monday, which is denoted by 0 and ends on Sunday which is denoted by 6. This method is available on both Series with datetime values (using the *dt* accessor) or DatetimeIndex.

#### Returns

**Series or Index** Containing integers indicating the day number.

#### See also:

**Series.dt.dayofweek** Alias.

**Series.dt.weekday** Alias.

**Series.dt.day\_name** Returns the name of the day of the week.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.date_range('2016-12-31', '2017-01-08', freq='D').to_series()
>>> s.dt.dayofweek
2016-12-31    5
2017-01-01    6
2017-01-02    0
2017-01-03    1
2017-01-04    2
2017-01-05    3
2017-01-06    4
2017-01-07    5
2017-01-08    6
Freq: D, dtype: int64
```

## pandas.Series.dt.dayofyear

### Series.dt.dayofyear

The ordinal day of the year.

## pandas.Series.dt.quarter

Series.dt.**quarter**

The quarter of the date.

## pandas.Series.dt.is\_month\_start

Series.dt.**is\_month\_start**

Indicates whether the date is the first day of the month.

### Returns

**Series or array** For Series, returns a Series with boolean values. For DatetimeIndex, returns a boolean array.

### See also:

**is\_month\_start** Return a boolean indicating whether the date is the first day of the month.

**is\_month\_end** Return a boolean indicating whether the date is the last day of the month.

## Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on DatetimeIndex.

```

>>> s = pd.Series(pd.date_range("2018-02-27", periods=3))
>>> s
0    2018-02-27
1    2018-02-28
2    2018-03-01
dtype: datetime64[ns]
>>> s.dt.is_month_start
0    False
1    False
2     True
dtype: bool
>>> s.dt.is_month_end
0    False
1     True
2    False
dtype: bool

```

```

>>> idx = pd.date_range("2018-02-27", periods=3)
>>> idx.is_month_start
array([False, False,  True])
>>> idx.is_month_end
array([False,  True, False])

```

## pandas.Series.dt.is\_month\_end

Series.dt.**is\_month\_end**

Indicates whether the date is the last day of the month.

### Returns

**Series or array** For Series, returns a Series with boolean values. For DatetimeIndex, returns a boolean array.

**See also:**

***is\_month\_start*** Return a boolean indicating whether the date is the first day of the month.

***is\_month\_end*** Return a boolean indicating whether the date is the last day of the month.

### Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on DatetimeIndex.

```
>>> s = pd.Series(pd.date_range("2018-02-27", periods=3))
>>> s
0    2018-02-27
1    2018-02-28
2    2018-03-01
dtype: datetime64[ns]
>>> s.dt.is_month_start
0    False
1    False
2     True
dtype: bool
>>> s.dt.is_month_end
0    False
1     True
2    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range("2018-02-27", periods=3)
>>> idx.is_month_start
array([False, False,  True])
>>> idx.is_month_end
array([False,  True, False])
```

### pandas.Series.dt.is\_quarter\_start

`Series.dt.is_quarter_start`

Indicator for whether the date is the first day of a quarter.

#### Returns

***is\_quarter\_start*** [Series or DatetimeIndex] The same type as the original data with boolean values. Series will have the same name and index. DatetimeIndex will have the same name.

**See also:**

***quarter*** Return the quarter of the date.

***is\_quarter\_end*** Similar property for indicating the quarter start.

### Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on DatetimeIndex.



```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'dates': pd.date_range("2017-03-30",
...
...
>>> df.assign(quarter=df.dates.dt.quarter,
...
...
    dates  quarter  is_quarter_start
0 2017-03-30      1             False
1 2017-03-31      1             False
2 2017-04-01      2              True
3 2017-04-02      2             False
```

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range('2017-03-30', periods=4)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2017-03-30', '2017-03-31', '2017-04-01', '2017-04-02'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

```
>>> idx.is_quarter_start
array([False, False,  True, False])
```

## pandas.Series.dt.is\_quarter\_end

### Series.dt.is\_quarter\_end

Indicator for whether the date is the last day of a quarter.

#### Returns

**is\_quarter\_end** [Series or DatetimeIndex] The same type as the original data with boolean values. Series will have the same name and index. DatetimeIndex will have the same name.

#### See also:

**quarter** Return the quarter of the date.

**is\_quarter\_start** Similar property indicating the quarter start.

## Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on DatetimeIndex.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'dates': pd.date_range("2017-03-30",
...
...
>>> df.assign(quarter=df.dates.dt.quarter,
...
...
    dates  quarter  is_quarter_end
0 2017-03-30      1             False
1 2017-03-31      1              True
2 2017-04-01      2             False
3 2017-04-02      2             False
```

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range('2017-03-30', periods=4)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2017-03-30', '2017-03-31', '2017-04-01', '2017-04-02'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

```
>>> idx.is_quarter_end
array([False,  True,  False,  False])
```

## pandas.Series.dt.is\_year\_start

### Series.dt.is\_year\_start

Indicate whether the date is the first day of a year.

#### Returns

**Series or DatetimeIndex** The same type as the original data with boolean values. Series will have the same name and index. DatetimeIndex will have the same name.

#### See also:

**is\_year\_end** Similar property indicating the last day of the year.

### Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on `DatetimeIndex`.

```
>>> dates = pd.Series(pd.date_range("2017-12-30", periods=3))
>>> dates
0    2017-12-30
1    2017-12-31
2    2018-01-01
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

```
>>> dates.dt.is_year_start
0    False
1    False
2     True
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range("2017-12-30", periods=3)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2017-12-30', '2017-12-31', '2018-01-01'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

```
>>> idx.is_year_start
array([False,  False,   True])
```

## pandas.Series.dt.is\_year\_end

### Series.dt.is\_year\_end

Indicate whether the date is the last day of the year.

#### Returns

**Series or DatetimeIndex** The same type as the original data with boolean values. Series will have the same name and index. DatetimeIndex will have the same name.

#### See also:

**`is_year_start`** Similar property indicating the start of the year.

## Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on `DatetimeIndex`.

```
>>> dates = pd.Series(pd.date_range("2017-12-30", periods=3))
>>> dates
0    2017-12-30
1    2017-12-31
2    2018-01-01
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

```
>>> dates.dt.is_year_end
0    False
1     True
2    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range("2017-12-30", periods=3)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2017-12-30', '2017-12-31', '2018-01-01'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

```
>>> idx.is_year_end
array([False,  True,  False])
```

## pandas.Series.dt.is\_leap\_year

### Series.dt.is\_leap\_year

Boolean indicator if the date belongs to a leap year.

A leap year is a year, which has 366 days (instead of 365) including 29th of February as an intercalary day. Leap years are years which are multiples of four with the exception of years divisible by 100 but not by 400.

#### Returns

**Series or ndarray** Booleans indicating if dates belong to a leap year.

## Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on `DatetimeIndex`.

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range("2012-01-01", "2015-01-01", freq="Y")
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2012-12-31', '2013-12-31', '2014-12-31'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='A-DEC')
>>> idx.is_leap_year
array([ True,  False,  False], dtype=bool)
```

```
>>> dates = pd.Series(idx)
>>> dates_series
0    2012-12-31
```

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```

1    2013-12-31
2    2014-12-31
dtype: datetime64[ns]
>>> dates_series.dt.is_leap_year
0     True
1    False
2    False
dtype: bool

```

**pandas.Series.dt.daysinmonth****Series.dt.daysinmonth**

The number of days in the month.

**pandas.Series.dt.days\_in\_month****Series.dt.days\_in\_month**

The number of days in the month.

**pandas.Series.dt.tz****Series.dt.tz**

Return timezone, if any.

**Returns****datetime.tzinfo, pytz.tzinfo.BaseTZInfo, dateutil.tz.tz.tzfile, or None** Returns None when the array is tz-naive.**pandas.Series.dt.freq****Series.dt.freq****Datetime Methods**

<i>Series.dt.to_period(*args, **kwargs)</i>	Cast to PeriodArray/Index at a particular frequency.
<i>Series.dt.to_pydatetime()</i>	Return the data as an array of native Python datetime objects.
<i>Series.dt.tz_localize(*args, **kwargs)</i>	Localize tz-naive Datetime Array/Index to tz-aware Datetime Array/Index.
<i>Series.dt.tz_convert(*args, **kwargs)</i>	Convert tz-aware Datetime Array/Index from one time zone to another.
<i>Series.dt.normalize(*args, **kwargs)</i>	Convert times to midnight.
<i>Series.dt.strftime(*args, **kwargs)</i>	Convert to Index using specified date_format.
<i>Series.dt.round(*args, **kwargs)</i>	Perform round operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<i>Series.dt.floor(*args, **kwargs)</i>	Perform floor operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .

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<code>Series.dt.ceil(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Perform ceil operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>Series.dt.month_name(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return the month names of the DateTimeIndex with specified locale.
<code>Series.dt.day_name(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return the day names of the DateTimeIndex with specified locale.

## pandas.Series.dt.to\_period

`Series.dt.to_period(*args, **kwargs)`

Cast to PeriodArray/Index at a particular frequency.

Converts DatetimeArray/Index to PeriodArray/Index.

### Parameters

**freq** [string or Offset, optional] One of pandas' *offset strings* or an Offset object. Will be inferred by default.

### Returns

**PeriodArray/Index**

### Raises

**ValueError** When converting a DatetimeArray/Index with non-regular values, so that a frequency cannot be inferred.

### See also:

**PeriodIndex** Immutable ndarray holding ordinal values.

**DatetimeIndex.to\_pydatetime** Return DatetimeIndex as object.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"y": [1,2,3]},
...                   index=pd.to_datetime(["2000-03-31 00:00:00",
...                                         "2000-05-31 00:00:00",
...                                         "2000-08-31 00:00:00"]))
>>> df.index.to_period("M")
PeriodIndex(['2000-03', '2000-05', '2000-08'],
            dtype='period[M]', freq='M')
```

### Infer the daily frequency

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range("2017-01-01", periods=2)
>>> idx.to_period()
PeriodIndex(['2017-01-01', '2017-01-02'],
            dtype='period[D]', freq='D')
```

## pandas.Series.dt.to\_pydatetime

`Series.dt.to_pydatetime()`

Return the data as an array of native Python datetime objects.

Timezone information is retained if present.

**Warning:** Python’s datetime uses microsecond resolution, which is lower than pandas (nanosecond). The values are truncated.

### Returns

`numpy.ndarray` object dtype array containing native Python datetime objects.

### See also:

`datetime.datetime` Standard library value for a datetime.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(pd.date_range('20180310', periods=2))
>>> s
0    2018-03-10
1    2018-03-11
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

```
>>> s.dt.to_pydatetime()
array([datetime.datetime(2018, 3, 10, 0, 0),
       datetime.datetime(2018, 3, 11, 0, 0)], dtype=object)
```

pandas’ nanosecond precision is truncated to microseconds.

```
>>> s = pd.Series(pd.date_range('20180310', periods=2, freq='ns'))
>>> s
0    2018-03-10 00:00:00.000000000
1    2018-03-10 00:00:00.000000001
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

```
>>> s.dt.to_pydatetime()
array([datetime.datetime(2018, 3, 10, 0, 0),
       datetime.datetime(2018, 3, 10, 0, 0)], dtype=object)
```

## pandas.Series.dt.tz\_localize

`Series.dt.tz_localize(*args, **kwargs)`

Localize tz-naive Datetime Array/Index to tz-aware Datetime Array/Index.

This method takes a time zone (tz) naive Datetime Array/Index object and makes this time zone aware. It does not move the time to another time zone. Time zone localization helps to switch from time zone aware to time zone unaware objects.

### Parameters

**tz** [string, `pytz.timezone`, `dateutil.tz.tzfile` or `None`] Time zone to convert timestamps to. Passing `None` will remove the time zone information preserving local time.

**ambiguous** [‘infer’, ‘NaT’, bool array, default ‘raise’] When clocks moved backward due to DST, ambiguous times may arise. For example in Central European Time (UTC+01), when going from 03:00 DST to 02:00 non-DST, 02:30:00 local time occurs both at 00:30:00 UTC and at 01:30:00 UTC. In such a situation, the *ambiguous* parameter dictates how ambiguous times should be handled.

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False signifies a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an AmbiguousTimeError if there are ambiguous times

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,]

default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise a NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

**errors** [{'raise', 'coerce'}, default None]

- 'raise' will raise a NonExistentTimeError if a timestamp is not valid in the specified time zone (e.g. due to a transition from or to DST time). Use nonexistent='raise' instead.
- 'coerce' will return NaT if the timestamp can not be converted to the specified time zone. Use nonexistent='NaT' instead.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**result** [same type as self] Array/Index converted to the specified time zone.

### Raises

**TypeError** If the Datetime Array/Index is tz-aware and tz is not None.

### See also:

***DatetimeIndex.tz\_convert*** Convert tz-aware DatetimeIndex from one time zone to another.

### Examples

```
>>> tz_naive = pd.date_range('2018-03-01 09:00', periods=3)
>>> tz_naive
DatetimeIndex(['2018-03-01 09:00:00', '2018-03-02 09:00:00',
              '2018-03-03 09:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

Localize DatetimeIndex in US/Eastern time zone:

```
>>> tz_aware = tz_naive.tz_localize(tz='US/Eastern')
>>> tz_aware
DatetimeIndex(['2018-03-01 09:00:00-05:00',
               '2018-03-02 09:00:00-05:00',
               '2018-03-03 09:00:00-05:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]', freq='D')
```

With the `tz=None`, we can remove the time zone information while keeping the local time (not converted to UTC):

```
>>> tz_aware.tz_localize(None)
DatetimeIndex(['2018-03-01 09:00:00', '2018-03-02 09:00:00',
               '2018-03-03 09:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

Be careful with DST changes. When there is sequential data, pandas can infer the DST time: `>>> s = pd.to_datetime(pd.Series([ ... '2018-10-28 01:30:00', ... '2018-10-28 02:00:00', ... '2018-10-28 02:30:00', ... '2018-10-28 02:00:00', ... '2018-10-28 02:30:00', ... '2018-10-28 03:00:00', ... '2018-10-28 03:30:00']))` `>>> s.dt.tz_localize('CET', ambiguous='infer')` 2018-10-28 01:30:00+02:00 0 2018-10-28 02:00:00+02:00 1 2018-10-28 02:30:00+02:00 2 2018-10-28 02:00:00+01:00 3 2018-10-28 02:30:00+01:00 4 2018-10-28 03:00:00+01:00 5 2018-10-28 03:30:00+01:00 6 dtype: int64

In some cases, inferring the DST is impossible. In such cases, you can pass an ndarray to the `ambiguous` parameter to set the DST explicitly

```
>>> s = pd.to_datetime(pd.Series([
... '2018-10-28 01:20:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:36:00',
... '2018-10-28 03:46:00']))
>>> s.dt.tz_localize('CET', ambiguous=np.array([True, True, False]))
0 2018-10-28 01:20:00+02:00
1 2018-10-28 02:36:00+02:00
2 2018-10-28 03:46:00+01:00
dtype: datetime64[ns, CET]
```

If the DST transition causes nonexistent times, you can shift these dates forward or backwards with a `timedelta` object or `'shift_forward'` or `'shift_backwards'`. `>>> s = pd.to_datetime(pd.Series([ ... '2015-03-29 02:30:00', ... '2015-03-29 03:30:00']))` `>>> s.dt.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='shift_forward')` 0 2015-03-29 03:00:00+02:00 1 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 dtype: datetime64[ns, 'Europe/Warsaw'] `>>> s.dt.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='shift_backward')` 0 2015-03-29 01:59:59.999999999+01:00 1 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 dtype: datetime64[ns, 'Europe/Warsaw'] `>>> s.dt.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent=pd.Timedelta('1H'))` 0 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 1 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 dtype: datetime64[ns, 'Europe/Warsaw']

## pandas.Series.dt.tz\_convert

`Series.dt.tz_convert(*args, **kwargs)`

Convert tz-aware Datetime Array/Index from one time zone to another.

### Parameters

**tz** [string, pytz.timezone, dateutil.tz.tzfile or None] Time zone for time. Corresponding timestamps would be converted to this time zone of the Datetime Array/Index. A `tz` of None will convert to UTC and remove the timezone information.

### Returns



**normalized** [same type as self]

### Raises

**TypeError** If Datetime Array/Index is tz-naive.

See also:

**DatetimeIndex.tz** A timezone that has a variable offset from UTC.

**DatetimeIndex.tz\_localize** Localize tz-naive DatetimeIndex to a given time zone, or remove time-zone from a tz-aware DatetimeIndex.

### Examples

With the `tz` parameter, we can change the DatetimeIndex to other time zones:

```
>>> dti = pd.date_range(start='2014-08-01 09:00',
...                      freq='H', periods=3, tz='Europe/Berlin')
```

```
>>> dti
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 09:00:00+02:00',
              '2014-08-01 10:00:00+02:00',
              '2014-08-01 11:00:00+02:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Europe/Berlin]', freq='H')
```

```
>>> dti.tz_convert('US/Central')
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 02:00:00-05:00',
              '2014-08-01 03:00:00-05:00',
              '2014-08-01 04:00:00-05:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Central]', freq='H')
```

With the `tz=None`, we can remove the timezone (after converting to UTC if necessary):

```
>>> dti = pd.date_range(start='2014-08-01 09:00', freq='H',
...                      periods=3, tz='Europe/Berlin')
```

```
>>> dti
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 09:00:00+02:00',
              '2014-08-01 10:00:00+02:00',
              '2014-08-01 11:00:00+02:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Europe/Berlin]', freq='H')
```

```
>>> dti.tz_convert(None)
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 07:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 08:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 09:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='H')
```

## pandas.Series.dt.normalize

`Series.dt.normalize(*args, **kwargs)`

Convert times to midnight.

The time component of the date-time is converted to midnight i.e. 00:00:00. This is useful in cases, when the time does not matter. Length is unaltered. The timezones are unaffected.

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on Datetime Array/Index.

**Returns**

**DatetimeArray, DatetimeIndex or Series** The same type as the original data. Series will have the same name and index. DatetimeIndex will have the same name.

**See also:**

***floor*** Floor the datetimes to the specified freq.

***ceil*** Ceil the datetimes to the specified freq.

***round*** Round the datetimes to the specified freq.

**Examples**

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range(start='2014-08-01 10:00', freq='H',
...                      periods=3, tz='Asia/Calcutta')
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 10:00:00+05:30',
               '2014-08-01 11:00:00+05:30',
               '2014-08-01 12:00:00+05:30'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Asia/Calcutta]', freq='H')
>>> idx.normalize()
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 00:00:00+05:30',
               '2014-08-01 00:00:00+05:30',
               '2014-08-01 00:00:00+05:30'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Asia/Calcutta]', freq=None)
```

**pandas.Series.dt.strftime**

`Series.dt.strftime(*args, **kwargs)`

Convert to Index using specified `date_format`.

Return an Index of formatted strings specified by `date_format`, which supports the same string format as the python standard library. Details of the string format can be found in [python string format doc](#)

**Parameters**

**`date_format`** [str] Date format string (e.g. “%Y-%m-%d”).

**Returns**

**Index** Index of formatted strings

**See also:**

***to\_datetime*** Convert the given argument to datetime.

***DatetimeIndex.normalize*** Return DatetimeIndex with times to midnight.

***DatetimeIndex.round*** Round the DatetimeIndex to the specified freq.

***DatetimeIndex.floor*** Floor the DatetimeIndex to the specified freq.

## Examples

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range(pd.Timestamp("2018-03-10 09:00"),
...                      periods=3, freq='s')
>>> rng.strftime('%B %d, %Y, %r')
Index(['March 10, 2018, 09:00:00 AM', 'March 10, 2018, 09:00:01 AM',
       'March 10, 2018, 09:00:02 AM'],
      dtype='object')
```

## pandas.Series.dt.round

`Series.dt.round(*args, **kwargs)`

Perform round operation on the data to the specified *freq*.

### Parameters

**freq** [str or Offset] The frequency level to round the index to. Must be a fixed frequency like 'S' (second) not 'ME' (month end). See *frequency aliases* for a list of possible *freq* values.

**ambiguous** ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] Only relevant for DatetimeIndex:

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an `AmbiguousTimeError` if there are ambiguous times

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,]

default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise an `NonExistentTimeError` if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**DatetimeIndex, TimedeltaIndex, or Series** Index of the same type for a DatetimeIndex or TimedeltaIndex, or a Series with the same index for a Series.

### Raises

**ValueError** if the 'freq' cannot be converted.

## Examples

### DatetimeIndex

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2018 11:59:00', periods=3, freq='min')
>>> rng
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:59:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:01:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='T')
>>> rng.round('H')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 12:00:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

### Series

```
>>> pd.Series(rng).dt.round("H")
0    2018-01-01 12:00:00
1    2018-01-01 12:00:00
2    2018-01-01 12:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

## pandas.Series.dt.floor

`Series.dt.floor` (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Perform floor operation on the data to the specified *freq*.

### Parameters

**freq** [str or Offset] The frequency level to floor the index to. Must be a fixed frequency like 'S' (second) not 'ME' (month end). See *frequency aliases* for a list of possible *freq* values.

**ambiguous** ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] Only relevant for DatetimeIndex:

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an AmbiguousTimeError if there are ambiguous times

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,] default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise a NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**DatetimeIndex, TimedeltaIndex, or Series** Index of the same type for a DatetimeIndex or TimedeltaIndex, or a Series with the same index for a Series.

### Raises

**ValueError** if the ‘freq’ cannot be converted.

## Examples

### DatetimeIndex

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2018 11:59:00', periods=3, freq='min')
>>> rng
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:59:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:01:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='T')
>>> rng.floor('H')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:00:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

### Series

```
>>> pd.Series(rng).dt.floor("H")
0    2018-01-01 11:00:00
1    2018-01-01 12:00:00
2    2018-01-01 12:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

## pandas.Series.dt.ceil

`Series.dt.ceil(*args, **kwargs)`

Perform ceil operation on the data to the specified *freq*.

### Parameters

**freq** [str or Offset] The frequency level to ceil the index to. Must be a fixed frequency like ‘S’ (second) not ‘ME’ (month end). See *frequency aliases* for a list of possible *freq* values.

**ambiguous** [‘infer’, bool-ndarray, ‘NaT’, default ‘raise’] Only relevant for DatetimeIndex:

- ‘infer’ will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- ‘NaT’ will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- ‘raise’ will raise an AmbiguousTimeError if there are ambiguous times

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** [‘shift\_forward’, ‘shift\_backward’, ‘NaT’, timedelta,] default ‘raise’

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise a NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Returns

**DatetimeIndex, TimedeltaIndex, or Series** Index of the same type for a DatetimeIndex or TimedeltaIndex, or a Series with the same index for a Series.

#### Raises

**ValueError** if the 'freq' cannot be converted.

### Examples

#### DatetimeIndex

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2018 11:59:00', periods=3, freq='min')
>>> rng
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:59:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:01:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='T')
>>> rng.ceil('H')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 12:00:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 13:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

#### Series

```
>>> pd.Series(rng).dt.ceil("H")
0    2018-01-01 12:00:00
1    2018-01-01 12:00:00
2    2018-01-01 13:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

### pandas.Series.dt.month\_name

`Series.dt.month_name(*args, **kwargs)`

Return the month names of the DateTimeIndex with specified locale.

New in version 0.23.0.

#### Parameters

**locale** [str, optional] Locale determining the language in which to return the month name. Default is English locale.

#### Returns

**Index** Index of month names.

## Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range(start='2018-01', freq='M', periods=3)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-31', '2018-02-28', '2018-03-31'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='M')
>>> idx.month_name()
Index(['January', 'February', 'March'], dtype='object')
```

## pandas.Series.dt.day\_name

Series.dt.day\_name(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Return the day names of the DateTimeIndex with specified locale.

New in version 0.23.0.

### Parameters

**locale** [str, optional] Locale determining the language in which to return the day name. Default is English locale.

### Returns

**Index** Index of day names.

## Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range(start='2018-01-01', freq='D', periods=3)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-02', '2018-01-03'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
>>> idx.day_name()
Index(['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday'], dtype='object')
```

## Period Properties

*Series.dt.qyear*

*Series.dt.start\_time*

*Series.dt.end\_time*

## pandas.Series.dt.qyear

Series.dt.qyear

## pandas.Series.dt.start\_time

Series.dt.start\_time

## **pandas.Series.dt.end\_time**

`Series.dt.end_time`

## **Timedelta Properties**

<i>Series.dt.days</i>	Number of days for each element.
<i>Series.dt.seconds</i>	Number of seconds ( $\geq 0$ and less than 1 day) for each element.
<i>Series.dt.microseconds</i>	Number of microseconds ( $\geq 0$ and less than 1 second) for each element.
<i>Series.dt.nanoseconds</i>	Number of nanoseconds ( $\geq 0$ and less than 1 microsecond) for each element.
<i>Series.dt.components</i>	Return a Dataframe of the components of the Timedeltas.

## **pandas.Series.dt.days**

`Series.dt.days`

Number of days for each element.

## **pandas.Series.dt.seconds**

`Series.dt.seconds`

Number of seconds ( $\geq 0$  and less than 1 day) for each element.

## **pandas.Series.dt.microseconds**

`Series.dt.microseconds`

Number of microseconds ( $\geq 0$  and less than 1 second) for each element.

## **pandas.Series.dt.nanoseconds**

`Series.dt.nanoseconds`

Number of nanoseconds ( $\geq 0$  and less than 1 microsecond) for each element.

## **pandas.Series.dt.components**

`Series.dt.components`

Return a Dataframe of the components of the Timedeltas.

**Returns**

**DataFrame**



## Examples

```

>>> s = pd.Series(pd.to_timedelta(np.arange(5), unit='s'))
>>> s
0    00:00:00
1    00:00:01
2    00:00:02
3    00:00:03
4    00:00:04
dtype: timedelta64[ns]
>>> s.dt.components
   days  hours  minutes  seconds  milliseconds  microseconds  nanoseconds
0     0     0         0         0             0             0             0
1     0     0         0         1             0             0             0
2     0     0         0         2             0             0             0
3     0     0         0         3             0             0             0
4     0     0         0         4             0             0             0

```

## Timedelta Methods

<code>Series.dt.to_pytimedelta()</code>	Return an array of native <i>datetime.timedelta</i> objects.
<code>Series.dt.total_seconds(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return total duration of each element expressed in seconds.

## pandas.Series.dt.to\_pytimedelta

`Series.dt.to_pytimedelta()`

Return an array of native *datetime.timedelta* objects.

Python's standard *datetime* library uses a different representation *timedelta*'s. This method converts a Series of pandas *Timedeltas* to *datetime.timedelta* format with the same length as the original Series.

### Returns

**a** [numpy.ndarray] 1D array containing data with *datetime.timedelta* type.

### See also:

`datetime.timedelta`

## Examples

```

>>> s = pd.Series(pd.to_timedelta(np.arange(5), unit='d'))
>>> s
0    0 days
1    1 days
2    2 days
3    3 days
4    4 days
dtype: timedelta64[ns]

```

```

>>> s.dt.to_pytimedelta()
array([datetime.timedelta(0), datetime.timedelta(1),

```

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```
datetime.timedelta(2), datetime.timedelta(3),
datetime.timedelta(4)], dtype=object)
```

## pandas.Series.dt.total\_seconds

`Series.dt.total_seconds` (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Return total duration of each element expressed in seconds.

This method is available directly on `TimedeltaArray`, `TimedeltaIndex` and on `Series` containing `timedelta` values under the `.dt` namespace.

### Returns

**seconds** [[ndarray, Float64Index, Series]] When the calling object is a `TimedeltaArray`, the return type is `ndarray`. When the calling object is a `TimedeltaIndex`, the return type is a `Float64Index`. When the calling object is a `Series`, the return type is `Series` of type `float64` whose index is the same as the original.

### See also:

`datetime.timedelta.total_seconds` Standard library version of this method.

`TimedeltaIndex.components` Return a `DataFrame` with components of each `Timedelta`.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series(pd.to_timedelta(np.arange(5), unit='d'))
>>> s
0    0 days
1    1 days
2    2 days
3    3 days
4    4 days
dtype: timedelta64[ns]
```

```
>>> s.dt.total_seconds()
0         0.0
1    86400.0
2   172800.0
3   259200.0
4   345600.0
dtype: float64
```

### TimedeltaIndex

```
>>> idx = pd.to_timedelta(np.arange(5), unit='d')
>>> idx
TimedeltaIndex(['0 days', '1 days', '2 days', '3 days', '4 days'],
                dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)
```

```
>>> idx.total_seconds()
Float64Index([0.0, 86400.0, 172800.0, 259200.00000000003, 345600.0],
              dtype='float64')
```

## String handling

`Series.str` can be used to access the values of the series as strings and apply several methods to it. These can be accessed like `Series.str.<function/property>`.

<code>Series.str.capitalize()</code>	Convert strings in the Series/Index to be capitalized.
<code>Series.str.cat([others, sep, na_rep, join])</code>	Concatenate strings in the Series/Index with given separator.
<code>Series.str.center(width[, fillchar])</code>	Filling left and right side of strings in the Series/Index with an additional character.
<code>Series.str.contains(pat[, case, flags, na, ...])</code>	Test if pattern or regex is contained within a string of a Series or Index.
<code>Series.str.count(pat[, flags])</code>	Count occurrences of pattern in each string of the Series/Index.
<code>Series.str.decode(encoding[, errors])</code>	Decode character string in the Series/Index using indicated encoding.
<code>Series.str.encode(encoding[, errors])</code>	Encode character string in the Series/Index using indicated encoding.
<code>Series.str.endswith(pat[, na])</code>	Test if the end of each string element matches a pattern.
<code>Series.str.extract(pat[, flags, expand])</code>	Extract capture groups in the regex <i>pat</i> as columns in a DataFrame.
<code>Series.str.extractall(pat[, flags])</code>	For each subject string in the Series, extract groups from all matches of regular expression <i>pat</i> .
<code>Series.str.find(sub[, start, end])</code>	Return lowest indexes in each strings in the Series/Index where the substring is fully contained between [start:end].
<code>Series.str.findall(pat[, flags])</code>	Find all occurrences of pattern or regular expression in the Series/Index.
<code>Series.str.get(i)</code>	Extract element from each component at specified position.
<code>Series.str.index(sub[, start, end])</code>	Return lowest indexes in each strings where the substring is fully contained between [start:end].
<code>Series.str.join(sep)</code>	Join lists contained as elements in the Series/Index with passed delimiter.
<code>Series.str.len()</code>	Computes the length of each element in the Series/Index.
<code>Series.str.ljust(width[, fillchar])</code>	Filling right side of strings in the Series/Index with an additional character.
<code>Series.str.lower()</code>	Convert strings in the Series/Index to lowercase.
<code>Series.str.lstrip([to_strip])</code>	Remove leading and trailing characters.
<code>Series.str.match(pat[, case, flags, na])</code>	Determine if each string matches a regular expression.
<code>Series.str.normalize(form)</code>	Return the Unicode normal form for the strings in the Series/Index.
<code>Series.str.pad(width[, side, fillchar])</code>	Pad strings in the Series/Index up to width.
<code>Series.str.partition([sep, expand])</code>	Split the string at the first occurrence of <i>sep</i> .
<code>Series.str.repeat(repeats)</code>	Duplicate each string in the Series or Index.
<code>Series.str.replace(pat, repl[, n, case, ...])</code>	Replace occurrences of pattern/regex in the Series/Index with some other string.
<code>Series.str.rfind(sub[, start, end])</code>	Return highest indexes in each strings in the Series/Index where the substring is fully contained between [start:end].

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<code>Series.str.rindex(sub[, start, end])</code>	Return highest indexes in each strings where the substring is fully contained between [start:end].
<code>Series.str.rjust(width[, fillchar])</code>	Filling left side of strings in the Series/Index with an additional character.
<code>Series.str.rpartition([sep, expand])</code>	Split the string at the last occurrence of <i>sep</i> .
<code>Series.str.rstrip([to_strip])</code>	Remove leading and trailing characters.
<code>Series.str.slice([start, stop, step])</code>	Slice substrings from each element in the Series or Index.
<code>Series.str.slice_replace([start, stop, repl])</code>	Replace a positional slice of a string with another value.
<code>Series.str.split([pat, n, expand])</code>	Split strings around given separator/delimiter.
<code>Series.str.rsplit([pat, n, expand])</code>	Split strings around given separator/delimiter.
<code>Series.str.startswith(pat[, na])</code>	Test if the start of each string element matches a pattern.
<code>Series.str.strip([to_strip])</code>	Remove leading and trailing characters.
<code>Series.str.swapcase()</code>	Convert strings in the Series/Index to be swapped.
<code>Series.str.title()</code>	Convert strings in the Series/Index to titlecase.
<code>Series.str.translate(table[, deletechars])</code>	Map all characters in the string through the given mapping table.
<code>Series.str.upper()</code>	Convert strings in the Series/Index to uppercase.
<code>Series.str.wrap(width, **kwargs)</code>	Wrap long strings in the Series/Index to be formatted in paragraphs with length less than a given width.
<code>Series.str.zfill(width)</code>	Pad strings in the Series/Index by prepending '0' characters.
<code>Series.str.isalnum()</code>	Check whether all characters in each string are alphanumeric.
<code>Series.str.isalpha()</code>	Check whether all characters in each string are alphabetic.
<code>Series.str.isdigit()</code>	Check whether all characters in each string are digits.
<code>Series.str.isspace()</code>	Check whether all characters in each string are whitespace.
<code>Series.str.islower()</code>	Check whether all characters in each string are lowercase.
<code>Series.str.isupper()</code>	Check whether all characters in each string are uppercase.
<code>Series.str.istitle()</code>	Check whether all characters in each string are titlecase.
<code>Series.str.isnumeric()</code>	Check whether all characters in each string are numeric.
<code>Series.str.isdecimal()</code>	Check whether all characters in each string are decimal.
<code>Series.str.get_dummies([sep])</code>	Split each string in the Series by <i>sep</i> and return a frame of dummy/indicator variables.

## pandas.Series.str.capitalize

`Series.str.capitalize()`

Convert strings in the Series/Index to be capitalized.

Equivalent to `str.capitalize()`.

### Returns

Series/Index of objects

See also:

**`Series.str.lower`** Converts all characters to lowercase.

***Series.str.upper*** Converts all characters to uppercase.

***Series.str.title*** Converts first character of each word to uppercase and remaining to lowercase.

***Series.str.capitalize*** Converts first character to uppercase and remaining to lowercase.

***Series.str.swapcase*** Converts uppercase to lowercase and lowercase to uppercase.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['lower', 'CAPITALS', 'this is a sentence', 'SwApCaSe'])
>>> s
0          lower
1      CAPITALS
2  this is a sentence
3      SwApCaSe
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.lower()
0          lower
1      capitals
2  this is a sentence
3      swapcase
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.upper()
0          LOWER
1      CAPITALS
2  THIS IS A SENTENCE
3      SWAPCASE
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.title()
0          Lower
1      Capitals
2  This Is A Sentence
3      Swapcase
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.capitalize()
0          Lower
1      Capitals
2  This is a sentence
3      Swapcase
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.swapcase()
0          LOWER
1      capitals
2  THIS IS A SENTENCE
3      sWaPcAsE
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Series.str.cat

`Series.str.cat` (*others=None, sep=None, na\_rep=None, join=None*)

Concatenate strings in the Series/Index with given separator.

If *others* is specified, this function concatenates the Series/Index and elements of *others* element-wise. If *others* is not passed, then all values in the Series/Index are concatenated into a single string with a given *sep*.

### Parameters

**others** [Series, Index, DataFrame, np.ndarray or list-like] Series, Index, DataFrame, np.ndarray (one- or two-dimensional) and other list-likes of strings must have the same length as the calling Series/Index, with the exception of indexed objects (i.e. Series/Index/DataFrame) if *join* is not None.

If *others* is a list-like that contains a combination of Series, Index or np.ndarray (1-dim), then all elements will be unpacked and must satisfy the above criteria individually.

If *others* is None, the method returns the concatenation of all strings in the calling Series/Index.

**sep** [str, default “”] The separator between the different elements/columns. By default the empty string “” is used.

**na\_rep** [str or None, default None] Representation that is inserted for all missing values:

- If *na\_rep* is None, and *others* is None, missing values in the Series/Index are omitted from the result.
- If *na\_rep* is None, and *others* is not None, a row containing a missing value in any of the columns (before concatenation) will have a missing value in the result.

**join** [{‘left’, ‘right’, ‘outer’, ‘inner’}, default None] Determines the join-style between the calling Series/Index and any Series/Index/DataFrame in *others* (objects without an index need to match the length of the calling Series/Index). If None, alignment is disabled, but this option will be removed in a future version of pandas and replaced with a default of ‘left’. To disable alignment, use *.values* on any Series/Index/DataFrame in *others*.

New in version 0.23.0.

### Returns

**concat** [str or Series/Index of objects] If *others* is None, *str* is returned, otherwise a *Series/Index* (same type as caller) of objects is returned.

See also:

**split** Split each string in the Series/Index.

**join** Join lists contained as elements in the Series/Index.

### Examples

When not passing *others*, all values are concatenated into a single string:

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['a', 'b', np.nan, 'd'])
>>> s.str.cat(sep=' ')
'a b d'
```

By default, NA values in the Series are ignored. Using *na\_rep*, they can be given a representation:

```
>>> s.str.cat(sep=' ', na_rep='?')
'a b ? d'
```

If *others* is specified, corresponding values are concatenated with the separator. Result will be a Series of strings.

```
>>> s.str.cat(['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'], sep=',')
0    a,A
1    b,B
2    NaN
3    d,D
dtype: object
```

Missing values will remain missing in the result, but can again be represented using *na\_rep*

```
>>> s.str.cat(['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'], sep=',', na_rep='-')
0    a,A
1    b,B
2    -,C
3    d,D
dtype: object
```

If *sep* is not specified, the values are concatenated without separation.

```
>>> s.str.cat(['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'], na_rep='-')
0    aA
1    bB
2    -C
3    dD
dtype: object
```

Series with different indexes can be aligned before concatenation. The *join*-keyword works as in other methods.

```
>>> t = pd.Series(['d', 'a', 'e', 'c'], index=[3, 0, 4, 2])
>>> s.str.cat(t, join='left', na_rep='-')
0    aa
1    b-
2    -c
3    dd
dtype: object
>>>
>>> s.str.cat(t, join='outer', na_rep='-')
0    aa
1    b-
2    -c
3    dd
4    -e
dtype: object
>>>
>>> s.str.cat(t, join='inner', na_rep='-')
0    aa
2    -c
3    dd
dtype: object
>>>
>>> s.str.cat(t, join='right', na_rep='-')
3    dd
0    aa
```

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```
4    -e
2    -c
dtype: object
```

For more examples, see [here](#).

### pandas.Series.str.center

`Series.str.center` (*width*, *fillchar=' '*)

Filling left and right side of strings in the Series/Index with an additional character. Equivalent to `str.center()`.

#### Parameters

**width** [int] Minimum width of resulting string; additional characters will be filled with `fillchar`

**fillchar** [str] Additional character for filling, default is whitespace

#### Returns

**filled** [Series/Index of objects]

### pandas.Series.str.contains

`Series.str.contains` (*pat*, *case=True*, *flags=0*, *na=nan*, *regex=True*)

Test if pattern or regex is contained within a string of a Series or Index.

Return boolean Series or Index based on whether a given pattern or regex is contained within a string of a Series or Index.

#### Parameters

**pat** [str] Character sequence or regular expression.

**case** [bool, default True] If True, case sensitive.

**flags** [int, default 0 (no flags)] Flags to pass through to the re module, e.g. re.IGNORECASE.

**na** [default NaN] Fill value for missing values.

**regex** [bool, default True] If True, assumes the pat is a regular expression.

If False, treats the pat as a literal string.

#### Returns

**Series or Index of boolean values** A Series or Index of boolean values indicating whether the given pattern is contained within the string of each element of the Series or Index.

**See also:**

**`match`** Analogous, but stricter, relying on `re.match` instead of `re.search`.

**`Series.str.startswith`** Test if the start of each string element matches a pattern.

**`Series.str.endswith`** Same as `startswith`, but tests the end of string.



## Examples

Returning a Series of booleans using only a literal pattern.

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series(['Mouse', 'dog', 'house and parrot', '23', np.NaN])
>>> s1.str.contains('og', regex=False)
0    False
1     True
2    False
3    False
4     NaN
dtype: object
```

Returning an Index of booleans using only a literal pattern.

```
>>> ind = pd.Index(['Mouse', 'dog', 'house and parrot', '23.0', np.NaN])
>>> ind.str.contains('23', regex=False)
Index([False, False, False, True, nan], dtype='object')
```

Specifying case sensitivity using *case*.

```
>>> s1.str.contains('oG', case=True, regex=True)
0    False
1    False
2    False
3    False
4     NaN
dtype: object
```

Specifying *na* to be *False* instead of *NaN* replaces NaN values with *False*. If Series or Index does not contain NaN values the resultant dtype will be *bool*, otherwise, an *object* dtype.

```
>>> s1.str.contains('og', na=False, regex=True)
0    False
1     True
2    False
3    False
4    False
dtype: bool
```

Returning 'house' or 'dog' when either expression occurs in a string.

```
>>> s1.str.contains('house|dog', regex=True)
0    False
1     True
2     True
3    False
4     NaN
dtype: object
```

Ignoring case sensitivity using *flags* with regex.

```
>>> import re
>>> s1.str.contains('PARROT', flags=re.IGNORECASE, regex=True)
0    False
1    False
2     True
```

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```
3    False
4      NaN
dtype: object
```

Returning any digit using regular expression.

```
>>> s1.str.contains('\d', regex=True)
0    False
1    False
2    False
3     True
4      NaN
dtype: object
```

Ensure *pat* is not a literal pattern when *regex* is set to *True*. Note in the following example one might expect only *s2[1]* and *s2[3]* to return *True*. However, *'0'* as a regex matches any character followed by a 0.

```
>>> s2 = pd.Series(['40', '40.0', '41', '41.0', '35'])
>>> s2.str.contains('.0', regex=True)
0     True
1     True
2    False
3     True
4    False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.str.count

`Series.str.count` (*pat*, *flags=0*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Count occurrences of pattern in each string of the Series/Index.

This function is used to count the number of times a particular regex pattern is repeated in each of the string elements of the *Series*.

### Parameters

**pat** [str] Valid regular expression.

**flags** [int, default 0, meaning no flags] Flags for the *re* module. For a complete list, [see here](#).

**\*\*kwargs** For compatibility with other string methods. Not used.

### Returns

**counts** [Series or Index] Same type as the calling object containing the integer counts.

### See also:

**re** Standard library module for regular expressions.

**str.count** Standard library version, without regular expression support.

### Notes

Some characters need to be escaped when passing in *pat*. eg. *'\$'* has a special meaning in regex and must be escaped when finding this literal character.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['A', 'B', 'Aaba', 'Baca', np.nan, 'CABA', 'cat'])
>>> s.str.count('a')
0    0.0
1    0.0
2    2.0
3    2.0
4    NaN
5    0.0
6    1.0
dtype: float64
```

Escape '\$' to find the literal dollar sign.

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['$', 'B', 'Aab$', '$$ca', 'C$B$', 'cat'])
>>> s.str.count('\$')
0    1
1    0
2    1
3    2
4    2
5    0
dtype: int64
```

This is also available on Index

```
>>> pd.Index(['A', 'A', 'Aaba', 'cat']).str.count('a')
Int64Index([0, 0, 2, 1], dtype='int64')
```

## pandas.Series.str.decode

`Series.str.decode(encoding, errors='strict')`

Decode character string in the Series/Index using indicated encoding. Equivalent to `str.decode()` in python2 and `bytes.decode()` in python3.

### Parameters

**encoding** [str]

**errors** [str, optional]

### Returns

**decoded** [Series/Index of objects]

## pandas.Series.str.encode

`Series.str.encode(encoding, errors='strict')`

Encode character string in the Series/Index using indicated encoding. Equivalent to `str.encode()`.

### Parameters

**encoding** [str]

**errors** [str, optional]

### Returns

**encoded** [Series/Index of objects]

## pandas.Series.str.endswith

`Series.str.endswith(pat, na=nan)`

Test if the end of each string element matches a pattern.

Equivalent to `str.endswith()`.

### Parameters

**pat** [str] Character sequence. Regular expressions are not accepted.

**na** [object, default NaN] Object shown if element tested is not a string.

### Returns

**Series or Index of bool** A Series of booleans indicating whether the given pattern matches the end of each string element.

### See also:

**`str.endswith`** Python standard library string method.

**`Series.str.startswith`** Same as `endswith`, but tests the start of string.

**`Series.str.contains`** Tests if string element contains a pattern.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['bat', 'bear', 'caT', np.nan])
>>> s
0    bat
1   bear
2   caT
3   NaN
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.endswith('t')
0     True
1    False
2    False
3     NaN
dtype: object
```

Specifying `na` to be `False` instead of `NaN`.

```
>>> s.str.endswith('t', na=False)
0     True
1    False
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.str.extract

`Series.str.extract` (*pat*, *flags=0*, *expand=True*)

Extract capture groups in the regex *pat* as columns in a DataFrame.

For each subject string in the Series, extract groups from the first match of regular expression *pat*.

### Parameters

**pat** [string] Regular expression pattern with capturing groups.

**flags** [int, default 0 (no flags)] Flags from the `re` module, e.g. `re.IGNORECASE`, that modify regular expression matching for things like case, spaces, etc. For more details, see `re`.

**expand** [bool, default True] If True, return DataFrame with one column per capture group. If False, return a Series/Index if there is one capture group or DataFrame if there are multiple capture groups.

New in version 0.18.0.

### Returns

**DataFrame or Series or Index** A DataFrame with one row for each subject string, and one column for each group. Any capture group names in regular expression *pat* will be used for column names; otherwise capture group numbers will be used. The dtype of each result column is always object, even when no match is found. If `expand=False` and *pat* has only one capture group, then return a Series (if subject is a Series) or Index (if subject is an Index).

See also:

**`extractall`** Returns all matches (not just the first match).

### Examples

A pattern with two groups will return a DataFrame with two columns. Non-matches will be NaN.

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['a1', 'b2', 'c3'])
>>> s.str.extract(r'([ab])(\d)')
   0  1
0  a  1
1  b  2
2 NaN NaN
```

A pattern may contain optional groups.

```
>>> s.str.extract(r'([ab])?(\d)')
   0  1
0  a  1
1  b  2
2 NaN 3
```

Named groups will become column names in the result.

```
>>> s.str.extract(r'(?P<letter>[ab])(?P<digit>\d)')
   letter digit
0      a      1
```

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```
1      b      2
2     NaN     NaN
```

A pattern with one group will return a DataFrame with one column if `expand=True`.

```
>>> s.str.extract(r'[ab](\d)', expand=True)
      0
0     1
1     2
2    NaN
```

A pattern with one group will return a Series if `expand=False`.

```
>>> s.str.extract(r'[ab](\d)', expand=False)
0     1
1     2
2    NaN
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Series.str.extractall

`Series.str.extractall(pat, flags=0)`

For each subject string in the Series, extract groups from all matches of regular expression `pat`. When each subject string in the Series has exactly one match, `extractall(pat).xs(0, level='match')` is the same as `extract(pat)`.

New in version 0.18.0.

### Parameters

**pat** [str] Regular expression pattern with capturing groups.

**flags** [int, default 0 (no flags)] A `re` module flag, for example `re.IGNORECASE`. These allow to modify regular expression matching for things like case, spaces, etc. Multiple flags can be combined with the bitwise OR operator, for example `re.IGNORECASE | re.MULTILINE`.

### Returns

**DataFrame** A `DataFrame` with one row for each match, and one column for each group. Its rows have a `MultiIndex` with first levels that come from the subject `Series`. The last level is named 'match' and indexes the matches in each item of the `Series`. Any capture group names in regular expression `pat` will be used for column names; otherwise capture group numbers will be used.

**See also:**

**extract** Returns first match only (not all matches).

### Examples

A pattern with one group will return a DataFrame with one column. Indices with no matches will not appear in the result.

```
>>> s = pd.Series(["a1a2", "b1", "c1"], index=["A", "B", "C"])
>>> s.str.extractall(r"[ab](\d)")
      0
  match
A 0    1
  1    2
B 0    1
```

Capture group names are used for column names of the result.

```
>>> s.str.extractall(r"[ab](?P<digit>\d)")
      digit
  match
A 0      1
  1      2
B 0      1
```

A pattern with two groups will return a DataFrame with two columns.

```
>>> s.str.extractall(r"(?P<letter>[ab]) (?P<digit>\d)")
      letter digit
  match
A 0          a    1
  1          a    2
B 0          b    1
```

Optional groups that do not match are NaN in the result.

```
>>> s.str.extractall(r"(?P<letter>[ab])?(?P<digit>\d)")
      letter digit
  match
A 0          a    1
  1          a    2
B 0          b    1
C 0         NaN    1
```

## pandas.Series.str.find

`Series.str.find` (*sub*, *start=0*, *end=None*)

Return lowest indexes in each strings in the Series/Index where the substring is fully contained between [start:end]. Return -1 on failure. Equivalent to standard `str.find()`.

### Parameters

**sub** [str] Substring being searched

**start** [int] Left edge index

**end** [int] Right edge index

### Returns

**found** [Series/Index of integer values]

See also:

**rfind** Return highest indexes in each strings.

## pandas.Series.str.findall

`Series.str.findall` (*pat*, *flags=0*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Find all occurrences of pattern or regular expression in the Series/Index.

Equivalent to applying `re.findall()` to all the elements in the Series/Index.

### Parameters

**pat** [string] Pattern or regular expression.

**flags** [int, default 0] `re` module flags, e.g. `re.IGNORECASE` (default is 0, which means no flags).

### Returns

**Series/Index of lists of strings** All non-overlapping matches of pattern or regular expression in each string of this Series/Index.

### See also:

**count** Count occurrences of pattern or regular expression in each string of the Series/Index.

**extractall** For each string in the Series, extract groups from all matches of regular expression and return a DataFrame with one row for each match and one column for each group.

**re.findall** The equivalent `re` function to all non-overlapping matches of pattern or regular expression in string, as a list of strings.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['Lion', 'Monkey', 'Rabbit'])
```

The search for the pattern 'Monkey' returns one match:

```
>>> s.str.findall('Monkey')
0      []
1  [Monkey]
2      []
dtype: object
```

On the other hand, the search for the pattern 'MONKEY' doesn't return any match:

```
>>> s.str.findall('MONKEY')
0      []
1      []
2      []
dtype: object
```

Flags can be added to the pattern or regular expression. For instance, to find the pattern 'MONKEY' ignoring the case:

```
>>> import re
>>> s.str.findall('MONKEY', flags=re.IGNORECASE)
0      []
1  [Monkey]
2      []
dtype: object
```



When the pattern matches more than one string in the Series, all matches are returned:

```
>>> s.str.findall('on')
0    [on]
1    [on]
2     []
dtype: object
```

Regular expressions are supported too. For instance, the search for all the strings ending with the word 'on' is shown next:

```
>>> s.str.findall('on$')
0    [on]
1     []
2     []
dtype: object
```

If the pattern is found more than once in the same string, then a list of multiple strings is returned:

```
>>> s.str.findall('b')
0     []
1     []
2    [b, b]
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Series.str.get

`Series.str.get(i)`

Extract element from each component at specified position.

Extract element from lists, tuples, or strings in each element in the Series/Index.

### Parameters

**i** [int] Position of element to extract.

### Returns

**items** [Series/Index of objects]

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(["String",
                  (1, 2, 3),
                  ["a", "b", "c"],
                  123, -456,
                  {1:"Hello", "2":"World"}])
>>> s
0          String
1          (1, 2, 3)
2          [a, b, c]
3              123
4             -456
5    {1: 'Hello', '2': 'World'}
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.get(1)
0      t
1      2
2      b
3     NaN
4     NaN
5    Hello
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.get(-1)
0      g
1      3
2      c
3     NaN
4     NaN
5     NaN
dtype: object
```

### pandas.Series.str.index

`Series.str.index` (*sub*, *start=0*, *end=None*)

Return lowest indexes in each strings where the substring is fully contained between [start:end]. This is the same as `str.find` except instead of returning -1, it raises a `ValueError` when the substring is not found. Equivalent to standard `str.index`.

#### Parameters

- sub** [str] Substring being searched
- start** [int] Left edge index
- end** [int] Right edge index

#### Returns

- found** [Series/Index of objects]

**See also:**

***rindex*** Return highest indexes in each strings.

### pandas.Series.str.join

`Series.str.join` (*sep*)

Join lists contained as elements in the Series/Index with passed delimiter.

If the elements of a Series are lists themselves, join the content of these lists using the delimiter passed to the function. This function is an equivalent to `str.join()`.

#### Parameters

- sep** [str] Delimiter to use between list entries.

#### Returns

- Series/Index: object** The list entries concatenated by intervening occurrences of the delimiter.

## Raises

**AttributeError** If the supplied Series contains neither strings nor lists.

## See also:

**str.join** Standard library version of this method.

**Series.str.split** Split strings around given separator/delimiter.

## Notes

If any of the list items is not a string object, the result of the join will be *NaN*.

## Examples

Example with a list that contains non-string elements.

```

>>> s = pd.Series(['lion', 'elephant', 'zebra'],
...                [1.1, 2.2, 3.3],
...                ['cat', np.nan, 'dog'],
...                ['cow', 4.5, 'goat'],
...                ['duck', ['swan', 'fish'], 'guppy'])
>>> s
0      [lion, elephant, zebra]
1      [1.1, 2.2, 3.3]
2      [cat, nan, dog]
3      [cow, 4.5, goat]
4      [duck, [swan, fish], guppy]
dtype: object

```

Join all lists using a '-'. The lists containing object(s) of types other than str will produce a NaN.

```

>>> s.str.join('-')
0      lion-elephant-zebra
1      NaN
2      NaN
3      NaN
4      NaN
dtype: object

```

## pandas.Series.str.len

`Series.str.len()`

Computes the length of each element in the Series/Index. The element may be a sequence (such as a string, tuple or list) or a collection (such as a dictionary).

## Returns

**Series or Index of int** A Series or Index of integer values indicating the length of each element in the Series or Index.

## See also:

**str.len** Python built-in function returning the length of an object.

**Series.size** Returns the length of the Series.

## Examples

Returns the length (number of characters) in a string. Returns the number of entries for dictionaries, lists or tuples.

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['dog',
...                '',
...                5,
...                {'foo' : 'bar'},
...                [2, 3, 5, 7],
...                ('one', 'two', 'three')])
>>> s
0          dog
1
2          5
3    {'foo': 'bar'}
4    [2, 3, 5, 7]
5    (one, two, three)
dtype: object
>>> s.str.len()
0    3.0
1    0.0
2    NaN
3    1.0
4    4.0
5    3.0
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.Series.str.ljust

`Series.str.ljust` (*width*, *fillchar*=' ')

Filling right side of strings in the Series/Index with an additional character. Equivalent to `str.ljust()`.

### Parameters

**width** [int] Minimum width of resulting string; additional characters will be filled with `fillchar`

**fillchar** [str] Additional character for filling, default is whitespace

### Returns

**filled** [Series/Index of objects]

## pandas.Series.str.lower

`Series.str.lower` ()

Convert strings in the Series/Index to lowercase.

Equivalent to `str.lower()`.

### Returns

**Series/Index of objects**

**See also:**

**`Series.str.lower`** Converts all characters to lowercase.

***Series.str.upper*** Converts all characters to uppercase.

***Series.str.title*** Converts first character of each word to uppercase and remaining to lowercase.

***Series.str.capitalize*** Converts first character to uppercase and remaining to lowercase.

***Series.str.swapcase*** Converts uppercase to lowercase and lowercase to uppercase.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['lower', 'CAPITALS', 'this is a sentence', 'SwApCaSe'])
>>> s
0          lower
1      CAPITALS
2  this is a sentence
3      SwApCaSe
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.lower()
0          lower
1      capitals
2  this is a sentence
3      swapcase
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.upper()
0          LOWER
1      CAPITALS
2  THIS IS A SENTENCE
3      SWAPCASE
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.title()
0          Lower
1      Capitals
2  This Is A Sentence
3      Swapcase
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.capitalize()
0          Lower
1      Capitals
2  This is a sentence
3      Swapcase
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.swapcase()
0          LOWER
1      capitals
2  THIS IS A SENTENCE
3      sWaPcAsE
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Series.str.lstrip

`Series.str.lstrip` (*to\_strip=None*)

Remove leading and trailing characters.

Strip whitespaces (including newlines) or a set of specified characters from each string in the Series/Index from left side. Equivalent to `str.lstrip()`.

### Parameters

**to\_strip** [str or None, default None] Specifying the set of characters to be removed. All combinations of this set of characters will be stripped. If None then whitespaces are removed.

### Returns

Series/Index of objects

See also:

**`Series.str.strip`** Remove leading and trailing characters in Series/Index.

**`Series.str.lstrip`** Remove leading characters in Series/Index.

**`Series.str.rstrip`** Remove trailing characters in Series/Index.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['1. Ant. ', '2. Bee!\n', '3. Cat?\t', np.nan])
>>> s
0    1. Ant.
1    2. Bee!\n
2    3. Cat?\t
3         NaN
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.strip()
0    1. Ant.
1    2. Bee!
2    3. Cat?
3         NaN
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.lstrip('123.')
0    Ant.
1    Bee!\n
2    Cat?\t
3         NaN
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.rstrip('!?\n\t')
0    1. Ant
1    2. Bee
2    3. Cat
3         NaN
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.strip('123.!? \n\t')
0    Ant
1    Bee
2    Cat
3    NaN
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Series.str.match

`Series.str.match` (*pat*, *case=True*, *flags=0*, *na=nan*)

Determine if each string matches a regular expression.

### Parameters

- pat** [string] Character sequence or regular expression
- case** [boolean, default True] If True, case sensitive
- flags** [int, default 0 (no flags)] re module flags, e.g. `re.IGNORECASE`
- na** [default NaN, fill value for missing values]

### Returns

**Series/array of boolean values**

### See also:

***contains*** Analogous, but less strict, relying on `re.search` instead of `re.match`.

***extract*** Extract matched groups.

## pandas.Series.str.normalize

`Series.str.normalize` (*form*)

Return the Unicode normal form for the strings in the Series/Index. For more information on the forms, see the `unicodedata.normalize()`.

### Parameters

- form** [{ 'NFC', 'NFKC', 'NFD', 'NFKD' }] Unicode form

### Returns

**normalized** [Series/Index of objects]

## pandas.Series.str.pad

`Series.str.pad` (*width*, *side='left'*, *fillchar=' '*)

Pad strings in the Series/Index up to width.

### Parameters

- width** [int] Minimum width of resulting string; additional characters will be filled with character defined in *fillchar*.
- side** [{ 'left', 'right', 'both' }, default 'left'] Side from which to fill resulting string.
- fillchar** [str, default ' '] Additional character for filling, default is whitespace.

**Returns**

**Series or Index of object** Returns Series or Index with minimum number of char in object.

**See also:**

**Series.str.rjust** Fills the left side of strings with an arbitrary character. Equivalent to `Series.str.pad(side='left')`.

**Series.str.ljust** Fills the right side of strings with an arbitrary character. Equivalent to `Series.str.pad(side='right')`.

**Series.str.center** Fills both sides of strings with an arbitrary character. Equivalent to `Series.str.pad(side='both')`.

**Series.str.zfill** Pad strings in the Series/Index by prepending '0' character. Equivalent to `Series.str.pad(side='left', fillchar='0')`.

**Examples**

```
>>> s = pd.Series(["caribou", "tiger"])
>>> s
0    caribou
1     tiger
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.pad(width=10)
0     caribou
1      tiger
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.pad(width=10, side='right', fillchar='-')
0   caribou---
1   tiger-----
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.pad(width=10, side='both', fillchar='-')
0   -caribou--
1   --tiger---
dtype: object
```

**pandas.Series.str.partition**

`Series.str.partition` (*sep=' '*, *expand=True*)

Split the string at the first occurrence of *sep*.

This method splits the string at the first occurrence of *sep*, and returns 3 elements containing the part before the separator, the separator itself, and the part after the separator. If the separator is not found, return 3 elements containing the string itself, followed by two empty strings.

**Parameters**

**sep** [str, default whitespace] String to split on.

**pat** [str, default whitespace] Deprecated since version 0.24.0: Use *sep* instead



**expand** [bool, default True] If True, return DataFrame/MultiIndex expanding dimensionality.  
If False, return Series/Index.

### Returns

**DataFrame/MultiIndex or Series/Index of objects**

See also:

**rpartition** Split the string at the last occurrence of *sep*.

**Series.str.split** Split strings around given separators.

**str.partition** Standard library version.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['Linda van der Berg', 'George Pitt-Rivers'])
>>> s
0    Linda van der Berg
1    George Pitt-Rivers
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.partition()
      0 1      2
0  Linda  van der Berg
1  George  Pitt-Rivers
```

To partition by the last space instead of the first one:

```
>>> s.str.rpartition()
      0 1      2
0  Linda van der      Berg
1      George      Pitt-Rivers
```

To partition by something different than a space:

```
>>> s.str.partition('-')
      0 1      2
0  Linda van der Berg
1      George Pitt - Rivers
```

To return a Series containing tuples instead of a DataFrame:

```
>>> s.str.partition('-', expand=False)
0    (Linda van der Berg, , )
1    (George Pitt, -, Rivers)
dtype: object
```

Also available on indices:

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(['X 123', 'Y 999'])
>>> idx
Index(['X 123', 'Y 999'], dtype='object')
```

Which will create a MultiIndex:

```
>>> idx.str.partition()
MultiIndex(levels=[['X', 'Y'], [' '], ['123', '999']],
            codes=[[0, 1], [0, 0], [0, 1]])
```

Or an index with tuples with `expand=False`:

```
>>> idx.str.partition(expand=False)
Index([('X', ' ', '123'), ('Y', ' ', '999')], dtype='object')
```

## pandas.Series.str.repeat

`Series.str.repeat` (*repeats*)

Duplicate each string in the Series or Index.

### Parameters

**repeats** [int or sequence of int] Same value for all (int) or different value per (sequence).

### Returns

**Series or Index of object** Series or Index of repeated string objects specified by input parameter repeats.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> s
0    a
1    b
2    c
```

Single int repeats string in Series

```
>>> s.str.repeat(repeats=2)
0    aa
1    bb
2    cc
```

Sequence of int repeats corresponding string in Series

```
>>> s.str.repeat(repeats=[1, 2, 3])
0    a
1    bb
2    ccc
```

## pandas.Series.str.replace

`Series.str.replace` (*pat, repl, n=-1, case=None, flags=0, regex=True*)

Replace occurrences of pattern/regex in the Series/Index with some other string. Equivalent to `str.replace()` or `re.sub()`.

### Parameters

**pat** [string or compiled regex] String can be a character sequence or regular expression.

New in version 0.20.0: *pat* also accepts a compiled regex.

**repl** [string or callable] Replacement string or a callable. The callable is passed the regex match object and must return a replacement string to be used. See `re.sub()`.

New in version 0.20.0: *repl* also accepts a callable.

**n** [int, default -1 (all)] Number of replacements to make from start

**case** [boolean, default None]

- If True, case sensitive (the default if *pat* is a string)
- Set to False for case insensitive
- Cannot be set if *pat* is a compiled regex

**flags** [int, default 0 (no flags)]

- re module flags, e.g. `re.IGNORECASE`
- Cannot be set if *pat* is a compiled regex

**regex** [boolean, default True]

- If True, assumes the passed-in pattern is a regular expression.
- If False, treats the pattern as a literal string
- Cannot be set to False if *pat* is a compiled regex or *repl* is a callable.

New in version 0.23.0.

### Returns

**Series or Index of object** A copy of the object with all matching occurrences of *pat* replaced by *repl*.

### Raises

#### ValueError

- if *regex* is False and *repl* is a callable or *pat* is a compiled regex
- if *pat* is a compiled regex and *case* or *flags* is set

### Notes

When *pat* is a compiled regex, all flags should be included in the compiled regex. Use of *case*, *flags*, or *regex=False* with a compiled regex will raise an error.

### Examples

When *pat* is a string and *regex* is True (the default), the given *pat* is compiled as a regex. When *repl* is a string, it replaces matching regex patterns as with `re.sub()`. NaN value(s) in the Series are left as is:

```
>>> pd.Series(['foo', 'fuz', np.nan]).str.replace('f.', 'ba', regex=True)
0    bao
1    baz
2    NaN
dtype: object
```

When *pat* is a string and *regex* is `False`, every *pat* is replaced with *repl* as with `str.replace()`:

```
>>> pd.Series(['f.o', 'fuz', np.nan]).str.replace('f.', 'ba', regex=False)
0    bao
1    fuz
2    NaN
dtype: object
```

When *repl* is a callable, it is called on every *pat* using `re.sub()`. The callable should expect one positional argument (a regex object) and return a string.

To get the idea:

```
>>> pd.Series(['foo', 'fuz', np.nan]).str.replace('f', repr)
0    <_sre.SRE_Match object; span=(0, 1), match='f'>oo
1    <_sre.SRE_Match object; span=(0, 1), match='f'>uz
2    NaN
dtype: object
```

Reverse every lowercase alphabetic word:

```
>>> repl = lambda m: m.group(0)[::-1]
>>> pd.Series(['foo 123', 'bar baz', np.nan]).str.replace(r'[a-z]+', repl)
0    oof 123
1    rab zab
2    NaN
dtype: object
```

Using regex groups (extract second group and swap case):

```
>>> pat = r"(?P<one>\w+) (?P<two>\w+) (?P<three>\w+)"
>>> repl = lambda m: m.group('two').swapcase()
>>> pd.Series(['One Two Three', 'Foo Bar Baz']).str.replace(pat, repl)
0    tWO
1    bAR
dtype: object
```

Using a compiled regex with flags

```
>>> regex_pat = re.compile(r'FUZ', flags=re.IGNORECASE)
>>> pd.Series(['foo', 'fuz', np.nan]).str.replace(regex_pat, 'bar')
0    foo
1    bar
2    NaN
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Series.str.rfind

`Series.str.rfind(sub, start=0, end=None)`

Return highest indexes in each strings in the Series/Index where the substring is fully contained between [start:end]. Return -1 on failure. Equivalent to standard `str.rfind()`.

### Parameters

- sub** [str] Substring being searched
- start** [int] Left edge index

**end** [int] Right edge index

**Returns**

**found** [Series/Index of integer values]

**See also:**

**find** Return lowest indexes in each strings.

### pandas.Series.str.rindex

`Series.str.rindex` (*sub*, *start=0*, *end=None*)

Return highest indexes in each strings where the substring is fully contained between [start:end]. This is the same as `str.rfind` except instead of returning -1, it raises a `ValueError` when the substring is not found. Equivalent to standard `str.rindex`.

**Parameters**

**sub** [str] Substring being searched

**start** [int] Left edge index

**end** [int] Right edge index

**Returns**

**found** [Series/Index of objects]

**See also:**

**index** Return lowest indexes in each strings.

### pandas.Series.str.rjust

`Series.str.rjust` (*width*, *fillchar=' '*)

Filling left side of strings in the Series/Index with an additional character. Equivalent to `str.rjust()`.

**Parameters**

**width** [int] Minimum width of resulting string; additional characters will be filled with `fillchar`

**fillchar** [str] Additional character for filling, default is whitespace

**Returns**

**filled** [Series/Index of objects]

### pandas.Series.str.rpartition

`Series.str.rpartition` (*sep=' '*, *expand=True*)

Split the string at the last occurrence of *sep*.

This method splits the string at the last occurrence of *sep*, and returns 3 elements containing the part before the separator, the separator itself, and the part after the separator. If the separator is not found, return 3 elements containing two empty strings, followed by the string itself.

**Parameters**

**sep** [str, default whitespace] String to split on.

**pat** [str, default whitespace] Deprecated since version 0.24.0: Use `sep` instead

**expand** [bool, default True] If True, return DataFrame/MultiIndex expanding dimensionality.  
If False, return Series/Index.

### Returns

**DataFrame/MultiIndex or Series/Index of objects**

See also:

**partition** Split the string at the first occurrence of `sep`.

**Series.str.split** Split strings around given separators.

**str.partition** Standard library version.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['Linda van der Berg', 'George Pitt-Rivers'])
>>> s
0    Linda van der Berg
1    George Pitt-Rivers
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.partition()
      0 1          2
0  Linda  van der Berg
1  George  Pitt-Rivers
```

To partition by the last space instead of the first one:

```
>>> s.str.rpartition()
      0 1          2
0  Linda van der      Berg
1      George  Pitt-Rivers
```

To partition by something different than a space:

```
>>> s.str.partition('-')
      0 1          2
0  Linda van der Berg
1      George Pitt - Rivers
```

To return a Series containing tuples instead of a DataFrame:

```
>>> s.str.partition('-', expand=False)
0    (Linda van der Berg, , )
1    (George Pitt, -, Rivers)
dtype: object
```

Also available on indices:

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(['X 123', 'Y 999'])
>>> idx
Index(['X 123', 'Y 999'], dtype='object')
```

Which will create a MultiIndex:

```
>>> idx.str.partition()
MultiIndex(levels=[[ 'X', 'Y'], [ ' '], ['123', '999']],
            codes=[[0, 1], [0, 0], [0, 1]])
```

Or an index with tuples with `expand=False`:

```
>>> idx.str.partition(expand=False)
Index([( 'X', ' ', '123'), ('Y', ' ', '999')], dtype='object')
```

## pandas.Series.str.rstrip

`Series.str.rstrip` (*to\_strip=None*)

Remove leading and trailing characters.

Strip whitespaces (including newlines) or a set of specified characters from each string in the Series/Index from right side. Equivalent to `str.rstrip()`.

### Parameters

**to\_strip** [str or None, default None] Specifying the set of characters to be removed. All combinations of this set of characters will be stripped. If None then whitespaces are removed.

### Returns

Series/Index of objects

See also:

**Series.str.strip** Remove leading and trailing characters in Series/Index.

**Series.str.lstrip** Remove leading characters in Series/Index.

**Series.str.rstrip** Remove trailing characters in Series/Index.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['1. Ant. ', '2. Bee!\n', '3. Cat?\t', np.nan])
>>> s
0    1. Ant.
1    2. Bee!
2    3. Cat?
3           NaN
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.strip()
0    1. Ant.
1    2. Bee!
2    3. Cat?
3           NaN
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.lstrip('123.')
0    Ant.
1    Bee!\n
2    Cat?\t
3     NaN
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.rstrip('.!? \n\t')
0    1. Ant
1    2. Bee
2    3. Cat
3     NaN
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.strip('123.!? \n\t')
0    Ant
1    Bee
2    Cat
3    NaN
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Series.str.slice

`Series.str.slice` (*start=None, stop=None, step=None*)

Slice substrings from each element in the Series or Index.

### Parameters

**start** [int, optional] Start position for slice operation.

**stop** [int, optional] Stop position for slice operation.

**step** [int, optional] Step size for slice operation.

### Returns

**Series or Index of object** Series or Index from sliced substring from original string object.

**See also:**

**`Series.str.slice_replace`** Replace a slice with a string.

**`Series.str.get`** Return element at position. Equivalent to `Series.str.slice(start=i, stop=i+1)` with *i* being the position.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(["koala", "fox", "chameleon"])
>>> s
0    koala
1     fox
2  chameleon
dtype: object
```



```
>>> s.str.slice(start=1)
0      oala
1       ox
2  hameleon
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.slice(stop=2)
0    ko
1   fo
2   ch
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.slice(step=2)
0     kaa
1     fx
2   caeen
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.slice(start=0, stop=5, step=3)
0    kl
1     f
2    cm
dtype: object
```

Equivalent behaviour to:

```
>>> s.str[0:5:3]
0    kl
1     f
2    cm
dtype: object
```

### pandas.Series.str.slice\_replace

`Series.str.slice_replace` (*start=None, stop=None, repl=None*)

Replace a positional slice of a string with another value.

#### Parameters

**start** [int, optional] Left index position to use for the slice. If not specified (None), the slice is unbounded on the left, i.e. slice from the start of the string.

**stop** [int, optional] Right index position to use for the slice. If not specified (None), the slice is unbounded on the right, i.e. slice until the end of the string.

**repl** [str, optional] String for replacement. If not specified (None), the sliced region is replaced with an empty string.

#### Returns

**replaced** [Series or Index] Same type as the original object.

See also:

**`Series.str.slice`** Just slicing without replacement.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['a', 'ab', 'abc', 'abdc', 'abcde'])
>>> s
0      a
1     ab
2    abc
3   abdc
4  abcde
dtype: object
```

Specify just *start*, meaning replace *start* until the end of the string with *repl*.

```
>>> s.str.slice_replace(1, repl='X')
0    aX
1    aX
2    aX
3    aX
4    aX
dtype: object
```

Specify just *stop*, meaning the start of the string to *stop* is replaced with *repl*, and the rest of the string is included.

```
>>> s.str.slice_replace(stop=2, repl='X')
0      X
1      X
2     Xc
3    Xdc
4   Xcde
dtype: object
```

Specify *start* and *stop*, meaning the slice from *start* to *stop* is replaced with *repl*. Everything before or after *start* and *stop* is included as is.

```
>>> s.str.slice_replace(start=1, stop=3, repl='X')
0    aX
1    aX
2    aX
3   aXc
4  aXde
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Series.str.split

`Series.str.split` (*pat=None, n=-1, expand=False*)

Split strings around given separator/delimiter.

Splits the string in the Series/Index from the beginning, at the specified delimiter string. Equivalent to `str.split()`.

### Parameters

**pat** [str, optional] String or regular expression to split on. If not specified, split on whitespace.

**n** [int, default -1 (all)] Limit number of splits in output. None, 0 and -1 will be interpreted as return all splits.

**expand** [bool, default False] Expand the splitted strings into separate columns.

- If `True`, return `DataFrame`/`MultiIndex` expanding dimensionality.
- If `False`, return `Series`/`Index`, containing lists of strings.

### Returns

**Series, Index, DataFrame or MultiIndex** Type matches caller unless `expand=True` (see Notes).

### See also:

**`Series.str.split`** Split strings around given separator/delimiter.

**`Series.str.rsplit`** Splits string around given separator/delimiter, starting from the right.

**`Series.str.join`** Join lists contained as elements in the `Series`/`Index` with passed delimiter.

**`str.split`** Standard library version for split.

**`str.rsplit`** Standard library version for rsplit.

### Notes

The handling of the `n` keyword depends on the number of found splits:

- If found splits  $> n$ , make first  $n$  splits only
- If found splits  $\leq n$ , make all splits
- If for a certain row the number of found splits  $< n$ , append `None` for padding up to  $n$  if `expand=True`

If using `expand=True`, `Series` and `Index` callers return `DataFrame` and `MultiIndex` objects, respectively.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(["this is a regular sentence",
                  "https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html", np.nan])
```

In the default setting, the string is split by whitespace.

```
>>> s.str.split()
0          [this, is, a, regular, sentence]
1  [https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html]
2                                     NaN
dtype: object
```

Without the `n` parameter, the outputs of `rsplit` and `split` are identical.

```
>>> s.str.rsplit()
0          [this, is, a, regular, sentence]
1  [https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html]
2                                     NaN
dtype: object
```

The `n` parameter can be used to limit the number of splits on the delimiter. The outputs of `split` and `rsplit` are different.

```
>>> s.str.split(n=2)
0          [this, is, a regular sentence]
1  [https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html]
2                                          NaN
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.rsplit(n=2)
0          [this is a, regular, sentence]
1  [https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html]
2                                          NaN
dtype: object
```

The *pat* parameter can be used to split by other characters.

```
>>> s.str.split(pat = "/")
0          [this is a regular sentence]
1  [https:, , docs.python.org, 3, tutorial, index...]
2                                          NaN
dtype: object
```

When using `expand=True`, the split elements will expand out into separate columns. If NaN is present, it is propagated throughout the columns during the split.

```
>>> s.str.split(expand=True)
0          0      1      2      3
0          this  is   a  regular
1  https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html  None  None  None
2          NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN
4
0          sentence
1          None
2          NaN
```

For slightly more complex use cases like splitting the html document name from a url, a combination of parameter settings can be used.

```
>>> s.str.rsplit("/", n=1, expand=True)
0          0      1
0          this is a regular sentence  None
1  https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial  index.html
2          NaN      NaN
```

## pandas.Series.str.rsplit

`Series.str.rsplit` (*pat=None, n=-1, expand=False*)

Split strings around given separator/delimiter.

Splits the string in the Series/Index from the end, at the specified delimiter string. Equivalent to `str.rsplit()`.

### Parameters

**pat** [str, optional] String or regular expression to split on. If not specified, split on whitespace.

**n** [int, default -1 (all)] Limit number of splits in output. None, 0 and -1 will be interpreted as return all splits.

**expand** [bool, default False] Expand the splitted strings into separate columns.

- If `True`, return `DataFrame`/`MultiIndex` expanding dimensionality.
- If `False`, return `Series`/`Index`, containing lists of strings.

### Returns

**Series, Index, DataFrame or MultiIndex** Type matches caller unless `expand=True` (see Notes).

### See also:

**`Series.str.split`** Split strings around given separator/delimiter.

**`Series.str.rsplit`** Splits string around given separator/delimiter, starting from the right.

**`Series.str.join`** Join lists contained as elements in the `Series`/`Index` with passed delimiter.

**`str.split`** Standard library version for split.

**`str.rsplit`** Standard library version for rsplit.

### Notes

The handling of the `n` keyword depends on the number of found splits:

- If found splits  $> n$ , make first  $n$  splits only
- If found splits  $\leq n$ , make all splits
- If for a certain row the number of found splits  $< n$ , append `None` for padding up to  $n$  if `expand=True`

If using `expand=True`, `Series` and `Index` callers return `DataFrame` and `MultiIndex` objects, respectively.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(["this is a regular sentence",
                  "https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html", np.nan])
```

In the default setting, the string is split by whitespace.

```
>>> s.str.split()
0          [this, is, a, regular, sentence]
1  [https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html]
2                                          NaN
dtype: object
```

Without the `n` parameter, the outputs of `rsplit` and `split` are identical.

```
>>> s.str.rsplit()
0          [this, is, a, regular, sentence]
1  [https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html]
2                                          NaN
dtype: object
```

The `n` parameter can be used to limit the number of splits on the delimiter. The outputs of `split` and `rsplit` are different.

```
>>> s.str.split(n=2)
0          [this, is, a regular sentence]
1  [https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html]
2                                          NaN
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.rsplit(n=2)
0          [this is a, regular, sentence]
1  [https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html]
2                                          NaN
dtype: object
```

The *pat* parameter can be used to split by other characters.

```
>>> s.str.split(pat = "/")
0          [this is a regular sentence]
1  [https:, , docs.python.org, 3, tutorial, index...
2                                          NaN
dtype: object
```

When using `expand=True`, the split elements will expand out into separate columns. If NaN is present, it is propagated throughout the columns during the split.

```
>>> s.str.split(expand=True)
0          0      1      2      3
1  https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/index.html  None  None  None
2          NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN
4
0  sentence
1          None
2          NaN
```

For slightly more complex use cases like splitting the html document name from a url, a combination of parameter settings can be used.

```
>>> s.str.rsplit("/", n=1, expand=True)
0          0      1
1  https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial  index.html
2          NaN      NaN
```

## pandas.Series.str.startswith

`Series.str.startswith` (*pat*, *na=nan*)

Test if the start of each string element matches a pattern.

Equivalent to `str.startswith()`.

### Parameters

**pat** [str] Character sequence. Regular expressions are not accepted.

**na** [object, default NaN] Object shown if element tested is not a string.

### Returns

**Series or Index of bool** A Series of booleans indicating whether the given pattern matches the start of each string element.

**See also:**

**`str.startswith`** Python standard library string method.

**`Series.str.endswith`** Same as `startswith`, but tests the end of string.

**`Series.str.contains`** Tests if string element contains a pattern.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['bat', 'Bear', 'cat', np.nan])
>>> s
0    bat
1   Bear
2    cat
3   NaN
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.startswith('b')
0     True
1    False
2    False
3     NaN
dtype: object
```

Specifying *na* to be *False* instead of *NaN*.

```
>>> s.str.startswith('b', na=False)
0     True
1    False
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.str.strip

**`Series.str.strip`** (*to\_strip=None*)

Remove leading and trailing characters.

Strip whitespaces (including newlines) or a set of specified characters from each string in the Series/Index from left and right sides. Equivalent to `str.strip()`.

### Parameters

**`to_strip`** [str or None, default None] Specifying the set of characters to be removed. All combinations of this set of characters will be stripped. If None then whitespaces are removed.

### Returns

**Series/Index of objects**

**See also:**

**`Series.str.strip`** Remove leading and trailing characters in Series/Index.

**Series.str.lstrip** Remove leading characters in Series/Index.

**Series.str.rstrip** Remove trailing characters in Series/Index.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['1. Ant. ', '2. Bee!\n', '3. Cat?\t', np.nan])
>>> s
0    1. Ant.
1    2. Bee!\n
2    3. Cat?\t
3         NaN
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.strip()
0    1. Ant.
1    2. Bee!
2    3. Cat?
3         NaN
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.lstrip('123.')
0    Ant.
1    Bee!\n
2    Cat?\t
3         NaN
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.rstrip('!?\ \n\t')
0    1. Ant
1    2. Bee
2    3. Cat
3         NaN
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.strip('123.!?\ \n\t')
0    Ant
1    Bee
2    Cat
3    NaN
dtype: object
```

### pandas.Series.str.swapcase

**Series.str.swapcase()**

Convert strings in the Series/Index to be swapcased.

Equivalent to `str.swapcase()`.

#### Returns

**Series/Index of objects**

**See also:**

**Series.str.lower** Converts all characters to lowercase.



***Series.str.upper*** Converts all characters to uppercase.

***Series.str.title*** Converts first character of each word to uppercase and remaining to lowercase.

***Series.str.capitalize*** Converts first character to uppercase and remaining to lowercase.

***Series.str.swapcase*** Converts uppercase to lowercase and lowercase to uppercase.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['lower', 'CAPITALS', 'this is a sentence', 'SwApCaSe'])
>>> s
0          lower
1      CAPITALS
2  this is a sentence
3      SwApCaSe
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.lower()
0          lower
1      capitals
2  this is a sentence
3      swapcase
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.upper()
0          LOWER
1      CAPITALS
2  THIS IS A SENTENCE
3      SWAPCASE
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.title()
0          Lower
1      Capitals
2  This Is A Sentence
3      Swapcase
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.capitalize()
0          Lower
1      Capitals
2  This is a sentence
3      Swapcase
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.swapcase()
0          LOWER
1      capitals
2  THIS IS A SENTENCE
3      sWaPcAsE
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Series.str.title

Series.str.title()

Convert strings in the Series/Index to titlecase.

Equivalent to `str.title()`.

### Returns

Series/Index of objects

See also:

**Series.str.lower** Converts all characters to lowercase.

**Series.str.upper** Converts all characters to uppercase.

**Series.str.title** Converts first character of each word to uppercase and remaining to lowercase.

**Series.str.capitalize** Converts first character to uppercase and remaining to lowercase.

**Series.str.swapcase** Converts uppercase to lowercase and lowercase to uppercase.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['lower', 'CAPITALS', 'this is a sentence', 'SwApCaSe'])
>>> s
0          lower
1        CAPITALS
2  this is a sentence
3        SwApCaSe
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.lower()
0          lower
1        capitals
2  this is a sentence
3        swapcase
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.upper()
0          LOWER
1        CAPITALS
2  THIS IS A SENTENCE
3        SWAPCASE
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.title()
0          Lower
1        Capitals
2  This Is A Sentence
3        Swapcase
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.capitalize()
0          Lower
1        Capitals
```

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```
2    This is a sentence
3                Swapcase
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.swapcase()
0                LOWER
1                capitals
2    THIS IS A SENTENCE
3                sWaPcAsE
dtype: object
```

### pandas.Series.str.translate

`Series.str.translate` (*table*, *deletechars=None*)

Map all characters in the string through the given mapping table. Equivalent to standard `str.translate()`. Note that the optional argument `deletechars` is only valid if you are using python 2. For python 3, character deletion should be specified via the `table` argument.

#### Parameters

**table** [dict (python 3), str or None (python 2)] In python 3, `table` is a mapping of Unicode ordinals to Unicode ordinals, strings, or None. Unmapped characters are left untouched. Characters mapped to None are deleted. `str.maketrans()` is a helper function for making translation tables. In python 2, `table` is either a string of length 256 or None. If the `table` argument is None, no translation is applied and the operation simply removes the characters in `deletechars`. `string.maketrans()` is a helper function for making translation tables.

**deletechars** [str, optional (python 2)] A string of characters to delete. This argument is only valid in python 2.

#### Returns

**translated** [Series/Index of objects]

### pandas.Series.str.upper

`Series.str.upper` ()

Convert strings in the Series/Index to uppercase.

Equivalent to `str.upper()`.

#### Returns

**Series/Index of objects**

See also:

**Series.str.lower** Converts all characters to lowercase.

**Series.str.upper** Converts all characters to uppercase.

**Series.str.title** Converts first character of each word to uppercase and remaining to lowercase.

**Series.str.capitalize** Converts first character to uppercase and remaining to lowercase.

**Series.str.swapcase** Converts uppercase to lowercase and lowercase to uppercase.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['lower', 'CAPITALS', 'this is a sentence', 'SwApCaSe'])
>>> s
0          lower
1        CAPITALS
2  this is a sentence
3          SwApCaSe
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.lower()
0          lower
1        capitals
2  this is a sentence
3          swapcase
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.upper()
0          LOWER
1        CAPITALS
2  THIS IS A SENTENCE
3          SWAPCASE
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.title()
0          Lower
1        Capitals
2  This Is A Sentence
3          Swapcase
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.capitalize()
0          Lower
1        Capitals
2  This is a sentence
3          Swapcase
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s.str.swapcase()
0          LOWER
1        capitals
2  THIS IS A SENTENCE
3          sWaPcAsE
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Series.str.wrap

`Series.str.wrap` (*width*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Wrap long strings in the Series/Index to be formatted in paragraphs with length less than a given width.

This method has the same keyword parameters and defaults as `textwrap.TextWrapper`.

### Parameters

**width** [int] Maximum line-width

**expand\_tabs** [bool, optional] If true, tab characters will be expanded to spaces (default: True)

**replace\_whitespace** [bool, optional] If true, each whitespace character (as defined by `string.whitespace`) remaining after tab expansion will be replaced by a single space (default: True)

**drop\_whitespace** [bool, optional] If true, whitespace that, after wrapping, happens to end up at the beginning or end of a line is dropped (default: True)

**break\_long\_words** [bool, optional] If true, then words longer than width will be broken in order to ensure that no lines are longer than width. If it is false, long words will not be broken, and some lines may be longer than width. (default: True)

**break\_on\_hyphens** [bool, optional] If true, wrapping will occur preferably on whitespace and right after hyphens in compound words, as it is customary in English. If false, only whitespaces will be considered as potentially good places for line breaks, but you need to set `break_long_words` to false if you want truly insecable words. (default: True)

### Returns

**wrapped** [Series/Index of objects]

### Notes

Internally, this method uses a `textwrap.TextWrapper` instance with default settings. To achieve behavior matching R's stringr library `str_wrap` function, use the arguments:

- `expand_tabs = False`
- `replace_whitespace = True`
- `drop_whitespace = True`
- `break_long_words = False`
- `break_on_hyphens = False`

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['line to be wrapped', 'another line to be wrapped'])
>>> s.str.wrap(12)
0          line to be\nwrapped
1  another line\nto be\nwrapped
```

## pandas.Series.str.zfill

`Series.str.zfill` (*width*)

Pad strings in the Series/Index by prepending '0' characters.

Strings in the Series/Index are padded with '0' characters on the left of the string to reach a total string length *width*. Strings in the Series/Index with length greater or equal to *width* are unchanged.

### Parameters

**width** [int] Minimum length of resulting string; strings with length less than *width* be prepended with '0' characters.

### Returns

### Series/Index of objects

See also:

***Series.str.rjust*** Fills the left side of strings with an arbitrary character.

***Series.str.ljust*** Fills the right side of strings with an arbitrary character.

***Series.str.pad*** Fills the specified sides of strings with an arbitrary character.

***Series.str.center*** Fills both sides of strings with an arbitrary character.

### Notes

Differs from `str.zfill()` which has special handling for '+'/'-' in the string.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['-1', '1', '1000', 10, np.nan])
>>> s
0      -1
1       1
2    1000
3       10
4      NaN
dtype: object
```

Note that 10 and NaN are not strings, therefore they are converted to NaN. The minus sign in '-1' is treated as a regular character and the zero is added to the left of it (`str.zfill()` would have moved it to the left). 1000 remains unchanged as it is longer than *width*.

```
>>> s.str.zfill(3)
0      0-1
1      001
2    1000
3      NaN
4      NaN
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Series.str.isalnum

`Series.str.isalnum()`

Check whether all characters in each string are alphanumeric.

This is equivalent to running the Python string method `str.isalnum()` for each element of the Series/Index. If a string has zero characters, `False` is returned for that check.

### Returns

**Series or Index of bool** Series or Index of boolean values with the same length as the original Series/Index.

See also:

***Series.str.isalpha*** Check whether all characters are alphabetic.

***Series.str.isnumeric*** Check whether all characters are numeric.

**Series.str.isalnum** Check whether all characters are alphanumeric.

**Series.str.isdigit** Check whether all characters are digits.

**Series.str.isdecimal** Check whether all characters are decimal.

**Series.str.isspace** Check whether all characters are whitespace.

**Series.str.islower** Check whether all characters are lowercase.

**Series.str.isupper** Check whether all characters are uppercase.

**Series.str.istitle** Check whether all characters are titlecase.

## Examples

### Checks for Alphabetic and Numeric Characters

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series(['one', 'one1', '1', ''])
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalpha()
0     True
1    False
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isnumeric()
0    False
1    False
2     True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalnum()
0     True
1     True
2     True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

Note that checks against characters mixed with any additional punctuation or whitespace will evaluate to false for an alphanumeric check.

```
>>> s2 = pd.Series(['A B', '1.5', '3,000'])
>>> s2.str.isalnum()
0    False
1    False
2    False
dtype: bool
```

### More Detailed Checks for Numeric Characters

There are several different but overlapping sets of numeric characters that can be checked for.

```
>>> s3 = pd.Series(['23', '3', '', ''])
```

The `s3.str.isdecimal` method checks for characters used to form numbers in base 10.

```
>>> s3.str.isdecimal()
0    True
1    False
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isdigit` method is the same as `s3.str.isdecimal` but also includes special digits, like superscripted and subscripted digits in unicode.

```
>>> s3.str.isdigit()
0    True
1    True
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isnumeric` method is the same as `s3.str.isdigit` but also includes other characters that can represent quantities such as unicode fractions.

```
>>> s3.str.isnumeric()
0    True
1    True
2    True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Whitespace

```
>>> s4 = pd.Series([' ', '\t\r\n ', ''])
>>> s4.str.isspace()
0    True
1    True
2    False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Character Case

```
>>> s5 = pd.Series(['leopard', 'Golden Eagle', 'SNAKE', ''])
```

```
>>> s5.str.islower()
0    True
1    False
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s5.str.isupper()
0    False
1    False
2    True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

The `s5.str.istitle` method checks for whether all words are in title case (whether only the first letter of each word is capitalized). Words are assumed to be any sequence of non-numeric characters separated by whitespace characters.



```
>>> s5.str.istitle()
0    False
1     True
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.str.isalpha

`Series.str.isalpha()`

Check whether all characters in each string are alphabetic.

This is equivalent to running the Python string method `str.isalpha()` for each element of the Series/Index. If a string has zero characters, `False` is returned for that check.

### Returns

**Series or Index of bool** Series or Index of boolean values with the same length as the original Series/Index.

### See also:

***Series.str.isalpha*** Check whether all characters are alphabetic.

***Series.str.isnumeric*** Check whether all characters are numeric.

***Series.str.isalnum*** Check whether all characters are alphanumeric.

***Series.str.isdigit*** Check whether all characters are digits.

***Series.str.isdecimal*** Check whether all characters are decimal.

***Series.str.isspace*** Check whether all characters are whitespace.

***Series.str.islower*** Check whether all characters are lowercase.

***Series.str.isupper*** Check whether all characters are uppercase.

***Series.str.istitle*** Check whether all characters are titlecase.

## Examples

### Checks for Alphabetic and Numeric Characters

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series(['one', 'one1', '1', ''])
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalpha()
0     True
1    False
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isnumeric()
0    False
1    False
2     True
```

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```
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalnum()
0     True
1     True
2     True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

Note that checks against characters mixed with any additional punctuation or whitespace will evaluate to false for an alphanumeric check.

```
>>> s2 = pd.Series(['A B', '1.5', '3,000'])
>>> s2.str.isalnum()
0    False
1    False
2    False
dtype: bool
```

### More Detailed Checks for Numeric Characters

There are several different but overlapping sets of numeric characters that can be checked for.

```
>>> s3 = pd.Series(['23', '3', '', ''])
```

The `s3.str.isdecimal` method checks for characters used to form numbers in base 10.

```
>>> s3.str.isdecimal()
0     True
1    False
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isdigit` method is the same as `s3.str.isdecimal` but also includes special digits, like superscripted and subscripted digits in unicode.

```
>>> s3.str.isdigit()
0     True
1     True
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isnumeric` method is the same as `s3.str.isdigit` but also includes other characters that can represent quantities such as unicode fractions.

```
>>> s3.str.isnumeric()
0     True
1     True
2     True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Whitespace

```
>>> s4 = pd.Series([' ', '\t\r\n ', ''])
>>> s4.str.isspace()
0      True
1      True
2     False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Character Case

```
>>> s5 = pd.Series(['leopard', 'Golden Eagle', 'SNAKE', ''])
```

```
>>> s5.str.islower()
0      True
1     False
2     False
3     False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s5.str.isupper()
0     False
1     False
2      True
3     False
dtype: bool
```

The `s5.str.istitle` method checks for whether all words are in title case (whether only the first letter of each word is capitalized). Words are assumed to be as any sequence of non-numeric characters separated by whitespace characters.

```
>>> s5.str.istitle()
0     False
1      True
2     False
3     False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.str.isdigit

`Series.str.isdigit()`

Check whether all characters in each string are digits.

This is equivalent to running the Python string method `str.isdigit()` for each element of the Series/Index. If a string has zero characters, `False` is returned for that check.

### Returns

**Series or Index of bool** Series or Index of boolean values with the same length as the original Series/Index.

### See also:

**`Series.str.isalpha`** Check whether all characters are alphabetic.

**`Series.str.isnumeric`** Check whether all characters are numeric.

**`Series.str.isalnum`** Check whether all characters are alphanumeric.

***Series.str.isdigit*** Check whether all characters are digits.

***Series.str.isdecimal*** Check whether all characters are decimal.

***Series.str.isspace*** Check whether all characters are whitespace.

***Series.str.islower*** Check whether all characters are lowercase.

***Series.str.isupper*** Check whether all characters are uppercase.

***Series.str.istitle*** Check whether all characters are titlecase.

## Examples

### Checks for Alphabetic and Numeric Characters

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series(['one', 'one1', '1', ''])
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalpha()
0    True
1   False
2   False
3   False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isnumeric()
0    False
1    False
2     True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalnum()
0    True
1    True
2    True
3   False
dtype: bool
```

Note that checks against characters mixed with any additional punctuation or whitespace will evaluate to false for an alphanumeric check.

```
>>> s2 = pd.Series(['A B', '1.5', '3,000'])
>>> s2.str.isalnum()
0    False
1    False
2    False
dtype: bool
```

### More Detailed Checks for Numeric Characters

There are several different but overlapping sets of numeric characters that can be checked for.

```
>>> s3 = pd.Series(['23', '3', '', ''])
```

The `s3.str.isdecimal` method checks for characters used to form numbers in base 10.

```
>>> s3.str.isdecimal()
0    True
1   False
2   False
3   False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isdigit` method is the same as `s3.str.isdecimal` but also includes special digits, like superscripted and subscripted digits in unicode.

```
>>> s3.str.isdigit()
0    True
1    True
2   False
3   False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isnumeric` method is the same as `s3.str.isdigit` but also includes other characters that can represent quantities such as unicode fractions.

```
>>> s3.str.isnumeric()
0    True
1    True
2    True
3   False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Whitespace

```
>>> s4 = pd.Series([' ', '\t\r\n ', ''])
>>> s4.str.isspace()
0    True
1    True
2   False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Character Case

```
>>> s5 = pd.Series(['leopard', 'Golden Eagle', 'SNAKE', ''])
```

```
>>> s5.str.islower()
0    True
1   False
2   False
3   False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s5.str.isupper()
0   False
1   False
2    True
3   False
dtype: bool
```

The `s5.str.istitle` method checks for whether all words are in title case (whether only the first letter of each word is capitalized). Words are assumed to be any sequence of non-numeric characters separated by whitespace characters.

```
>>> s5.str.istitle()
0    False
1     True
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.str.isspace

`Series.str.isspace()`

Check whether all characters in each string are whitespace.

This is equivalent to running the Python string method `str.isspace()` for each element of the Series/Index. If a string has zero characters, `False` is returned for that check.

### Returns

**Series or Index of bool** Series or Index of boolean values with the same length as the original Series/Index.

### See also:

**`Series.str.isalpha`** Check whether all characters are alphabetic.

**`Series.str.isnumeric`** Check whether all characters are numeric.

**`Series.str.isalnum`** Check whether all characters are alphanumeric.

**`Series.str.isdigit`** Check whether all characters are digits.

**`Series.str.isdecimal`** Check whether all characters are decimal.

**`Series.str.isspace`** Check whether all characters are whitespace.

**`Series.str.islower`** Check whether all characters are lowercase.

**`Series.str.isupper`** Check whether all characters are uppercase.

**`Series.str.istitle`** Check whether all characters are titlecase.

## Examples

### Checks for Alphabetic and Numeric Characters

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series(['one', 'one1', '1', ''])
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalpha()
0     True
1    False
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isnumeric()
0    False
1    False
2     True
```

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```
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalnum()
0     True
1     True
2     True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

Note that checks against characters mixed with any additional punctuation or whitespace will evaluate to false for an alphanumeric check.

```
>>> s2 = pd.Series(['A B', '1.5', '3,000'])
>>> s2.str.isalnum()
0    False
1    False
2    False
dtype: bool
```

### More Detailed Checks for Numeric Characters

There are several different but overlapping sets of numeric characters that can be checked for.

```
>>> s3 = pd.Series(['23', '3', '', ''])
```

The `s3.str.isdecimal` method checks for characters used to form numbers in base 10.

```
>>> s3.str.isdecimal()
0     True
1    False
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isdigit` method is the same as `s3.str.isdecimal` but also includes special digits, like superscripted and subscripted digits in unicode.

```
>>> s3.str.isdigit()
0     True
1     True
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isnumeric` method is the same as `s3.str.isdigit` but also includes other characters that can represent quantities such as unicode fractions.

```
>>> s3.str.isnumeric()
0     True
1     True
2     True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Whitespace

```
>>> s4 = pd.Series([' ', '\t\r\n ', ''])
>>> s4.str.isspace()
0      True
1      True
2     False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Character Case

```
>>> s5 = pd.Series(['leopard', 'Golden Eagle', 'SNAKE', ''])
```

```
>>> s5.str.islower()
0      True
1     False
2     False
3     False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s5.str.isupper()
0     False
1     False
2      True
3     False
dtype: bool
```

The `s5.str.istitle` method checks for whether all words are in title case (whether only the first letter of each word is capitalized). Words are assumed to be as any sequence of non-numeric characters separated by whitespace characters.

```
>>> s5.str.istitle()
0     False
1      True
2     False
3     False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.str.islower

`Series.str.islower()`

Check whether all characters in each string are lowercase.

This is equivalent to running the Python string method `str.islower()` for each element of the Series/Index. If a string has zero characters, `False` is returned for that check.

### Returns

**Series or Index of bool** Series or Index of boolean values with the same length as the original Series/Index.

### See also:

***Series.str.isalpha*** Check whether all characters are alphabetic.

***Series.str.isnumeric*** Check whether all characters are numeric.

***Series.str.isalnum*** Check whether all characters are alphanumeric.



**`Series.str.isdigit`** Check whether all characters are digits.

**`Series.str.isdecimal`** Check whether all characters are decimal.

**`Series.str.isspace`** Check whether all characters are whitespace.

**`Series.str.islower`** Check whether all characters are lowercase.

**`Series.str.isupper`** Check whether all characters are uppercase.

**`Series.str.istitle`** Check whether all characters are titlecase.

## Examples

### Checks for Alphabetic and Numeric Characters

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series(['one', 'one1', '1', ''])
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalpha()
0     True
1    False
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isnumeric()
0    False
1    False
2     True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalnum()
0     True
1     True
2     True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

Note that checks against characters mixed with any additional punctuation or whitespace will evaluate to false for an alphanumeric check.

```
>>> s2 = pd.Series(['A B', '1.5', '3,000'])
>>> s2.str.isalnum()
0    False
1    False
2    False
dtype: bool
```

### More Detailed Checks for Numeric Characters

There are several different but overlapping sets of numeric characters that can be checked for.

```
>>> s3 = pd.Series(['23', '3', '', ''])
```

The `s3.str.isdecimal` method checks for characters used to form numbers in base 10.

```
>>> s3.str.isdecimal()
0    True
1   False
2   False
3   False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isdigit` method is the same as `s3.str.isdecimal` but also includes special digits, like superscripted and subscripted digits in unicode.

```
>>> s3.str.isdigit()
0    True
1    True
2   False
3   False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isnumeric` method is the same as `s3.str.isdigit` but also includes other characters that can represent quantities such as unicode fractions.

```
>>> s3.str.isnumeric()
0    True
1    True
2    True
3   False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Whitespace

```
>>> s4 = pd.Series([' ', '\t\r\n ', ''])
>>> s4.str.isspace()
0    True
1    True
2   False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Character Case

```
>>> s5 = pd.Series(['leopard', 'Golden Eagle', 'SNAKE', ''])
```

```
>>> s5.str.islower()
0    True
1   False
2   False
3   False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s5.str.isupper()
0   False
1   False
2    True
3   False
dtype: bool
```

The `s5.str.istitle` method checks for whether all words are in title case (whether only the first letter of each word is capitalized). Words are assumed to be any sequence of non-numeric characters separated by whitespace characters.

```
>>> s5.str.istitle()
0    False
1     True
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.str.isupper

`Series.str.isupper()`

Check whether all characters in each string are uppercase.

This is equivalent to running the Python string method `str.isupper()` for each element of the Series/Index. If a string has zero characters, `False` is returned for that check.

### Returns

**Series or Index of bool** Series or Index of boolean values with the same length as the original Series/Index.

### See also:

***Series.str.isalpha*** Check whether all characters are alphabetic.

***Series.str.isnumeric*** Check whether all characters are numeric.

***Series.str.isalnum*** Check whether all characters are alphanumeric.

***Series.str.isdigit*** Check whether all characters are digits.

***Series.str.isdecimal*** Check whether all characters are decimal.

***Series.str.isspace*** Check whether all characters are whitespace.

***Series.str.islower*** Check whether all characters are lowercase.

***Series.str.isupper*** Check whether all characters are uppercase.

***Series.str.istitle*** Check whether all characters are titlecase.

## Examples

### Checks for Alphabetic and Numeric Characters

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series(['one', 'one1', '1', ''])
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalpha()
0     True
1    False
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isnumeric()
0    False
1    False
2     True
```

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```
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalnum()
0     True
1     True
2     True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

Note that checks against characters mixed with any additional punctuation or whitespace will evaluate to false for an alphanumeric check.

```
>>> s2 = pd.Series(['A B', '1.5', '3,000'])
>>> s2.str.isalnum()
0    False
1    False
2    False
dtype: bool
```

### More Detailed Checks for Numeric Characters

There are several different but overlapping sets of numeric characters that can be checked for.

```
>>> s3 = pd.Series(['23', '3', '', ''])
```

The `s3.str.isdecimal` method checks for characters used to form numbers in base 10.

```
>>> s3.str.isdecimal()
0     True
1    False
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isdigit` method is the same as `s3.str.isdecimal` but also includes special digits, like superscripted and subscripted digits in unicode.

```
>>> s3.str.isdigit()
0     True
1     True
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isnumeric` method is the same as `s3.str.isdigit` but also includes other characters that can represent quantities such as unicode fractions.

```
>>> s3.str.isnumeric()
0     True
1     True
2     True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Whitespace

```
>>> s4 = pd.Series([' ', '\t\r\n ', ''])
>>> s4.str.isspace()
0      True
1      True
2     False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Character Case

```
>>> s5 = pd.Series(['leopard', 'Golden Eagle', 'SNAKE', ''])
```

```
>>> s5.str.islower()
0      True
1     False
2     False
3     False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s5.str.isupper()
0     False
1     False
2      True
3     False
dtype: bool
```

The `s5.str.istitle` method checks for whether all words are in title case (whether only the first letter of each word is capitalized). Words are assumed to be as any sequence of non-numeric characters separated by whitespace characters.

```
>>> s5.str.istitle()
0     False
1      True
2     False
3     False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.str.istitle

`Series.str.istitle()`

Check whether all characters in each string are titlecase.

This is equivalent to running the Python string method `str.istitle()` for each element of the Series/Index. If a string has zero characters, `False` is returned for that check.

### Returns

**Series or Index of bool** Series or Index of boolean values with the same length as the original Series/Index.

### See also:

**`Series.str.isalpha`** Check whether all characters are alphabetic.

**`Series.str.isnumeric`** Check whether all characters are numeric.

**`Series.str.isalnum`** Check whether all characters are alphanumeric.

***Series.str.isdigit*** Check whether all characters are digits.

***Series.str.isdecimal*** Check whether all characters are decimal.

***Series.str.isspace*** Check whether all characters are whitespace.

***Series.str.islower*** Check whether all characters are lowercase.

***Series.str.isupper*** Check whether all characters are uppercase.

***Series.str.istitle*** Check whether all characters are titlecase.

## Examples

### Checks for Alphabetic and Numeric Characters

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series(['one', 'one1', '1', ''])
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalpha()
0    True
1   False
2   False
3   False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isnumeric()
0    False
1    False
2     True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalnum()
0    True
1    True
2    True
3   False
dtype: bool
```

Note that checks against characters mixed with any additional punctuation or whitespace will evaluate to false for an alphanumeric check.

```
>>> s2 = pd.Series(['A B', '1.5', '3,000'])
>>> s2.str.isalnum()
0    False
1    False
2    False
dtype: bool
```

### More Detailed Checks for Numeric Characters

There are several different but overlapping sets of numeric characters that can be checked for.

```
>>> s3 = pd.Series(['23', '3', '', ''])
```

The `s3.str.isdecimal` method checks for characters used to form numbers in base 10.

```
>>> s3.str.isdecimal()
0    True
1   False
2   False
3   False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isdigit` method is the same as `s3.str.isdecimal` but also includes special digits, like superscripted and subscripted digits in unicode.

```
>>> s3.str.isdigit()
0    True
1    True
2   False
3   False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isnumeric` method is the same as `s3.str.isdigit` but also includes other characters that can represent quantities such as unicode fractions.

```
>>> s3.str.isnumeric()
0    True
1    True
2    True
3   False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Whitespace

```
>>> s4 = pd.Series([' ', '\t\r\n ', ''])
>>> s4.str.isspace()
0    True
1    True
2   False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Character Case

```
>>> s5 = pd.Series(['leopard', 'Golden Eagle', 'SNAKE', ''])
```

```
>>> s5.str.islower()
0    True
1   False
2   False
3   False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s5.str.isupper()
0   False
1   False
2    True
3   False
dtype: bool
```

The `s5.str.istitle` method checks for whether all words are in title case (whether only the first letter of each word is capitalized). Words are assumed to be any sequence of non-numeric characters separated by whitespace characters.

```
>>> s5.str.istitle()
0    False
1     True
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.str.isnumeric

`Series.str.isnumeric()`

Check whether all characters in each string are numeric.

This is equivalent to running the Python string method `str.isnumeric()` for each element of the Series/Index. If a string has zero characters, `False` is returned for that check.

### Returns

**Series or Index of bool** Series or Index of boolean values with the same length as the original Series/Index.

### See also:

***Series.str.isalpha*** Check whether all characters are alphabetic.

***Series.str.isnumeric*** Check whether all characters are numeric.

***Series.str.isalnum*** Check whether all characters are alphanumeric.

***Series.str.isdigit*** Check whether all characters are digits.

***Series.str.isdecimal*** Check whether all characters are decimal.

***Series.str.isspace*** Check whether all characters are whitespace.

***Series.str.islower*** Check whether all characters are lowercase.

***Series.str.isupper*** Check whether all characters are uppercase.

***Series.str.istitle*** Check whether all characters are titlecase.

## Examples

### Checks for Alphabetic and Numeric Characters

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series(['one', 'one1', '1', ''])
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalpha()
0     True
1    False
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isnumeric()
0    False
1    False
2     True
```

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```
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalnum()
0     True
1     True
2     True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

Note that checks against characters mixed with any additional punctuation or whitespace will evaluate to false for an alphanumeric check.

```
>>> s2 = pd.Series(['A B', '1.5', '3,000'])
>>> s2.str.isalnum()
0    False
1    False
2    False
dtype: bool
```

### More Detailed Checks for Numeric Characters

There are several different but overlapping sets of numeric characters that can be checked for.

```
>>> s3 = pd.Series(['23', '3', '', ''])
```

The `s3.str.isdecimal` method checks for characters used to form numbers in base 10.

```
>>> s3.str.isdecimal()
0     True
1    False
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isdigit` method is the same as `s3.str.isdecimal` but also includes special digits, like superscripted and subscripted digits in unicode.

```
>>> s3.str.isdigit()
0     True
1     True
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isnumeric` method is the same as `s3.str.isdigit` but also includes other characters that can represent quantities such as unicode fractions.

```
>>> s3.str.isnumeric()
0     True
1     True
2     True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Whitespace

```
>>> s4 = pd.Series([' ', '\t\r\n ', ''])
>>> s4.str.isspace()
0      True
1      True
2     False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Character Case

```
>>> s5 = pd.Series(['leopard', 'Golden Eagle', 'SNAKE', ''])
```

```
>>> s5.str.islower()
0      True
1     False
2     False
3     False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s5.str.isupper()
0     False
1     False
2      True
3     False
dtype: bool
```

The `s5.str.istitle` method checks for whether all words are in title case (whether only the first letter of each word is capitalized). Words are assumed to be as any sequence of non-numeric characters separated by whitespace characters.

```
>>> s5.str.istitle()
0     False
1      True
2     False
3     False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.str.isdecimal

`Series.str.isdecimal()`

Check whether all characters in each string are decimal.

This is equivalent to running the Python string method `str.isdecimal()` for each element of the Series/Index. If a string has zero characters, `False` is returned for that check.

### Returns

**Series or Index of bool** Series or Index of boolean values with the same length as the original Series/Index.

**See also:**

***Series.str.isalpha*** Check whether all characters are alphabetic.

***Series.str.isnumeric*** Check whether all characters are numeric.

***Series.str.isalnum*** Check whether all characters are alphanumeric.

***Series.str.isdigit*** Check whether all characters are digits.

***Series.str.isdecimal*** Check whether all characters are decimal.

***Series.str.isspace*** Check whether all characters are whitespace.

***Series.str.islower*** Check whether all characters are lowercase.

***Series.str.isupper*** Check whether all characters are uppercase.

***Series.str.istitle*** Check whether all characters are titlecase.

## Examples

### Checks for Alphabetic and Numeric Characters

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series(['one', 'one1', '1', ''])
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalpha()
0    True
1   False
2   False
3   False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isnumeric()
0    False
1    False
2     True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s1.str.isalnum()
0    True
1    True
2    True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

Note that checks against characters mixed with any additional punctuation or whitespace will evaluate to false for an alphanumeric check.

```
>>> s2 = pd.Series(['A B', '1.5', '3,000'])
>>> s2.str.isalnum()
0    False
1    False
2    False
dtype: bool
```

### More Detailed Checks for Numeric Characters

There are several different but overlapping sets of numeric characters that can be checked for.

```
>>> s3 = pd.Series(['23', '3', '', ''])
```

The `s3.str.isdecimal` method checks for characters used to form numbers in base 10.

```
>>> s3.str.isdecimal()
0    True
1    False
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isdigit` method is the same as `s3.str.isdecimal` but also includes special digits, like superscripted and subscripted digits in unicode.

```
>>> s3.str.isdigit()
0    True
1    True
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

The `s.str.isnumeric` method is the same as `s3.str.isdigit` but also includes other characters that can represent quantities such as unicode fractions.

```
>>> s3.str.isnumeric()
0    True
1    True
2    True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Whitespace

```
>>> s4 = pd.Series([' ', '\t\r\n ', ''])
>>> s4.str.isspace()
0    True
1    True
2    False
dtype: bool
```

### Checks for Character Case

```
>>> s5 = pd.Series(['leopard', 'Golden Eagle', 'SNAKE', ''])
```

```
>>> s5.str.islower()
0    True
1    False
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> s5.str.isupper()
0    False
1    False
2    True
3    False
dtype: bool
```

The `s5.str.istitle` method checks for whether all words are in title case (whether only the first letter of each word is capitalized). Words are assumed to be any sequence of non-numeric characters separated by whitespace characters.

```
>>> s5.str.istitle()
0    False
1     True
2    False
3    False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Series.str.get\_dummies

`Series.str.get_dummies` (*sep*='|')

Split each string in the Series by *sep* and return a frame of dummy/indicator variables.

### Parameters

**sep** [string, default "|"] String to split on.

### Returns

**dummies** [DataFrame]

### See also:

`get_dummies`

## Examples

```
>>> pd.Series(['a|b', 'a', 'a|c']).str.get_dummies()
   a  b  c
0  1  1  0
1  1  0  0
2  1  0  1
```

```
>>> pd.Series(['a|b', np.nan, 'a|c']).str.get_dummies()
   a  b  c
0  1  1  0
1  0  0  0
2  1  0  1
```

## Categorical Accessor

Categorical-dtype specific methods and attributes are available under the `Series.cat` accessor.

<code>Series.cat.categories</code>	The categories of this categorical.
<code>Series.cat.ordered</code>	Whether the categories have an ordered relationship.
<code>Series.cat.codes</code>	Return Series of codes as well as the index.

## pandas.Series.cat.categories

`Series.cat.categories`

The categories of this categorical.

Setting assigns new values to each category (effectively a rename of each individual category).

The assigned value has to be a list-like object. All items must be unique and the number of items in the new categories must be the same as the number of items in the old categories.

Assigning to *categories* is a inplace operation!

**Raises**

**ValueError** If the new categories do not validate as categories or if the number of new categories is unequal the number of old categories

**See also:**

*rename\_categories*, *reorder\_categories*, *add\_categories*, *remove\_categories*, *remove\_unused\_categories*, *set\_categories*

**pandas.Series.cat.ordered**

`Series.cat.ordered`

Whether the categories have an ordered relationship.

**pandas.Series.cat.codes**

`Series.cat.codes`

Return Series of codes as well as the index.

<code>Series.cat.rename_categories(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Renames categories.
<code>Series.cat.reorder_categories(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Reorders categories as specified in <code>new_categories</code> .
<code>Series.cat.add_categories(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Add new categories.
<code>Series.cat.remove_categories(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Removes the specified categories.
<code>Series.cat.remove_unused_categories(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Removes categories which are not used.
<code>Series.cat.set_categories(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Sets the categories to the specified <code>new_categories</code> .
<code>Series.cat.as_ordered(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Set the Categorical to be ordered.
<code>Series.cat.as_unordered(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Set the Categorical to be unordered.

**pandas.Series.cat.rename\_categories**

`Series.cat.rename_categories(*args, **kwargs)`

Renames categories.

**Parameters**

**new\_categories** [list-like, dict-like or callable]

- list-like: all items must be unique and the number of items in the new categories must match the existing number of categories.
- dict-like: specifies a mapping from old categories to new. Categories not contained in the mapping are passed through and extra categories in the mapping are ignored.

New in version 0.21.0.

- `callable` : a callable that is called on all items in the old categories and whose return values comprise the new categories.

New in version 0.23.0.

**Warning:** Currently, Series are considered list like. In a future version of pandas they'll be considered dict-like.

**inplace** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not to rename the categories inplace or return a copy of this categorical with renamed categories.

#### Returns

**cat** [Categorical or None] With `inplace=False`, the new categorical is returned. With `inplace=True`, there is no return value.

#### Raises

**ValueError** If new categories are list-like and do not have the same number of items than the current categories or do not validate as categories

#### See also:

`reorder_categories`, `add_categories`, `remove_categories`,  
`remove_unused_categories`, `set_categories`

#### Examples

```
>>> c = pd.Categorical(['a', 'a', 'b'])
>>> c.rename_categories([0, 1])
[0, 0, 1]
Categories (2, int64): [0, 1]
```

For dict-like `new_categories`, extra keys are ignored and categories not in the dictionary are passed through

```
>>> c.rename_categories({'a': 'A', 'c': 'C'})
[A, A, b]
Categories (2, object): [A, b]
```

You may also provide a callable to create the new categories

```
>>> c.rename_categories(lambda x: x.upper())
[A, A, B]
Categories (2, object): [A, B]
```

### pandas.Series.cat.reorder\_categories

`Series.cat.reorder_categories` (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Reorders categories as specified in `new_categories`.

`new_categories` need to include all old categories and no new category items.

#### Parameters

**new\_categories** [Index-like] The categories in new order.

**ordered** [boolean, optional] Whether or not the categorical is treated as a ordered categorical.  
If not given, do not change the ordered information.

**inplace** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not to reorder the categories inplace or return a copy of this categorical with reordered categories.

**Returns**

**cat** [Categorical with reordered categories or None if inplace.]

**Raises**

**ValueError** If the new categories do not contain all old category items or any new ones

**See also:**

*rename\_categories*, *add\_categories*, *remove\_categories*,  
*remove\_unused\_categories*, *set\_categories*

### pandas.Series.cat.add\_categories

`Series.cat.add_categories(*args, **kwargs)`

Add new categories.

*new\_categories* will be included at the last/highest place in the categories and will be unused directly after this call.

**Parameters**

**new\_categories** [category or list-like of category] The new categories to be included.

**inplace** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not to add the categories inplace or return a copy of this categorical with added categories.

**Returns**

**cat** [Categorical with new categories added or None if inplace.]

**Raises**

**ValueError** If the new categories include old categories or do not validate as categories

**See also:**

*rename\_categories*, *reorder\_categories*, *remove\_categories*,  
*remove\_unused\_categories*, *set\_categories*

### pandas.Series.cat.remove\_categories

`Series.cat.remove_categories(*args, **kwargs)`

Removes the specified categories.

*removals* must be included in the old categories. Values which were in the removed categories will be set to NaN

**Parameters**

**removals** [category or list of categories] The categories which should be removed.

**inplace** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not to remove the categories inplace or return a copy of this categorical with removed categories.

**Returns**



**cat** [Categorical with removed categories or None if inplace.]

#### Raises

**ValueError** If the removals are not contained in the categories

#### See also:

*rename\_categories*, *reorder\_categories*, *add\_categories*,  
*remove\_unused\_categories*, *set\_categories*

### pandas.Series.cat.remove\_unused\_categories

`Series.cat.remove_unused_categories(*args, **kwargs)`

Removes categories which are not used.

#### Parameters

**inplace** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not to drop unused categories inplace or return a copy of this categorical with unused categories dropped.

#### Returns

**cat** [Categorical with unused categories dropped or None if inplace.]

#### See also:

*rename\_categories*, *reorder\_categories*, *add\_categories*, *remove\_categories*,  
*set\_categories*

### pandas.Series.cat.set\_categories

`Series.cat.set_categories(*args, **kwargs)`

Sets the categories to the specified `new_categories`.

*new\_categories* can include new categories (which will result in unused categories) or remove old categories (which results in values set to NaN). If *rename==True*, the categories will simply be renamed (less or more items than in old categories will result in values set to NaN or in unused categories respectively).

This method can be used to perform more than one action of adding, removing, and reordering simultaneously and is therefore faster than performing the individual steps via the more specialised methods.

On the other hand this method does not do checks (e.g., whether the old categories are included in the new categories on a reorder), which can result in surprising changes, for example when using special string dtypes on python3, which does not consider a S1 string equal to a single char python string.

#### Parameters

**new\_categories** [Index-like] The categories in new order.

**ordered** [boolean, (default: False)] Whether or not the categorical is treated as a ordered categorical. If not given, do not change the ordered information.

**rename** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not the `new_categories` should be considered as a rename of the old categories or as reordered categories.

**inplace** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not to reorder the categories inplace or return a copy of this categorical with reordered categories.

#### Returns

**cat** [Categorical with reordered categories or None if inplace.]

### Raises

**ValueError** If `new_categories` does not validate as categories

### See also:

`rename_categories`, `reorder_categories`, `add_categories`, `remove_categories`,  
`remove_unused_categories`

## pandas.Series.cat.as\_ordered

`Series.cat.as_ordered(*args, **kwargs)`

Set the Categorical to be ordered.

### Parameters

**inplace** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not to set the ordered attribute inplace or return a copy of this categorical with ordered set to True

## pandas.Series.cat.as\_unordered

`Series.cat.as_unordered(*args, **kwargs)`

Set the Categorical to be unordered.

### Parameters

**inplace** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not to set the ordered attribute inplace or return a copy of this categorical with ordered set to False

## Sparse Accessor

Sparse-dtype specific methods and attributes are provided under the `Series.sparse` accessor.

<code>Series.sparse.npoints</code>	The number of non- <code>fill_value</code> points.
<code>Series.sparse.density</code>	The percent of non- <code>fill_value</code> points, as decimal.
<code>Series.sparse.fill_value</code>	Elements in <code>data</code> that are <code>fill_value</code> are not stored.
<code>Series.sparse.sp_values</code>	An ndarray containing the non- <code>fill_value</code> values.

## pandas.Series.sparse.npoints

`Series.sparse.npoints`

The number of non- `fill_value` points.

### Examples

```
>>> s = SparseArray([0, 0, 1, 1, 1], fill_value=0)
>>> s.npoints
3
```

### pandas.Series.sparse.density

#### Series.sparse.density

The percent of non- `fill_value` points, as decimal.

#### Examples

```
>>> s = SparseArray([0, 0, 1, 1, 1], fill_value=0)
>>> s.density
0.6
```

### pandas.Series.sparse.fill\_value

#### Series.sparse.fill\_value

Elements in *data* that are *fill\_value* are not stored.

For memory savings, this should be the most common value in the array.

### pandas.Series.sparse.sp\_values

#### Series.sparse.sp\_values

An ndarray containing the non- `fill_value` values.

#### Examples

```
>>> s = SparseArray([0, 0, 1, 0, 2], fill_value=0)
>>> s.sp_values
array([1, 2])
```

*Series.sparse.from\_coo*(A[, dense\_index])

Create a SparseSeries from a `scipy.sparse.coo_matrix`.

*Series.sparse.to\_coo*([row\_levels, ...])

Create a `scipy.sparse.coo_matrix` from a SparseSeries with MultiIndex.

### pandas.Series.sparse.from\_coo

**classmethod** `sparse.from_coo` (A, dense\_index=False)

Create a SparseSeries from a `scipy.sparse.coo_matrix`.

#### Parameters

**A** [`scipy.sparse.coo_matrix`]

**dense\_index** [bool, default False] If False (default), the SparseSeries index consists of only the coords of the non-null entries of the original `coo_matrix`. If True, the SparseSeries index consists of the full sorted (row, col) coordinates of the `coo_matrix`.

#### Returns

s [`SparseSeries`]

## Examples

```

>>> from scipy import sparse
>>> A = sparse.coo_matrix(([3.0, 1.0, 2.0], ([1, 0, 0], [0, 2, 3])),
                          shape=(3, 4))
>>> A
<3x4 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.float64'>'
  with 3 stored elements in COOrdinate format>
>>> A.todense()
matrix([[ 0.,  0.,  1.,  2.],
        [ 3.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
        [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.]])
>>> ss = pd.SparseSeries.from_coo(A)
>>> ss
0 2 1
 3 2
1 0 3
dtype: float64
BlockIndex
Block locations: array([0], dtype=int32)
Block lengths: array([3], dtype=int32)

```

## pandas.Series.sparse.to\_coo

`sparse.to_coo` (*row\_levels=(0, ), column\_levels=(1, ), sort\_labels=False*)

Create a `scipy.sparse.coo_matrix` from a `SparseSeries` with `MultiIndex`.

Use `row_levels` and `column_levels` to determine the row and column coordinates respectively. `row_levels` and `column_levels` are the names (labels) or numbers of the levels. `{row_levels, column_levels}` must be a partition of the `MultiIndex` level names (or numbers).

### Parameters

**row\_levels** [tuple/list]

**column\_levels** [tuple/list]

**sort\_labels** [bool, default False] Sort the row and column labels before forming the sparse matrix.

### Returns

**y** [`scipy.sparse.coo_matrix`]

**rows** [list (row labels)]

**columns** [list (column labels)]

## Examples

```

>>> s = pd.Series([3.0, np.nan, 1.0, 3.0, np.nan, np.nan])
>>> s.index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([(1, 2, 'a', 0),
                                         (1, 2, 'a', 1),
                                         (1, 1, 'b', 0),
                                         (1, 1, 'b', 1),
                                         (2, 1, 'b', 0),
                                         (2, 1, 'b', 1)],

```

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```

names=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
>>> ss = s.to_sparse()
>>> A, rows, columns = ss.to_coo(row_levels=['A', 'B'],
                                column_levels=['C', 'D'],
                                sort_labels=True)

>>> A
<3x4 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.float64'>'
  with 3 stored elements in COOrdinate format>
>>> A.todense()
matrix([[ 0.,  0.,  1.,  3.],
 [ 3.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
 [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.]])
>>> rows
[(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1)]
>>> columns
[('a', 0), ('a', 1), ('b', 0), ('b', 1)]

```

### 6.3.14 Plotting

`Series.plot` is both a callable method and a namespace attribute for specific plotting methods of the form `Series.plot.<kind>`.

<code>Series.plot([kind, ax, figsize, ...])</code>	Series plotting accessor and method
<code>Series.plot.area(**kwargs)</code>	Area plot.
<code>Series.plot.bar(**kwargs)</code>	Vertical bar plot.
<code>Series.plot.barh(**kwargs)</code>	Horizontal bar plot.
<code>Series.plot.box(**kwargs)</code>	Boxplot.
<code>Series.plot.density([bw_method, ind])</code>	Generate Kernel Density Estimate plot using Gaussian kernels.
<code>Series.plot.hist([bins])</code>	Histogram.
<code>Series.plot.kde([bw_method, ind])</code>	Generate Kernel Density Estimate plot using Gaussian kernels.
<code>Series.plot.line(**kwargs)</code>	Line plot.
<code>Series.plot.pie(**kwargs)</code>	Pie chart.

#### pandas.Series.plot.area

`Series.plot.area(**kwargs)`  
Area plot.

##### Parameters

**‘\*\*kwargs’** [optional] Additional keyword arguments are documented in `pandas.Series.plot()`.

##### Returns

**axes** [`matplotlib.axes.Axes` or `numpy.ndarray` of them]

### pandas.Series.plot.bar

`Series.plot.bar(**kws)`  
Vertical bar plot.

#### Parameters

**\*\*kws** [optional] Additional keyword arguments are documented in `pandas.Series.plot()`.

#### Returns

**axes** [`matplotlib.axes.Axes` or `numpy.ndarray` of them]

### pandas.Series.plot.barh

`Series.plot.barh(**kws)`  
Horizontal bar plot.

#### Parameters

**\*\*kws** [optional] Additional keyword arguments are documented in `pandas.Series.plot()`.

#### Returns

**axes** [`matplotlib.axes.Axes` or `numpy.ndarray` of them]

### pandas.Series.plot.box

`Series.plot.box(**kws)`  
Boxplot.

#### Parameters

**\*\*kws** [optional] Additional keyword arguments are documented in `pandas.Series.plot()`.

#### Returns

**axes** [`matplotlib.axes.Axes` or `numpy.ndarray` of them]

### pandas.Series.plot.density

`Series.plot.density(bw_method=None, ind=None, **kws)`  
Generate Kernel Density Estimate plot using Gaussian kernels.

In statistics, [kernel density estimation](#) (KDE) is a non-parametric way to estimate the probability density function (PDF) of a random variable. This function uses Gaussian kernels and includes automatic bandwidth determination.

#### Parameters

**bw\_method** [str, scalar or callable, optional] The method used to calculate the estimator bandwidth. This can be 'scott', 'silverman', a scalar constant or a callable. If None (default), 'scott' is used. See `scipy.stats.gaussian_kde` for more information.

**ind** [NumPy array or integer, optional] Evaluation points for the estimated PDF. If None (default), 1000 equally spaced points are used. If *ind* is a NumPy array, the KDE is evaluated at the points passed. If *ind* is an integer, *ind* number of equally spaced points are used.

**\*\*kwargs** [optional] Additional keyword arguments are documented in `pandas.Series.plot()`.

#### Returns

**axes** [matplotlib.axes.Axes or numpy.ndarray of them]

#### See also:

`scipy.stats.gaussian_kde` Representation of a kernel-density estimate using Gaussian kernels. This is the function used internally to estimate the PDF.

`DataFrame.plot.kde` Generate a KDE plot for a DataFrame.

#### Examples

Given a Series of points randomly sampled from an unknown distribution, estimate its PDF using KDE with automatic bandwidth determination and plot the results, evaluating them at 1000 equally spaced points (default):

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 5])
>>> ax = s.plot.kde()
```

A scalar bandwidth can be specified. Using a small bandwidth value can lead to over-fitting, while using a large bandwidth value may result in under-fitting:

```
>>> ax = s.plot.kde(bw_method=0.3)
```

```
>>> ax = s.plot.kde(bw_method=3)
```

Finally, the *ind* parameter determines the evaluation points for the plot of the estimated PDF:

```
>>> ax = s.plot.kde(ind=[1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
```

### pandas.Series.plot.hist

`Series.plot.hist` (*bins=10, \*\*kwargs*)

Histogram.

#### Parameters

**bins** [integer, default 10] Number of histogram bins to be used

**\*\*kwargs** [optional] Additional keyword arguments are documented in `pandas.Series.plot()`.

#### Returns

**axes** [matplotlib.axes.Axes or numpy.ndarray of them]

## pandas.Series.plot.kde

`Series.plot.kde` (*bw\_method=None, ind=None, \*\*kws*)

Generate Kernel Density Estimate plot using Gaussian kernels.

In statistics, [kernel density estimation](#) (KDE) is a non-parametric way to estimate the probability density function (PDF) of a random variable. This function uses Gaussian kernels and includes automatic bandwidth determination.

### Parameters

**bw\_method** [str, scalar or callable, optional] The method used to calculate the estimator bandwidth. This can be 'scott', 'silverman', a scalar constant or a callable. If None (default), 'scott' is used. See `scipy.stats.gaussian_kde` for more information.

**ind** [NumPy array or integer, optional] Evaluation points for the estimated PDF. If None (default), 1000 equally spaced points are used. If *ind* is a NumPy array, the KDE is evaluated at the points passed. If *ind* is an integer, *ind* number of equally spaced points are used.

**\*\*kws** [optional] Additional keyword arguments are documented in `pandas.Series.plot()`.

### Returns

**axes** [matplotlib.axes.Axes or numpy.ndarray of them]

### See also:

`scipy.stats.gaussian_kde` Representation of a kernel-density estimate using Gaussian kernels. This is the function used internally to estimate the PDF.

`DataFrame.plot.kde` Generate a KDE plot for a DataFrame.

## Examples

Given a Series of points randomly sampled from an unknown distribution, estimate its PDF using KDE with automatic bandwidth determination and plot the results, evaluating them at 1000 equally spaced points (default):

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 5])
>>> ax = s.plot.kde()
```

A scalar bandwidth can be specified. Using a small bandwidth value can lead to over-fitting, while using a large bandwidth value may result in under-fitting:

```
>>> ax = s.plot.kde(bw_method=0.3)
```

```
>>> ax = s.plot.kde(bw_method=3)
```

Finally, the *ind* parameter determines the evaluation points for the plot of the estimated PDF:

```
>>> ax = s.plot.kde(ind=[1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
```

## pandas.Series.plot.line

`Series.plot.line` (*\*\*kws*)

Line plot.



**Parameters**

**\*\*kwargs** [optional] Additional keyword arguments are documented in `pandas.Series.plot()`.

**Returns**

**axes** [`matplotlib.axes.Axes` or `numpy.ndarray` of them]

**Examples**

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 3, 2])
>>> s.plot.line()
```

**pandas.Series.plot.pie**

`Series.plot.pie(**kwargs)`

Pie chart.

**Parameters**

**\*\*kwargs** [optional] Additional keyword arguments are documented in `pandas.Series.plot()`.

**Returns**

**axes** [`matplotlib.axes.Axes` or `numpy.ndarray` of them]

---

`Series.hist([by, ax, grid, xlabelsize, ...])` Draw histogram of the input series using matplotlib.

---

**6.3.15 Serialization / IO / Conversion**

<code>Series.to_pickle(path[, compression, protocol])</code>	Pickle (serialize) object to file.
<code>Series.to_csv(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Write object to a comma-separated values (csv) file.
<code>Series.to_dict([into])</code>	Convert Series to {label -> value} dict or dict-like object.
<code>Series.to_excel(excel_writer[, sheet_name, ...])</code>	Write object to an Excel sheet.
<code>Series.to_frame([name])</code>	Convert Series to DataFrame.
<code>Series.to_xarray()</code>	Return an xarray object from the pandas object.
<code>Series.to_hdf(path_or_buf, key, **kwargs)</code>	Write the contained data to an HDF5 file using HDFStore.
<code>Series.to_sql(name, con[, schema, ...])</code>	Write records stored in a DataFrame to a SQL database.
<code>Series.to_msgpack([path_or_buf, encoding])</code>	Serialize object to input file path using msgpack format.
<code>Series.to_json([path_or_buf, orient, ...])</code>	Convert the object to a JSON string.
<code>Series.to_sparse([kind, fill_value])</code>	Convert Series to SparseSeries.
<code>Series.to_dense()</code>	Return dense representation of NDFrame (as opposed to sparse).
<code>Series.to_string([buf, na_rep, ...])</code>	Render a string representation of the Series.
<code>Series.to_clipboard([excel, sep])</code>	Copy object to the system clipboard.
<code>Series.to_latex([buf, columns, col_space, ...])</code>	Render an object to a LaTeX tabular environment table.

### 6.3.16 Sparse

<code>SparseSeries.to_coo([row_levels,...])</code>	Create a <code>scipy.sparse.coo_matrix</code> from a <code>SparseSeries</code> with <code>MultiIndex</code> .
<code>SparseSeries.from_coo(A[, dense_index])</code>	Create a <code>SparseSeries</code> from a <code>scipy.sparse.coo_matrix</code> .

#### pandas.SparseSeries.to\_coo

`SparseSeries.to_coo` (`row_levels=(0,)`, `column_levels=(1,)`, `sort_labels=False`)

Create a `scipy.sparse.coo_matrix` from a `SparseSeries` with `MultiIndex`.

Use `row_levels` and `column_levels` to determine the row and column coordinates respectively. `row_levels` and `column_levels` are the names (labels) or numbers of the levels. `{row_levels, column_levels}` must be a partition of the `MultiIndex` level names (or numbers).

#### Parameters

**row\_levels** [tuple/list]

**column\_levels** [tuple/list]

**sort\_labels** [bool, default False] Sort the row and column labels before forming the sparse matrix.

#### Returns

**y** [`scipy.sparse.coo_matrix`]

**rows** [list (row labels)]

**columns** [list (column labels)]

#### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([3.0, np.nan, 1.0, 3.0, np.nan, np.nan])
>>> s.index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([(1, 2, 'a', 0),
                                         (1, 2, 'a', 1),
                                         (1, 1, 'b', 0),
                                         (1, 1, 'b', 1),
                                         (2, 1, 'b', 0),
                                         (2, 1, 'b', 1)],
                                         names=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])

>>> ss = s.to_sparse()
>>> A, rows, columns = ss.to_coo(row_levels=['A', 'B'],
                                column_levels=['C', 'D'],
                                sort_labels=True)

>>> A
<3x4 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.float64'>'
  with 3 stored elements in COOrdinate format>
>>> A.todense()
matrix([[ 0.,  0.,  1.,  3.],
        [ 3.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
        [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.]])
>>> rows
[(1, 1), (1, 2), (2, 1)]
>>> columns
[('a', 0), ('a', 1), ('b', 0), ('b', 1)]
```

## pandas.SparseSeries.from\_coo

**classmethod** `SparseSeries.from_coo` (*A*, *dense\_index=False*)

Create a `SparseSeries` from a `scipy.sparse.coo_matrix`.

### Parameters

**A** [`scipy.sparse.coo_matrix`]

**dense\_index** [`bool`, default `False`] If `False` (default), the `SparseSeries` index consists of only the coords of the non-null entries of the original `coo_matrix`. If `True`, the `SparseSeries` index consists of the full sorted (row, col) coordinates of the `coo_matrix`.

### Returns

**s** [`SparseSeries`]

## Examples

```

>>> from scipy import sparse
>>> A = sparse.coo_matrix(([3.0, 1.0, 2.0], ([1, 0, 0], [0, 2, 3])),
                          shape=(3, 4))
>>> A
<3x4 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.float64''>'
  with 3 stored elements in COOrdinate format>
>>> A.todense()
matrix([[ 0.,  0.,  1.,  2.],
        [ 3.,  0.,  0.,  0.],
        [ 0.,  0.,  0.,  0.]])
>>> ss = pd.SparseSeries.from_coo(A)
>>> ss
0 2 1
 3 2
1 0 3
dtype: float64
BlockIndex
Block locations: array([0], dtype=int32)
Block lengths: array([3], dtype=int32)

```

## 6.4 DataFrame

### 6.4.1 Constructor

`DataFrame`(*[data, index, columns, dtype, copy]*)

Two-dimensional size-mutable, potentially heterogeneous tabular data structure with labeled axes (rows and columns).

## pandas.DataFrame

**class** `pandas.DataFrame` (*data=None, index=None, columns=None, dtype=None, copy=False*)

Two-dimensional size-mutable, potentially heterogeneous tabular data structure with labeled axes (rows and columns). Arithmetic operations align on both row and column labels. Can be thought of as a dict-like container for Series objects. The primary pandas data structure.

### Parameters

**data** [ndarray (structured or homogeneous), Iterable, dict, or DataFrame] Dict can contain Series, arrays, constants, or list-like objects

Changed in version 0.23.0: If data is a dict, argument order is maintained for Python 3.6 and later.

**index** [Index or array-like] Index to use for resulting frame. Will default to RangeIndex if no indexing information part of input data and no index provided

**columns** [Index or array-like] Column labels to use for resulting frame. Will default to RangeIndex (0, 1, 2, ..., n) if no column labels are provided

**dtype** [dtype, default None] Data type to force. Only a single dtype is allowed. If None, infer

**copy** [boolean, default False] Copy data from inputs. Only affects DataFrame / 2d ndarray input

### See also:

**DataFrame.from\_records** Constructor from tuples, also record arrays.

**DataFrame.from\_dict** From dicts of Series, arrays, or dicts.

**DataFrame.from\_items** From sequence of (key, value) pairs pandas.read\_csv, pandas.read\_table, pandas.read\_clipboard.

### Examples

Constructing DataFrame from a dictionary.

```
>>> d = {'col1': [1, 2], 'col2': [3, 4]}
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(data=d)
>>> df
   col1  col2
0      1     3
1      2     4
```

Notice that the inferred dtype is int64.

```
>>> df.dtypes
col1    int64
col2    int64
dtype: object
```

To enforce a single dtype:

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(data=d, dtype=np.int8)
>>> df.dtypes
col1    int8
col2    int8
dtype: object
```

Constructing DataFrame from numpy ndarray:

```
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame(np.array([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]]),
...                     columns=['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> df2
```

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	a	b	c
0	1	2	3
1	4	5	6
2	7	8	9

## Attributes

<i>T</i>	Transpose index and columns.
<i>at</i>	Access a single value for a row/column label pair.
<i>axes</i>	Return a list representing the axes of the DataFrame.
<i>blocks</i>	(DEPRECATED) Internal property, property synonym for <code>as_blocks()</code> .
<i>columns</i>	The column labels of the DataFrame.
<i>dtypes</i>	Return the dtypes in the DataFrame.
<i>empty</i>	Indicator whether DataFrame is empty.
<i>ftypes</i>	Return the ftypes (indication of sparse/dense and dtype) in DataFrame.
<i>iat</i>	Access a single value for a row/column pair by integer position.
<i>iloc</i>	Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.
<i>index</i>	The index (row labels) of the DataFrame.
<i>is_copy</i>	Return the copy.
<i>ix</i>	A primarily label-location based indexer, with integer position fallback.
<i>loc</i>	Access a group of rows and columns by label(s) or a boolean array.
<i>ndim</i>	Return an int representing the number of axes / array dimensions.
<i>shape</i>	Return a tuple representing the dimensionality of the DataFrame.
<i>size</i>	Return an int representing the number of elements in this object.
<i>style</i>	Property returning a Styler object containing methods for building a styled HTML representation fo the DataFrame.
<i>values</i>	Return a Numpy representation of the DataFrame.

## pandas.DataFrame.T

`DataFrame.T`

Transpose index and columns.

Reflect the DataFrame over its main diagonal by writing rows as columns and vice-versa. The property *T* is an accessor to the method `transpose()`.

### Parameters

**copy** [bool, default False] If True, the underlying data is copied. Otherwise (default), no copy is made if possible.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with numpy.

### Returns

**DataFrame** The transposed DataFrame.

### See also:

`numpy.transpose` Permute the dimensions of a given array.

### Notes

Transposing a DataFrame with mixed dtypes will result in a homogeneous DataFrame with the *object* dtype. In such a case, a copy of the data is always made.

### Examples

#### Square DataFrame with homogeneous dtype

```
>>> d1 = {'col1': [1, 2], 'col2': [3, 4]}
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame(data=d1)
>>> df1
   col1  col2
0     1     3
1     2     4
```

```
>>> df1_transposed = df1.T # or df1.transpose()
>>> df1_transposed
   0  1
col1 1  2
col2 3  4
```

When the dtype is homogeneous in the original DataFrame, we get a transposed DataFrame with the same dtype:

```
>>> df1.dtypes
col1    int64
col2    int64
dtype: object
>>> df1_transposed.dtypes
0    int64
1    int64
dtype: object
```

#### Non-square DataFrame with mixed dtypes

```
>>> d2 = {'name': ['Alice', 'Bob'],
...       'score': [9.5, 8],
...       'employed': [False, True],
...       'kids': [0, 0]}
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame(data=d2)
>>> df2
   name  score  employed  kids
0  Alice   9.5     False     0
1   Bob   8.0      True     0
```

```
>>> df2_transposed = df2.T # or df2.transpose()
>>> df2_transposed
      0  1
name   Alice  Bob
score   9.5   8
employed False  True
kids     0    0
```

When the DataFrame has mixed dtypes, we get a transposed DataFrame with the *object* dtype:

```
>>> df2.dtypes
name          object
score        float64
employed      bool
kids          int64
dtype: object
>>> df2_transposed.dtypes
0    object
1    object
dtype: object
```

## pandas.DataFrame.at

### DataFrame.at

Access a single value for a row/column label pair.

Similar to `loc`, in that both provide label-based lookups. Use `at` if you only need to get or set a single value in a DataFrame or Series.

#### Raises

**KeyError** When label does not exist in DataFrame

#### See also:

**DataFrame.iat** Access a single value for a row/column pair by integer position.

**DataFrame.loc** Access a group of rows and columns by label(s).

**Series.at** Access a single value using a label.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[0, 2, 3], [0, 4, 1], [10, 20, 30]],
...                   index=[4, 5, 6], columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df
   A  B  C
4  0  2  3
5  0  4  1
6 10 20 30
```

Get value at specified row/column pair

```
>>> df.at[4, 'B']
2
```

Set value at specified row/column pair

```
>>> df.at[4, 'B'] = 10
>>> df.at[4, 'B']
10
```

Get value within a Series

```
>>> df.loc[5].at['B']
4
```

## pandas.DataFrame.axes

`DataFrame.axes`

Return a list representing the axes of the DataFrame.

It has the row axis labels and column axis labels as the only members. They are returned in that order.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'col1': [1, 2], 'col2': [3, 4]})
>>> df.axes
[RangeIndex(start=0, stop=2, step=1), Index(['col1', 'col2'],
dtype='object')]
```

## pandas.DataFrame.blocks

`DataFrame.blocks`

Internal property, property synonym for `as_blocks()`.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0.

## pandas.DataFrame.columns

`DataFrame.columns`

The column labels of the DataFrame.

## pandas.DataFrame.dtypes

`DataFrame.dtypes`

Return the dtypes in the DataFrame.

This returns a Series with the data type of each column. The result's index is the original DataFrame's columns. Columns with mixed types are stored with the `object` dtype. See *the User Guide* for more.

### Returns

**pandas.Series** The data type of each column.

**See also:**

**pandas.DataFrame.ftypes** Dtype and sparsity information.



## Examples

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'float': [1.0],
...                    'int': [1],
...                    'datetime': [pd.Timestamp('20180310')],
...                    'string': ['foo']})
>>> df.dtypes
float          float64
int           int64
datetime      datetime64[ns]
string        object
dtype: object

```

## pandas.DataFrame.empty

### DataFrame.empty

Indicator whether DataFrame is empty.

True if DataFrame is entirely empty (no items), meaning any of the axes are of length 0.

### Returns

**bool** If DataFrame is empty, return True, if not return False.

### See also:

*pandas.Series.dropna*, *pandas.DataFrame.dropna*

### Notes

If DataFrame contains only NaNs, it is still not considered empty. See the example below.

## Examples

An example of an actual empty DataFrame. Notice the index is empty:

```

>>> df_empty = pd.DataFrame({'A' : []})
>>> df_empty
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [A]
Index: []
>>> df_empty.empty
True

```

If we only have NaNs in our DataFrame, it is not considered empty! We will need to drop the NaNs to make the DataFrame empty:

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A' : [np.nan]})
>>> df
   A
0 NaN
>>> df.empty
False
>>> df.dropna().empty
True

```

## pandas.DataFrame.ftypes

### DataFrame.ftypes

Return the ftypes (indication of sparse/dense and dtype) in DataFrame.

This returns a Series with the data type of each column. The result's index is the original DataFrame's columns. Columns with mixed types are stored with the `object` dtype. See *the User Guide* for more.

#### Returns

**pandas.Series** The data type and indication of sparse/dense of each column.

#### See also:

**pandas.DataFrame.dtypes** Series with just dtype information.

**pandas.SparseDataFrame** Container for sparse tabular data.

## Notes

Sparse data should have the same dtypes as its dense representation.

## Examples

```
>>> arr = np.random.RandomState(0).randn(100, 4)
>>> arr[arr < .8] = np.nan
>>> pd.DataFrame(arr).ftypes
0    float64:dense
1    float64:dense
2    float64:dense
3    float64:dense
dtype: object
```

```
>>> pd.SparseDataFrame(arr).ftypes
0    float64:sparse
1    float64:sparse
2    float64:sparse
3    float64:sparse
dtype: object
```

## pandas.DataFrame.iat

### DataFrame.iat

Access a single value for a row/column pair by integer position.

Similar to `iloc`, in that both provide integer-based lookups. Use `iat` if you only need to get or set a single value in a DataFrame or Series.

#### Raises

**IndexError** When integer position is out of bounds

#### See also:

**DataFrame.at** Access a single value for a row/column label pair.

**DataFrame.loc** Access a group of rows and columns by label(s).

**DataFrame.iloc** Access a group of rows and columns by integer position(s).

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[0, 2, 3], [0, 4, 1], [10, 20, 30]],
...                    columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df
   A  B  C
0  0  2  3
1  0  4  1
2 10 20 30
```

Get value at specified row/column pair

```
>>> df.iat[1, 2]
1
```

Set value at specified row/column pair

```
>>> df.iat[1, 2] = 10
>>> df.iat[1, 2]
10
```

Get value within a series

```
>>> df.loc[0].iat[1]
2
```

## pandas.DataFrame.iloc

### DataFrame.iloc

Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.

`.iloc[]` is primarily integer position based (from 0 to `length-1` of the axis), but may also be used with a boolean array.

Allowed inputs are:

- An integer, e.g. 5.
- A list or array of integers, e.g. [4, 3, 0].
- A slice object with ints, e.g. 1:7.
- A boolean array.
- A callable function with one argument (the calling Series, DataFrame or Panel) and that returns valid output for indexing (one of the above). This is useful in method chains, when you don't have a reference to the calling object, but would like to base your selection on some value.

`.iloc` will raise `IndexError` if a requested indexer is out-of-bounds, except *slice* indexers which allow out-of-bounds indexing (this conforms with python/numpy *slice* semantics).

See more at [ref:Selection by Position <indexing.integer>](#).

**See also:**

**DataFrame.iat** Fast integer location scalar accessor.

**DataFrame.loc** Purely label-location based indexer for selection by label.

**Series.iloc** Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.

## Examples

```
>>> mydict = [{'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3, 'd': 4},
...           {'a': 100, 'b': 200, 'c': 300, 'd': 400},
...           {'a': 1000, 'b': 2000, 'c': 3000, 'd': 4000}]
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(mydict)
>>> df
```

	a	b	c	d
0	1	2	3	4
1	100	200	300	400
2	1000	2000	3000	4000

### Indexing just the rows

With a scalar integer.

```
>>> type(df.iloc[0])
<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>
>>> df.iloc[0]
```

	a	b	c	d
0	1	2	3	4

Name: 0, dtype: int64

With a list of integers.

```
>>> df.iloc[[0]]
```

	a	b	c	d
0	1	2	3	4

```
>>> type(df.iloc[[0]])
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
>>> df.iloc[[0, 1]]
```

	a	b	c	d
0	1	2	3	4
1	100	200	300	400

With a *slice* object.

```
>>> df.iloc[:3]
```

	a	b	c	d
0	1	2	3	4
1	100	200	300	400
2	1000	2000	3000	4000

With a boolean mask the same length as the index.

```
>>> df.iloc[[True, False, True]]
```

	a	b	c	d
0	1	2	3	4
2	1000	2000	3000	4000

With a callable, useful in method chains. The `x` passed to the `lambda` is the `DataFrame` being sliced. This selects the rows whose index label even.

```
>>> df.iloc[lambda x: x.index % 2 == 0]
   a    b    c    d
0   1    2    3    4
2 1000 2000 3000 4000
```

### Indexing both axes

You can mix the indexer types for the index and columns. Use `:` to select the entire axis.

With scalar integers.

```
>>> df.iloc[0, 1]
2
```

With lists of integers.

```
>>> df.iloc[[0, 2], [1, 3]]
   b    d
0   2    4
2 2000 4000
```

With *slice* objects.

```
>>> df.iloc[1:3, 0:3]
   a    b    c
1  100  200  300
2 1000 2000 3000
```

With a boolean array whose length matches the columns.

```
>>> df.iloc[:, [True, False, True, False]]
   a    c
0   1    3
1  100  300
2 1000 3000
```

With a callable function that expects the `Series` or `DataFrame`.

```
>>> df.iloc[:, lambda df: [0, 2]]
   a    c
0   1    3
1  100  300
2 1000 3000
```

## pandas.DataFrame.index

### `DataFrame.index`

The index (row labels) of the `DataFrame`.

## pandas.DataFrame.is\_copy

### `DataFrame.is_copy`

Return the copy.

## pandas.DataFrame.ix

### DataFrame.ix

A primarily label-location based indexer, with integer position fallback.

Warning: Starting in 0.20.0, the .ix indexer is deprecated, in favor of the more strict .iloc and .loc indexers.

.ix[] supports mixed integer and label based access. It is primarily label based, but will fall back to integer positional access unless the corresponding axis is of integer type.

.ix is the most general indexer and will support any of the inputs in .loc and .iloc. .ix also supports floating point label schemes. .ix is exceptionally useful when dealing with mixed positional and label based hierarchical indexes.

However, when an axis is integer based, ONLY label based access and not positional access is supported. Thus, in such cases, it's usually better to be explicit and use .iloc or .loc.

See more at *Advanced Indexing*.

## pandas.DataFrame.loc

### DataFrame.loc

Access a group of rows and columns by label(s) or a boolean array.

.loc[] is primarily label based, but may also be used with a boolean array.

Allowed inputs are:

- A single label, e.g. 5 or 'a', (note that 5 is interpreted as a *label* of the index, and **never** as an integer position along the index).
- A list or array of labels, e.g. ['a', 'b', 'c'].
- A slice object with labels, e.g. 'a':'f'.

**Warning:** Note that contrary to usual python slices, **both** the start and the stop are included

- A boolean array of the same length as the axis being sliced, e.g. [True, False, True].
- A callable function with one argument (the calling Series, DataFrame or Panel) and that returns valid output for indexing (one of the above)

See more at *Selection by Label*

### Raises

**KeyError:** when any items are not found

See also:

**DataFrame.at** Access a single value for a row/column label pair.

**DataFrame.iloc** Access group of rows and columns by integer position(s).

**DataFrame.xs** Returns a cross-section (row(s) or column(s)) from the Series/DataFrame.

**Series.loc** Access group of values using labels.

## Examples

### Getting values

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [4, 5], [7, 8]],
...                    index=['cobra', 'viper', 'sidewinder'],
...                    columns=['max_speed', 'shield'])
>>> df
```

	max_speed	shield
cobra	1	2
viper	4	5
sidewinder	7	8

Single label. Note this returns the row as a Series.

```
>>> df.loc['viper']
max_speed    4
shield       5
Name: viper, dtype: int64
```

List of labels. Note using `[[]]` returns a DataFrame.

```
>>> df.loc[['viper', 'sidewinder']]
max_speed  shield
viper      4      5
sidewinder 7      8
```

Single label for row and column

```
>>> df.loc['cobra', 'shield']
2
```

Slice with labels for row and single label for column. As mentioned above, note that both the start and stop of the slice are included.

```
>>> df.loc['cobra':'viper', 'max_speed']
cobra    1
viper    4
Name: max_speed, dtype: int64
```

Boolean list with the same length as the row axis

```
>>> df.loc[[False, False, True]]
max_speed  shield
sidewinder  7      8
```

Conditional that returns a boolean Series

```
>>> df.loc[df['shield'] > 6]
max_speed  shield
sidewinder  7      8
```

Conditional that returns a boolean Series with column labels specified

```
>>> df.loc[df['shield'] > 6, ['max_speed']]
max_speed
sidewinder    7
```

Callable that returns a boolean Series

```
>>> df.loc[lambda df: df['shield'] == 8]
      max_speed  shield
sidewinder      7      8
```

### Setting values

Set value for all items matching the list of labels

```
>>> df.loc[['viper', 'sidewinder'], ['shield']] = 50
>>> df
      max_speed  shield
cobra           1      2
viper           4     50
sidewinder      7     50
```

Set value for an entire row

```
>>> df.loc['cobra'] = 10
>>> df
      max_speed  shield
cobra         10     10
viper          4     50
sidewinder     7     50
```

Set value for an entire column

```
>>> df.loc[:, 'max_speed'] = 30
>>> df
      max_speed  shield
cobra         30     10
viper         30     50
sidewinder    30     50
```

Set value for rows matching callable condition

```
>>> df.loc[df['shield'] > 35] = 0
>>> df
      max_speed  shield
cobra         30     10
viper          0      0
sidewinder     0      0
```

### Getting values on a DataFrame with an index that has integer labels

Another example using integers for the index

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [4, 5], [7, 8]],
...                    index=[7, 8, 9], columns=['max_speed', 'shield'])
>>> df
      max_speed  shield
7             1      2
8             4      5
9             7      8
```

Slice with integer labels for rows. As mentioned above, note that both the start and stop of the slice are included.



```
>>> df.loc[7:9]
   max_speed  shield
7          1       2
8          4       5
9          7       8
```

### Getting values with a MultiIndex

A number of examples using a DataFrame with a MultiIndex

```
>>> tuples = [
...     ('cobra', 'mark i'), ('cobra', 'mark ii'),
...     ('sidewinder', 'mark i'), ('sidewinder', 'mark ii'),
...     ('viper', 'mark ii'), ('viper', 'mark iii')
... ]
>>> index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(tuples)
>>> values = [[12, 2], [0, 4], [10, 20],
...           [1, 4], [7, 1], [16, 36]]
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(values, columns=['max_speed', 'shield'], index=index)
>>> df
```

		max_speed	shield
cobra	mark i	12	2
	mark ii	0	4
sidewinder	mark i	10	20
	mark ii	1	4
viper	mark ii	7	1
	mark iii	16	36

Single label. Note this returns a DataFrame with a single index.

```
>>> df.loc['cobra']
   max_speed  shield
mark i       12       2
mark ii       0       4
```

Single index tuple. Note this returns a Series.

```
>>> df.loc[('cobra', 'mark ii')]
max_speed    0
shield        4
Name: (cobra, mark ii), dtype: int64
```

Single label for row and column. Similar to passing in a tuple, this returns a Series.

```
>>> df.loc['cobra', 'mark i']
max_speed    12
shield        2
Name: (cobra, mark i), dtype: int64
```

Single tuple. Note using [ [] ] returns a DataFrame.

```
>>> df.loc[['cobra', 'mark ii']]
   max_speed  shield
cobra mark ii    0     4
```

Single tuple for the index with a single label for the column

```
>>> df.loc[('cobra', 'mark i'), 'shield']
2
```

Slice from index tuple to single label

```
>>> df.loc[('cobra', 'mark i'): 'viper']
      max_speed  shield
cobra  mark i      12     2
      mark ii     0     4
sidewinder mark i    10    20
      mark ii     1     4
viper  mark ii     7     1
      mark iii    16    36
```

Slice from index tuple to index tuple

```
>>> df.loc[('cobra', 'mark i'): ('viper', 'mark ii')]
      max_speed  shield
cobra  mark i      12     2
      mark ii     0     4
sidewinder mark i    10    20
      mark ii     1     4
viper  mark ii     7     1
```

## pandas.DataFrame.ndim

DataFrame.**ndim**

Return an int representing the number of axes / array dimensions.

Return 1 if Series. Otherwise return 2 if DataFrame.

**See also:**

**ndarray.ndim** Number of array dimensions.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series({'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3})
>>> s.ndim
1
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'col1': [1, 2], 'col2': [3, 4]})
>>> df.ndim
2
```

## pandas.DataFrame.shape

DataFrame.**shape**

Return a tuple representing the dimensionality of the DataFrame.

**See also:**

**ndarray.shape**

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'col1': [1, 2], 'col2': [3, 4]})
>>> df.shape
(2, 2)
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'col1': [1, 2], 'col2': [3, 4],
...                    'col3': [5, 6]})
>>> df.shape
(2, 3)
```

## pandas.DataFrame.size

### DataFrame.size

Return an int representing the number of elements in this object.

Return the number of rows if Series. Otherwise return the number of rows times number of columns if DataFrame.

### See also:

**ndarray.size** Number of elements in the array.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series({'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3})
>>> s.size
3
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'col1': [1, 2], 'col2': [3, 4]})
>>> df.size
4
```

## pandas.DataFrame.style

### DataFrame.style

Property returning a Styler object containing methods for building a styled HTML representation for the DataFrame.

### See also:

*pandas.io.formats.style.Styler*

## pandas.DataFrame.values

### DataFrame.values

Return a Numpy representation of the DataFrame.

**Warning:** We recommend using `DataFrame.to_numpy()` instead.

Only the values in the DataFrame will be returned, the axes labels will be removed.

### Returns

`numpy.ndarray` The values of the DataFrame.

### See also:

`DataFrame.to_numpy` Recommended alternative to this method.

`pandas.DataFrame.index` Retrieve the index labels.

`pandas.DataFrame.columns` Retrieving the column names.

### Notes

The dtype will be a lower-common-denominator dtype (implicit upcasting); that is to say if the dtypes (even of numeric types) are mixed, the one that accommodates all will be chosen. Use this with care if you are not dealing with the blocks.

e.g. If the dtypes are float16 and float32, dtype will be upcast to float32. If dtypes are int32 and uint8, dtype will be upcast to int32. By `numpy.find_common_type()` convention, mixing int64 and uint64 will result in a float64 dtype.

### Examples

A DataFrame where all columns are the same type (e.g., int64) results in an array of the same type.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'age': [ 3, 29],
...                    'height': [94, 170],
...                    'weight': [31, 115]})
>>> df
   age  height  weight
0    3     94     31
1   29    170    115
>>> df.dtypes
age          int64
height       int64
weight       int64
dtype: object
>>> df.values
array([[ 3,  94,  31],
       [29, 170, 115]], dtype=int64)
```

A DataFrame with mixed type columns(e.g., str/object, int64, float32) results in an ndarray of the broadest type that accommodates these mixed types (e.g., object).

```
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame([('parrot', 24.0, 'second'),
...                    ('lion', 80.5, 1),
...                    ('monkey', np.nan, None)],
...                    columns=('name', 'max_speed', 'rank'))
>>> df2.dtypes
name          object
max_speed     float64
rank          object
dtype: object
>>> df2.values
```

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```
array([[ 'parrot', 24.0, 'second'],
      [ 'lion', 80.5, 1],
      [ 'monkey', nan, None]], dtype=object)
```

**timetuple****Methods**

<code>abs()</code>	Return a Series/DataFrame with absolute numeric value of each element.
<code>add(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Addition of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>add</i> ).
<code>add_prefix(prefix)</code>	Prefix labels with string <i>prefix</i> .
<code>add_suffix(suffix)</code>	Suffix labels with string <i>suffix</i> .
<code>agg(func[, axis])</code>	Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.
<code>aggregate(func[, axis])</code>	Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.
<code>align(other[, join, axis, level, copy, ...])</code>	Align two objects on their axes with the specified join method for each axis Index.
<code>all([axis, bool_only, skipna, level])</code>	Return whether all elements are True, potentially over an axis.
<code>any([axis, bool_only, skipna, level])</code>	Return whether any element is True, potentially over an axis.
<code>append(other[, ignore_index, ...])</code>	Append rows of <i>other</i> to the end of caller, returning a new object.
<code>apply(func[, axis, broadcast, raw, reduce, ...])</code>	Apply a function along an axis of the DataFrame.
<code>applymap(func)</code>	Apply a function to a Dataframe elementwise.
<code>as_blocks(copy)</code>	(DEPRECATED) Convert the frame to a dict of dtype -> Constructor Types that each has a homogeneous dtype.
<code>as_matrix([columns])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Convert the frame to its Numpy-array representation.
<code>asfreq(freq[, method, how, normalize, ...])</code>	Convert TimeSeries to specified frequency.
<code>asof(when[, subset])</code>	Return the last row(s) without any NaNs before <i>when</i> .
<code>assign(**kwargs)</code>	Assign new columns to a DataFrame.
<code>astype(dtype[, copy, errors])</code>	Cast a pandas object to a specified dtype <i>dtype</i> .
<code>at_time(time[, asof, axis])</code>	Select values at particular time of day (e.g.
<code>between_time(start_time, end_time[, ...])</code>	Select values between particular times of the day (e.g., 9:00-9:30 AM).
<code>bfill([axis, inplace, limit, downcast])</code>	Synonym for <code>DataFrame.fillna()</code> with <code>method='bfill'</code> .
<code>bool()</code>	Return the bool of a single element PandasObject.
<code>boxplot([column, by, ax, fontsize, rot, ...])</code>	Make a box plot from DataFrame columns.
<code>clip([lower, upper, axis, inplace])</code>	Trim values at input threshold(s).
<code>clip_lower(threshold[, axis, inplace])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Trim values below a given threshold.

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<code>clip_upper(threshold[, axis, inplace])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Trim values above a given threshold.
<code>combine(other, func[, fill_value, overwrite])</code>	Perform column-wise combine with another DataFrame based on a passed function.
<code>combine_first(other)</code>	Update null elements with value in the same location in <i>other</i> .
<code>compound([axis, skipna, level])</code>	Return the compound percentage of the values for the requested axis.
<code>convert_objects([convert_dates, ...])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Attempt to infer better dtype for object columns.
<code>copy([deep])</code>	Make a copy of this object's indices and data.
<code>corr([method, min_periods])</code>	Compute pairwise correlation of columns, excluding NA/null values.
<code>corrwith(other[, axis, drop, method])</code>	Compute pairwise correlation between rows or columns of DataFrame with rows or columns of Series or DataFrame.
<code>count([axis, level, numeric_only])</code>	Count non-NA cells for each column or row.
<code>cov([min_periods])</code>	Compute pairwise covariance of columns, excluding NA/null values.
<code>cummax([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative maximum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>cummin([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative minimum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>cumprod([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative product over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>cumsum([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative sum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>describe([percentiles, include, exclude])</code>	Generate descriptive statistics that summarize the central tendency, dispersion and shape of a dataset's distribution, excluding NaN values.
<code>diff([periods, axis])</code>	First discrete difference of element.
<code>div(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Floating division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>truediv</i> ).
<code>divide(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Floating division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>truediv</i> ).
<code>dot(other)</code>	Compute the matrix multiplication between the DataFrame and other.
<code>drop([labels, axis, index, columns, level, ...])</code>	Drop specified labels from rows or columns.
<code>drop_duplicates([subset, keep, inplace])</code>	Return DataFrame with duplicate rows removed, optionally only considering certain columns.
<code>droplevel(level[, axis])</code>	Return DataFrame with requested index / column level(s) removed.
<code>dropna([axis, how, thresh, subset, inplace])</code>	Remove missing values.
<code>duplicated([subset, keep])</code>	Return boolean Series denoting duplicate rows, optionally only considering certain columns.
<code>eq(other[, axis, level])</code>	Equal to of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>eq</i> ).
<code>equals(other)</code>	Test whether two objects contain the same elements.
<code>eval(expr[, inplace])</code>	Evaluate a string describing operations on DataFrame columns.
<code>ewm([com, span, halflife, alpha, ...])</code>	Provides exponential weighted functions.

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<code>expanding([min_periods, center, axis])</code>	Provides expanding transformations.
<code>ffill([axis, inplace, limit, downcast])</code>	Synonym for <code>DataFrame.fillna()</code> with <code>method='ffill'</code> .
<code>fillna([value, method, axis, inplace, ...])</code>	Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.
<code>filter([items, like, regex, axis])</code>	Subset rows or columns of dataframe according to labels in the specified index.
<code>first(offset)</code>	Convenience method for subsetting initial periods of time series data based on a date offset.
<code>first_valid_index()</code>	Return index for first non-NA/null value.
<code>floordiv(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Integer division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>floordiv</code> ).
<code>from_csv(path[, header, sep, index_col, ...])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Read CSV file.
<code>from_dict(data[, orient, dtype, columns])</code>	Construct DataFrame from dict of array-like or dicts.
<code>from_items(items[, columns, orient])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Construct a DataFrame from a list of tuples.
<code>from_records(data[, index, exclude, ...])</code>	Convert structured or record ndarray to DataFrame.
<code>ge(other[, axis, level])</code>	Greater than or equal to of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>ge</code> ).
<code>get(key[, default])</code>	Get item from object for given key (DataFrame column, Panel slice, etc.).
<code>get_dtype_counts()</code>	Return counts of unique dtypes in this object.
<code>get_ftype_counts()</code>	(DEPRECATED) Return counts of unique ftypes in this object.
<code>get_value(index, col[, takeable])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Quickly retrieve single value at passed column and index.
<code>get_values()</code>	Return an ndarray after converting sparse values to dense.
<code>groupby([by, axis, level, as_index, sort, ...])</code>	Group DataFrame or Series using a mapper or by a Series of columns.
<code>gt(other[, axis, level])</code>	Greater than of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>gt</code> ).
<code>head([n])</code>	Return the first <i>n</i> rows.
<code>hist([column, by, grid, xlabelsize, xrot, ...])</code>	Make a histogram of the DataFrame's.
<code>idxmax([axis, skipna])</code>	Return index of first occurrence of maximum over requested axis.
<code>idxmin([axis, skipna])</code>	Return index of first occurrence of minimum over requested axis.
<code>infer_objects()</code>	Attempt to infer better dtypes for object columns.
<code>info([verbose, buf, max_cols, memory_usage, ...])</code>	Print a concise summary of a DataFrame.
<code>insert(loc, column, value[, allow_duplicates])</code>	Insert column into DataFrame at specified location.
<code>interpolate([method, axis, limit, inplace, ...])</code>	Interpolate values according to different methods.
<code>isin(values)</code>	Whether each element in the DataFrame is contained in values.
<code>isna()</code>	Detect missing values.
<code>isnull()</code>	Detect missing values.
<code>items()</code>	Iterator over (column name, Series) pairs.
<code>iteritems()</code>	Iterator over (column name, Series) pairs.
<code>iterrows()</code>	Iterate over DataFrame rows as (index, Series) pairs.
<code>itertuples([index, name])</code>	Iterate over DataFrame rows as namedtuples.
<code>join(other[, on, how, lsuffix, rsuffix, sort])</code>	Join columns of another DataFrame.

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<code>keys()</code>	Get the ‘info axis’ (see Indexing for more)
<code>kurt([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher’s definition of kurtosis (kurtosis of normal == 0.0).
<code>kurtosis([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher’s definition of kurtosis (kurtosis of normal == 0.0).
<code>last(offset)</code>	Convenience method for subsetting final periods of time series data based on a date offset.
<code>last_valid_index()</code>	Return index for last non-NA/null value.
<code>le(other[, axis, level])</code>	Less than or equal to of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>le</i> ).
<code>lookup(row_labels, col_labels)</code>	Label-based “fancy indexing” function for DataFrame.
<code>lt(other[, axis, level])</code>	Less than of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>lt</i> ).
<code>mad([axis, skipna, level])</code>	Return the mean absolute deviation of the values for the requested axis.
<code>mask(cond[, other, inplace, axis, level, ...])</code>	Replace values where the condition is True.
<code>max([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the maximum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>mean([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the mean of the values for the requested axis.
<code>median([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the median of the values for the requested axis.
<code>melt([id_vars, value_vars, var_name, ...])</code>	Unpivots a DataFrame from wide format to long format, optionally leaving identifier variables set.
<code>memory_usage([index, deep])</code>	Return the memory usage of each column in bytes.
<code>merge(right[, how, on, left_on, right_on, ...])</code>	Merge DataFrame or named Series objects with a database-style join.
<code>min([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the minimum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>mod(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Modulo of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>mod</i> ).
<code>mode([axis, numeric_only, dropna])</code>	Get the mode(s) of each element along the selected axis.
<code>mul(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Multiplication of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>mul</i> ).
<code>multiply(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Multiplication of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>mul</i> ).
<code>ne(other[, axis, level])</code>	Not equal to of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>ne</i> ).
<code>nlargest(n, columns[, keep])</code>	Return the first <i>n</i> rows ordered by <i>columns</i> in descending order.
<code>notna()</code>	Detect existing (non-missing) values.
<code>notnull()</code>	Detect existing (non-missing) values.
<code>nsmallest(n, columns[, keep])</code>	Return the first <i>n</i> rows ordered by <i>columns</i> in ascending order.
<code>nunique([axis, dropna])</code>	Count distinct observations over requested axis.
<code>pct_change([periods, fill_method, limit, freq])</code>	Percentage change between the current and a prior element.
<code>pipe(func, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Apply <code>func(self, *args, **kwargs)</code> .

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<code>pivot([index, columns, values])</code>	Return reshaped DataFrame organized by given index / column values.
<code>pivot_table([values, index, columns, ...])</code>	Create a spreadsheet-style pivot table as a DataFrame.
<code>plot</code>	alias of <code>pandas.plotting._core.FramePlotMethods</code>
<code>pop(item)</code>	Return item and drop from frame.
<code>pow(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Exponential power of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>pow</code> ).
<code>prod([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only, ...])</code>	Return the product of the values for the requested axis.
<code>product([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only, ...])</code>	Return the product of the values for the requested axis.
<code>quantile([q, axis, numeric_only, interpolation])</code>	Return values at the given quantile over requested axis.
<code>query(expr[, inplace])</code>	Query the columns of a DataFrame with a boolean expression.
<code>radd(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Addition of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>radd</code> ).
<code>rank([axis, method, numeric_only, ...])</code>	Compute numerical data ranks (1 through n) along axis.
<code>rdiv(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Floating division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rtruediv</code> ).
<code>reindex([labels, index, columns, axis, ...])</code>	Conform DataFrame to new index with optional filling logic, placing NA/NaN in locations having no value in the previous index.
<code>reindex_axis(labels[, axis, method, level, ...])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Conform input object to new index.
<code>reindex_like(other[, method, copy, limit, ...])</code>	Return an object with matching indices as other object.
<code>rename([mapper, index, columns, axis, copy, ...])</code>	Alter axes labels.
<code>rename_axis([mapper, index, columns, axis, ...])</code>	Set the name of the axis for the index or columns.
<code>reorder_levels(order[, axis])</code>	Rearrange index levels using input order.
<code>replace([to_replace, value, inplace, limit, ...])</code>	Replace values given in <code>to_replace</code> with <code>value</code> .
<code>resample(rule[, how, axis, fill_method, ...])</code>	Resample time-series data.
<code>reset_index([level, drop, inplace, ...])</code>	Reset the index, or a level of it.
<code>rfloordiv(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Integer division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rfloordiv</code> ).
<code>rmod(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Modulo of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rmod</code> ).
<code>rmul(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Multiplication of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rmul</code> ).
<code>rolling(window[, min_periods, center, ...])</code>	Provides rolling window calculations.
<code>round([decimals])</code>	Round a DataFrame to a variable number of decimal places.
<code>rpow(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Exponential power of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rpow</code> ).
<code>rsub(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Subtraction of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rsub</code> ).

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<code>rtruediv</code> ( <i>other</i> [, <i>axis</i> , <i>level</i> , <i>fill_value</i> ])	Floating division of dataframe and <i>other</i> , element-wise (binary operator <i>rtruediv</i> ).
<code>sample</code> ( <i>n</i> , <i>frac</i> , <i>replace</i> , <i>weights</i> , ...)	Return a random sample of items from an axis of object.
<code>select</code> ( <i>crit</i> [, <i>axis</i> ])	(DEPRECATED) Return data corresponding to axis labels matching criteria.
<code>select_dtypes</code> ( <i>include</i> , <i>exclude</i> )	Return a subset of the DataFrame’s columns based on the column dtypes.
<code>sem</code> ( <i>axis</i> , <i>skipna</i> , <i>level</i> , <i>ddof</i> , <i>numeric_only</i> )	Return unbiased standard error of the mean over requested axis.
<code>set_axis</code> ( <i>labels</i> [, <i>axis</i> , <i>inplace</i> ])	Assign desired index to given axis.
<code>set_index</code> ( <i>keys</i> [, <i>drop</i> , <i>append</i> , <i>inplace</i> , ...])	Set the DataFrame index using existing columns.
<code>set_value</code> ( <i>index</i> , <i>col</i> , <i>value</i> [, <i>takeable</i> ])	(DEPRECATED) Put single value at passed column and index.
<code>shift</code> ( <i>periods</i> , <i>freq</i> , <i>axis</i> , <i>fill_value</i> )	Shift index by desired number of periods with an optional time <i>freq</i> .
<code>skew</code> ( <i>axis</i> , <i>skipna</i> , <i>level</i> , <i>numeric_only</i> )	Return unbiased skew over requested axis Normalized by N-1.
<code>slice_shift</code> ( <i>periods</i> , <i>axis</i> )	Equivalent to <i>shift</i> without copying data.
<code>sort_index</code> ( <i>axis</i> , <i>level</i> , <i>ascending</i> , ...)	Sort object by labels (along an axis)
<code>sort_values</code> ( <i>by</i> [, <i>axis</i> , <i>ascending</i> , <i>inplace</i> , ...])	Sort by the values along either axis
<code>squeeze</code> ( <i>axis</i> )	Squeeze 1 dimensional axis objects into scalars.
<code>stack</code> ( <i>level</i> , <i>dropna</i> )	Stack the prescribed level(s) from columns to index.
<code>std</code> ( <i>axis</i> , <i>skipna</i> , <i>level</i> , <i>ddof</i> , <i>numeric_only</i> )	Return sample standard deviation over requested axis.
<code>sub</code> ( <i>other</i> [, <i>axis</i> , <i>level</i> , <i>fill_value</i> ])	Subtraction of dataframe and <i>other</i> , element-wise (binary operator <i>sub</i> ).
<code>subtract</code> ( <i>other</i> [, <i>axis</i> , <i>level</i> , <i>fill_value</i> ])	Subtraction of dataframe and <i>other</i> , element-wise (binary operator <i>sub</i> ).
<code>sum</code> ( <i>axis</i> , <i>skipna</i> , <i>level</i> , <i>numeric_only</i> , ...)	Return the sum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>swapaxes</code> ( <i>axis1</i> , <i>axis2</i> [, <i>copy</i> ])	Interchange axes and swap values axes appropriately.
<code>swaplevel</code> ( <i>i</i> , <i>j</i> , <i>axis</i> )	Swap levels <i>i</i> and <i>j</i> in a MultiIndex on a particular axis.
<code>tail</code> ( <i>n</i> )	Return the last <i>n</i> rows.
<code>take</code> ( <i>indices</i> [, <i>axis</i> , <i>convert</i> , <i>is_copy</i> ])	Return the elements in the given <i>positional</i> indices along an axis.
<code>to_clipboard</code> ( <i>excel</i> , <i>sep</i> )	Copy object to the system clipboard.
<code>to_csv</code> ( <i>path_or_buf</i> , <i>sep</i> , <i>na_rep</i> , ...)	Write object to a comma-separated values (csv) file.
<code>to_dense</code> ()	Return dense representation of NDFrame (as opposed to sparse).
<code>to_dict</code> ( <i>orient</i> , <i>into</i> )	Convert the DataFrame to a dictionary.
<code>to_excel</code> ( <i>excel_writer</i> [, <i>sheet_name</i> , <i>na_rep</i> , ...])	Write object to an Excel sheet.
<code>to_feather</code> ( <i>fname</i> )	Write out the binary feather-format for DataFrames.
<code>to_gbq</code> ( <i>destination_table</i> [, <i>project_id</i> , ...])	Write a DataFrame to a Google BigQuery table.
<code>to_hdf</code> ( <i>path_or_buf</i> , <i>key</i> , ** <i>kwargs</i> )	Write the contained data to an HDF5 file using HDF-Store.
<code>to_html</code> ( <i>buf</i> , <i>columns</i> , <i>col_space</i> , <i>header</i> , ...)	Render a DataFrame as an HTML table.
<code>to_json</code> ( <i>path_or_buf</i> , <i>orient</i> , <i>date_format</i> , ...)	Convert the object to a JSON string.
<code>to_latex</code> ( <i>buf</i> , <i>columns</i> , <i>col_space</i> , <i>header</i> , ...)	Render an object to a LaTeX tabular environment table.

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<code>to_msgpack([path_or_buf, encoding])</code>	Serialize object to input file path using msgpack format.
<code>to_numpy([dtype, copy])</code>	Convert the DataFrame to a NumPy array.
<code>to_panel()</code>	(DEPRECATED) Transform long (stacked) format (DataFrame) into wide (3D, Panel) format.
<code>to_parquet(fname[, engine, compression, ...])</code>	Write a DataFrame to the binary parquet format.
<code>to_period([freq, axis, copy])</code>	Convert DataFrame from DatetimeIndex to PeriodIndex with desired frequency (inferred from index if not passed).
<code>to_pickle(path[, compression, protocol])</code>	Pickle (serialize) object to file.
<code>to_records([index, convert_datetime64, ...])</code>	Convert DataFrame to a NumPy record array.
<code>to_sparse([fill_value, kind])</code>	Convert to SparseDataFrame.
<code>to_sql(name, con[, schema, if_exists, ...])</code>	Write records stored in a DataFrame to a SQL database.
<code>to_stata(fname[, convert_dates, ...])</code>	Export DataFrame object to Stata dta format.
<code>to_string([buf, columns, col_space, header, ...])</code>	Render a DataFrame to a console-friendly tabular output.
<code>to_timestamp([freq, how, axis, copy])</code>	Cast to DatetimeIndex of timestamps, at <i>beginning</i> of period.
<code>to_xarray()</code>	Return an xarray object from the pandas object.
<code>transform(func[, axis])</code>	Call <code>func</code> on self producing a DataFrame with transformed values and that has the same axis length as self.
<code>transpose(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Transpose index and columns.
<code>truediv(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Floating division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>truediv</i> ).
<code>truncate([before, after, axis, copy])</code>	Truncate a Series or DataFrame before and after some index value.
<code>tshift([periods, freq, axis])</code>	Shift the time index, using the index's frequency if available.
<code>tz_convert(tz[, axis, level, copy])</code>	Convert tz-aware axis to target time zone.
<code>tz_localize(tz[, axis, level, copy, ...])</code>	Localize tz-naive index of a Series or DataFrame to target time zone.
<code>unstack([level, fill_value])</code>	Pivot a level of the (necessarily hierarchical) index labels, returning a DataFrame having a new level of column labels whose inner-most level consists of the pivoted index labels.
<code>update(other[, join, overwrite, ...])</code>	Modify in place using non-NA values from another DataFrame.
<code>var([axis, skipna, level, ddof, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased variance over requested axis.
<code>where(cond[, other, inplace, axis, level, ...])</code>	Replace values where the condition is False.
<code>xs(key[, axis, level, drop_level])</code>	Return cross-section from the Series/DataFrame.

**pandas.DataFrame.abs**

DataFrame.**abs** ()

Return a Series/DataFrame with absolute numeric value of each element.

This function only applies to elements that are all numeric.

**Returns**

**abs** Series/DataFrame containing the absolute value of each element.

**See also:**

`numpy.absolute` Calculate the absolute value element-wise.

**Notes**

For complex inputs,  $1.2 + 1j$ , the absolute value is  $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ .

**Examples**

Absolute numeric values in a Series.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([-1.10, 2, -3.33, 4])
>>> s.abs()
0    1.10
1    2.00
2    3.33
3    4.00
dtype: float64
```

Absolute numeric values in a Series with complex numbers.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1.2 + 1j])
>>> s.abs()
0    1.56205
dtype: float64
```

Absolute numeric values in a Series with a Timedelta element.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([pd.Timedelta('1 days')])
>>> s.abs()
0    1 days
dtype: timedelta64[ns]
```

Select rows with data closest to certain value using `argsort` (from [StackOverflow](#)).

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'a': [4, 5, 6, 7],
...     'b': [10, 20, 30, 40],
...     'c': [100, 50, -30, -50]
... })
>>> df
   a  b  c
0  4 10 100
1  5 20  50
2  6 30 -30
3  7 40 -50
>>> df.loc[(df.c - 43).abs().argsort()]
   a  b  c
1  5 20  50
0  4 10 100
2  6 30 -30
3  7 40 -50
```

## pandas.DataFrame.add

`DataFrame.add` (*other*, *axis*='columns', *level*=None, *fill\_value*=None)

Addition of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *add*).

Equivalent to `dataframe + other`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *radd*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add*, *sub*, *mul*, *div*, *mod*, *pow*) to arithmetic operators: +, -, \*, /, //, %, \*\*.

### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

### Examples

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                    index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df

```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	360

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triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
      angles  degrees
circle      1     361
triangle    4     181
rectangle   5     361
```

```
>>> df.add(1)
      angles  degrees
circle      1     361
triangle    4     181
rectangle   5     361
```

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
      angles  degrees
circle    0.0    36.0
triangle  0.3    18.0
rectangle 0.4    36.0
```

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
      angles  degrees
circle      inf  0.027778
triangle  3.333333  0.055556
rectangle  2.500000  0.027778
```

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    358
triangle    2    178
rectangle   3    358
```

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    358
triangle    2    178
rectangle   3    358
```

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...         axis='index')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    359
triangle    2    179
rectangle   3    359
```

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                       index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
```

	angles
circle	0
triangle	3
rectangle	4

```
>>> df * other
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	NaN
triangle	9	NaN
rectangle	16	NaN

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	0.0
triangle	9	0.0
rectangle	16	0.0

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                              'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                              index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                    ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                     'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
```

	angles	degrees
A circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360
B square	4	360
pentagon	5	540
hexagon	6	720

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
```

	angles	degrees
A circle	NaN	1.0
triangle	1.0	1.0
rectangle	1.0	1.0
B square	0.0	0.0
pentagon	0.0	0.0
hexagon	0.0	0.0

## pandas.DataFrame.add\_prefix

`DataFrame.add_prefix` (*prefix*)  
Prefix labels with string *prefix*.

For Series, the row labels are prefixed. For DataFrame, the column labels are prefixed.

### Parameters

**prefix** [str] The string to add before each label.

**Returns**

**Series or DataFrame** New Series or DataFrame with updated labels.

**See also:**

***Series.add\_suffix*** Suffix row labels with string *suffix*.

***DataFrame.add\_suffix*** Suffix column labels with string *suffix*.

**Examples**

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.add_prefix('item_')
item_0    1
item_1    2
item_2    3
item_3    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3, 4], 'B': [3, 4, 5, 6]})
>>> df
   A  B
0  1  3
1  2  4
2  3  5
3  4  6
```

```
>>> df.add_prefix('col_')
   col_A  col_B
0      1      3
1      2      4
2      3      5
3      4      6
```

**pandas.DataFrame.add\_suffix**

`DataFrame.add_suffix` (*suffix*)  
Suffix labels with string *suffix*.

For Series, the row labels are suffixed. For DataFrame, the column labels are suffixed.

**Parameters**

**suffix** [str] The string to add after each label.

**Returns**

**Series or DataFrame** New Series or DataFrame with updated labels.



See also:

**`Series.add_prefix`** Prefix row labels with string *prefix*.

**`DataFrame.add_prefix`** Prefix column labels with string *prefix*.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.add_suffix('_item')
0_item    1
1_item    2
2_item    3
3_item    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3, 4], 'B': [3, 4, 5, 6]})
>>> df
   A  B
0  1  3
1  2  4
2  3  5
3  4  6
```

```
>>> df.add_suffix('_col')
   A_col  B_col
0      1      3
1      2      4
2      3      5
3      4      6
```

## pandas.DataFrame.agg

`DataFrame.agg` (*func*, *axis=0*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Parameters

**func** [function, str, list or dict] Function to use for aggregating the data. If a function, must either work when passed a `DataFrame` or when passed to `DataFrame.apply`.

Accepted combinations are:

- function
- string function name
- list of functions and/or function names, e.g. `[np.sum, 'mean']`

- dict of axis labels -> functions, function names or list of such.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] If 0 or 'index': apply function to each column. If 1 or 'columns': apply function to each row.

**\*args** Positional arguments to pass to *func*.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass to *func*.

### Returns

**DataFrame, Series or scalar** if DataFrame.agg is called with a single function, returns a Series if DataFrame.agg is called with several functions, returns a DataFrame if Series.agg is called with single function, returns a scalar if Series.agg is called with several functions, returns a Series

**The aggregation operations are always performed over an axis, either the index (default) or the column axis. This behavior is different from 'numpy' aggregation functions ('mean', 'median', 'prod', 'sum', 'std', 'var'), where the default is to compute the aggregation of the flattened array, e.g., "numpy.mean(arr\_2d)" as opposed to "numpy.mean(arr\_2d, axis=0)".**

'agg' is an alias for 'aggregate'. Use the alias.

See also:

**DataFrame.apply** Perform any type of operations.

**DataFrame.transform** Perform transformation type operations.

**pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy** Perform operations over groups.

**pandas.core.resample.Resampler** Perform operations over resampled bins.

**pandas.core.window.Rolling** Perform operations over rolling window.

**pandas.core.window.Expanding** Perform operations over expanding window.

**pandas.core.window.EWM** Perform operation over exponential weighted window.

### Notes

agg is an alias for aggregate. Use the alias.

A passed user-defined-function will be passed a Series for evaluation.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2, 3],
...                    [4, 5, 6],
...                    [7, 8, 9],
...                    [np.nan, np.nan, np.nan]],
...                   columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
```

Aggregate these functions over the rows.

```
>>> df.agg(['sum', 'min'])
      A      B      C
sum 12.0 15.0 18.0
min  1.0  2.0  3.0
```

Different aggregations per column.

```
>>> df.agg({'A' : ['sum', 'min'], 'B' : ['min', 'max']})
      A      B
max  NaN  8.0
min  1.0  2.0
sum 12.0  NaN
```

Aggregate over the columns.

```
>>> df.agg("mean", axis="columns")
0    2.0
1    5.0
2    8.0
3    NaN
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.DataFrame.aggregate

`DataFrame.aggregate` (*func*, *axis=0*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Parameters

**func** [function, str, list or dict] Function to use for aggregating the data. If a function, must either work when passed a DataFrame or when passed to DataFrame.apply.

Accepted combinations are:

- function
- string function name
- list of functions and/or function names, e.g. `[np.sum, 'mean']`
- dict of axis labels -> functions, function names or list of such.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] If 0 or 'index': apply function to each column. If 1 or 'columns': apply function to each row.

**\*args** Positional arguments to pass to *func*.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass to *func*.

### Returns

**DataFrame, Series or scalar** if DataFrame.agg is called with a single function, returns a Series if DataFrame.agg is called with several functions, returns a DataFrame if Series.agg is called with single function, returns a scalar if Series.agg is called with several functions, returns a Series

**The aggregation operations are always performed over an axis, either the index (default) or the column axis. This behavior is different from**

‘numpy’ aggregation functions (‘mean’, ‘median’, ‘prod’, ‘sum’, ‘std’, ‘var’), where the default is to compute the aggregation of the flattened array, e.g., “numpy.mean(arr\_2d)” as opposed to “numpy.mean(arr\_2d, axis=0)”.

‘agg’ is an alias for ‘aggregate’. Use the alias.

See also:

**DataFrame.apply** Perform any type of operations.

**DataFrame.transform** Perform transformation type operations.

**pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy** Perform operations over groups.

**pandas.core.resample.Resampler** Perform operations over resampled bins.

**pandas.core.window.Rolling** Perform operations over rolling window.

**pandas.core.window.Expanding** Perform operations over expanding window.

**pandas.core.window.EWM** Perform operation over exponential weighted window.

## Notes

*agg* is an alias for *aggregate*. Use the alias.

A passed user-defined-function will be passed a Series for evaluation.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2, 3],
...                   [4, 5, 6],
...                   [7, 8, 9],
...                   [np.nan, np.nan, np.nan]],
...                   columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
```

Aggregate these functions over the rows.

```
>>> df.agg(['sum', 'min'])
      A    B    C
sum  12.0  15.0  18.0
min   1.0   2.0   3.0
```

Different aggregations per column.

```
>>> df.agg({'A' : ['sum', 'min'], 'B' : ['min', 'max']})
      A    B
max  NaN  8.0
min   1.0  2.0
sum  12.0 NaN
```

Aggregate over the columns.

```
>>> df.agg("mean", axis="columns")
0    2.0
1    5.0
2    8.0
3    NaN
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.DataFrame.align

`DataFrame.align` (*other*, *join*='outer', *axis*=None, *level*=None, *copy*=True, *fill\_value*=None, *method*=None, *limit*=None, *fill\_axis*=0, *broadcast\_axis*=None)  
Align two objects on their axes with the specified join method for each axis Index.

### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame or Series]

**join** [{ 'outer', 'inner', 'left', 'right' }, default 'outer']

**axis** [allowed axis of the other object, default None] Align on index (0), columns (1), or both (None)

**level** [int or level name, default None] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**copy** [boolean, default True] Always returns new objects. If *copy*=False and no reindexing is required then original objects are returned.

**fill\_value** [scalar, default np.NaN] Value to use for missing values. Defaults to NaN, but can be any “compatible” value

**method** [{ 'backfill', 'bfill', 'pad', 'ffill', None }, default None] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed Series *pad* / *ffill*: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid *backfill* / *bfill*: use NEXT valid observation to fill gap

**limit** [int, default None] If method is specified, this is the maximum number of consecutive NaN values to forward/backward fill. In other words, if there is a gap with more than this number of consecutive NaNs, it will only be partially filled. If method is not specified, this is the maximum number of entries along the entire axis where NaNs will be filled. Must be greater than 0 if not None.

**fill\_axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Filling axis, method and limit

**broadcast\_axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default None] Broadcast values along this axis, if aligning two objects of different dimensions

### Returns

(**left**, **right**) [(DataFrame, type of other)] Aligned objects

## pandas.DataFrame.all

`DataFrame.all` (*axis*=0, *bool\_only*=None, *skipna*=True, *level*=None, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Return whether all elements are True, potentially over an axis.

Returns True unless there at least one element within a series or along a DataFrame axis that is False or equivalent (e.g. zero or empty).

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default 0] Indicate which axis or axes should be reduced.

- 0 / 'index' : reduce the index, return a Series whose index is the original column labels.
- 1 / 'columns' : reduce the columns, return a Series whose index is the original index.
- None : reduce all axes, return a scalar.

**bool\_only** [bool, default None] Include only boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only boolean data. Not implemented for Series.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If the entire row/column is NA and skipna is True, then the result will be True, as for an empty row/column. If skipna is False, then NA are treated as True, because these are not equal to zero.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series.

**\*\*kwargs** [any, default None] Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** If level is specified, then, DataFrame is returned; otherwise, Series is returned.

### See also:

**Series.all** Return True if all elements are True.

**DataFrame.any** Return True if one (or more) elements are True.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> pd.Series([True, True]).all()
True
>>> pd.Series([True, False]).all()
False
>>> pd.Series([]).all()
True
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).all()
True
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).all(skipna=False)
True
```

### DataFrames

Create a dataframe from a dictionary.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'col1': [True, True], 'col2': [True, False]})
>>> df
   col1  col2
0  True  True
1  True False
```

Default behaviour checks if column-wise values all return True.

```
>>> df.all()
col1    True
col2    False
dtype: bool
```

Specify `axis='columns'` to check if row-wise values all return True.

```
>>> df.all(axis='columns')
0     True
1    False
dtype: bool
```

Or `axis=None` for whether every value is True.

```
>>> df.all(axis=None)
False
```

## pandas.DataFrame.any

`DataFrame.any` (*axis=0*, *bool\_only=None*, *skipna=True*, *level=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return whether any element is True, potentially over an axis.

Returns False unless there at least one element within a series or along a Dataframe axis that is True or equivalent (e.g. non-zero or non-empty).

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default 0] Indicate which axis or axes should be reduced.

- 0 / 'index' : reduce the index, return a Series whose index is the original column labels.
- 1 / 'columns' : reduce the columns, return a Series whose index is the original index.
- None : reduce all axes, return a scalar.

**bool\_only** [bool, default None] Include only boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only boolean data. Not implemented for Series.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If the entire row/column is NA and skipna is True, then the result will be False, as for an empty row/column. If skipna is False, then NA are treated as True, because these are not equal to zero.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series.

**\*\*kwargs** [any, default None] Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** If level is specified, then, DataFrame is returned; otherwise, Series is returned.

### See also:

`numpy.any` Numpy version of this method.

**Series.any** Return whether any element is True.

**Series.all** Return whether all elements are True.

**DataFrame.any** Return whether any element is True over requested axis.

**DataFrame.all** Return whether all elements are True over requested axis.

## Examples

### Series

For Series input, the output is a scalar indicating whether any element is True.

```
>>> pd.Series([False, False]).any()
False
>>> pd.Series([True, False]).any()
True
>>> pd.Series([]).any()
False
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).any()
False
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).any(skipna=False)
True
```

### DataFrame

Whether each column contains at least one True element (the default).

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2], "B": [0, 2], "C": [0, 0]})
>>> df
   A  B  C
0  1  0  0
1  2  2  0
```

```
>>> df.any()
A     True
B     True
C    False
dtype: bool
```

Aggregating over the columns.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [True, False], "B": [1, 2]})
>>> df
   A  B
0  True  1
1 False  2
```

```
>>> df.any(axis='columns')
0     True
1     True
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [True, False], "B": [1, 0]})
>>> df
   A  B
```

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```
0  True  1
1  False 0
```

```
>>> df.any(axis='columns')
0    True
1   False
dtype: bool
```

Aggregating over the entire DataFrame with `axis=None`.

```
>>> df.any(axis=None)
True
```

`any` for an empty DataFrame is an empty Series.

```
>>> pd.DataFrame([]).any()
Series([], dtype: bool)
```

## pandas.DataFrame.append

`DataFrame.append` (*other*, *ignore\_index=False*, *verify\_integrity=False*, *sort=None*)

Append rows of *other* to the end of caller, returning a new object.

Columns in *other* that are not in the caller are added as new columns.

### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame or Series/dict-like object, or list of these] The data to append.

**ignore\_index** [boolean, default False] If True, do not use the index labels.

**verify\_integrity** [boolean, default False] If True, raise `ValueError` on creating index with duplicates.

**sort** [boolean, default None] Sort columns if the columns of *self* and *other* are not aligned. The default sorting is deprecated and will change to not-sorting in a future version of pandas. Explicitly pass `sort=True` to silence the warning and sort. Explicitly pass `sort=False` to silence the warning and not sort.

New in version 0.23.0.

### Returns

**appended** [DataFrame]

### See also:

**pandas.concat** General function to concatenate DataFrame, Series or Panel objects.

### Notes

If a list of dict/series is passed and the keys are all contained in the DataFrame's index, the order of the columns in the resulting DataFrame will be unchanged.

Iteratively appending rows to a DataFrame can be more computationally intensive than a single concatenate. A better solution is to append those rows to a list and then concatenate the list with the original DataFrame all at once.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [3, 4]], columns=list('AB'))
>>> df
   A  B
0  1  2
1  3  4
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame([[5, 6], [7, 8]], columns=list('AB'))
>>> df.append(df2)
   A  B
0  1  2
1  3  4
0  5  6
1  7  8
```

With `ignore_index` set to `True`:

```
>>> df.append(df2, ignore_index=True)
   A  B
0  1  2
1  3  4
2  5  6
3  7  8
```

The following, while not recommended methods for generating DataFrames, show two ways to generate a DataFrame from multiple data sources.

Less efficient:

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(columns=['A'])
>>> for i in range(5):
...     df = df.append({'A': i}, ignore_index=True)
>>> df
   A
0  0
1  1
2  2
3  3
4  4
```

More efficient:

```
>>> pd.concat([pd.DataFrame([i], columns=['A']) for i in range(5)],
...            ignore_index=True)
   A
0  0
1  1
2  2
3  3
4  4
```

## pandas.DataFrame.apply

`DataFrame.apply` (*func*, *axis=0*, *broadcast=None*, *raw=False*, *reduce=None*, *result\_type=None*, *args=()*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Apply a function along an axis of the DataFrame.

Objects passed to the function are Series objects whose index is either the DataFrame's index (`axis=0`) or the DataFrame's columns (`axis=1`). By default (`result_type=None`), the final return type is inferred from the return type of the applied function. Otherwise, it depends on the `result_type` argument.

### Parameters

**func** [function] Function to apply to each column or row.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Axis along which the function is applied:

- 0 or 'index': apply function to each column.
- 1 or 'columns': apply function to each row.

**broadcast** [bool, optional] Only relevant for aggregation functions:

- `False` or `None` : returns a Series whose length is the length of the index or the number of columns (based on the `axis` parameter)
- `True` : results will be broadcast to the original shape of the frame, the original index and columns will be retained.

Deprecated since version 0.23.0: This argument will be removed in a future version, replaced by `result_type='broadcast'`.

**raw** [bool, default False]

- `False` : passes each row or column as a Series to the function.
- `True` : the passed function will receive ndarray objects instead. If you are just applying a NumPy reduction function this will achieve much better performance.

**reduce** [bool or None, default None] Try to apply reduction procedures. If the DataFrame is empty, `apply` will use `reduce` to determine whether the result should be a Series or a DataFrame. If `reduce=None` (the default), `apply`'s return value will be guessed by calling `func` on an empty Series (note: while guessing, exceptions raised by `func` will be ignored). If `reduce=True` a Series will always be returned, and if `reduce=False` a DataFrame will always be returned.

Deprecated since version 0.23.0: This argument will be removed in a future version, replaced by `result_type='reduce'`.

**result\_type** [{'expand', 'reduce', 'broadcast', None}, default None] These only act when `axis=1` (columns):

- 'expand' : list-like results will be turned into columns.
- 'reduce' : returns a Series if possible rather than expanding list-like results. This is the opposite of 'expand'.
- 'broadcast' : results will be broadcast to the original shape of the DataFrame, the original index and columns will be retained.

The default behaviour (`None`) depends on the return value of the applied function: list-like results will be returned as a Series of those. However if the apply function returns a Series these are expanded to columns.

New in version 0.23.0.

**args** [tuple] Positional arguments to pass to `func` in addition to the array/series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to pass as keywords arguments to `func`.

### Returns

**applied** [Series or DataFrame]

See also:

**DataFrame.applymap** For elementwise operations.

**DataFrame.aggregate** Only perform aggregating type operations.

**DataFrame.transform** Only perform transforming type operations.

## Notes

In the current implementation `apply` calls `func` twice on the first column/row to decide whether it can take a fast or slow code path. This can lead to unexpected behavior if `func` has side-effects, as they will take effect twice for the first column/row.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[4, 9],] * 3, columns=['A', 'B'])
>>> df
   A  B
0  4  9
1  4  9
2  4  9
```

Using a numpy universal function (in this case the same as `np.sqrt(df)`):

```
>>> df.apply(np.sqrt)
   A    B
0  2.0  3.0
1  2.0  3.0
2  2.0  3.0
```

Using a reducing function on either axis

```
>>> df.apply(np.sum, axis=0)
A    12
B    27
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df.apply(np.sum, axis=1)
0    13
1    13
2    13
dtype: int64
```

Returning a list-like will result in a Series

```
>>> df.apply(lambda x: [1, 2], axis=1)
0    [1, 2]
1    [1, 2]
2    [1, 2]
dtype: object
```

Passing `result_type='expand'` will expand list-like results to columns of a Dataframe

```
>>> df.apply(lambda x: [1, 2], axis=1, result_type='expand')
   0  1
0  1  2
1  1  2
2  1  2
```

Returning a Series inside the function is similar to passing `result_type='expand'`. The resulting column names will be the Series index.

```
>>> df.apply(lambda x: pd.Series([1, 2], index=['foo', 'bar']), axis=1)
   foo  bar
0    1    2
1    1    2
2    1    2
```

Passing `result_type='broadcast'` will ensure the same shape result, whether list-like or scalar is returned by the function, and broadcast it along the axis. The resulting column names will be the originals.

```
>>> df.apply(lambda x: [1, 2], axis=1, result_type='broadcast')
   A  B
0  1  2
1  1  2
2  1  2
```

## pandas.DataFrame.applymap

`DataFrame.applymap(func)`

Apply a function to a DataFrame elementwise.

This method applies a function that accepts and returns a scalar to every element of a DataFrame.

### Parameters

**func** [callable] Python function, returns a single value from a single value.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Transformed DataFrame.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.apply** Apply a function along input axis of DataFrame.

## Notes

In the current implementation `applymap` calls `func` twice on the first column/row to decide whether it can take a fast or slow code path. This can lead to unexpected behavior if `func` has side-effects, as they will take effect twice for the first column/row.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2.12], [3.356, 4.567]])
>>> df
   0    1
```

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```
0  1.000  2.120
1  3.356  4.567
```

```
>>> df.applymap(lambda x: len(str(x)))
   0  1
0  3  4
1  5  5
```

Note that a vectorized version of *func* often exists, which will be much faster. You could square each number elementwise.

```
>>> df.applymap(lambda x: x**2)
   0          1
0  1.000000  4.494400
1 11.262736 20.857489
```

But it's better to avoid `applymap` in that case.

```
>>> df ** 2
   0          1
0  1.000000  4.494400
1 11.262736 20.857489
```

### pandas.DataFrame.as\_blocks

`DataFrame.as_blocks` (*copy=True*)

Convert the frame to a dict of dtype -> Constructor Types that each has a homogeneous dtype.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0.

**NOTE: the dtypes of the blocks WILL BE PRESERVED HERE (unlike in `as_matrix`)**

#### Parameters

**copy** [boolean, default True]

#### Returns

**values** [a dict of dtype -> Constructor Types]

### pandas.DataFrame.as\_matrix

`DataFrame.as_matrix` (*columns=None*)

Convert the frame to its Numpy-array representation.

Deprecated since version 0.23.0: Use `DataFrame.values()` instead.

#### Parameters

**columns** [list, optional, default:None] If None, return all columns, otherwise, returns specified columns.

#### Returns

**values** [ndarray] If the caller is heterogeneous and contains booleans or objects, the result will be of dtype=object. See Notes.

**See also:***DataFrame.values***Notes**

Return is NOT a Numpy-matrix, rather, a Numpy-array.

The dtype will be a lower-common-denominator dtype (implicit upcasting); that is to say if the dtypes (even of numeric types) are mixed, the one that accommodates all will be chosen. Use this with care if you are not dealing with the blocks.

e.g. If the dtypes are float16 and float32, dtype will be upcast to float32. If dtypes are int32 and uint8, dtype will be upcase to int32. By `numpy.find_common_type` convention, mixing int64 and uint64 will result in a float64 dtype.

This method is provided for backwards compatibility. Generally, it is recommended to use `‘.values’`.

**pandas.DataFrame.asfreq**

`DataFrame.asfreq` (*freq, method=None, how=None, normalize=False, fill\_value=None*)

Convert TimeSeries to specified frequency.

Optionally provide filling method to pad/backfill missing values.

Returns the original data conformed to a new index with the specified frequency. `resample` is more appropriate if an operation, such as summarization, is necessary to represent the data at the new frequency.

**Parameters**

**freq** [DateOffset object, or string]

**method** [{‘backfill’/‘bfill’, ‘pad’/‘ffill’}, default None] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed Series (note this does not fill NaNs that already were present):

- ‘pad’ / ‘ffill’: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid
- ‘backfill’ / ‘bfill’: use NEXT valid observation to fill

**how** [{‘start’, ‘end’}, default end] For PeriodIndex only, see `PeriodIndex.asfreq`

**normalize** [bool, default False] Whether to reset output index to midnight

**fill\_value** [scalar, optional] Value to use for missing values, applied during upsampling (note this does not fill NaNs that already were present).

New in version 0.20.0.

**Returns**

**converted** [same type as caller]

**See also:***reindex***Notes**

To learn more about the frequency strings, please see [this link](#).

## Examples

Start by creating a series with 4 one minute timestamps.

```
>>> index = pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=4, freq='T')
>>> series = pd.Series([0.0, None, 2.0, 3.0], index=index)
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'s':series})
>>> df
```

	s
2000-01-01 00:00:00	0.0
2000-01-01 00:01:00	NaN
2000-01-01 00:02:00	2.0
2000-01-01 00:03:00	3.0

Upsample the series into 30 second bins.

```
>>> df.upsample(freq='30S')
```

	s
2000-01-01 00:00:00	0.0
2000-01-01 00:00:30	NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:00	NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:30	NaN
2000-01-01 00:02:00	2.0
2000-01-01 00:02:30	NaN
2000-01-01 00:03:00	3.0

Upsample again, providing a fill value.

```
>>> df.upsample(freq='30S', fill_value=9.0)
```

	s
2000-01-01 00:00:00	0.0
2000-01-01 00:00:30	9.0
2000-01-01 00:01:00	NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:30	9.0
2000-01-01 00:02:00	2.0
2000-01-01 00:02:30	9.0
2000-01-01 00:03:00	3.0

Upsample again, providing a method.

```
>>> df.upsample(freq='30S', method='bfill')
```

	s
2000-01-01 00:00:00	0.0
2000-01-01 00:00:30	NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:00	NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:30	2.0
2000-01-01 00:02:00	2.0
2000-01-01 00:02:30	3.0
2000-01-01 00:03:00	3.0

## pandas.DataFrame.asof

`DataFrame.asof` (where, subset=None)

Return the last row(s) without any NaNs before *where*.

The last row (for each element in *where*, if list) without any NaN is taken. In case of a `DataFrame`, the last row without NaN considering only the subset of columns (if not *None*)



New in version 0.19.0: For DataFrame

If there is no good value, NaN is returned for a Series or a Series of NaN values for a DataFrame

### Parameters

**where** [date or array-like of dates] Date(s) before which the last row(s) are returned.

**subset** [str or array-like of str, default *None*] For DataFrame, if not *None*, only use these columns to check for NaNs.

### Returns

**scalar, Series, or DataFrame**

- scalar : when *self* is a Series and *where* is a scalar
- Series: when *self* is a Series and *where* is an array-like, or when *self* is a DataFrame and *where* is a scalar
- DataFrame : when *self* is a DataFrame and *where* is an array-like

**See also:**

***merge\_asof*** Perform an asof merge. Similar to left join.

### Notes

Dates are assumed to be sorted. Raises if this is not the case.

### Examples

A Series and a scalar *where*.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, np.nan, 4], index=[10, 20, 30, 40])
>>> s
10    1.0
20    2.0
30    NaN
40    4.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.asof(20)
2.0
```

For a sequence *where*, a Series is returned. The first value is NaN, because the first element of *where* is before the first index value.

```
>>> s.asof([5, 20])
5     NaN
20    2.0
dtype: float64
```

Missing values are not considered. The following is 2.0, not NaN, even though NaN is at the index location for 30.

```
>>> s.asof(30)
2.0
```

Take all columns into consideration

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [10, 20, 30, 40, 50],
...                    'b': [None, None, None, None, 500]},
...                    index=pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-02-27 09:01:00',
...                    '2018-02-27 09:02:00',
...                    '2018-02-27 09:03:00',
...                    '2018-02-27 09:04:00',
...                    '2018-02-27 09:05:00']))
>>> df.asof(pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-02-27 09:03:30',
...                    '2018-02-27 09:04:30']))
           a    b
2018-02-27 09:03:30  NaN  NaN
2018-02-27 09:04:30  NaN  NaN
```

Take a single column into consideration

```
>>> df.asof(pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-02-27 09:03:30',
...                    '2018-02-27 09:04:30']),
...          subset=['a'])
           a    b
2018-02-27 09:03:30  30.0  NaN
2018-02-27 09:04:30  40.0  NaN
```

## pandas.DataFrame.assign

`DataFrame.assign(**kwargs)`

Assign new columns to a DataFrame.

Returns a new object with all original columns in addition to new ones. Existing columns that are re-assigned will be overwritten.

### Parameters

**\*\*kwargs** [dict of {str: callable or Series}] The column names are keywords. If the values are callable, they are computed on the DataFrame and assigned to the new columns. The callable must not change input DataFrame (though pandas doesn't check it). If the values are not callable, (e.g. a Series, scalar, or array), they are simply assigned.

### Returns

**DataFrame** A new DataFrame with the new columns in addition to all the existing columns.

### Notes

Assigning multiple columns within the same `assign` is possible. For Python 3.6 and above, later items in `**kwargs` may refer to newly created or modified columns in `'df'`; items are computed and assigned into `'df'` in order. For Python 3.5 and below, the order of keyword arguments is not specified, you cannot refer to newly created or modified columns. All items are computed first, and then assigned in alphabetical order.

Changed in version 0.23.0: Keyword argument order is maintained for Python 3.6 and later.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'temp_c': [17.0, 25.0]},
...                    index=['Portland', 'Berkeley'])
>>> df
```

	temp_c
Portland	17.0
Berkeley	25.0

Where the value is a callable, evaluated on *df*:

```
>>> df.assign(temp_f=lambda x: x.temp_c * 9 / 5 + 32)
```

	temp_c	temp_f
Portland	17.0	62.6
Berkeley	25.0	77.0

Alternatively, the same behavior can be achieved by directly referencing an existing Series or sequence:

```
>>> df.assign(temp_f=df['temp_c'] * 9 / 5 + 32)
```

	temp_c	temp_f
Portland	17.0	62.6
Berkeley	25.0	77.0

In Python 3.6+, you can create multiple columns within the same assign where one of the columns depends on another one defined within the same assign:

```
>>> df.assign(temp_f=lambda x: x['temp_c'] * 9 / 5 + 32,
...          temp_k=lambda x: (x['temp_f'] + 459.67) * 5 / 9)
```

	temp_c	temp_f	temp_k
Portland	17.0	62.6	290.15
Berkeley	25.0	77.0	298.15

## pandas.DataFrame.astype

`DataFrame.astype` (*dtype*, *copy=True*, *errors='raise'*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Cast a pandas object to a specified dtype *dtype*.

### Parameters

**dtype** [data type, or dict of column name -> data type] Use a `numpy.dtype` or Python type to cast entire pandas object to the same type. Alternatively, use `{col: dtype, ...}`, where `col` is a column label and `dtype` is a `numpy.dtype` or Python type to cast one or more of the DataFrame's columns to column-specific types.

**copy** [bool, default True] Return a copy when `copy=True` (be very careful setting `copy=False` as changes to values then may propagate to other pandas objects).

**errors** [{'raise', 'ignore'}, default 'raise'] Control raising of exceptions on invalid data for provided dtype.

- `raise`: allow exceptions to be raised
- `ignore`: suppress exceptions. On error return original object

New in version 0.20.0.

**kwargs** [keyword arguments to pass on to the constructor]

### Returns

**casted** [same type as caller]

**See also:**

**`to_datetime`** Convert argument to datetime.

**`to_timedelta`** Convert argument to timedelta.

**`to_numeric`** Convert argument to a numeric type.

**`numpy.ndarray.astype`** Cast a numpy array to a specified type.

## Examples

```
>>> ser = pd.Series([1, 2], dtype='int32')
>>> ser
0    1
1    2
dtype: int32
>>> ser.astype('int64')
0    1
1    2
dtype: int64
```

Convert to categorical type:

```
>>> ser.astype('category')
0    1
1    2
dtype: category
Categories (2, int64): [1, 2]
```

Convert to ordered categorical type with custom ordering:

```
>>> cat_dtype = pd.api.types.CategoricalDtype(
...             categories=[2, 1], ordered=True)
>>> ser.astype(cat_dtype)
0    1
1    2
dtype: category
Categories (2, int64): [2 < 1]
```

Note that using `copy=False` and changing data on a new pandas object may propagate changes:

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series([1,2])
>>> s2 = s1.astype('int64', copy=False)
>>> s2[0] = 10
>>> s1 # note that s1[0] has changed too
0    10
1     2
dtype: int64
```

## **pandas.DataFrame.at\_time**

`DataFrame.at_time` (*time*, *asof=False*, *axis=None*)

Select values at particular time of day (e.g. 9:30AM).

**Parameters****time** [datetime.time or string]**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] New in version 0.24.0.**Returns****values\_at\_time** [same type as caller]**Raises****TypeError** If the index is not a *DatetimeIndex***See also:*****between\_time*** Select values between particular times of the day.***first*** Select initial periods of time series based on a date offset.***last*** Select final periods of time series based on a date offset.***DatetimeIndex.indexer\_at\_time*** Get just the index locations for values at particular time of the day.**Examples**

```
>>> i = pd.date_range('2018-04-09', periods=4, freq='12H')
>>> ts = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1,2,3,4]}, index=i)
>>> ts
```

	A
2018-04-09 00:00:00	1
2018-04-09 12:00:00	2
2018-04-10 00:00:00	3
2018-04-10 12:00:00	4

```
>>> ts.at_time('12:00')
```

	A
2018-04-09 12:00:00	2
2018-04-10 12:00:00	4

**pandas.DataFrame.between\_time**

`DataFrame.between_time` (*start\_time*, *end\_time*, *include\_start=True*, *include\_end=True*,  
*axis=None*)

Select values between particular times of the day (e.g., 9:00-9:30 AM).

By setting *start\_time* to be later than *end\_time*, you can get the times that are *not* between the two times.

**Parameters****start\_time** [datetime.time or string]**end\_time** [datetime.time or string]**include\_start** [boolean, default True]**include\_end** [boolean, default True]**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**values\_between\_time** [same type as caller]

### Raises

**TypeError** If the index is not a *DatetimeIndex*

### See also:

**at\_time** Select values at a particular time of the day.

**first** Select initial periods of time series based on a date offset.

**last** Select final periods of time series based on a date offset.

**DatetimeIndex.indexer\_between\_time** Get just the index locations for values between particular times of the day.

### Examples

```
>>> i = pd.date_range('2018-04-09', periods=4, freq='1D20min')
>>> ts = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1,2,3,4]}, index=i)
>>> ts
              A
2018-04-09 00:00:00  1
2018-04-10 00:20:00  2
2018-04-11 00:40:00  3
2018-04-12 01:00:00  4
```

```
>>> ts.between_time('0:15', '0:45')
              A
2018-04-10 00:20:00  2
2018-04-11 00:40:00  3
```

You get the times that are *not* between two times by setting `start_time` later than `end_time`:

```
>>> ts.between_time('0:45', '0:15')
              A
2018-04-09 00:00:00  1
2018-04-12 01:00:00  4
```

### pandas.DataFrame.bfill

`DataFrame.bfill` (*axis=None, inplace=False, limit=None, downcast=None*)

Synonym for `DataFrame.fillna()` with `method='bfill'`.

### pandas.DataFrame.bool

`DataFrame.bool()`

Return the bool of a single element `PandasObject`.

This must be a boolean scalar value, either `True` or `False`. Raise a `ValueError` if the `PandasObject` does not have exactly 1 element, or that element is not boolean

## pandas.DataFrame.boxplot

`DataFrame.boxplot` (*column=None, by=None, ax=None, fontsize=None, rot=0, grid=True, figsize=None, layout=None, return\_type=None, \*\*kws*)

Make a box plot from DataFrame columns.

Make a box-and-whisker plot from DataFrame columns, optionally grouped by some other columns. A box plot is a method for graphically depicting groups of numerical data through their quartiles. The box extends from the Q1 to Q3 quartile values of the data, with a line at the median (Q2). The whiskers extend from the edges of box to show the range of the data. The position of the whiskers is set by default to  $1.5 * IQR$  ( $IQR = Q3 - Q1$ ) from the edges of the box. Outlier points are those past the end of the whiskers.

For further details see Wikipedia's entry for `boxplot`.

### Parameters

**column** [str or list of str, optional] Column name or list of names, or vector. Can be any valid input to `pandas.DataFrame.groupby()`.

**by** [str or array-like, optional] Column in the DataFrame to `pandas.DataFrame.groupby()`. One box-plot will be done per value of columns in *by*.

**ax** [object of class `matplotlib.axes.Axes`, optional] The matplotlib axes to be used by `boxplot`.

**fontsize** [float or str] Tick label font size in points or as a string (e.g., *large*).

**rot** [int or float, default 0] The rotation angle of labels (in degrees) with respect to the screen coordinate system.

**grid** [boolean, default True] Setting this to True will show the grid.

**figsize** [A tuple (width, height) in inches] The size of the figure to create in matplotlib.

**layout** [tuple (rows, columns), optional] For example, (3, 5) will display the subplots using 3 columns and 5 rows, starting from the top-left.

**return\_type** [{ 'axes', 'dict', 'both' } or None, default 'axes'] The kind of object to return. The default is `axes`.

- 'axes' returns the matplotlib axes the boxplot is drawn on.
- 'dict' returns a dictionary whose values are the matplotlib Lines of the boxplot.
- 'both' returns a namedtuple with the axes and dict.
- when grouping with *by*, a Series mapping columns to `return_type` is returned.

If `return_type` is `None`, a NumPy array of axes with the same shape as `layout` is returned.

**\*\*kws** All other plotting keyword arguments to be passed to `matplotlib.pyplot.boxplot()`.

### Returns

**result** : The return type depends on the `return_type` parameter:

- 'axes' : object of class `matplotlib.axes.Axes`
- 'dict' : dict of `matplotlib.lines.Line2D` objects
- 'both' : a namedtuple with structure (ax, lines)

For data grouped with *by*:

- *Series*
- array (for `return_type = None`)

See also:

**`Series.plot.hist`** Make a histogram.

**`matplotlib.pyplot.boxplot`** Matplotlib equivalent plot.

## Notes

Use `return_type='dict'` when you want to tweak the appearance of the lines after plotting. In this case a dict containing the Lines making up the boxes, caps, fliers, medians, and whiskers is returned.

## Examples

Boxplots can be created for every column in the dataframe by `df.boxplot()` or indicating the columns to be used:

```
>>> np.random.seed(1234)
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10,4),
...                   columns=['Col1', 'Col2', 'Col3', 'Col4'])
>>> boxplot = df.boxplot(column=['Col1', 'Col2', 'Col3'])
```

Boxplots of variables distributions grouped by the values of a third variable can be created using the option `by`. For instance:

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 2),
...                   columns=['Col1', 'Col2'])
>>> df['X'] = pd.Series(['A', 'A', 'A', 'A', 'A',
...                     'B', 'B', 'B', 'B', 'B'])
>>> boxplot = df.boxplot(by='X')
```

A list of strings (i.e. `['X', 'Y']`) can be passed to `boxplot` in order to group the data by combination of the variables in the x-axis:

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10,3),
...                   columns=['Col1', 'Col2', 'Col3'])
>>> df['X'] = pd.Series(['A', 'A', 'A', 'A', 'A',
...                     'B', 'B', 'B', 'B', 'B'])
>>> df['Y'] = pd.Series(['A', 'B', 'A', 'B', 'A',
...                     'B', 'A', 'B', 'A', 'B'])
>>> boxplot = df.boxplot(column=['Col1', 'Col2'], by=['X', 'Y'])
```

The layout of `boxplot` can be adjusted giving a tuple to `layout`:

```
>>> boxplot = df.boxplot(column=['Col1', 'Col2'], by='X',
...                       layout=(2, 1))
```

Additional formatting can be done to the `boxplot`, like suppressing the grid (`grid=False`), rotating the labels in the x-axis (i.e. `rot=45`) or changing the `fontsize` (i.e. `fontsize=15`):

```
>>> boxplot = df.boxplot(grid=False, rot=45, fontsize=15)
```

The parameter `return_type` can be used to select the type of element returned by `boxplot`. When `return_type='axes'` is selected, the matplotlib axes on which the `boxplot` is drawn are returned:



```
>>> boxplot = df.boxplot(column=['Col1', 'Col2'], return_type='axes')
>>> type(boxplot)
<class 'matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot'>
```

When grouping with `by`, a Series mapping columns to `return_type` is returned:

```
>>> boxplot = df.boxplot(column=['Col1', 'Col2'], by='X',
...                       return_type='axes')
>>> type(boxplot)
<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>
```

If `return_type` is `None`, a NumPy array of axes with the same shape as `layout` is returned:

```
>>> boxplot = df.boxplot(column=['Col1', 'Col2'], by='X',
...                       return_type=None)
>>> type(boxplot)
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

## pandas.DataFrame.clip

`DataFrame.clip` (*lower=None, upper=None, axis=None, inplace=False, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Trim values at input threshold(s).

Assigns values outside boundary to boundary values. Thresholds can be singular values or array like, and in the latter case the clipping is performed element-wise in the specified axis.

### Parameters

- lower** [float or array\_like, default None] Minimum threshold value. All values below this threshold will be set to it.
- upper** [float or array\_like, default None] Maximum threshold value. All values above this threshold will be set to it.
- axis** [int or string axis name, optional] Align object with lower and upper along the given axis.
- inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to perform the operation in place on the data.  
New in version 0.21.0.
- \*args, \*\*kwargs** Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with numpy.

### Returns

- Series or DataFrame** Same type as calling object with the values outside the clip boundaries replaced

## Examples

```
>>> data = {'col_0': [9, -3, 0, -1, 5], 'col_1': [-2, -7, 6, 8, -5]}
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(data)
>>> df
   col_0  col_1
0      9     -2
1     -3     -7
```

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2	0	6
3	-1	8
4	5	-5

Clips per column using lower and upper thresholds:

```
>>> df.clip(-4, 6)
   col_0  col_1
0      6     -2
1     -3     -4
2      0      6
3     -1      6
4      5     -4
```

Clips using specific lower and upper thresholds per column element:

```
>>> t = pd.Series([2, -4, -1, 6, 3])
>>> t
0    2
1   -4
2   -1
3    6
4    3
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df.clip(t, t + 4, axis=0)
   col_0  col_1
0      6      2
1     -3     -4
2      0      3
3      6      8
4      5      3
```

## pandas.DataFrame.clip\_lower

`DataFrame.clip_lower` (*threshold*, *axis=None*, *inplace=False*)

Trim values below a given threshold.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0: Use `clip(lower=threshold)` instead.

Elements below the *threshold* will be changed to match the *threshold* value(s). Threshold can be a single value or an array, in the latter case it performs the truncation element-wise.

### Parameters

**threshold** [numeric or array-like] Minimum value allowed. All values below threshold will be set to this value.

- float : every value is compared to *threshold*.
- array-like : The shape of *threshold* should match the object it's compared to. When *self* is a Series, *threshold* should be the length. When *self* is a DataFrame, *threshold* should 2-D and the same shape as *self* for *axis=None*, or 1-D and the same length as the axis being compared.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Align *self* with *threshold* along the given axis.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to perform the operation in place on the data.

New in version 0.21.0.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Original data with values trimmed.

### See also:

**Series.clip** General purpose method to trim Series values to given threshold(s).

**DataFrame.clip** General purpose method to trim DataFrame values to given threshold(s).

### Examples

Series single threshold clipping:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
>>> s.clip(lower=8)
0    8
1    8
2    8
3    8
4    9
dtype: int64
```

Series clipping element-wise using an array of thresholds. *threshold* should be the same length as the Series.

```
>>> elemwise_thresholds = [4, 8, 7, 2, 5]
>>> s.clip(lower=elemwise_thresholds)
0    5
1    8
2    7
3    8
4    9
dtype: int64
```

DataFrames can be compared to a scalar.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 3, 5], "B": [2, 4, 6]})
>>> df
   A  B
0  1  2
1  3  4
2  5  6
```

```
>>> df.clip(lower=3)
   A  B
0  3  3
1  3  4
2  5  6
```

Or to an array of values. By default, *threshold* should be the same shape as the DataFrame.

```
>>> df.clip(lower=np.array([[3, 4], [2, 2], [6, 2]]))
   A  B
0  3  4
1  3  4
2  6  6
```

Control how *threshold* is broadcast with *axis*. In this case *threshold* should be the same length as the axis specified by *axis*.

```
>>> df.clip(lower=[3, 3, 5], axis='index')
   A  B
0  3  3
1  3  4
2  5  6
```

```
>>> df.clip(lower=[4, 5], axis='columns')
   A  B
0  4  5
1  4  5
2  5  6
```

## pandas.DataFrame.clip\_upper

`DataFrame.clip_upper` (*threshold*, *axis=None*, *inplace=False*)

Trim values above a given threshold.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0: Use `clip(upper=threshold)` instead.

Elements above the *threshold* will be changed to match the *threshold* value(s). Threshold can be a single value or an array, in the latter case it performs the truncation element-wise.

### Parameters

**threshold** [numeric or array-like] Maximum value allowed. All values above threshold will be set to this value.

- float : every value is compared to *threshold*.
- array-like : The shape of *threshold* should match the object it's compared to. When *self* is a Series, *threshold* should be the length. When *self* is a DataFrame, *threshold* should be 2-D and the same shape as *self* for *axis=None*, or 1-D and the same length as the axis being compared.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Align object with *threshold* along the given axis.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to perform the operation in place on the data.

New in version 0.21.0.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Original data with values trimmed.

See also:

**Series.clip** General purpose method to trim Series values to given threshold(s).

**DataFrame.clip** General purpose method to trim DataFrame values to given threshold(s).

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
4    5
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.clip(upper=3)
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    3
4    3
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> elemwise_thresholds = [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
>>> elemwise_thresholds
[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
```

```
>>> s.clip(upper=elemwise_thresholds)
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    2
4    1
dtype: int64
```

## pandas.DataFrame.combine

`DataFrame.combine` (*other*, *func*, *fill\_value=None*, *overwrite=True*)

Perform column-wise combine with another DataFrame based on a passed function.

Combines a DataFrame with *other* DataFrame using *func* to element-wise combine columns. The row and column indexes of the resulting DataFrame will be the union of the two.

### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame] The DataFrame to merge column-wise.

**func** [function] Function that takes two series as inputs and return a Series or a scalar. Used to merge the two dataframes column by columns.

**fill\_value** [scalar value, default None] The value to fill NaNs with prior to passing any column to the merge func.

**overwrite** [boolean, default True] If True, columns in *self* that do not exist in *other* will be overwritten with NaNs.

### Returns

**result** [DataFrame]

See also:

**DataFrame.combine\_first** Combine two DataFrame objects and default to non-null values in frame calling the method.

## Examples

Combine using a simple function that chooses the smaller column.

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [0, 0], 'B': [4, 4]})
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 1], 'B': [3, 3]})
>>> take_smaller = lambda s1, s2: s1 if s1.sum() < s2.sum() else s2
>>> df1.combine(df2, take_smaller)
   A  B
0  0  3
1  0  3
```

Example using a true element-wise combine function.

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [5, 0], 'B': [2, 4]})
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 1], 'B': [3, 3]})
>>> df1.combine(df2, np.minimum)
   A  B
0  1  2
1  0  3
```

Using *fill\_value* fills Nones prior to passing the column to the merge function.

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [0, 0], 'B': [None, 4]})
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 1], 'B': [3, 3]})
>>> df1.combine(df2, take_smaller, fill_value=-5)
   A  B
0  0 -5.0
1  0  4.0
```

However, if the same element in both dataframes is None, that None is preserved

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [0, 0], 'B': [None, 4]})
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 1], 'B': [None, 3]})
>>> df1.combine(df2, take_smaller, fill_value=-5)
   A  B
0  0 NaN
1  0  3.0
```

Example that demonstrates the use of *overwrite* and behavior when the axis differ between the dataframes.

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [0, 0], 'B': [4, 4]})
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame({'B': [3, 3], 'C': [-10, 1]}, index=[1, 2])
>>> df1.combine(df2, take_smaller)
   A  B  C
0 NaN NaN NaN
1 NaN 3.0 -10.0
2 NaN 3.0  1.0
```

```
>>> df1.combine(df2, take_smaller, overwrite=False)
   A  B  C
0 0.0 NaN NaN
1 0.0 3.0 -10.0
2 NaN 3.0  1.0
```

Demonstrating the preference of the passed in dataframe.

```
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame({'B': [3, 3], 'C': [1, 1]}, index=[1, 2])
>>> df2.combine(df1, take_smaller)
   A    B    C
0  0.0 NaN NaN
1  0.0  3.0 NaN
2  NaN  3.0 NaN
```

```
>>> df2.combine(df1, take_smaller, overwrite=False)
   A    B    C
0  0.0 NaN NaN
1  0.0  3.0  1.0
2  NaN  3.0  1.0
```

## pandas.DataFrame.combine\_first

DataFrame.**combine\_first** (*other*)

Update null elements with value in the same location in *other*.

Combine two DataFrame objects by filling null values in one DataFrame with non-null values from other DataFrame. The row and column indexes of the resulting DataFrame will be the union of the two.

### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame] Provided DataFrame to use to fill null values.

### Returns

**combined** [DataFrame]

See also:

**DataFrame.combine** Perform series-wise operation on two DataFrames using a given function.

## Examples

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [None, 0], 'B': [None, 4]})
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 1], 'B': [3, 3]})
>>> df1.combine_first(df2)
   A    B
0  1.0  3.0
1  0.0  4.0
```

Null values still persist if the location of that null value does not exist in *other*

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame({'A': [None, 0], 'B': [4, None]})
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame({'B': [3, 3], 'C': [1, 1]}, index=[1, 2])
>>> df1.combine_first(df2)
   A    B    C
0  NaN  4.0 NaN
1  0.0  3.0  1.0
2  NaN  3.0  1.0
```

### `pandas.DataFrame.compound`

`DataFrame.compound` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None*)

Return the compound percentage of the values for the requested axis.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

#### Returns

**compounded** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

### `pandas.DataFrame.convert_objects`

`DataFrame.convert_objects` (*convert\_dates=True, convert\_numeric=False, convert\_timedeltas=True, copy=True*)

Attempt to infer better dtype for object columns.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0.

#### Parameters

**convert\_dates** [boolean, default True] If True, convert to date where possible. If 'coerce', force conversion, with unconvertible values becoming NaT.

**convert\_numeric** [boolean, default False] If True, attempt to coerce to numbers (including strings), with unconvertible values becoming NaN.

**convert\_timedeltas** [boolean, default True] If True, convert to timedelta where possible. If 'coerce', force conversion, with unconvertible values becoming NaT.

**copy** [boolean, default True] If True, return a copy even if no copy is necessary (e.g. no conversion was done). Note: This is meant for internal use, and should not be confused with inplace.

#### Returns

**converted** [same as input object]

See also:

*to\_datetime* Convert argument to datetime.

*to\_timedelta* Convert argument to timedelta.

*to\_numeric* Convert argument to numeric type.



## pandas.DataFrame.copy

DataFrame.**copy** (*deep=True*)

Make a copy of this object's indices and data.

When `deep=True` (default), a new object will be created with a copy of the calling object's data and indices. Modifications to the data or indices of the copy will not be reflected in the original object (see notes below).

When `deep=False`, a new object will be created without copying the calling object's data or index (only references to the data and index are copied). Any changes to the data of the original will be reflected in the shallow copy (and vice versa).

### Parameters

**deep** [bool, default True] Make a deep copy, including a copy of the data and the indices. With `deep=False` neither the indices nor the data are copied.

### Returns

**copy** [Series, DataFrame or Panel] Object type matches caller.

### Notes

When `deep=True`, data is copied but actual Python objects will not be copied recursively, only the reference to the object. This is in contrast to `copy.deepcopy` in the Standard Library, which recursively copies object data (see examples below).

While `Index` objects are copied when `deep=True`, the underlying numpy array is not copied for performance reasons. Since `Index` is immutable, the underlying data can be safely shared and a copy is not needed.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2], index=["a", "b"])
>>> s
a    1
b    2
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s_copy = s.copy()
>>> s_copy
a    1
b    2
dtype: int64
```

#### Shallow copy versus default (deep) copy:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2], index=["a", "b"])
>>> deep = s.copy()
>>> shallow = s.copy(deep=False)
```

Shallow copy shares data and index with original.

```
>>> s is shallow
False
>>> s.values is shallow.values and s.index is shallow.index
True
```

Deep copy has own copy of data and index.

```
>>> s is deep
False
>>> s.values is deep.values or s.index is deep.index
False
```

Updates to the data shared by shallow copy and original is reflected in both; deep copy remains unchanged.

```
>>> s[0] = 3
>>> shallow[1] = 4
>>> s
a    3
b    4
dtype: int64
>>> shallow
a    3
b    4
dtype: int64
>>> deep
a    1
b    2
dtype: int64
```

Note that when copying an object containing Python objects, a deep copy will copy the data, but will not do so recursively. Updating a nested data object will be reflected in the deep copy.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
>>> deep = s.copy()
>>> s[0][0] = 10
>>> s
0    [10, 2]
1     [3, 4]
dtype: object
>>> deep
0    [10, 2]
1     [3, 4]
dtype: object
```

## pandas.DataFrame.corr

DataFrame.corr (method='pearson', min\_periods=1)

Compute pairwise correlation of columns, excluding NA/null values.

### Parameters

**method** [{"pearson", "kendall", "spearman"} or callable]

- pearson : standard correlation coefficient
- kendall : Kendall Tau correlation coefficient
- spearman : Spearman rank correlation

- **callable:** callable with input two 1d ndarrays and returning a float .. version-added:: 0.24.0

**min\_periods** [int, optional] Minimum number of observations required per pair of columns to have a valid result. Currently only available for pearson and spearman correlation

### Returns

y [DataFrame]

### See also:

`DataFrame.corrwith`, `Series.corr`

### Examples

```
>>> histogram_intersection = lambda a, b: np.minimum(a, b
... ).sum().round(decimals=1)
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([(0.2, 0.3), (0.0, 0.6), (0.6, 0.0), (0.2, 0.1)],
...                    columns=['dogs', 'cats'])
>>> df.corr(method=histogram_intersection)
      dogs cats
dogs  1.0  0.3
cats  0.3  1.0
```

## pandas.DataFrame.corrwith

`DataFrame.corrwith` (*other*, *axis=0*, *drop=False*, *method='pearson'*)

Compute pairwise correlation between rows or columns of DataFrame with rows or columns of Series or DataFrame. DataFrames are first aligned along both axes before computing the correlations.

### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame, Series]

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] 0 or 'index' to compute column-wise, 1 or 'columns' for row-wise

**drop** [boolean, default False] Drop missing indices from result

**method** [{ 'pearson', 'kendall', 'spearman' } or callable]

- `pearson` : standard correlation coefficient
- `kendall` : Kendall Tau correlation coefficient
- `spearman` : Spearman rank correlation
- **callable:** callable with input two 1d ndarrays and returning a float

New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

correls [Series]

### See Also

———

`DataFrame.corr`

## pandas.DataFrame.count

`DataFrame.count` (*axis=0, level=None, numeric\_only=False*)

Count non-NA cells for each column or row.

The values `None`, `NaN`, `NaT`, and optionally `numpy.inf` (depending on `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na`) are considered NA.

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] If 0 or 'index' counts are generated for each column. If 1 or 'columns' counts are generated for each **row**.

**level** [int or str, optional] If the axis is a *MultiIndex* (hierarchical), count along a particular *level*, collapsing into a *DataFrame*. A *str* specifies the level name.

**numeric\_only** [boolean, default False] Include only *float*, *int* or *boolean* data.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** For each column/row the number of non-NA/null entries. If *level* is specified returns a *DataFrame*.

### See also:

**Series.count** Number of non-NA elements in a Series.

**DataFrame.shape** Number of DataFrame rows and columns (including NA elements).

**DataFrame.isna** Boolean same-sized DataFrame showing places of NA elements.

## Examples

Constructing DataFrame from a dictionary:

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"Person":
...                     ["John", "Myla", "Lewis", "John", "Myla"],
...                     "Age": [24., np.nan, 21., 33, 26],
...                     "Single": [False, True, True, True, False]})
>>> df
   Person  Age  Single
0   John  24.0  False
1   Myla   NaN   True
2  Lewis  21.0   True
3   John  33.0   True
4   Myla  26.0  False
```

Notice the uncounted NA values:

```
>>> df.count()
Person    5
Age       4
Single    5
dtype: int64
```

Counts for each row:

```
>>> df.count(axis='columns')
0    3
1    2
2    3
3    3
4    3
dtype: int64
```

Counts for one level of a *MultiIndex*:

```
>>> df.set_index(["Person", "Single"]).count(level="Person")
      Age
Person
John    2
Lewis   1
Myla    1
```

## pandas.DataFrame.cov

`DataFrame.cov` (*min\_periods=None*)

Compute pairwise covariance of columns, excluding NA/null values.

Compute the pairwise covariance among the series of a `DataFrame`. The returned data frame is the [covariance matrix](#) of the columns of the `DataFrame`.

Both NA and null values are automatically excluded from the calculation. (See the note below about bias from missing values.) A threshold can be set for the minimum number of observations for each value created. Comparisons with observations below this threshold will be returned as NaN.

This method is generally used for the analysis of time series data to understand the relationship between different measures across time.

### Parameters

**min\_periods** [int, optional] Minimum number of observations required per pair of columns to have a valid result.

### Returns

**DataFrame** The covariance matrix of the series of the `DataFrame`.

See also:

**`pandas.Series.cov`** Compute covariance with another Series.

**`pandas.core.window.EWM.cov`** Exponential weighted sample covariance.

**`pandas.core.window.Expanding.cov`** Expanding sample covariance.

**`pandas.core.window.Rolling.cov`** Rolling sample covariance.

### Notes

Returns the covariance matrix of the `DataFrame`'s time series. The covariance is normalized by N-1.

For `DataFrames` that have Series that are missing data (assuming that data is [missing at random](#)) the returned covariance matrix will be an unbiased estimate of the variance and covariance between the member Series.

However, for many applications this estimate may not be acceptable because the estimate covariance matrix is not guaranteed to be positive semi-definite. This could lead to estimate correlations having absolute values which are greater than one, and/or a non-invertible covariance matrix. See [Estimation of covariance matrices](#) for more details.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([(1, 2), (0, 3), (2, 0), (1, 1)],
...                    columns=['dogs', 'cats'])
>>> df.cov()
           dogs      cats
dogs  0.666667 -1.000000
cats -1.000000  1.666667
```

```
>>> np.random.seed(42)
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 5),
...                   columns=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])
>>> df.cov()
           a          b          c          d          e
a  0.998438 -0.020161  0.059277 -0.008943  0.014144
b -0.020161  1.059352 -0.008543 -0.024738  0.009826
c  0.059277 -0.008543  1.010670 -0.001486 -0.000271
d -0.008943 -0.024738 -0.001486  0.921297 -0.013692
e  0.014144  0.009826 -0.000271 -0.013692  0.977795
```

## Minimum number of periods

This method also supports an optional `min_periods` keyword that specifies the required minimum number of non-NA observations for each column pair in order to have a valid result:

```
>>> np.random.seed(42)
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(20, 3),
...                   columns=['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> df.loc[df.index[:5], 'a'] = np.nan
>>> df.loc[df.index[5:10], 'b'] = np.nan
>>> df.cov(min_periods=12)
           a          b          c
a  0.316741      NaN -0.150812
b      NaN  1.248003  0.191417
c -0.150812  0.191417  0.895202
```

## pandas.DataFrame.cummax

`DataFrame.cummax` (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative maximum over a DataFrame or Series axis.

Returns a DataFrame or Series of the same size containing the cumulative maximum.

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The index or the name of the axis. 0 is equivalent to None or 'index'.

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** : Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

### Returns

**cummax** [Series or DataFrame]

### See also:

**core.window.Expanding.max** Similar functionality but ignores NaN values.

**DataFrame.max** Return the maximum over DataFrame axis.

**DataFrame.cummax** Return cumulative maximum over DataFrame axis.

**DataFrame.cummin** Return cumulative minimum over DataFrame axis.

**DataFrame.cumsum** Return cumulative sum over DataFrame axis.

**DataFrame.cumprod** Return cumulative product over DataFrame axis.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series([2, np.nan, 5, -1, 0])
>>> s
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    5.0
3   -1.0
4    0.0
dtype: float64
```

By default, NA values are ignored.

```
>>> s.cummax()
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    5.0
3    5.0
4    5.0
dtype: float64
```

To include NA values in the operation, use `skipna=False`

```
>>> s.cummax(skipna=False)
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

### DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[2.0, 1.0],
...                    [3.0, np.nan],
...                    [1.0, 0.0]],
```

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```

...         columns=list('AB'))
>>> df
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0

```

By default, iterates over rows and finds the maximum in each column. This is equivalent to `axis=None` or `axis='index'`.

```

>>> df.cummax()
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  3.0  1.0

```

To iterate over columns and find the maximum in each row, use `axis=1`

```

>>> df.cummax(axis=1)
   A    B
0  2.0  2.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  1.0

```

## pandas.DataFrame.cummin

`DataFrame.cummin` (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative minimum over a DataFrame or Series axis.

Returns a DataFrame or Series of the same size containing the cumulative minimum.

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The index or the name of the axis. 0 is equivalent to None or 'index'.

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs**: Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

### Returns

**cummin** [Series or DataFrame]

### See also:

***core.window.Expanding.min*** Similar functionality but ignores NaN values.

***DataFrame.min*** Return the minimum over DataFrame axis.

***DataFrame.cummax*** Return cumulative maximum over DataFrame axis.

***DataFrame.cummin*** Return cumulative minimum over DataFrame axis.

***DataFrame.cumsum*** Return cumulative sum over DataFrame axis.

***DataFrame.cumprod*** Return cumulative product over DataFrame axis.



## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series([2, np.nan, 5, -1, 0])
>>> s
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    5.0
3   -1.0
4    0.0
dtype: float64
```

By default, NA values are ignored.

```
>>> s.cummin()
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    2.0
3   -1.0
4   -1.0
dtype: float64
```

To include NA values in the operation, use `skipna=False`

```
>>> s.cummin(skipna=False)
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

### DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[2.0, 1.0],
...                   [3.0, np.nan],
...                   [1.0, 0.0]],
...                   columns=list('AB'))
>>> df
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0
```

By default, iterates over rows and finds the minimum in each column. This is equivalent to `axis=None` or `axis='index'`.

```
>>> df.cummin()
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  2.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0
```

To iterate over columns and find the minimum in each row, use `axis=1`

```
>>> df.cummin(axis=1)
   A    B
```

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```
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0
```

## pandas.DataFrame.cumprod

`DataFrame.cumprod` (*axis=None*, *skipna=True*, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

Return cumulative product over a DataFrame or Series axis.

Returns a DataFrame or Series of the same size containing the cumulative product.

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The index or the name of the axis. 0 is equivalent to None or 'index'.

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs**: Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

### Returns

**cumprod** [Series or DataFrame]

See also:

**core.window.Expanding.prod** Similar functionality but ignores NaN values.

**DataFrame.prod** Return the product over DataFrame axis.

**DataFrame.cummax** Return cumulative maximum over DataFrame axis.

**DataFrame.cummin** Return cumulative minimum over DataFrame axis.

**DataFrame.cumsum** Return cumulative sum over DataFrame axis.

**DataFrame.cumprod** Return cumulative product over DataFrame axis.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series([2, np.nan, 5, -1, 0])
>>> s
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    5.0
3   -1.0
4    0.0
dtype: float64
```

By default, NA values are ignored.

```
>>> s.cumprod()
0    2.0
1    NaN
2   10.0
3   -10.0
4    -0.0
dtype: float64
```

To include NA values in the operation, use `skipna=False`

```
>>> s.cumprod(skipna=False)
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

### DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[2.0, 1.0],
...                   [3.0, np.nan],
...                   [1.0, 0.0]],
...                   columns=list('AB'))
>>> df
   A  B
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0
```

By default, iterates over rows and finds the product in each column. This is equivalent to `axis=None` or `axis='index'`.

```
>>> df.cumprod()
   A  B
0  2.0  1.0
1  6.0  NaN
2  6.0  0.0
```

To iterate over columns and find the product in each row, use `axis=1`

```
>>> df.cumprod(axis=1)
   A  B
0  2.0  2.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0
```

### pandas.DataFrame.cumsum

`DataFrame.cumsum` (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative sum over a `DataFrame` or `Series` axis.

Returns a `DataFrame` or `Series` of the same size containing the cumulative sum.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The index or the name of the axis. 0 is equivalent to None or 'index'.

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** : Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

### Returns

**cumsum** [Series or DataFrame]

### See also:

**core.window.Expanding.sum** Similar functionality but ignores NaN values.

**DataFrame.sum** Return the sum over DataFrame axis.

**DataFrame.cummax** Return cumulative maximum over DataFrame axis.

**DataFrame.cummin** Return cumulative minimum over DataFrame axis.

**DataFrame.cumsum** Return cumulative sum over DataFrame axis.

**DataFrame.cumprod** Return cumulative product over DataFrame axis.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series([2, np.nan, 5, -1, 0])
>>> s
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    5.0
3   -1.0
4    0.0
dtype: float64
```

By default, NA values are ignored.

```
>>> s.cumsum()
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    7.0
3    6.0
4    6.0
dtype: float64
```

To include NA values in the operation, use `skipna=False`

```
>>> s.cumsum(skipna=False)
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

### DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[2.0, 1.0],
...                    [3.0, np.nan],
...                    [1.0, 0.0]],
...                   columns=list('AB'))
>>> df
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0
```

By default, iterates over rows and finds the sum in each column. This is equivalent to `axis=None` or `axis='index'`.

```
>>> df.cumsum()
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  5.0  NaN
2  6.0  1.0
```

To iterate over columns and find the sum in each row, use `axis=1`

```
>>> df.cumsum(axis=1)
   A    B
0  2.0  3.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  1.0
```

## pandas.DataFrame.describe

`DataFrame.describe` (*percentiles=None, include=None, exclude=None*)

Generate descriptive statistics that summarize the central tendency, dispersion and shape of a dataset's distribution, excluding NaN values.

Analyzes both numeric and object series, as well as `DataFrame` column sets of mixed data types. The output will vary depending on what is provided. Refer to the notes below for more detail.

### Parameters

**percentiles** [list-like of numbers, optional] The percentiles to include in the output. All should fall between 0 and 1. The default is `[.25, .5, .75]`, which returns the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles.

**include** ['all', list-like of dtypes or None (default), optional] A white list of data types to include in the result. Ignored for `Series`. Here are the options:

- 'all' : All columns of the input will be included in the output.
- A list-like of dtypes : Limits the results to the provided data types. To limit the result to numeric types submit `numpy.number`. To limit it instead to object columns submit the `numpy.object` data type. Strings can also be used in the style of `select_dtypes` (e.g. `df.describe(include=['O'])`). To select pandas categorical columns, use `'category'`
- None (default) : The result will include all numeric columns.

**exclude** [list-like of dtypes or None (default), optional,] A black list of data types to omit from the result. Ignored for `Series`. Here are the options:

- A list-like of dtypes : Excludes the provided data types from the result. To exclude numeric types submit `numpy.number`. To exclude object columns submit the data type `numpy.object`. Strings can also be used in the style of `select_dtypes` (e.g. `df.describe(include=['O'])`). To exclude pandas categorical columns, use `'category'`
- None (default) : The result will exclude nothing.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Summary statistics of the Series or Dataframe provided.

### See also:

**DataFrame.count** Count number of non-NA/null observations.

**DataFrame.max** Maximum of the values in the object.

**DataFrame.min** Minimum of the values in the object.

**DataFrame.mean** Mean of the values.

**DataFrame.std** Standard deviation of the observations.

**DataFrame.select\_dtypes** Subset of a DataFrame including/excluding columns based on their dtype.

### Notes

For numeric data, the result's index will include `count`, `mean`, `std`, `min`, `max` as well as `lower`, 50 and upper percentiles. By default the lower percentile is 25 and the upper percentile is 75. The 50 percentile is the same as the median.

For object data (e.g. strings or timestamps), the result's index will include `count`, `unique`, `top`, and `freq`. The `top` is the most common value. The `freq` is the most common value's frequency. Timestamps also include the `first` and `last` items.

If multiple object values have the highest count, then the `count` and `top` results will be arbitrarily chosen from among those with the highest count.

For mixed data types provided via a `DataFrame`, the default is to return only an analysis of numeric columns. If the dataframe consists only of object and categorical data without any numeric columns, the default is to return an analysis of both the object and categorical columns. If `include='all'` is provided as an option, the result will include a union of attributes of each type.

The `include` and `exclude` parameters can be used to limit which columns in a `DataFrame` are analyzed for the output. The parameters are ignored when analyzing a `Series`.

### Examples

Describing a numeric Series.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s.describe()
count    3.0
mean     2.0
std      1.0
min      1.0
25%     1.5
```

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```

50%      2.0
75%      2.5
max       3.0
dtype: float64

```

Describing a categorical Series.

```

>>> s = pd.Series(['a', 'a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> s.describe()
count      4
unique      3
top         a
freq        2
dtype: object

```

Describing a timestamp Series.

```

>>> s = pd.Series([
...     np.datetime64("2000-01-01"),
...     np.datetime64("2010-01-01"),
...     np.datetime64("2010-01-01")
... ])
>>> s.describe()
count              3
unique              2
top      2010-01-01 00:00:00
freq              2
first      2000-01-01 00:00:00
last       2010-01-01 00:00:00
dtype: object

```

Describing a DataFrame. By default only numeric fields are returned.

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'categorical': pd.Categorical(['d', 'e', 'f']),
...                    'numeric': [1, 2, 3],
...                    'object': ['a', 'b', 'c']
...                    })
>>> df.describe()
           numeric
count          3.0
mean           2.0
std            1.0
min            1.0
25%            1.5
50%            2.0
75%            2.5
max            3.0

```

Describing all columns of a DataFrame regardless of data type.

```

>>> df.describe(include='all')
           categorical  numeric  object
count              3         3.0      3
unique             3         NaN      3
top                f         NaN      c
freq              1         NaN      1

```

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mean	NaN	2.0	NaN
std	NaN	1.0	NaN
min	NaN	1.0	NaN
25%	NaN	1.5	NaN
50%	NaN	2.0	NaN
75%	NaN	2.5	NaN
max	NaN	3.0	NaN

Describing a column from a DataFrame by accessing it as an attribute.

```
>>> df.numeric.describe()
count      3.0
mean       2.0
std        1.0
min        1.0
25%       1.5
50%       2.0
75%       2.5
max        3.0
Name: numeric, dtype: float64
```

Including only numeric columns in a DataFrame description.

```
>>> df.describe(include=[np.number])
      numeric
count      3.0
mean       2.0
std        1.0
min        1.0
25%       1.5
50%       2.0
75%       2.5
max        3.0
```

Including only string columns in a DataFrame description.

```
>>> df.describe(include=[np.object])
      object
count      3
unique      3
top        c
freq       1
```

Including only categorical columns from a DataFrame description.

```
>>> df.describe(include=['category'])
      categorical
count           3
unique          3
top            f
freq           1
```

Excluding numeric columns from a DataFrame description.

```
>>> df.describe(exclude=[np.number])
      categorical object
```

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count	3	3
unique	3	3
top	f	c
freq	1	1

Excluding object columns from a DataFrame description.

```
>>> df.describe(exclude=[np.object])
           categorical  numeric
count              3         3.0
unique             3         NaN
top               f         NaN
freq              1         NaN
mean              NaN         2.0
std               NaN         1.0
min               NaN         1.0
25%               NaN         1.5
50%               NaN         2.0
75%               NaN         2.5
max               NaN         3.0
```

## pandas.DataFrame.diff

DataFrame.**diff** (*periods=1, axis=0*)

First discrete difference of element.

Calculates the difference of a DataFrame element compared with another element in the DataFrame (default is the element in the same column of the previous row).

### Parameters

**periods** [int, default 1] Periods to shift for calculating difference, accepts negative values.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Take difference over rows (0) or columns (1).

New in version 0.16.1..

### Returns

**diffed** [DataFrame]

See also:

**Series.diff** First discrete difference for a Series.

**DataFrame.pct\_change** Percent change over given number of periods.

**DataFrame.shift** Shift index by desired number of periods with an optional time freq.

## Examples

Difference with previous row

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6],
...                   'b': [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8],
...                   'c': [1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36]})
```

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```
>>> df
   a  b  c
0  1  1  1
1  2  1  4
2  3  2  9
3  4  3 16
4  5  5 25
5  6  8 36
```

```
>>> df.diff()
   a    b    c
0 NaN NaN NaN
1 1.0 0.0 3.0
2 1.0 1.0 5.0
3 1.0 1.0 7.0
4 1.0 2.0 9.0
5 1.0 3.0 11.0
```

Difference with previous column

```
>>> df.diff(axis=1)
   a    b    c
0 NaN 0.0 0.0
1 NaN -1.0 3.0
2 NaN -1.0 7.0
3 NaN -1.0 13.0
4 NaN 0.0 20.0
5 NaN 2.0 28.0
```

Difference with 3rd previous row

```
>>> df.diff(periods=3)
   a    b    c
0 NaN NaN NaN
1 NaN NaN NaN
2 NaN NaN NaN
3 3.0 2.0 15.0
4 3.0 4.0 21.0
5 3.0 6.0 27.0
```

Difference with following row

```
>>> df.diff(periods=-1)
   a    b    c
0 -1.0 0.0 -3.0
1 -1.0 -1.0 -5.0
2 -1.0 -1.0 -7.0
3 -1.0 -2.0 -9.0
4 -1.0 -3.0 -11.0
5 NaN NaN NaN
```

## pandas.DataFrame.div

DataFrame.**div** (*other*, *axis='columns'*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*)

Floating division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *truediv*).

Equivalent to `dataframe / other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, `rtruediv`.

Among flexible wrappers (`add`, `sub`, `mul`, `div`, `mod`, `pow`) to arithmetic operators: `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `//`, `%`, `**`.

### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                   index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
      angles  degrees
circle      0     360
triangle    3     180
rectangle   4     360
```

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
      angles  degrees
circle      1     361
triangle    4     181
rectangle   5     361
```

```
>>> df.add(1)
      angles  degrees
circle      1     361
triangle    4     181
rectangle   5     361
```

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
      angles  degrees
circle     0.0    36.0
triangle   0.3    18.0
rectangle  0.4    36.0
```

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
      angles  degrees
circle      inf  0.027778
triangle   3.333333  0.055556
rectangle  2.500000  0.027778
```

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
      angles  degrees
circle     -1     358
triangle    2     178
rectangle   3     358
```

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1     358
triangle    2     178
rectangle   3     358
```

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1     359
triangle    2     179
rectangle   3     359
```

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                       index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
      angles
circle      0
triangle    3
rectangle   4
```

```
>>> df * other
      angles  degrees
circle      0      NaN
triangle    9      NaN
rectangle  16      NaN
```

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
      angles  degrees
circle      0      0.0
triangle    9      0.0
rectangle  16      0.0
```

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                               'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                               index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                       ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                        'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
      angles  degrees
A circle      0      360
  triangle    3      180
  rectangle    4      360
B square      4      360
  pentagon    5      540
  hexagon     6      720
```

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
      angles  degrees
A circle    NaN      1.0
  triangle  1.0      1.0
  rectangle  1.0      1.0
B square    0.0      0.0
  pentagon  0.0      0.0
  hexagon   0.0      0.0
```

## pandas.DataFrame.divide

`DataFrame.divide` (*other*, *axis*='columns', *level*=None, *fill\_value*=None)

Floating division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *truediv*).

Equivalent to `dataframe / other`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *rtruediv*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add*, *sub*, *mul*, *div*, *mod*, *pow*) to arithmetic operators: +, -, \*, /, //, %, \*\*.

### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

### See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                   index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

```
>>> df.add(1)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
      angles  degrees
circle    0.0    36.0
triangle  0.3    18.0
rectangle 0.4    36.0
```

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
      angles  degrees
circle      inf  0.027778
triangle  3.333333  0.055556
rectangle  2.500000  0.027778
```

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    358
triangle   2    178
rectangle  3    358
```

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    358
triangle   2    178
rectangle  3    358
```

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    359
triangle   2    179
rectangle  3    359
```

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                       index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
      angles
circle     0
triangle   3
rectangle  4
```

```
>>> df * other
      angles  degrees
circle     0     NaN
triangle   9     NaN
rectangle  16     NaN
```

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
      angles  degrees
circle     0     0.0
triangle   9     0.0
rectangle  16     0.0
```

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                               'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                               index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                       ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                       'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
```

	angles	degrees
A circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360
B square	4	360
pentagon	5	540
hexagon	6	720

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
```

	angles	degrees
A circle	NaN	1.0
triangle	1.0	1.0
rectangle	1.0	1.0
B square	0.0	0.0
pentagon	0.0	0.0
hexagon	0.0	0.0

## pandas.DataFrame.dot

DataFrame.**dot** (*other*)

Compute the matrix multiplication between the DataFrame and other.

This method computes the matrix product between the DataFrame and the values of an other Series, DataFrame or a numpy array.

It can also be called using `self @ other` in Python  $\geq 3.5$ .

### Parameters

**other** [Series, DataFrame or array-like] The other object to compute the matrix product with.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** If other is a Series, return the matrix product between self and other as a Serie. If other is a DataFrame or a numpy.array, return the matrix product of self and other in a DataFrame of a np.array.

### See also:

**Series.dot** Similar method for Series.

### Notes

The dimensions of DataFrame and other must be compatible in order to compute the matrix multiplication.

The dot method for Series computes the inner product, instead of the matrix product here.



## Examples

Here we multiply a DataFrame with a Series.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[0, 1, -2, -1], [1, 1, 1, 1]])
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 1, 2, 1])
>>> df.dot(s)
0    -4
1     5
dtype: int64
```

Here we multiply a DataFrame with another DataFrame.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame([[0, 1], [1, 2], [-1, -1], [2, 0]])
>>> df.dot(other)
0    1
0    1    4
1    2    2
```

Note that the dot method give the same result as @

```
>>> df @ other
0    1
0    1    4
1    2    2
```

The dot method works also if other is an np.array.

```
>>> arr = np.array([[0, 1], [1, 2], [-1, -1], [2, 0]])
>>> df.dot(arr)
0    1
0    1    4
1    2    2
```

## pandas.DataFrame.drop

`DataFrame.drop` (*labels=None, axis=0, index=None, columns=None, level=None, inplace=False, errors='raise'*)

Drop specified labels from rows or columns.

Remove rows or columns by specifying label names and corresponding axis, or by specifying directly index or column names. When using a multi-index, labels on different levels can be removed by specifying the level.

### Parameters

**labels** [single label or list-like] Index or column labels to drop.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Whether to drop labels from the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns').

**index, columns** [single label or list-like] Alternative to specifying axis (*labels*, *axis=1* is equivalent to *columns=labels*).

New in version 0.21.0.

**level** [int or level name, optional] For MultiIndex, level from which the labels will be removed.

**inplace** [bool, default False] If True, do operation inplace and return None.

**errors** [{‘ignore’, ‘raise’}, default ‘raise’] If ‘ignore’, suppress error and only existing labels are dropped.

**Returns**

**dropped** [pandas.DataFrame]

**Raises**

**KeyError** If none of the labels are found in the selected axis

**See also:**

**DataFrame.loc** Label-location based indexer for selection by label.

**DataFrame.dropna** Return DataFrame with labels on given axis omitted where (all or any) data are missing.

**DataFrame.drop\_duplicates** Return DataFrame with duplicate rows removed, optionally only considering certain columns.

**Series.drop** Return Series with specified index labels removed.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(12).reshape(3,4),
...                    columns=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
>>> df
   A  B  C  D
0  0  1  2  3
1  4  5  6  7
2  8  9 10 11
```

**Drop columns**

```
>>> df.drop(['B', 'C'], axis=1)
   A  D
0  0  3
1  4  7
2  8 11
```

```
>>> df.drop(columns=['B', 'C'])
   A  D
0  0  3
1  4  7
2  8 11
```

**Drop a row by index**

```
>>> df.drop([0, 1])
   A  B  C  D
2  8  9 10 11
```

**Drop columns and/or rows of MultiIndex DataFrame**

```
>>> midx = pd.MultiIndex(levels=[['lama', 'cow', 'falcon'],
...                               ['speed', 'weight', 'length']],
...                       codes=[[0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2],
...                               [0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2]])
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(index=midx, columns=['big', 'small'],
...                    data=[[45, 30], [200, 100], [1.5, 1], [30, 20],
...                           [250, 150], [1.5, 0.8], [320, 250],
...                           [1, 0.8], [0.3, 0.2]])
>>> df
```

		big	small
lama	speed	45.0	30.0
	weight	200.0	100.0
	length	1.5	1.0
cow	speed	30.0	20.0
	weight	250.0	150.0
	length	1.5	0.8
falcon	speed	320.0	250.0
	weight	1.0	0.8
	length	0.3	0.2

```
>>> df.drop(index='cow', columns='small')
```

		big
lama	speed	45.0
	weight	200.0
	length	1.5
falcon	speed	320.0
	weight	1.0
	length	0.3

```
>>> df.drop(index='length', level=1)
```

		big	small
lama	speed	45.0	30.0
	weight	200.0	100.0
cow	speed	30.0	20.0
	weight	250.0	150.0
falcon	speed	320.0	250.0
	weight	1.0	0.8

## pandas.DataFrame.drop\_duplicates

`DataFrame.drop_duplicates` (*subset=None, keep='first', inplace=False*)

Return DataFrame with duplicate rows removed, optionally only considering certain columns.

### Parameters

**subset** [column label or sequence of labels, optional] Only consider certain columns for identifying duplicates, by default use all of the columns

**keep** [{‘first’, ‘last’, False}, default ‘first’]

- `first` : Drop duplicates except for the first occurrence.
- `last` : Drop duplicates except for the last occurrence.
- `False` : Drop all duplicates.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to drop duplicates in place or to return a copy

**Returns****deduplicated** [DataFrame]**pandas.DataFrame.droplevel**DataFrame.**droplevel** (*level*, *axis=0*)

Return DataFrame with requested index / column level(s) removed.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Parameters****level** [int, str, or list-like] If a string is given, must be the name of a level. If list-like, elements must be names or positional indexes of levels.**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0]**Returns****DataFrame.droplevel()****Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([
...     [1, 2, 3, 4],
...     [5, 6, 7, 8],
...     [9, 10, 11, 12]
... ]).set_index([0, 1]).rename_axis(['a', 'b'])
```

```
>>> df.columns = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([
...     ('c', 'e'), ('d', 'f')
... ], names=['level_1', 'level_2'])
```

```
>>> df
level_1  c  d
level_2  e  f
a b
1 2      3  4
5 6      7  8
9 10     11 12
```

```
>>> df.droplevel('a')
level_1  c  d
level_2  e  f
b
2      3  4
6      7  8
10     11 12
```

```
>>> df.droplevel('level2', axis=1)
level_1  c  d
a b
1 2      3  4
5 6      7  8
9 10     11 12
```

**pandas.DataFrame.dropna**

`DataFrame.dropna` (*axis=0, how='any', thresh=None, subset=None, inplace=False*)

Remove missing values.

See the *User Guide* for more on which values are considered missing, and how to work with missing data.

**Parameters**

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Determine if rows or columns which contain missing values are removed.

- 0, or 'index' : Drop rows which contain missing values.
- 1, or 'columns' : Drop columns which contain missing value.

Deprecated since version 0.23.0: Pass tuple or list to drop on multiple axes. Only a single axis is allowed.

**how** [{'any', 'all'}, default 'any'] Determine if row or column is removed from DataFrame, when we have at least one NA or all NA.

- 'any' : If any NA values are present, drop that row or column.
- 'all' : If all values are NA, drop that row or column.

**thresh** [int, optional] Require that many non-NA values.

**subset** [array-like, optional] Labels along other axis to consider, e.g. if you are dropping rows these would be a list of columns to include.

**inplace** [bool, default False] If True, do operation inplace and return None.

**Returns**

**DataFrame** DataFrame with NA entries dropped from it.

See also:

**DataFrame.isna** Indicate missing values.

**DataFrame.notna** Indicate existing (non-missing) values.

**DataFrame.fillna** Replace missing values.

**Series.dropna** Drop missing values.

**Index.dropna** Drop missing indices.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"name": ['Alfred', 'Batman', 'Catwoman'],
...                    "toy": [np.nan, 'Batmobile', 'Bullwhip'],
...                    "born": [pd.NaT, pd.Timestamp("1940-04-25"),
...                             pd.NaT]})
>>> df
   name      toy      born
0  Alfred    NaN      NaT
1  Batman  Batmobile  1940-04-25
2  Catwoman  Bullwhip    NaT
```

Drop the rows where at least one element is missing.

```
>>> df.dropna()
   name      toy      born
1  Batman  Batmobile 1940-04-25
```

Drop the columns where at least one element is missing.

```
>>> df.dropna(axis='columns')
   name
0  Alfred
1  Batman
2  Catwoman
```

Drop the rows where all elements are missing.

```
>>> df.dropna(how='all')
   name      toy      born
0  Alfred      NaN      NaT
1  Batman  Batmobile 1940-04-25
2  Catwoman  Bullwhip      NaT
```

Keep only the rows with at least 2 non-NA values.

```
>>> df.dropna(thresh=2)
   name      toy      born
1  Batman  Batmobile 1940-04-25
2  Catwoman  Bullwhip      NaT
```

Define in which columns to look for missing values.

```
>>> df.dropna(subset=['name', 'born'])
   name      toy      born
1  Batman  Batmobile 1940-04-25
```

Keep the DataFrame with valid entries in the same variable.

```
>>> df.dropna(inplace=True)
>>> df
   name      toy      born
1  Batman  Batmobile 1940-04-25
```

## pandas.DataFrame.duplicated

DataFrame.**duplicated** (*subset=None, keep='first'*)

Return boolean Series denoting duplicate rows, optionally only considering certain columns.

### Parameters

**subset** [column label or sequence of labels, optional] Only consider certain columns for identifying duplicates, by default use all of the columns

**keep** [{ 'first', 'last', False }, default 'first']

- **first** : Mark duplicates as True except for the first occurrence.
- **last** : Mark duplicates as True except for the last occurrence.
- **False** : Mark all duplicates as True.

**Returns****duplicated** [Series]**pandas.DataFrame.eq**`DataFrame.eq` (*other*, *axis='columns'*, *level=None*)Equal to of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *eq*).Among flexible wrappers (*eq*, *ne*, *le*, *lt*, *ge*, *gt*) to comparison operators.Equivalent to `==`, `!=`, `<=`, `<`, `>=`, `>` with support to choose axis (rows or columns) and level for comparison.**Parameters****other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 'columns'] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns').**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.**Returns****DataFrame of bool** Result of the comparison.**See also:****DataFrame.eq** Compare DataFrames for equality elementwise.**DataFrame.ne** Compare DataFrames for inequality elementwise.**DataFrame.le** Compare DataFrames for less than inequality or equality elementwise.**DataFrame.lt** Compare DataFrames for strictly less than inequality elementwise.**DataFrame.ge** Compare DataFrames for greater than inequality or equality elementwise.**DataFrame.gt** Compare DataFrames for strictly greater than inequality elementwise.**Notes**Mismatched indices will be unioned together. *NaN* values are considered different (i.e. *NaN != NaN*).**Examples**

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'cost': [250, 150, 100],
...                    'revenue': [100, 250, 300]},
...                    index=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df
   cost  revenue
A   250     100
B   150     250
C   100     300

```

Comparison with a scalar, using either the operator or method:

```
>>> df == 100
      cost  revenue
A  False    True
B  False    False
C   True    False
```

```
>>> df.eq(100)
      cost  revenue
A  False    True
B  False    False
C   True    False
```

When *other* is a *Series*, the columns of a *DataFrame* are aligned with the index of *other* and broadcast:

```
>>> df != pd.Series([100, 250], index=["cost", "revenue"])
      cost  revenue
A   True    True
B   True    False
C  False    True
```

Use the method to control the broadcast axis:

```
>>> df.ne(pd.Series([100, 300], index=["A", "D"]), axis='index')
      cost  revenue
A   True    False
B   True    True
C   True    True
D   True    True
```

When comparing to an arbitrary sequence, the number of columns must match the number elements in *other*:

```
>>> df == [250, 100]
      cost  revenue
A   True    True
B  False    False
C  False    False
```

Use the method to control the axis:

```
>>> df.eq([250, 250, 100], axis='index')
      cost  revenue
A   True    False
B  False    True
C   True    False
```

Compare to a *DataFrame* of different shape.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'revenue': [300, 250, 100, 150]},
...                       index=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
>>> other
      revenue
A         300
B         250
C         100
D         150
```



```
>>> df.gt(other)
      cost  revenue
A  False   False
B  False   False
C  False    True
D  False   False
```

Compare to a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'cost': [250, 150, 100, 150, 300, 220],
...                               'revenue': [100, 250, 300, 200, 175, 225]},
...                               index=[['Q1', 'Q1', 'Q1', 'Q2', 'Q2', 'Q2'],
...                                       ['A', 'B', 'C', 'A', 'B', 'C']])
>>> df_multindex
      cost  revenue
Q1 A   250    100
   B   150    250
   C   100    300
Q2 A   150    200
   B   300    175
   C   220    225
```

```
>>> df.le(df_multindex, level=1)
      cost  revenue
Q1 A   True    True
   B   True    True
   C   True    True
Q2 A  False    True
   B   True   False
   C   True   False
```

## pandas.DataFrame.equals

`DataFrame.equals` (*other*)

Test whether two objects contain the same elements.

This function allows two Series or DataFrames to be compared against each other to see if they have the same shape and elements. NaNs in the same location are considered equal. The column headers do not need to have the same type, but the elements within the columns must be the same dtype.

### Parameters

**other** [Series or DataFrame] The other Series or DataFrame to be compared with the first.

### Returns

**bool** True if all elements are the same in both objects, False otherwise.

**See also:**

**Series.eq** Compare two Series objects of the same length and return a Series where each element is True if the element in each Series is equal, False otherwise.

**DataFrame.eq** Compare two DataFrame objects of the same shape and return a DataFrame where each element is True if the respective element in each DataFrame is equal, False otherwise.

**assert\_series\_equal** Return True if left and right Series are equal, False otherwise.

**assert\_frame\_equal** Return True if left and right DataFrames are equal, False otherwise.

**numpy.array\_equal** Return True if two arrays have the same shape and elements, False otherwise.

## Notes

This function requires that the elements have the same dtype as their respective elements in the other Series or DataFrame. However, the column labels do not need to have the same type, as long as they are still considered equal.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'1': [10], '2': [20]})
>>> df
   1  2
0 10 20
```

DataFrames `df` and `exactly_equal` have the same types and values for their elements and column labels, which will return True.

```
>>> exactly_equal = pd.DataFrame({'1': [10], '2': [20]})
>>> exactly_equal
   1  2
0 10 20
>>> df.equals(exactly_equal)
True
```

DataFrames `df` and `different_column_type` have the same element types and values, but have different types for the column labels, which will still return True.

```
>>> different_column_type = pd.DataFrame({'1.0': [10], '2.0': [20]})
>>> different_column_type
   1.0  2.0
0   10   20
>>> df.equals(different_column_type)
True
```

DataFrames `df` and `different_data_type` have different types for the same values for their elements, and will return False even though their column labels are the same values and types.

```
>>> different_data_type = pd.DataFrame({'1': [10.0], '2': [20.0]})
>>> different_data_type
   1  2
0 10.0 20.0
>>> df.equals(different_data_type)
False
```

## pandas.DataFrame.eval

`DataFrame.eval` (*expr*, *inplace=False*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Evaluate a string describing operations on DataFrame columns.

Operates on columns only, not specific rows or elements. This allows *eval* to run arbitrary code, which can make you vulnerable to code injection if you pass user input to this function.

### Parameters

**expr** [str] The expression string to evaluate.

**inplace** [bool, default False] If the expression contains an assignment, whether to perform the operation inplace and mutate the existing DataFrame. Otherwise, a new DataFrame is returned.

New in version 0.18.0..

**kwargs** [dict] See the documentation for `eval()` for complete details on the keyword arguments accepted by `query()`.

### Returns

**ndarray, scalar, or pandas object** The result of the evaluation.

### See also:

**DataFrame.query** Evaluates a boolean expression to query the columns of a frame.

**DataFrame.assign** Can evaluate an expression or function to create new values for a column.

**pandas.eval** Evaluate a Python expression as a string using various backends.

### Notes

For more details see the API documentation for `eval()`. For detailed examples see *enhancing performance with eval*.

### Examples

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': range(1, 6), 'B': range(10, 0, -2)})
>>> df
   A  B
0  1 10
1  2  8
2  3  6
3  4  4
4  5  2
>>> df.eval('A + B')
0    11
1    10
2     9
3     8
4     7
dtype: int64

```

Assignment is allowed though by default the original DataFrame is not modified.

```

>>> df.eval('C = A + B')
   A  B  C
0  1 10 11
1  2  8 10
2  3  6  9
3  4  4  8
4  5  2  7
>>> df

```

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```

      A  B
0  1  10
1  2   8
2  3   6
3  4   4
4  5   2

```

Use `inplace=True` to modify the original DataFrame.

```

>>> df.eval('C = A + B', inplace=True)
>>> df
      A  B  C
0  1  10  11
1  2   8  10
2  3   6   9
3  4   4   8
4  5   2   7

```

### pandas.DataFrame.ewm

`DataFrame.ewm` (*com=None, span=None, halflife=None, alpha=None, min\_periods=0, adjust=True, ignore\_na=False, axis=0*)

Provides exponential weighted functions.

New in version 0.18.0.

#### Parameters

**com** [float, optional] Specify decay in terms of center of mass,  $\alpha = 1/(1 + com)$ , for  $com \geq 0$

**span** [float, optional] Specify decay in terms of span,  $\alpha = 2/(span + 1)$ , for  $span \geq 1$

**halflife** [float, optional] Specify decay in terms of half-life,  $\alpha = 1 - \exp(\log(0.5)/halflife)$ , for  $halflife > 0$

**alpha** [float, optional] Specify smoothing factor  $\alpha$  directly,  $0 < \alpha \leq 1$

New in version 0.18.0.

**min\_periods** [int, default 0] Minimum number of observations in window required to have a value (otherwise result is NA).

**adjust** [bool, default True] Divide by decaying adjustment factor in beginning periods to account for imbalance in relative weightings (viewing EWMA as a moving average)

**ignore\_na** [bool, default False] Ignore missing values when calculating weights; specify True to reproduce pre-0.15.0 behavior

#### Returns

a Window sub-classed for the particular operation

See also:

**rolling** Provides rolling window calculations.

**expanding** Provides expanding transformations.

## Notes

Exactly one of center of mass, span, half-life, and alpha must be provided. Allowed values and relationship between the parameters are specified in the parameter descriptions above; see the link at the end of this section for a detailed explanation.

When `adjust` is `True` (default), weighted averages are calculated using weights  $(1-\alpha)^{(n-1)}$ ,  $(1-\alpha)^{(n-2)}$ , ...,  $1-\alpha$ ,  $1$ .

**When `adjust` is `False`, weighted averages are calculated recursively as:** `weighted_average[0] = arg[0]`; `weighted_average[i] = (1-alpha)*weighted_average[i-1] + alpha*arg[i]`.

When `ignore_na` is `False` (default), weights are based on absolute positions. For example, the weights of `x` and `y` used in calculating the final weighted average of `[x, None, y]` are  $(1-\alpha)^{**2}$  and  $1$  (if `adjust` is `True`), and  $(1-\alpha)^{**2}$  and `alpha` (if `adjust` is `False`).

When `ignore_na` is `True` (reproducing pre-0.15.0 behavior), weights are based on relative positions. For example, the weights of `x` and `y` used in calculating the final weighted average of `[x, None, y]` are  $1-\alpha$  and  $1$  (if `adjust` is `True`), and  $1-\alpha$  and `alpha` (if `adjust` is `False`).

More details can be found at <http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/computation.html#exponentially-weighted-windows>

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'B': [0, 1, 2, np.nan, 4]})
      B
0  0.0
1  1.0
2  2.0
3  NaN
4  4.0
```

```
>>> df.ewm(com=0.5).mean()
      B
0  0.000000
1  0.750000
2  1.615385
3  1.615385
4  3.670213
```

## pandas.DataFrame.expanding

`DataFrame.expanding` (*min\_periods=1, center=False, axis=0*)

Provides expanding transformations.

New in version 0.18.0.

### Parameters

**min\_periods** [int, default 1] Minimum number of observations in window required to have a value (otherwise result is NA).

**center** [bool, default False] Set the labels at the center of the window.

**axis** [int or str, default 0]

### Returns

### a Window sub-classed for the particular operation

#### See also:

**rolling** Provides rolling window calculations.

**ewm** Provides exponential weighted functions.

#### Notes

By default, the result is set to the right edge of the window. This can be changed to the center of the window by setting `center=True`.

#### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'B': [0, 1, 2, np.nan, 4]})
      B
0  0.0
1  1.0
2  2.0
3  NaN
4  4.0
```

```
>>> df.expanding(2).sum()
      B
0  NaN
1  1.0
2  3.0
3  3.0
4  7.0
```

### pandas.DataFrame.ffill

`DataFrame.ffill` (*axis=None, inplace=False, limit=None, downcast=None*)

Synonym for `DataFrame.fillna()` with `method='ffill'`.

### pandas.DataFrame.fillna

`DataFrame.fillna` (*value=None, method=None, axis=None, inplace=False, limit=None, downcast=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.

#### Parameters

**value** [scalar, dict, Series, or DataFrame] Value to use to fill holes (e.g. 0), alternately a dict/Series/DataFrame of values specifying which value to use for each index (for a Series) or column (for a DataFrame). (values not in the dict/Series/DataFrame will not be filled). This value cannot be a list.

**method** [{‘backfill’, ‘bfill’, ‘pad’, ‘ffill’, None}, default None] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed Series `pad` / `ffill`: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid `backfill` / `bfill`: use NEXT valid observation to fill gap

**axis** [{0 or ‘index’, 1 or ‘columns’}]

**inplace** [boolean, default False] If True, fill in place. Note: this will modify any other views on this object, (e.g. a no-copy slice for a column in a DataFrame).

**limit** [int, default None] If method is specified, this is the maximum number of consecutive NaN values to forward/backward fill. In other words, if there is a gap with more than this number of consecutive NaNs, it will only be partially filled. If method is not specified, this is the maximum number of entries along the entire axis where NaNs will be filled. Must be greater than 0 if not None.

**downcast** [dict, default is None] a dict of item->dtype of what to downcast if possible, or the string 'infer' which will try to downcast to an appropriate equal type (e.g. float64 to int64 if possible)

### Returns

**filled** [DataFrame]

See also:

**interpolate** Fill NaN values using interpolation.

*reindex, asfreq*

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[np.nan, 2, np.nan, 0],
...                    [3, 4, np.nan, 1],
...                    [np.nan, np.nan, np.nan, 5],
...                    [np.nan, 3, np.nan, 4]],
...                    columns=list('ABCD'))
>>> df
   A    B    C    D
0 NaN  2.0 NaN  0
1  3.0  4.0 NaN  1
2 NaN  NaN NaN  5
3 NaN  3.0 NaN  4
```

Replace all NaN elements with 0s.

```
>>> df.fillna(0)
   A    B    C    D
0  0.0  2.0  0.0  0
1  3.0  4.0  0.0  1
2  0.0  0.0  0.0  5
3  0.0  3.0  0.0  4
```

We can also propagate non-null values forward or backward.

```
>>> df.fillna(method='ffill')
   A    B    C    D
0 NaN  2.0 NaN  0
1  3.0  4.0 NaN  1
2  3.0  4.0 NaN  5
3  3.0  3.0 NaN  4
```

Replace all NaN elements in column 'A', 'B', 'C', and 'D', with 0, 1, 2, and 3 respectively.

```
>>> values = {'A': 0, 'B': 1, 'C': 2, 'D': 3}
>>> df.fillna(value=values)
   A  B  C  D
0  0.0 2.0 2.0 0
1  3.0 4.0 2.0 1
2  0.0 1.0 2.0 5
3  0.0 3.0 2.0 4
```

Only replace the first NaN element.

```
>>> df.fillna(value=values, limit=1)
   A  B  C  D
0  0.0 2.0 2.0 0
1  3.0 4.0 NaN 1
2  NaN 1.0 NaN 5
3  NaN 3.0 NaN 4
```

## pandas.DataFrame.filter

DataFrame.**filter** (*items=None, like=None, regex=None, axis=None*)

Subset rows or columns of dataframe according to labels in the specified index.

Note that this routine does not filter a dataframe on its contents. The filter is applied to the labels of the index.

### Parameters

**items** [list-like] List of axis to restrict to (must not all be present).

**like** [string] Keep axis where “arg in col == True”.

**regex** [string (regular expression)] Keep axis with re.search(regex, col) == True.

**axis** [int or string axis name] The axis to filter on. By default this is the info axis, ‘index’ for Series, ‘columns’ for DataFrame.

### Returns

**same type as input object**

**See also:**

*DataFrame.loc*

### Notes

The `items`, `like`, and `regex` parameters are enforced to be mutually exclusive.

`axis` defaults to the info axis that is used when indexing with `[]`.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6]]),
...                    index=['mouse', 'rabbit'],
...                    columns=['one', 'two', 'three'])
```



```
>>> # select columns by name
>>> df.filter(items=['one', 'three'])
      one  three
mouse   1     3
rabbit  4     6
```

```
>>> # select columns by regular expression
>>> df.filter(regex='e$', axis=1)
      one  three
mouse   1     3
rabbit  4     6
```

```
>>> # select rows containing 'bbi'
>>> df.filter(like='bbi', axis=0)
      one  two  three
rabbit  4   5     6
```

## pandas.DataFrame.first

`DataFrame.first` (*offset*)

Convenience method for subsetting initial periods of time series data based on a date offset.

### Parameters

**offset** [string, DateOffset, dateutil.relativedelta]

### Returns

**subset** [same type as caller]

### Raises

**TypeError** If the index is not a *DatetimeIndex*

### See also:

**last** Select final periods of time series based on a date offset.

**at\_time** Select values at a particular time of the day.

**between\_time** Select values between particular times of the day.

## Examples

```
>>> i = pd.date_range('2018-04-09', periods=4, freq='2D')
>>> ts = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3, 4]}, index=i)
>>> ts
      A
2018-04-09  1
2018-04-11  2
2018-04-13  3
2018-04-15  4
```

Get the rows for the first 3 days:

```
>>> ts.first('3D')
      A
2018-04-09  1
2018-04-11  2
```

Notice the data for 3 first calendar days were returned, not the first 3 days observed in the dataset, and therefore data for 2018-04-13 was not returned.

### pandas.DataFrame.first\_valid\_index

`DataFrame.first_valid_index()`  
Return index for first non-NA/null value.

#### Returns

**scalar** [type of index]

#### Notes

If all elements are non-NA/null, returns None. Also returns None for empty NDFrame.

### pandas.DataFrame.floordiv

`DataFrame.floordiv(other, axis='columns', level=None, fill_value=None)`  
Integer division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *floordiv*).

Equivalent to `dataframe // other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *rfloordiv*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add*, *sub*, *mul*, *div*, *mod*, *pow*) to arithmetic operators: `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `//`, `%`, `**`.

#### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

#### Returns

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

#### See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

## Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                    index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

```
>>> df.add(1)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0.0	36.0
triangle	0.3	18.0
rectangle	0.4	36.0

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	inf	0.027778
triangle	3.333333	0.055556
rectangle	2.500000	0.027778

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
      angles  degrees
circle     -1     358
triangle    2     178
rectangle   3     358
```

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1     358
triangle    2     178
rectangle   3     358
```

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1     359
triangle    2     179
rectangle   3     359
```

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                       index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
      angles
circle      0
triangle     3
rectangle    4
```

```
>>> df * other
      angles  degrees
circle      0      NaN
triangle     9      NaN
rectangle   16      NaN
```

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
      angles  degrees
circle      0      0.0
triangle     9      0.0
rectangle   16      0.0
```

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                              'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                              index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                      ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                       'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
      angles  degrees
A circle      0      360
  triangle     3      180
  rectangle     4      360
B square      4      360
  pentagon     5      540
  hexagon      6      720
```

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
          angles  degrees
A circle      NaN      1.0
  triangle    1.0      1.0
  rectangle    1.0      1.0
B square       0.0      0.0
  pentagon     0.0      0.0
  hexagon      0.0      0.0
```

## pandas.DataFrame.from\_csv

**classmethod** `DataFrame.from_csv` (*path*, *header=0*, *sep=','*, *index\_col=0*, *parse\_dates=True*, *encoding=None*, *tupleize\_cols=None*, *infer\_datetime\_format=False*)

Read CSV file.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use `pandas.read_csv()` instead.

It is preferable to use the more powerful `pandas.read_csv()` for most general purposes, but `from_csv` makes for an easy roundtrip to and from a file (the exact counterpart of `to_csv`), especially with a `DataFrame` of time series data.

This method only differs from the preferred `pandas.read_csv()` in some defaults:

- `index_col` is 0 instead of `None` (take first column as index by default)
- `parse_dates` is `True` instead of `False` (try parsing the index as datetime by default)

So a `pd.DataFrame.from_csv(path)` can be replaced by `pd.read_csv(path, index_col=0, parse_dates=True)`.

### Parameters

**path** [string file path or file handle / StringIO]

**header** [int, default 0] Row to use as header (skip prior rows)

**sep** [string, default ','] Field delimiter

**index\_col** [int or sequence, default 0] Column to use for index. If a sequence is given, a `MultiIndex` is used. Different default from `read_table`

**parse\_dates** [boolean, default True] Parse dates. Different default from `read_table`

**tupleize\_cols** [boolean, default False] write `multi_index` columns as a list of tuples (if `True`) or new (expanded format) if `False`

**infer\_datetime\_format** [boolean, default False] If `True` and `parse_dates` is `True` for a column, try to infer the datetime format based on the first datetime string. If the format can be inferred, there often will be a large parsing speed-up.

### Returns

**y** [`DataFrame`]

### See also:

`pandas.read_csv`

**pandas.DataFrame.from\_dict**

**classmethod** `DataFrame.from_dict` (*data*, *orient='columns'*, *dtype=None*, *columns=None*)  
Construct DataFrame from dict of array-like or dicts.

Creates DataFrame object from dictionary by columns or by index allowing dtype specification.

**Parameters**

**data** [dict] Of the form {field : array-like} or {field : dict}.

**orient** [{ 'columns', 'index' }, default 'columns'] The “orientation” of the data. If the keys of the passed dict should be the columns of the resulting DataFrame, pass 'columns' (default). Otherwise if the keys should be rows, pass 'index'.

**dtype** [dtype, default None] Data type to force, otherwise infer.

**columns** [list, default None] Column labels to use when *orient='index'*. Raises a `ValueError` if used with *orient='columns'*.

New in version 0.23.0.

**Returns**

**pandas.DataFrame**

**See also:**

**DataFrame.from\_records** DataFrame from ndarray (structured dtype), list of tuples, dict, or DataFrame.

**DataFrame** DataFrame object creation using constructor.

**Examples**

By default the keys of the dict become the DataFrame columns:

```
>>> data = {'col_1': [3, 2, 1, 0], 'col_2': ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']}
>>> pd.DataFrame.from_dict(data)
   col_1 col_2
0      3    a
1      2    b
2      1    c
3      0    d
```

Specify *orient='index'* to create the DataFrame using dictionary keys as rows:

```
>>> data = {'row_1': [3, 2, 1, 0], 'row_2': ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']}
>>> pd.DataFrame.from_dict(data, orient='index')
   0 1 2 3
row_1 3 2 1 0
row_2 a b c d
```

When using the 'index' orientation, the column names can be specified manually:

```
>>> pd.DataFrame.from_dict(data, orient='index',
...                          columns=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
   A B C D
row_1 3 2 1 0
row_2 a b c d
```

## pandas.DataFrame.from\_items

**classmethod** `DataFrame.from_items` (*items*, *columns=None*, *orient='columns'*)

Construct a DataFrame from a list of tuples.

Deprecated since version 0.23.0: `from_items` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use `DataFrame.from_dict(dict(items))` instead. `DataFrame.from_dict(OrderedDict(items))` may be used to preserve the key order.

Convert (key, value) pairs to DataFrame. The keys will be the axis index (usually the columns, but depends on the specified orientation). The values should be arrays or Series.

### Parameters

**items** [sequence of (key, value) pairs] Values should be arrays or Series.

**columns** [sequence of column labels, optional] Must be passed if `orient='index'`.

**orient** [{ 'columns', 'index' }, default 'columns'] The “orientation” of the data. If the keys of the input correspond to column labels, pass 'columns' (default). Otherwise if the keys correspond to the index, pass 'index'.

### Returns

**frame** [DataFrame]

## pandas.DataFrame.from\_records

**classmethod** `DataFrame.from_records` (*data*, *index=None*, *exclude=None*, *columns=None*, *coerce\_float=False*, *nrows=None*)

Convert structured or record ndarray to DataFrame.

### Parameters

**data** [ndarray (structured dtype), list of tuples, dict, or DataFrame]

**index** [string, list of fields, array-like] Field of array to use as the index, alternately a specific set of input labels to use

**exclude** [sequence, default None] Columns or fields to exclude

**columns** [sequence, default None] Column names to use. If the passed data do not have names associated with them, this argument provides names for the columns. Otherwise this argument indicates the order of the columns in the result (any names not found in the data will become all-NA columns)

**coerce\_float** [boolean, default False] Attempt to convert values of non-string, non-numeric objects (like `decimal.Decimal`) to floating point, useful for SQL result sets

**nrows** [int, default None] Number of rows to read if data is an iterator

### Returns

**df** [DataFrame]

## pandas.DataFrame.ge

`DataFrame.ge` (*other*, *axis='columns'*, *level=None*)

Greater than or equal to of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *ge*).

Among flexible wrappers (*eq*, *ne*, *le*, *lt*, *ge*, *gt*) to comparison operators.

Equivalent to `==`, `!=`, `<=`, `<`, `>=`, `>` with support to choose axis (rows or columns) and level for comparison.

### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 'columns'] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns').

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

### Returns

**DataFrame of bool** Result of the comparison.

See also:

**DataFrame.eq** Compare DataFrames for equality elementwise.

**DataFrame.ne** Compare DataFrames for inequality elementwise.

**DataFrame.le** Compare DataFrames for less than inequality or equality elementwise.

**DataFrame.lt** Compare DataFrames for strictly less than inequality elementwise.

**DataFrame.ge** Compare DataFrames for greater than inequality or equality elementwise.

**DataFrame.gt** Compare DataFrames for strictly greater than inequality elementwise.

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together. *NaN* values are considered different (i.e. *NaN != NaN*).

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'cost': [250, 150, 100],
...                    'revenue': [100, 250, 300]},
...                    index=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df
   cost  revenue
A    250     100
B    150     250
C    100     300
```

Comparison with a scalar, using either the operator or method:

```
>>> df == 100
   cost  revenue
A  False     True
B  False     False
C   True     False
```

```
>>> df.eq(100)
   cost  revenue
A  False     True
```

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```
B False False
C  True False
```

When *other* is a *Series*, the columns of a *DataFrame* are aligned with the index of *other* and broadcast:

```
>>> df != pd.Series([100, 250], index=["cost", "revenue"])
   cost revenue
A  True     True
B  True     False
C  False    True
```

Use the method to control the broadcast axis:

```
>>> df.ne(pd.Series([100, 300], index=["A", "D"]), axis='index')
   cost revenue
A  True     False
B  True     True
C  True     True
D  True     True
```

When comparing to an arbitrary sequence, the number of columns must match the number elements in *other*:

```
>>> df == [250, 100]
   cost revenue
A  True     True
B  False    False
C  False    False
```

Use the method to control the axis:

```
>>> df.eq([250, 250, 100], axis='index')
   cost revenue
A  True     False
B  False    True
C  True     False
```

Compare to a *DataFrame* of different shape.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'revenue': [300, 250, 100, 150]},
...                       index=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
>>> other
   revenue
A       300
B       250
C       100
D       150
```

```
>>> df.gt(other)
   cost revenue
A  False    False
B  False    False
C  False     True
D  False    False
```

Compare to a *MultiIndex* by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'cost': [250, 150, 100, 150, 300, 220],
...                               'revenue': [100, 250, 300, 200, 175, 225]},
...                               index=[['Q1', 'Q1', 'Q1', 'Q2', 'Q2', 'Q2'],
...                                       ['A', 'B', 'C', 'A', 'B', 'C']])
>>> df_multindex
   cost  revenue
Q1 A    250     100
   B    150     250
   C    100     300
Q2 A    150     200
   B    300     175
   C    220     225
```

```
>>> df.le(df_multindex, level=1)
   cost  revenue
Q1 A   True     True
   B   True     True
   C   True     True
Q2 A  False     True
   B   True     False
   C   True     False
```

## pandas.DataFrame.get

`DataFrame.get` (*key*, *default=None*)

Get item from object for given key (DataFrame column, Panel slice, etc.). Returns default value if not found.

### Parameters

**key** [object]

### Returns

**value** [same type as items contained in object]

## pandas.DataFrame.get\_dtype\_counts

`DataFrame.get_dtype_counts` ()

Return counts of unique dtypes in this object.

### Returns

**dtype** [Series] Series with the count of columns with each dtype.

### See also:

**dtypes** Return the dtypes in this object.

### Examples

```
>>> a = [['a', 1, 1.0], ['b', 2, 2.0], ['c', 3, 3.0]]
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(a, columns=['str', 'int', 'float'])
>>> df
```

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```

   str  int  float
0    a    1    1.0
1    b    2    2.0
2    c    3    3.0

```

```

>>> df.get_dtype_counts()
float64    1
int64      1
object     1
dtype: int64

```

### pandas.DataFrame.get\_ftype\_counts

DataFrame.**get\_ftype\_counts**()

Return counts of unique ftypes in this object.

Deprecated since version 0.23.0.

This is useful for SparseDataFrame or for DataFrames containing sparse arrays.

#### Returns

**dtype** [Series] Series with the count of columns with each type and sparsity (dense/sparse)

#### See also:

**ftypes** Return ftypes (indication of sparse/dense and dtype) in this object.

#### Examples

```

>>> a = [['a', 1, 1.0], ['b', 2, 2.0], ['c', 3, 3.0]]
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(a, columns=['str', 'int', 'float'])
>>> df
   str  int  float
0    a    1    1.0
1    b    2    2.0
2    c    3    3.0

```

```

>>> df.get_ftype_counts() # doctest: +SKIP
float64:dense    1
int64:dense      1
object:dense     1
dtype: int64

```

### pandas.DataFrame.get\_value

DataFrame.**get\_value**(*index, col, takeable=False*)

Quickly retrieve single value at passed column and index.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use `.at[]` or `.iat[]` accessors instead.

#### Parameters

**index** [row label]  
**col** [column label]  
**takeable** [interpret the index/col as indexers, default False]

**Returns**

**value** [scalar value]

**pandas.DataFrame.get\_values**

DataFrame.**get\_values**()

Return an ndarray after converting sparse values to dense.

This is the same as `.values` for non-sparse data. For sparse data contained in a *pandas.SparseArray*, the data are first converted to a dense representation.

**Returns**

**numpy.ndarray** Numpy representation of DataFrame

**See also:**

**values** Numpy representation of DataFrame.

**pandas.SparseArray** Container for sparse data.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2], 'b': [True, False],
...                   'c': [1.0, 2.0]})
>>> df
   a     b     c
0  1  True  1.0
1  2 False  2.0
```

```
>>> df.get_values()
array([[1, True, 1.0], [2, False, 2.0]], dtype=object)
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"a": pd.SparseArray([1, None, None]),
...                   "c": [1.0, 2.0, 3.0]})
>>> df
   a     c
0  1.0  1.0
1  NaN  2.0
2  NaN  3.0
```

```
>>> df.get_values()
array([[ 1.,  1.],
       [nan,  2.],
       [nan,  3.]])
```

## pandas.DataFrame.groupby

`DataFrame.groupby` (*by=None, axis=0, level=None, as\_index=True, sort=True, group\_keys=True, squeeze=False, observed=False, \*\*kwargs*)

Group DataFrame or Series using a mapper or by a Series of columns.

A groupby operation involves some combination of splitting the object, applying a function, and combining the results. This can be used to group large amounts of data and compute operations on these groups.

### Parameters

**by** [mapping, function, label, or list of labels] Used to determine the groups for the groupby. If `by` is a function, it's called on each value of the object's index. If a dict or Series is passed, the Series or dict VALUES will be used to determine the groups (the Series' values are first aligned; see `.align()` method). If an ndarray is passed, the values are used as-is determine the groups. A label or list of labels may be passed to group by the columns in `self`. Notice that a tuple is interpreted a (single) key.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Split along rows (0) or columns (1).

**level** [int, level name, or sequence of such, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), group by a particular level or levels.

**as\_index** [bool, default True] For aggregated output, return object with group labels as the index. Only relevant for DataFrame input. `as_index=False` is effectively "SQL-style" grouped output.

**sort** [bool, default True] Sort group keys. Get better performance by turning this off. Note this does not influence the order of observations within each group. Groupby preserves the order of rows within each group.

**group\_keys** [bool, default True] When calling `apply`, add group keys to index to identify pieces.

**squeeze** [bool, default False] Reduce the dimensionality of the return type if possible, otherwise return a consistent type.

**observed** [bool, default False] This only applies if any of the groupers are Categoricals. If True: only show observed values for categorical groupers. If False: show all values for categorical groupers.

New in version 0.23.0.

**\*\*kwargs** Optional, only accepts keyword argument 'mutated' and is passed to groupby.

### Returns

**DataFrameGroupBy or SeriesGroupBy** Depends on the calling object and returns groupby object that contains information about the groups.

### See also:

**resample** Convenience method for frequency conversion and resampling of time series.

### Notes

See the [user guide](#) for more.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'Animal' : ['Falcon', 'Falcon',
...                               'Parrot', 'Parrot'],
...                   'Max Speed' : [380., 370., 24., 26.]})
>>> df
   Animal  Max Speed
0  Falcon    380.0
1  Falcon    370.0
2  Parrot     24.0
3  Parrot     26.0
>>> df.groupby(['Animal']).mean()
      Max Speed
Animal
Falcon    375.0
Parrot     25.0
```

## Hierarchical Indexes

We can groupby different levels of a hierarchical index using the *level* parameter:

```
>>> arrays = [['Falcon', 'Falcon', 'Parrot', 'Parrot'],
...          ['Capitve', 'Wild', 'Capitve', 'Wild']]
>>> index = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays(arrays, names=('Animal', 'Type'))
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'Max Speed' : [390., 350., 30., 20.]},
...                   index=index)
>>> df
      Max Speed
Animal Type
Falcon Capitve    390.0
       Wild      350.0
Parrot Capitve     30.0
       Wild      20.0
>>> df.groupby(level=0).mean()
      Max Speed
Animal
Falcon    370.0
Parrot     25.0
>>> df.groupby(level=1).mean()
      Max Speed
Type
Capitve    210.0
Wild      185.0
```

## pandas.DataFrame.gt

DataFrame.**gt** (*other*, axis='columns', level=None)

Greater than of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *gt*).

Among flexible wrappers (*eq*, *ne*, *le*, *lt*, *ge*, *gt*) to comparison operators.

Equivalent to `==`, `!=`, `<=`, `<`, `>=`, `>` with support to choose axis (rows or columns) and level for comparison.

### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 'columns'] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns').

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

### Returns

**DataFrame of bool** Result of the comparison.

### See also:

**DataFrame.eq** Compare DataFrames for equality elementwise.

**DataFrame.ne** Compare DataFrames for inequality elementwise.

**DataFrame.le** Compare DataFrames for less than inequality or equality elementwise.

**DataFrame.lt** Compare DataFrames for strictly less than inequality elementwise.

**DataFrame.ge** Compare DataFrames for greater than inequality or equality elementwise.

**DataFrame.gt** Compare DataFrames for strictly greater than inequality elementwise.

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together. *NaN* values are considered different (i.e. *NaN != NaN*).

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'cost': [250, 150, 100],
...                    'revenue': [100, 250, 300]},
...                    index=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df
   cost  revenue
A    250     100
B    150     250
C    100     300
```

Comparison with a scalar, using either the operator or method:

```
>>> df == 100
   cost  revenue
A  False     True
B  False     False
C   True     False
```

```
>>> df.eq(100)
   cost  revenue
A  False     True
B  False     False
C   True     False
```

When *other* is a *Series*, the columns of a *DataFrame* are aligned with the index of *other* and broadcast:

```
>>> df != pd.Series([100, 250], index=["cost", "revenue"])
   cost  revenue
A   True     True
```

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```
B True False
C False True
```

Use the method to control the broadcast axis:

```
>>> df.ne(pd.Series([100, 300], index=["A", "D"]), axis='index')
   cost revenue
A  True  False
B  True   True
C  True   True
D  True   True
```

When comparing to an arbitrary sequence, the number of columns must match the number elements in *other*:

```
>>> df == [250, 100]
   cost revenue
A  True   True
B False  False
C False  False
```

Use the method to control the axis:

```
>>> df.eq([250, 250, 100], axis='index')
   cost revenue
A  True  False
B False   True
C  True  False
```

Compare to a DataFrame of different shape.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'revenue': [300, 250, 100, 150]},
...                       index=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
>>> other
   revenue
A      300
B      250
C      100
D      150
```

```
>>> df.gt(other)
   cost revenue
A False  False
B False  False
C False   True
D False  False
```

Compare to a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'cost': [250, 150, 100, 150, 300, 220],
...                              'revenue': [100, 250, 300, 200, 175, 225]},
...                              index=[['Q1', 'Q1', 'Q1', 'Q2', 'Q2', 'Q2'],
...                                      ['A', 'B', 'C', 'A', 'B', 'C']])
>>> df_multindex
   cost revenue
Q1 A   250     100
```

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	B	150	250
	C	100	300
Q2	A	150	200
	B	300	175
	C	220	225

```
>>> df.le(df_multindex, level=1)
      cost  revenue
Q1 A   True     True
   B   True     True
   C   True     True
Q2 A  False     True
   B   True     False
   C   True     False
```

## pandas.DataFrame.head

`DataFrame.head(n=5)`

Return the first  $n$  rows.

This function returns the first  $n$  rows for the object based on position. It is useful for quickly testing if your object has the right type of data in it.

### Parameters

**n** [int, default 5] Number of rows to select.

### Returns

**obj\_head** [same type as caller] The first  $n$  rows of the caller object.

**See also:**

**`DataFrame.tail`** Returns the last  $n$  rows.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'animal':['alligator', 'bee', 'falcon', 'lion',
...                               'monkey', 'parrot', 'shark', 'whale', 'zebra']})
>>> df
   animal
0  alligator
1     bee
2   falcon
3     lion
4   monkey
5   parrot
6    shark
7    whale
8    zebra
```

Viewing the first 5 lines

```
>>> df.head()
   animal
0  alligator
1     bee
2   falcon
3     lion
4   monkey
```

Viewing the first  $n$  lines (three in this case)

```
>>> df.head(3)
   animal
0  alligator
1     bee
2   falcon
```

### pandas.DataFrame.hist

`DataFrame.hist` (*column=None, by=None, grid=True, xlabelsize=None, xrot=None, ylabelsize=None, yrot=None, ax=None, sharex=False, sharey=False, figsize=None, layout=None, bins=10, \*\*kwds*)

Make a histogram of the DataFrame's.

A [histogram](#) is a representation of the distribution of data. This function calls `matplotlib.pyplot.hist()`, on each series in the DataFrame, resulting in one histogram per column.

#### Parameters

- data** [DataFrame] The pandas object holding the data.
- column** [string or sequence] If passed, will be used to limit data to a subset of columns.
- by** [object, optional] If passed, then used to form histograms for separate groups.
- grid** [boolean, default True] Whether to show axis grid lines.
- xlabelsize** [int, default None] If specified changes the x-axis label size.
- xrot** [float, default None] Rotation of x axis labels. For example, a value of 90 displays the x labels rotated 90 degrees clockwise.
- ylabelsize** [int, default None] If specified changes the y-axis label size.
- yrot** [float, default None] Rotation of y axis labels. For example, a value of 90 displays the y labels rotated 90 degrees clockwise.
- ax** [Matplotlib axes object, default None] The axes to plot the histogram on.
- sharex** [boolean, default True if ax is None else False] In case `subplots=True`, share x axis and set some x axis labels to invisible; defaults to True if ax is None otherwise False if an ax is passed in. Note that passing in both an ax and `sharex=True` will alter all x axis labels for all subplots in a figure.
- sharey** [boolean, default False] In case `subplots=True`, share y axis and set some y axis labels to invisible.
- figsize** [tuple] The size in inches of the figure to create. Uses the value in `matplotlib.rcParams` by default.
- layout** [tuple, optional] Tuple of (rows, columns) for the layout of the histograms.

**bins** [integer or sequence, default 10] Number of histogram bins to be used. If an integer is given, bins + 1 bin edges are calculated and returned. If bins is a sequence, gives bin edges, including left edge of first bin and right edge of last bin. In this case, bins is returned unmodified.

**\*\*kwargs** All other plotting keyword arguments to be passed to `matplotlib.pyplot.hist()`.

### Returns

**axes** [matplotlib.AxesSubplot or numpy.ndarray of them]

### See also:

`matplotlib.pyplot.hist` Plot a histogram using matplotlib.

### Examples

This example draws a histogram based on the length and width of some animals, displayed in three bins

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'length': [1.5, 0.5, 1.2, 0.9, 3],
...     'width': [0.7, 0.2, 0.15, 0.2, 1.1]
...     }, index= ['pig', 'rabbit', 'duck', 'chicken', 'horse'])
>>> hist = df.hist(bins=3)
```

## pandas.DataFrame.idxmax

`DataFrame.idxmax` (*axis=0, skipna=True*)

Return index of first occurrence of maximum over requested axis. NA/null values are excluded.

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] 0 or 'index' for row-wise, 1 or 'columns' for column-wise

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

### Returns

**idxmax** [Series]

### Raises

#### ValueError

- If the row/column is empty

### See also:

`Series.idxmax`

### Notes

This method is the `DataFrame` version of `ndarray.argmax`.

**pandas.DataFrame.idxmin**

`DataFrame.idxmin` (*axis=0, skipna=True*)

Return index of first occurrence of minimum over requested axis. NA/null values are excluded.

**Parameters**

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] 0 or 'index' for row-wise, 1 or 'columns' for column-wise

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

**Returns**

**idxmin** [Series]

**Raises****ValueError**

- If the row/column is empty

**See also:**

`Series.idxmin`

**Notes**

This method is the DataFrame version of `ndarray.argmax`.

**pandas.DataFrame.infer\_objects**

`DataFrame.infer_objects` ()

Attempt to infer better dtypes for object columns.

Attempts soft conversion of object-dtyped columns, leaving non-object and unconvertible columns unchanged. The inference rules are the same as during normal Series/DataFrame construction.

New in version 0.21.0.

**Returns**

**converted** [same type as input object]

**See also:**

`to_datetime` Convert argument to datetime.

`to_timedelta` Convert argument to timedelta.

`to_numeric` Convert argument to numeric type.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": ["a", 1, 2, 3]})
>>> df = df.iloc[1:]
>>> df
   A
```

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```
1  1
2  2
3  3
```

```
>>> df.dtypes
A    object
dtype: object
```

```
>>> df.infer_objects().dtypes
A    int64
dtype: object
```

### pandas.DataFrame.info

`DataFrame.info` (*verbose=None*, *buf=None*, *max\_cols=None*, *memory\_usage=None*, *null\_counts=None*)

Print a concise summary of a DataFrame.

This method prints information about a DataFrame including the index dtype and column dtypes, non-null values and memory usage.

#### Parameters

**verbose** [bool, optional] Whether to print the full summary. By default, the setting in `pandas.options.display.max_info_columns` is followed.

**buf** [writable buffer, defaults to `sys.stdout`] Where to send the output. By default, the output is printed to `sys.stdout`. Pass a writable buffer if you need to further process the output.

**max\_cols** [int, optional] When to switch from the verbose to the truncated output. If the DataFrame has more than *max\_cols* columns, the truncated output is used. By default, the setting in `pandas.options.display.max_info_columns` is used.

**memory\_usage** [bool, str, optional] Specifies whether total memory usage of the DataFrame elements (including the index) should be displayed. By default, this follows the `pandas.options.display.memory_usage` setting.

True always show memory usage. False never shows memory usage. A value of 'deep' is equivalent to "True with deep introspection". Memory usage is shown in human-readable units (base-2 representation). Without deep introspection a memory estimation is made based in column dtype and number of rows assuming values consume the same memory amount for corresponding dtypes. With deep memory introspection, a real memory usage calculation is performed at the cost of computational resources.

**null\_counts** [bool, optional] Whether to show the non-null counts. By default, this is shown only if the frame is smaller than `pandas.options.display.max_info_rows` and `pandas.options.display.max_info_columns`. A value of True always shows the counts, and False never shows the counts.

#### Returns

**None** This method prints a summary of a DataFrame and returns None.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.describe** Generate descriptive statistics of DataFrame columns.

**DataFrame.memory\_usage** Memory usage of DataFrame columns.

## Examples

```
>>> int_values = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5]
>>> text_values = ['alpha', 'beta', 'gamma', 'delta', 'epsilon']
>>> float_values = [0.0, 0.25, 0.5, 0.75, 1.0]
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"int_col": int_values, "text_col": text_values,
...                    "float_col": float_values})
>>> df
   int_col text_col  float_col
0         1   alpha         0.00
1         2   beta          0.25
2         3   gamma          0.50
3         4   delta          0.75
4         5  epsilon          1.00
```

Prints information of all columns:

```
>>> df.info(verbose=True)
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5 entries, 0 to 4
Data columns (total 3 columns):
int_col      5 non-null int64
text_col     5 non-null object
float_col    5 non-null float64
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 200.0+ bytes
```

Prints a summary of columns count and its dtypes but not per column information:

```
>>> df.info(verbose=False)
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 5 entries, 0 to 4
Columns: 3 entries, int_col to float_col
dtypes: float64(1), int64(1), object(1)
memory usage: 200.0+ bytes
```

Pipe output of DataFrame.info to buffer instead of sys.stdout, get buffer content and writes to a text file:

```
>>> import io
>>> buffer = io.StringIO()
>>> df.info(buf=buffer)
>>> s = buffer.getvalue()
>>> with open("df_info.txt", "w",
...          encoding="utf-8") as f: # doctest: +SKIP
...     f.write(s)
260
```

The `memory_usage` parameter allows deep introspection mode, specially useful for big DataFrames and fine-tune memory optimization:

```
>>> random_strings_array = np.random.choice(['a', 'b', 'c'], 10 ** 6)
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'column_1': np.random.choice(['a', 'b', 'c'], 10 ** 6),
```

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```

...     'column_2': np.random.choice(['a', 'b', 'c'], 10 ** 6),
...     'column_3': np.random.choice(['a', 'b', 'c'], 10 ** 6)
... })
>>> df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1000000 entries, 0 to 999999
Data columns (total 3 columns):
column_1    1000000 non-null object
column_2    1000000 non-null object
column_3    1000000 non-null object
dtypes: object(3)
memory usage: 22.9+ MB

```

```

>>> df.info(memory_usage='deep')
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 1000000 entries, 0 to 999999
Data columns (total 3 columns):
column_1    1000000 non-null object
column_2    1000000 non-null object
column_3    1000000 non-null object
dtypes: object(3)
memory usage: 188.8 MB

```

## pandas.DataFrame.insert

`DataFrame.insert` (*loc*, *column*, *value*, *allow\_duplicates=False*)

Insert column into DataFrame at specified location.

Raises a `ValueError` if *column* is already contained in the DataFrame, unless *allow\_duplicates* is set to `True`.

### Parameters

- loc** [int] Insertion index. Must verify  $0 \leq \text{loc} \leq \text{len}(\text{columns})$
- column** [string, number, or hashable object] label of the inserted column
- value** [int, Series, or array-like]
- allow\_duplicates** [bool, optional]

## pandas.DataFrame.interpolate

`DataFrame.interpolate` (*method='linear'*, *axis=0*, *limit=None*, *inplace=False*,  
*limit\_direction='forward'*, *limit\_area=None*, *downcast=None*,  
*\*\*kwargs*)

Interpolate values according to different methods.

Please note that only `method='linear'` is supported for DataFrame/Series with a MultiIndex.

### Parameters

- method** [str, default 'linear'] Interpolation technique to use. One of:
  - 'linear': Ignore the index and treat the values as equally spaced. This is the only method supported on MultiIndexes.

- ‘time’: Works on daily and higher resolution data to interpolate given length of interval.
- ‘index’, ‘values’: use the actual numerical values of the index.
- ‘pad’: Fill in NaNs using existing values.
- ‘nearest’, ‘zero’, ‘slinear’, ‘quadratic’, ‘cubic’, ‘spline’, ‘barycentric’, ‘polynomial’: Passed to `scipy.interpolate.interp1d`. Both ‘polynomial’ and ‘spline’ require that you also specify an `order` (int), e.g. `df.interpolate(method='polynomial', order=4)`. These use the numerical values of the index.
- ‘krogh’, ‘piecewise\_polynomial’, ‘spline’, ‘pchip’, ‘akima’: Wrappers around the SciPy interpolation methods of similar names. See *Notes*.
- ‘from\_derivatives’: Refers to `scipy.interpolate.BPoly.from_derivatives` which replaces ‘piecewise\_polynomial’ interpolation method in scipy 0.18.

New in version 0.18.1: Added support for the ‘akima’ method. Added interpolate method ‘from\_derivatives’ which replaces ‘piecewise\_polynomial’ in SciPy 0.18; backwards-compatible with SciPy < 0.18

**axis** [{0 or ‘index’, 1 or ‘columns’, None}, default None] Axis to interpolate along.

**limit** [int, optional] Maximum number of consecutive NaNs to fill. Must be greater than 0.

**inplace** [bool, default False] Update the data in place if possible.

**limit\_direction** [{‘forward’, ‘backward’, ‘both’}, default ‘forward’] If limit is specified, consecutive NaNs will be filled in this direction.

**limit\_area** [{None, ‘inside’, ‘outside’}, default None] If limit is specified, consecutive NaNs will be filled with this restriction.

- None: No fill restriction.
- ‘inside’: Only fill NaNs surrounded by valid values (interpolate).
- ‘outside’: Only fill NaNs outside valid values (extrapolate).

New in version 0.21.0.

**downcast** [optional, ‘infer’ or None, defaults to None] Downcast dtypes if possible.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass on to the interpolating function.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returns the same object type as the caller, interpolated at some or all NaN values

### See also:

**fillna** Fill missing values using different methods.

**scipy.interpolate.Akima1DInterpolator** Piecewise cubic polynomials (Akima interpolator).

**scipy.interpolate.BPoly.from\_derivatives** Piecewise polynomial in the Bernstein basis.

**scipy.interpolate.interp1d** Interpolate a 1-D function.

**scipy.interpolate.KroghInterpolator** Interpolate polynomial (Krogh interpolator).



`scipy.interpolate.PchipInterpolator` PCHIP 1-d monotonic cubic interpolation.

`scipy.interpolate.CubicSpline` Cubic spline data interpolator.

## Notes

The ‘krogh’, ‘piecewise\_polynomial’, ‘spline’, ‘pchip’ and ‘akima’ methods are wrappers around the respective SciPy implementations of similar names. These use the actual numerical values of the index. For more information on their behavior, see the [SciPy documentation](#) and [SciPy tutorial](#).

## Examples

Filling in NaN in a *Series* via linear interpolation.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0, 1, np.nan, 3])
>>> s
0    0.0
1    1.0
2    NaN
3    3.0
dtype: float64
>>> s.interpolate()
0    0.0
1    1.0
2    2.0
3    3.0
dtype: float64
```

Filling in NaN in a *Series* by padding, but filling at most two consecutive NaN at a time.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([np.nan, "single_one", np.nan,
...               "fill_two_more", np.nan, np.nan, np.nan,
...               4.71, np.nan])
>>> s
0         NaN
1    single_one
2         NaN
3    fill_two_more
4         NaN
5         NaN
6         NaN
7         4.71
8         NaN
dtype: object
>>> s.interpolate(method='pad', limit=2)
0         NaN
1    single_one
2    single_one
3    fill_two_more
4    fill_two_more
5    fill_two_more
6         NaN
7         4.71
8         4.71
dtype: object
```

Filling in NaN in a Series via polynomial interpolation or splines: Both ‘polynomial’ and ‘spline’ methods require that you also specify an `order` (int).

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0, 2, np.nan, 8])
>>> s.interpolate(method='polynomial', order=2)
0    0.000000
1    2.000000
2    4.666667
3    8.000000
dtype: float64
```

Fill the DataFrame forward (that is, going down) along each column using linear interpolation.

Note how the last entry in column ‘a’ is interpolated differently, because there is no entry after it to use for interpolation. Note how the first entry in column ‘b’ remains NaN, because there is no entry before it to use for interpolation.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([(0.0,  np.nan, -1.0,  1.0),
...                   (np.nan, 2.0,  np.nan, np.nan),
...                   (2.0, 3.0,  np.nan,  9.0),
...                   (np.nan, 4.0, -4.0, 16.0)],
...                   columns=list('abcd'))
>>> df
   a    b    c    d
0  0.0 NaN -1.0  1.0
1  NaN  2.0 NaN  NaN
2  2.0  3.0 NaN  9.0
3  NaN  4.0 -4.0 16.0
>>> df.interpolate(method='linear', limit_direction='forward', axis=0)
   a    b    c    d
0  0.0 NaN -1.0  1.0
1  1.0  2.0 -2.0  5.0
2  2.0  3.0 -3.0  9.0
3  2.0  4.0 -4.0 16.0
```

Using polynomial interpolation.

```
>>> df['d'].interpolate(method='polynomial', order=2)
0    1.0
1    4.0
2    9.0
3   16.0
Name: d, dtype: float64
```

## pandas.DataFrame.isin

`DataFrame.isin` (*values*)

Whether each element in the DataFrame is contained in values.

### Parameters

**values** [iterable, Series, DataFrame or dict] The result will only be true at a location if all the labels match. If *values* is a Series, that’s the index. If *values* is a dict, the keys must be the column names, which must match. If *values* is a DataFrame, then both the index and column labels must match.

### Returns

**DataFrame** DataFrame of booleans showing whether each element in the DataFrame is contained in values.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.eq** Equality test for DataFrame.

**Series.isin** Equivalent method on Series.

**Series.str.contains** Test if pattern or regex is contained within a string of a Series or Index.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'num_legs': [2, 4], 'num_wings': [2, 0]},
...                    index=['falcon', 'dog'])
>>> df
```

	num_legs	num_wings
falcon	2	2
dog	4	0

When `values` is a list check whether every value in the DataFrame is present in the list (which animals have 0 or 2 legs or wings)

```
>>> df.isin([0, 2])
```

	num_legs	num_wings
falcon	True	True
dog	False	True

When `values` is a dict, we can pass values to check for each column separately:

```
>>> df.isin({'num_wings': [0, 3]})
```

	num_legs	num_wings
falcon	False	False
dog	False	True

When `values` is a Series or DataFrame the index and column must match. Note that 'falcon' does not match based on the number of legs in `df2`.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'num_legs': [8, 2], 'num_wings': [0, 2]},
...                      index=['spider', 'falcon'])
>>> df.isin(other)
```

	num_legs	num_wings
falcon	True	True
dog	False	False

## pandas.DataFrame.isna

`DataFrame.isna()`

Detect missing values.

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are NA. NA values, such as `None` or `numpy.NaN`, gets mapped to `True` values. Everything else gets mapped to `False` values. Characters such as empty strings `''` or `numpy.inf` are not considered NA values (unless you set `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na = True`).

**Returns**

**DataFrame** Mask of bool values for each element in DataFrame that indicates whether an element is not an NA value.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.isnull** Alias of isna.

**DataFrame.notna** Boolean inverse of isna.

**DataFrame.dropna** Omit axes labels with missing values.

**isna** Top-level isna.

## Examples

Show which entries in a DataFrame are NA.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'age': [5, 6, np.NaN],
...                    'born': [pd.NaT, pd.Timestamp('1939-05-27'),
...                             pd.Timestamp('1940-04-25')],
...                    'name': ['Alfred', 'Batman', ''],
...                    'toy': [None, 'Batmobile', 'Joker']})
>>> df
   age      born  name      toy
0  5.0      NaT  Alfred    None
1  6.0  1939-05-27  Batman  Batmobile
2  NaN  1940-04-25           Joker
```

```
>>> df.isna()
   age  born  name  toy
0  False  True  False  True
1  False  False  False  False
2   True  False  False  False
```

Show which entries in a Series are NA.

```
>>> ser = pd.Series([5, 6, np.NaN])
>>> ser
0    5.0
1    6.0
2    NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> ser.isna()
0    False
1    False
2     True
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.DataFrame.isnull

**DataFrame.isnull()**  
Detect missing values.

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are NA. NA values, such as `None` or `numpy.NaN`, gets mapped to `True` values. Everything else gets mapped to `False` values. Characters such as empty

strings '' or `numpy.inf` are not considered NA values (unless you set `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na = True`).

### Returns

**DataFrame** Mask of bool values for each element in DataFrame that indicates whether an element is not an NA value.

### See also:

**DataFrame.isnull** Alias of `isna`.

**DataFrame.notna** Boolean inverse of `isna`.

**DataFrame.dropna** Omit axes labels with missing values.

**isna** Top-level `isna`.

### Examples

Show which entries in a DataFrame are NA.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'age': [5, 6, np.NaN],
...                    'born': [pd.NaT, pd.Timestamp('1939-05-27'),
...                             pd.Timestamp('1940-04-25')],
...                    'name': ['Alfred', 'Batman', ''],
...                    'toy': [None, 'Batmobile', 'Joker']})
>>> df
   age      born  name      toy
0  5.0      NaT  Alfred  None
1  6.0  1939-05-27  Batman  Batmobile
2  NaN  1940-04-25           Joker
```

```
>>> df.isna()
   age  born  name  toy
0  False  True  False  True
1  False  False  False  False
2   True  False  False  False
```

Show which entries in a Series are NA.

```
>>> ser = pd.Series([5, 6, np.NaN])
>>> ser
0    5.0
1    6.0
2    NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> ser.isna()
0    False
1    False
2     True
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.DataFrame.items

DataFrame.**items** ()

Iterator over (column name, Series) pairs.

Iterates over the DataFrame columns, returning a tuple with the column name and the content as a Series.

### Yields

**label** [object] The column names for the DataFrame being iterated over.

**content** [Series] The column entries belonging to each label, as a Series.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.iterrows** Iterate over DataFrame rows as (index, Series) pairs.

**DataFrame.itertuples** Iterate over DataFrame rows as namedtuples of the values.

## Examples

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'species': ['bear', 'bear', 'marsupial'],
...                    'population': [1864, 22000, 80000]},
...                    index=['panda', 'polar', 'koala'])
>>> df
   species  population
panda   bear      1864
polar   bear     22000
koala  marsupial  80000
>>> for label, content in df.iteritems():
...     print('label:', label)
...     print('content:', content, sep='\n')
...
label: species
content:
panda      bear
polar      bear
koala  marsupial
Name: species, dtype: object
label: population
content:
panda      1864
polar     22000
koala     80000
Name: population, dtype: int64

```

## pandas.DataFrame.iteritems

DataFrame.**iteritems** ()

Iterator over (column name, Series) pairs.

Iterates over the DataFrame columns, returning a tuple with the column name and the content as a Series.

### Yields

**label** [object] The column names for the DataFrame being iterated over.

**content** [Series] The column entries belonging to each label, as a Series.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.iterrows** Iterate over DataFrame rows as (index, Series) pairs.

**DataFrame.itertuples** Iterate over DataFrame rows as namedtuples of the values.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'species': ['bear', 'bear', 'marsupial'],
...                    'population': [1864, 22000, 80000]},
...                    index=['panda', 'polar', 'koala'])
>>> df
   species  population
panda   bear      1864
polar   bear     22000
koala  marsupial  80000
>>> for label, content in df.iteritems():
...     print('label:', label)
...     print('content:', content, sep='\n')
...
label: species
content:
panda      bear
polar      bear
koala  marsupial
Name: species, dtype: object
label: population
content:
panda      1864
polar     22000
koala     80000
Name: population, dtype: int64
```

**pandas.DataFrame.iterrows**

DataFrame.**iterrows** ()

Iterate over DataFrame rows as (index, Series) pairs.

**Yields**

**index** [label or tuple of label] The index of the row. A tuple for a *MultiIndex*.

**data** [Series] The data of the row as a Series.

**it** [generator] A generator that iterates over the rows of the frame.

**See also:**

**itertuples** Iterate over DataFrame rows as namedtuples of the values.

**iteritems** Iterate over (column name, Series) pairs.

**Notes**

1. Because `iterrows` returns a Series for each row, it does **not** preserve dtypes across the rows (dtypes are preserved across columns for DataFrames). For example,

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 1.5]], columns=['int', 'float'])
>>> row = next(df.iterrows())[1]
>>> row
int      1.0
float    1.5
Name: 0, dtype: float64
>>> print(row['int'].dtype)
float64
>>> print(df['int'].dtype)
int64

```

To preserve dtypes while iterating over the rows, it is better to use `itertuples()` which returns namedtuples of the values and which is generally faster than `iterrows`.

2. You should **never modify** something you are iterating over. This is not guaranteed to work in all cases. Depending on the data types, the iterator returns a copy and not a view, and writing to it will have no effect.

## pandas.DataFrame.itertuples

`DataFrame.itertuples` (*index=True*, *name='Pandas'*)

Iterate over DataFrame rows as namedtuples.

### Parameters

**index** [bool, default True] If True, return the index as the first element of the tuple.

**name** [str or None, default "Pandas"] The name of the returned namedtuples or None to return regular tuples.

### Yields

**collections.namedtuple** Yields a namedtuple for each row in the DataFrame with the first field possibly being the index and following fields being the column values.

See also:

**DataFrame.iterrows** Iterate over DataFrame rows as (index, Series) pairs.

**DataFrame.iteritems** Iterate over (column name, Series) pairs.

## Notes

The column names will be renamed to positional names if they are invalid Python identifiers, repeated, or start with an underscore. With a large number of columns (>255), regular tuples are returned.

## Examples

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'num_legs': [4, 2], 'num_wings': [0, 2]},
...                    index=['dog', 'hawk'])
>>> df
   num_legs  num_wings
dog         4         0
hawk        2         2
>>> for row in df.itertuples():

```

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```

...     print(row)
...
Pandas(Index='dog', num_legs=4, num_wings=0)
Pandas(Index='hawk', num_legs=2, num_wings=2)

```

By setting the *index* parameter to `False` we can remove the index as the first element of the tuple:

```

>>> for row in df.itertuples(index=False):
...     print(row)
...
Pandas(num_legs=4, num_wings=0)
Pandas(num_legs=2, num_wings=2)

```

With the *name* parameter set we set a custom name for the yielded namedtuples:

```

>>> for row in df.itertuples(name='Animal'):
...     print(row)
...
Animal(Index='dog', num_legs=4, num_wings=0)
Animal(Index='hawk', num_legs=2, num_wings=2)

```

## pandas.DataFrame.join

`DataFrame.join(other, on=None, how='left', lsuffix="", rsuffix="", sort=False)`

Join columns of another DataFrame.

Join columns with *other* DataFrame either on index or on a key column. Efficiently join multiple DataFrame objects by index at once by passing a list.

### Parameters

- other** [DataFrame, Series, or list of DataFrame] Index should be similar to one of the columns in this one. If a Series is passed, its name attribute must be set, and that will be used as the column name in the resulting joined DataFrame.
- on** [str, list of str, or array-like, optional] Column or index level name(s) in the caller to join on the index in *other*, otherwise joins index-on-index. If multiple values given, the *other* DataFrame must have a MultiIndex. Can pass an array as the join key if it is not already contained in the calling DataFrame. Like an Excel VLOOKUP operation.
- how** [{'left', 'right', 'outer', 'inner'}, default 'left'] How to handle the operation of the two objects.
  - left: use calling frame's index (or column if on is specified)
  - right: use *other*'s index.
  - outer: form union of calling frame's index (or column if on is specified) with *other*'s index, and sort it. lexicographically.
  - inner: form intersection of calling frame's index (or column if on is specified) with *other*'s index, preserving the order of the calling's one.
- lsuffix** [str, default ''] Suffix to use from left frame's overlapping columns.
- rsuffix** [str, default ''] Suffix to use from right frame's overlapping columns.
- sort** [bool, default False] Order result DataFrame lexicographically by the join key. If False, the order of the join key depends on the join type (how keyword).

**Returns**

**DataFrame** A dataframe containing columns from both the caller and *other*.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.merge** For column(s)-on-columns(s) operations.

**Notes**

Parameters *on*, *lsuffix*, and *rsuffix* are not supported when passing a list of *DataFrame* objects.

Support for specifying index levels as the *on* parameter was added in version 0.23.0.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['K0', 'K1', 'K2', 'K3', 'K4', 'K5'],
...                    'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2', 'A3', 'A4', 'A5']})
```

```
>>> df
   key  A
0  K0  A0
1  K1  A1
2  K2  A2
3  K3  A3
4  K4  A4
5  K5  A5
```

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['K0', 'K1', 'K2'],
...                      'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2']})
```

```
>>> other
   key  B
0  K0  B0
1  K1  B1
2  K2  B2
```

Join DataFrames using their indexes.

```
>>> df.join(other, lsuffix='_caller', rsuffix='_other')
   key_caller  A key_other  B
0          K0  A0         K0  B0
1          K1  A1         K1  B1
2          K2  A2         K2  B2
3          K3  A3        NaN NaN
4          K4  A4        NaN NaN
5          K5  A5        NaN NaN
```

If we want to join using the key columns, we need to set *key* to be the index in both *df* and *other*. The joined DataFrame will have *key* as its index.

```
>>> df.set_index('key').join(other.set_index('key'))
   A  B
key
K0  A0 B0
```

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K1	A1	B1
K2	A2	B2
K3	A3	NaN
K4	A4	NaN
K5	A5	NaN

Another option to join using the key columns is to use the *on* parameter. `DataFrame.join` always uses *other*'s index but we can use any column in *df*. This method preserves the original `DataFrame`'s index in the result.

```
>>> df.join(other.set_index('key'), on='key')
   key  A    B
0  K0  A0  B0
1  K1  A1  B1
2  K2  A2  B2
3  K3  A3  NaN
4  K4  A4  NaN
5  K5  A5  NaN
```

### pandas.DataFrame.keys

`DataFrame.keys()`

Get the 'info axis' (see Indexing for more)

This is index for Series, columns for DataFrame and `major_axis` for Panel.

### pandas.DataFrame.kurt

`DataFrame.kurt` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher's definition of kurtosis (kurtosis of normal == 0.0). Normalized by N-1.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

#### Returns

**kurt** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

### pandas.DataFrame.kurtosis

`DataFrame.kurtosis` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher's definition of kurtosis (kurtosis of normal ==

0.0). Normalized by N-1.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

#### Returns

**kurt** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

### pandas.DataFrame.last

DataFrame.**last** (*offset*)

Convenience method for subsetting final periods of time series data based on a date offset.

#### Parameters

**offset** [string, DateOffset, dateutil.relativedelta]

#### Returns

**subset** [same type as caller]

#### Raises

**TypeError** If the index is not a *DatetimeIndex*

**See also:**

**first** Select initial periods of time series based on a date offset.

**at\_time** Select values at a particular time of the day.

**between\_time** Select values between particular times of the day.

### Examples

```
>>> i = pd.date_range('2018-04-09', periods=4, freq='2D')
>>> ts = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1,2,3,4]}, index=i)
>>> ts
           A
2018-04-09  1
2018-04-11  2
2018-04-13  3
2018-04-15  4
```

Get the rows for the last 3 days:

```
>>> ts.last('3D')
      A
2018-04-13    3
2018-04-15    4
```

Notice the data for 3 last calendar days were returned, not the last 3 observed days in the dataset, and therefore data for 2018-04-11 was not returned.

### pandas.DataFrame.last\_valid\_index

`DataFrame.last_valid_index()`  
Return index for last non-NA/null value.

#### Returns

**scalar** [type of index]

#### Notes

If all elements are non-NA/null, returns None. Also returns None for empty NDFrame.

### pandas.DataFrame.le

`DataFrame.le(other, axis='columns', level=None)`  
Less than or equal to of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *le*).

Among flexible wrappers (*eq*, *ne*, *le*, *lt*, *ge*, *gt*) to comparison operators.

Equivalent to `==`, `!=`, `<=`, `<`, `>=`, `>` with support to choose axis (rows or columns) and level for comparison.

#### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 'columns'] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns').

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

#### Returns

**DataFrame of bool** Result of the comparison.

#### See also:

**DataFrame.eq** Compare DataFrames for equality elementwise.

**DataFrame.ne** Compare DataFrames for inequality elementwise.

**DataFrame.le** Compare DataFrames for less than inequality or equality elementwise.

**DataFrame.lt** Compare DataFrames for strictly less than inequality elementwise.

**DataFrame.ge** Compare DataFrames for greater than inequality or equality elementwise.

**DataFrame.gt** Compare DataFrames for strictly greater than inequality elementwise.

## Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together. *NaN* values are considered different (i.e. *NaN != NaN*).

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'cost': [250, 150, 100],
...                    'revenue': [100, 250, 300]},
...                    index=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df
   cost  revenue
A   250     100
B   150     250
C   100     300
```

Comparison with a scalar, using either the operator or method:

```
>>> df == 100
   cost  revenue
A  False     True
B  False     False
C   True     False
```

```
>>> df.eq(100)
   cost  revenue
A  False     True
B  False     False
C   True     False
```

When *other* is a *Series*, the columns of a *DataFrame* are aligned with the index of *other* and broadcast:

```
>>> df != pd.Series([100, 250], index=["cost", "revenue"])
   cost  revenue
A   True     True
B   True     False
C  False     True
```

Use the method to control the broadcast axis:

```
>>> df.ne(pd.Series([100, 300], index=["A", "D"]), axis='index')
   cost  revenue
A   True     False
B   True     True
C   True     True
D   True     True
```

When comparing to an arbitrary sequence, the number of columns must match the number elements in *other*:

```
>>> df == [250, 100]
   cost  revenue
A   True     True
B  False     False
C  False     False
```

Use the method to control the axis:

```
>>> df.eq([250, 250, 100], axis='index')
      cost  revenue
A   True   False
B  False   True
C   True   False
```

Compare to a DataFrame of different shape.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'revenue': [300, 250, 100, 150]},
...                       index=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
>>> other
      revenue
A         300
B         250
C         100
D         150
```

```
>>> df.gt(other)
      cost  revenue
A  False   False
B  False   False
C  False   True
D  False   False
```

Compare to a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'cost': [250, 150, 100, 150, 300, 220],
...                               'revenue': [100, 250, 300, 200, 175, 225]},
...                              index=[['Q1', 'Q1', 'Q1', 'Q2', 'Q2', 'Q2'],
...                                      ['A', 'B', 'C', 'A', 'B', 'C']])
>>> df_multindex
      cost  revenue
Q1 A   250    100
   B   150    250
   C   100    300
Q2 A   150    200
   B   300    175
   C   220    225
```

```
>>> df.le(df_multindex, level=1)
      cost  revenue
Q1 A   True    True
   B   True    True
   C   True    True
Q2 A  False    True
   B   True   False
   C   True   False
```

## pandas.DataFrame.lookup

`DataFrame.lookup` (*row\_labels*, *col\_labels*)

Label-based “fancy indexing” function for DataFrame.

Given equal-length arrays of row and column labels, return an array of the values corresponding to each (row, col) pair.

**Parameters**

**row\_labels** [sequence] The row labels to use for lookup

**col\_labels** [sequence] The column labels to use for lookup

**Notes**

Akin to:

```
result = [df.get_value(row, col)
          for row, col in zip(row_labels, col_labels)]
```

**Examples**

**values** [ndarray] The found values

**pandas.DataFrame.lt**

`DataFrame.lt` (*other*, *axis*='columns', *level*=None)

Less than of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *lt*).

Among flexible wrappers (*eq*, *ne*, *le*, *lt*, *ge*, *gt*) to comparison operators.

Equivalent to `==`, `!=`, `<=`, `<`, `>=`, `>` with support to choose axis (rows or columns) and level for comparison.

**Parameters**

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 'columns'] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns').

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**Returns**

**DataFrame of bool** Result of the comparison.

See also:

**DataFrame.eq** Compare DataFrames for equality elementwise.

**DataFrame.ne** Compare DataFrames for inequality elementwise.

**DataFrame.le** Compare DataFrames for less than inequality or equality elementwise.

**DataFrame.lt** Compare DataFrames for strictly less than inequality elementwise.

**DataFrame.ge** Compare DataFrames for greater than inequality or equality elementwise.

**DataFrame.gt** Compare DataFrames for strictly greater than inequality elementwise.

**Notes**

Mismatched indices will be unioned together. *NaN* values are considered different (i.e. *NaN* != *NaN*).



## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'cost': [250, 150, 100],
...                    'revenue': [100, 250, 300]},
...                    index=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df
   cost  revenue
A   250     100
B   150     250
C   100     300
```

Comparison with a scalar, using either the operator or method:

```
>>> df == 100
   cost  revenue
A  False     True
B  False     False
C   True     False
```

```
>>> df.eq(100)
   cost  revenue
A  False     True
B  False     False
C   True     False
```

When *other* is a *Series*, the columns of a *DataFrame* are aligned with the index of *other* and broadcast:

```
>>> df != pd.Series([100, 250], index=["cost", "revenue"])
   cost  revenue
A   True     True
B   True     False
C  False     True
```

Use the method to control the broadcast axis:

```
>>> df.ne(pd.Series([100, 300], index=["A", "D"]), axis='index')
   cost  revenue
A   True     False
B   True     True
C   True     True
D   True     True
```

When comparing to an arbitrary sequence, the number of columns must match the number elements in *other*:

```
>>> df == [250, 100]
   cost  revenue
A   True     True
B  False     False
C  False     False
```

Use the method to control the axis:

```
>>> df.eq([250, 250, 100], axis='index')
   cost  revenue
A   True     False
```

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```
B False    True
C  True    False
```

Compare to a DataFrame of different shape.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'revenue': [300, 250, 100, 150]},
...                        index=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
>>> other
   revenue
A        300
B        250
C        100
D        150
```

```
>>> df.gt(other)
   cost  revenue
A  False  False
B  False  False
C  False   True
D  False  False
```

Compare to a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'cost': [250, 150, 100, 150, 300, 220],
...                               'revenue': [100, 250, 300, 200, 175, 225]},
...                              index=[['Q1', 'Q1', 'Q1', 'Q2', 'Q2', 'Q2'],
...                                     ['A', 'B', 'C', 'A', 'B', 'C']])
>>> df_multindex
   cost  revenue
Q1 A   250     100
   B   150     250
   C   100     300
Q2 A   150     200
   B   300     175
   C   220     225
```

```
>>> df.le(df_multindex, level=1)
   cost  revenue
Q1 A   True     True
   B   True     True
   C   True     True
Q2 A  False     True
   B   True     False
   C   True     False
```

## pandas.DataFrame.mad

DataFrame.**mad** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None*)

Return the mean absolute deviation of the values for the requested axis.

### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

#### Returns

**mad** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

### pandas.DataFrame.mask

`DataFrame.mask(cond, other=nan, inplace=False, axis=None, level=None, errors='raise', try_cast=False, raise_on_error=None)`

Replace values where the condition is True.

#### Parameters

**cond** [boolean NDFrame, array-like, or callable] Where *cond* is False, keep the original value. Where True, replace with corresponding value from *other*. If *cond* is callable, it is computed on the NDFrame and should return boolean NDFrame or array. The callable must not change input NDFrame (though pandas doesn't check it).

New in version 0.18.1: A callable can be used as *cond*.

**other** [scalar, NDFrame, or callable] Entries where *cond* is True are replaced with corresponding value from *other*. If *other* is callable, it is computed on the NDFrame and should return scalar or NDFrame. The callable must not change input NDFrame (though pandas doesn't check it).

New in version 0.18.1: A callable can be used as *other*.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to perform the operation in place on the data.

**axis** [int, default None] Alignment axis if needed.

**level** [int, default None] Alignment level if needed.

**errors** [str, {'raise', 'ignore'}, default *raise*] Note that currently this parameter won't affect the results and will always coerce to a suitable dtype.

- *raise* : allow exceptions to be raised.
- *ignore* : suppress exceptions. On error return original object.

**try\_cast** [boolean, default False] Try to cast the result back to the input type (if possible).

**raise\_on\_error** [boolean, default True] Whether to raise on invalid data types (e.g. trying to where on strings).

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use *errors*.

#### Returns

**wh** [same type as caller]

See also:

`DataFrame.where()` Return an object of same shape as self.

## Notes

The mask method is an application of the if-then idiom. For each element in the calling DataFrame, if `cond` is `False` the element is used; otherwise the corresponding element from the DataFrame `other` is used.

The signature for `DataFrame.where()` differs from `numpy.where()`. Roughly `df1.where(m, df2)` is equivalent to `np.where(m, df1, df2)`.

For further details and examples see the mask documentation in *indexing*.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(5))
>>> s.where(s > 0)
0    NaN
1    1.0
2    2.0
3    3.0
4    4.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.mask(s > 0)
0    0.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.where(s > 1, 10)
0    10
1    10
2     2
3     3
4     4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(10).reshape(-1, 2), columns=['A', 'B'])
>>> m = df % 3 == 0
>>> df.where(m, -df)
   A  B
0  0 -1
1 -2  3
2 -4 -5
3  6 -7
4 -8  9
>>> df.where(m, -df) == np.where(m, df, -df)
   A  B
0  True  True
1  True  True
2  True  True
3  True  True
4  True  True
>>> df.where(m, -df) == df.mask(~m, -df)
   A  B
```

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```

0 True True
1 True True
2 True True
3 True True
4 True True

```

## pandas.DataFrame.max

DataFrame.**max** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the maximum of the values for the requested axis.

If you want the *index* of the maximum, use `idxmax`. This is the equivalent of the `numpy.ndarray` method `argmax`.

### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**max** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

### See also:

**Series.sum** Return the sum.

**Series.min** Return the minimum.

**Series.max** Return the maximum.

**Series.idxmin** Return the index of the minimum.

**Series.idxmax** Return the index of the maximum.

**DataFrame.min** Return the sum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.min** Return the minimum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.max** Return the maximum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.idxmin** Return the index of the minimum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.idxmax** Return the index of the maximum over the requested axis.

### Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([
...     ['warm', 'warm', 'cold', 'cold'],
...     ['dog', 'falcon', 'fish', 'spider']],
...     names=['blooded', 'animal'])
>>> s = pd.Series([4, 2, 0, 8], name='legs', index=idx)
>>> s
blooded  animal
warm     dog      4
         falcon   2
cold    fish      0
         spider   8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.max()
8
```

Max using level names, as well as indices.

```
>>> s.max(level='blooded')
blooded
warm    4
cold    8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.max(level=0)
blooded
warm    4
cold    8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

## pandas.DataFrame.mean

DataFrame **.mean** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the mean of the values for the requested axis.

### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**mean** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

**pandas.DataFrame.median**

DataFrame.**median** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the median of the values for the requested axis.

**Parameters**

**axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

**Returns**

**median** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

**pandas.DataFrame.melt**

DataFrame.**melt** (*id\_vars=None, value\_vars=None, var\_name=None, value\_name='value', col\_level=None*)

Unpivots a DataFrame from wide format to long format, optionally leaving identifier variables set.

This function is useful to massage a DataFrame into a format where one or more columns are identifier variables (*id\_vars*), while all other columns, considered measured variables (*value\_vars*), are “unpivoted” to the row axis, leaving just two non-identifier columns, ‘variable’ and ‘value’.

New in version 0.20.0.

**Parameters**

**frame** [DataFrame]

**id\_vars** [tuple, list, or ndarray, optional] Column(s) to use as identifier variables.

**value\_vars** [tuple, list, or ndarray, optional] Column(s) to unpivot. If not specified, uses all columns that are not set as *id\_vars*.

**var\_name** [scalar] Name to use for the ‘variable’ column. If None it uses `frame.columns.name` or ‘variable’.

**value\_name** [scalar, default ‘value’] Name to use for the ‘value’ column.

**col\_level** [int or string, optional] If columns are a MultiIndex then use this level to melt.

**See also:**

`melt`, `pivot_table`, `DataFrame.pivot`

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': {0: 'a', 1: 'b', 2: 'c'},
...                    'B': {0: 1, 1: 3, 2: 5},
...                    'C': {0: 2, 1: 4, 2: 6}})
>>> df
   A  B  C
0  a  1  2
1  b  3  4
2  c  5  6
```

```
>>> df.melt(id_vars=['A'], value_vars=['B'])
   A variable  value
0  a         B      1
1  b         B      3
2  c         B      5
```

```
>>> df.melt(id_vars=['A'], value_vars=['B', 'C'])
   A variable  value
0  a         B      1
1  b         B      3
2  c         B      5
3  a         C      2
4  b         C      4
5  c         C      6
```

The names of 'variable' and 'value' columns can be customized:

```
>>> df.melt(id_vars=['A'], value_vars=['B'],
...         var_name='myVarname', value_name='myValname')
   A myVarname myValname
0  a         B          1
1  b         B          3
2  c         B          5
```

If you have multi-index columns:

```
>>> df.columns = [list('ABC'), list('DEF')]
>>> df
   A B C
   D E F
0  a 1 2
1  b 3 4
2  c 5 6
```

```
>>> df.melt(col_level=0, id_vars=['A'], value_vars=['B'])
   A variable  value
0  a         B      1
1  b         B      3
2  c         B      5
```

```
>>> df.melt(id_vars=[('A', 'D')], value_vars=[('B', 'E')])
   (A, D) variable_0 variable_1  value
0      a         B         E      1
1      b         B         E      3
2      c         B         E      5
```



## pandas.DataFrame.memory\_usage

DataFrame.**memory\_usage** (*index=True, deep=False*)

Return the memory usage of each column in bytes.

The memory usage can optionally include the contribution of the index and elements of *object* dtype.

This value is displayed in *DataFrame.info* by default. This can be suppressed by setting `pandas.options.display.memory_usage` to `False`.

### Parameters

**index** [bool, default True] Specifies whether to include the memory usage of the DataFrame's index in returned Series. If `index=True` the memory usage of the index the first item in the output.

**deep** [bool, default False] If True, introspect the data deeply by interrogating *object* dtypes for system-level memory consumption, and include it in the returned values.

### Returns

**sizes** [Series] A Series whose index is the original column names and whose values is the memory usage of each column in bytes.

### See also:

**numpy.ndarray.nbytes** Total bytes consumed by the elements of an ndarray.

**Series.memory\_usage** Bytes consumed by a Series.

**pandas.Categorical** Memory-efficient array for string values with many repeated values.

**DataFrame.info** Concise summary of a DataFrame.

### Examples

```
>>> dtypes = ['int64', 'float64', 'complex128', 'object', 'bool']
>>> data = dict([(t, np.ones(shape=5000).astype(t))
...             for t in dtypes])
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(data)
>>> df.head()
   int64  float64  complex128  object  bool
0      1     1.0     (1+0j)      1  True
1      1     1.0     (1+0j)      1  True
2      1     1.0     (1+0j)      1  True
3      1     1.0     (1+0j)      1  True
4      1     1.0     (1+0j)      1  True
```

```
>>> df.memory_usage()
Index          80
int64         40000
float64        40000
complex128     80000
object         40000
bool           5000
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df.memory_usage(index=False)
int64      40000
float64     40000
complex128  80000
object      40000
bool        5000
dtype: int64
```

The memory footprint of *object* dtype columns is ignored by default:

```
>>> df.memory_usage(deep=True)
Index      80
int64      40000
float64     40000
complex128  80000
object     160000
bool        5000
dtype: int64
```

Use a Categorical for efficient storage of an object-dtype column with many repeated values.

```
>>> df['object'].astype('category').memory_usage(deep=True)
5168
```

## pandas.DataFrame.merge

`DataFrame.merge(right, how='inner', on=None, left_on=None, right_on=None, left_index=False, right_index=False, sort=False, suffixes=('_x', '_y'), copy=True, indicator=False, validate=None)`

Merge DataFrame or named Series objects with a database-style join.

The join is done on columns or indexes. If joining columns on columns, the DataFrame indexes *will be ignored*. Otherwise if joining indexes on indexes or indexes on a column or columns, the index will be passed on.

### Parameters

**right** [DataFrame or named Series] Object to merge with.

**how** [{'left', 'right', 'outer', 'inner'}], default 'inner' Type of merge to be performed.

- left: use only keys from left frame, similar to a SQL left outer join; preserve key order.
- right: use only keys from right frame, similar to a SQL right outer join; preserve key order.
- outer: use union of keys from both frames, similar to a SQL full outer join; sort keys lexicographically.
- inner: use intersection of keys from both frames, similar to a SQL inner join; preserve the order of the left keys.

**on** [label or list] Column or index level names to join on. These must be found in both DataFrames. If *on* is None and not merging on indexes then this defaults to the intersection of the columns in both DataFrames.

**left\_on** [label or list, or array-like] Column or index level names to join on in the left DataFrame. Can also be an array or list of arrays of the length of the left DataFrame. These arrays are treated as if they are columns.

**right\_on** [label or list, or array-like] Column or index level names to join on in the right DataFrame. Can also be an array or list of arrays of the length of the right DataFrame. These arrays are treated as if they are columns.

**left\_index** [bool, default False] Use the index from the left DataFrame as the join key(s). If it is a MultiIndex, the number of keys in the other DataFrame (either the index or a number of columns) must match the number of levels.

**right\_index** [bool, default False] Use the index from the right DataFrame as the join key. Same caveats as `left_index`.

**sort** [bool, default False] Sort the join keys lexicographically in the result DataFrame. If False, the order of the join keys depends on the join type (how keyword).

**suffixes** [tuple of (str, str), default ('\_x', '\_y')] Suffix to apply to overlapping column names in the left and right side, respectively. To raise an exception on overlapping columns use (False, False).

**copy** [bool, default True] If False, avoid copy if possible.

**indicator** [bool or str, default False] If True, adds a column to output DataFrame called “\_merge” with information on the source of each row. If string, column with information on source of each row will be added to output DataFrame, and column will be named value of string. Information column is Categorical-type and takes on a value of “left\_only” for observations whose merge key only appears in ‘left’ DataFrame, “right\_only” for observations whose merge key only appears in ‘right’ DataFrame, and “both” if the observation’s merge key is found in both.

**validate** [str, optional] If specified, checks if merge is of specified type.

- “one\_to\_one” or “1:1”: check if merge keys are unique in both left and right datasets.
- “one\_to\_many” or “1:m”: check if merge keys are unique in left dataset.
- “many\_to\_one” or “m:1”: check if merge keys are unique in right dataset.
- “many\_to\_many” or “m:m”: allowed, but does not result in checks.

New in version 0.21.0.

### Returns

**DataFrame** A DataFrame of the two merged objects.

### See also:

**`merge_ordered`** Merge with optional filling/interpolation.

**`merge_asof`** Merge on nearest keys.

**`DataFrame.join`** Similar method using indices.

### Notes

Support for specifying index levels as the `on`, `left_on`, and `right_on` parameters was added in version 0.23.0  
Support for merging named Series objects was added in version 0.24.0

## Examples

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame({'lkey': ['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'foo'],
...                     'value': [1, 2, 3, 5]})
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame({'rkey': ['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'foo'],
...                     'value': [5, 6, 7, 8]})
>>> df1
   lkey  value
0  foo     1
1  bar     2
2  baz     3
3  foo     5
>>> df2
   rkey  value
0  foo     5
1  bar     6
2  baz     7
3  foo     8
```

Merge df1 and df2 on the lkey and rkey columns. The value columns have the default suffixes, `_x` and `_y`, appended.

```
>>> df1.merge(df2, left_on='lkey', right_on='rkey')
   lkey  value_x rkey  value_y
0  foo         1  foo         5
1  foo         1  foo         8
2  foo         5  foo         5
3  foo         5  foo         8
4  bar         2  bar         6
5  baz         3  baz         7
```

Merge DataFrames df1 and df2 with specified left and right suffixes appended to any overlapping columns.

```
>>> df1.merge(df2, left_on='lkey', right_on='rkey',
...           suffixes=('_left', '_right'))
   lkey  value_left rkey  value_right
0  foo           1  foo           5
1  foo           1  foo           8
2  foo           5  foo           5
3  foo           5  foo           8
4  bar           2  bar           6
5  baz           3  baz           7
```

Merge DataFrames df1 and df2, but raise an exception if the DataFrames have any overlapping columns.

```
>>> df1.merge(df2, left_on='lkey', right_on='rkey', suffixes=(False, False))
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: columns overlap but no suffix specified:
Index(['value'], dtype='object')
```

## pandas.DataFrame.min

DataFrame `.min` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the minimum of the values for the requested axis.

If you want the *index* of the minimum, use `idxmin`. This is the equivalent of the `numpy.ndarray` method `argmin`.

### Parameters

- axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.
- skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.
- level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series.
- numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.
- \*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

- min** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

### See also:

***Series.sum*** Return the sum.

***Series.min*** Return the minimum.

***Series.max*** Return the maximum.

***Series.idxmin*** Return the index of the minimum.

***Series.idxmax*** Return the index of the maximum.

***DataFrame.min*** Return the sum over the requested axis.

***DataFrame.min*** Return the minimum over the requested axis.

***DataFrame.max*** Return the maximum over the requested axis.

***DataFrame.idxmin*** Return the index of the minimum over the requested axis.

***DataFrame.idxmax*** Return the index of the maximum over the requested axis.

### Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([
...     ['warm', 'warm', 'cold', 'cold'],
...     ['dog', 'falcon', 'fish', 'spider']],
...     names=['blooded', 'animal'])
>>> s = pd.Series([4, 2, 0, 8], name='legs', index=idx)
>>> s
blooded  animal
warm     dog      4
         falcon   2
cold     fish     0
         spider   8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.min()
0
```

Min using level names, as well as indices.

```
>>> s.min(level='blooded')
blooded
warm    2
cold    0
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.min(level=0)
blooded
warm    2
cold    0
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

## pandas.DataFrame.mod

DataFrame **.mod** (*other*, axis='columns', level=None, fill\_value=None)

Modulo of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *mod*).

Equivalent to `dataframe % other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *rmod*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add*, *sub*, *mul*, *div*, *mod*, *pow*) to arithmetic operators: +, -, \*, /, //, %, \*\*.

### Parameters

- other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.
- axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.
- level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.
- fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

## Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                    index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

```
>>> df.add(1)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0.0	36.0
triangle	0.3	18.0
rectangle	0.4	36.0

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	inf	0.027778
triangle	3.333333	0.055556
rectangle	2.500000	0.027778

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
```

	angles	degrees
circle	-1	358
triangle	2	178
rectangle	3	358

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
```

	angles	degrees
circle	-1	358
triangle	2	178
rectangle	3	358

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...         axis='index')
          angles  degrees
circle      -1     359
triangle     2     179
rectangle    3     359
```

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                       index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
          angles
circle         0
triangle       3
rectangle      4
```

```
>>> df * other
          angles  degrees
circle         0      NaN
triangle        9      NaN
rectangle      16      NaN
```

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
          angles  degrees
circle         0     0.0
triangle        9     0.0
rectangle      16     0.0
```

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                               'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                              index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                      ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                       'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
          angles  degrees
A circle         0     360
  triangle         3     180
  rectangle         4     360
B square          4     360
  pentagon          5     540
  hexagon          6     720
```

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
          angles  degrees
A circle      NaN     1.0
  triangle     1.0     1.0
  rectangle     1.0     1.0
B square       0.0     0.0
  pentagon     0.0     0.0
  hexagon      0.0     0.0
```



**pandas.DataFrame.mode**

DataFrame.**mode** (*axis=0, numeric\_only=False, dropna=True*)

Get the mode(s) of each element along the selected axis.

The mode of a set of values is the value that appears most often. It can be multiple values.

**Parameters**

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The axis to iterate over while searching for the mode:

- 0 or 'index' : get mode of each column
- 1 or 'columns' : get mode of each row

**numeric\_only** [bool, default False] If True, only apply to numeric columns.

**dropna** [bool, default True] Don't consider counts of NaN/NaT.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Returns**

**DataFrame** The modes of each column or row.

**See also:**

**Series.mode** Return the highest frequency value in a Series.

**Series.value\_counts** Return the counts of values in a Series.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([('bird', 2, 2),
...                    ('mammal', 4, np.nan),
...                    ('arthropod', 8, 0),
...                    ('bird', 2, np.nan)],
...                    index=('falcon', 'horse', 'spider', 'ostrich'),
...                    columns=('species', 'legs', 'wings'))
>>> df
```

	species	legs	wings
falcon	bird	2	2.0
horse	mammal	4	NaN
spider	arthropod	8	0.0
ostrich	bird	2	NaN

By default, missing values are not considered, and the mode of wings are both 0 and 2. The second row of species and legs contains NaN, because they have only one mode, but the DataFrame has two rows.

```
>>> df.mode()
```

	species	legs	wings
0	bird	2.0	0.0
1	NaN	NaN	2.0

Setting `dropna=False` NaN values are considered and they can be the mode (like for wings).

```
>>> df.mode(dropna=False)
```

	species	legs	wings
0	bird	2	NaN

Setting `numeric_only=True`, only the mode of numeric columns is computed, and columns of other types are ignored.

```
>>> df.mode(numeric_only=True)
   legs  wings
0    2.0    0.0
1    NaN    2.0
```

To compute the mode over columns and not rows, use the `axis` parameter:

```
>>> df.mode(axis='columns', numeric_only=True)
      0    1
falcon  2.0 NaN
horse   4.0 NaN
spider  0.0 8.0
ostrich  2.0 NaN
```

## pandas.DataFrame.mul

`DataFrame.mul` (*other*, `axis='columns'`, `level=None`, `fill_value=None`)

Multiplication of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *mul*).

Equivalent to `dataframe * other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *rmul*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add*, *sub*, *mul*, *div*, *mod*, *pow*) to arithmetic operators: `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `//`, `%`, `**`.

### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

## Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                   index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

```
>>> df.add(1)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0.0	36.0
triangle	0.3	18.0
rectangle	0.4	36.0

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	inf	0.027778
triangle	3.333333	0.055556
rectangle	2.500000	0.027778

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
```

	angles	degrees
circle	-1	358
triangle	2	178
rectangle	3	358

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
          angles  degrees
circle      -1    358
triangle     2    178
rectangle    3    358
```

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
          angles  degrees
circle      -1    359
triangle     2    179
rectangle    3    359
```

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                       index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
          angles
circle         0
triangle        3
rectangle       4
```

```
>>> df * other
          angles  degrees
circle         0     NaN
triangle        9     NaN
rectangle       16     NaN
```

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
          angles  degrees
circle         0     0.0
triangle        9     0.0
rectangle       16     0.0
```

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                              'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                              index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                      ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                       'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
          angles  degrees
A circle         0    360
  triangle        3    180
  rectangle        4    360
B square         4    360
  pentagon        5    540
  hexagon         6    720
```

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
          angles  degrees
A circle     NaN     1.0
  triangle    1.0     1.0
  rectangle    1.0     1.0
```

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B square	0.0	0.0
pentagon	0.0	0.0
hexagon	0.0	0.0

## pandas.DataFrame.multiply

`DataFrame.multiply` (*other*, *axis='columns'*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*)

Multiplication of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *mul*).

Equivalent to `dataframe * other`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *rmul*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add*, *sub*, *mul*, *div*, *mod*, *pow*) to arithmetic operators: `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `//`, `%`, `**`.

### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                    index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

```
>>> df.add(1)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0.0	36.0
triangle	0.3	18.0
rectangle	0.4	36.0

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	inf	0.027778
triangle	3.333333	0.055556
rectangle	2.500000	0.027778

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
```

	angles	degrees
circle	-1	358
triangle	2	178
rectangle	3	358

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
```

	angles	degrees
circle	-1	358
triangle	2	178
rectangle	3	358

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	359
triangle	2	179
rectangle	3	359

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circle	-1	359
triangle	2	179
rectangle	3	359

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                       index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
```

	angles
circle	0
triangle	3
rectangle	4

```
>>> df * other
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	NaN
triangle	9	NaN
rectangle	16	NaN

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	0.0
triangle	9	0.0
rectangle	16	0.0

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                              'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                              index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                     ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                      'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
```

	angles	degrees
A circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360
B square	4	360
pentagon	5	540
hexagon	6	720

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
```

	angles	degrees
A circle	NaN	1.0
triangle	1.0	1.0
rectangle	1.0	1.0
B square	0.0	0.0
pentagon	0.0	0.0
hexagon	0.0	0.0

**pandas.DataFrame.ne**

`DataFrame.ne` (*other*, *axis*='columns', *level*=None)

Not equal to of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *ne*).

Among flexible wrappers (*eq*, *ne*, *le*, *lt*, *ge*, *gt*) to comparison operators.

Equivalent to `==`, `!=`, `<=`, `<`, `>=`, `>` with support to choose axis (rows or columns) and level for comparison.

**Parameters**

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 'columns'] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns').

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**Returns**

**DataFrame of bool** Result of the comparison.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.eq** Compare DataFrames for equality elementwise.

**DataFrame.ne** Compare DataFrames for inequality elementwise.

**DataFrame.le** Compare DataFrames for less than inequality or equality elementwise.

**DataFrame.lt** Compare DataFrames for strictly less than inequality elementwise.

**DataFrame.ge** Compare DataFrames for greater than inequality or equality elementwise.

**DataFrame.gt** Compare DataFrames for strictly greater than inequality elementwise.

**Notes**

Mismatched indices will be unioned together. *NaN* values are considered different (i.e. *NaN != NaN*).

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'cost': [250, 150, 100],
...                    'revenue': [100, 250, 300]},
...                    index=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df
   cost  revenue
A    250     100
B    150     250
C     100     300
```

Comparison with a scalar, using either the operator or method:

```
>>> df == 100
   cost  revenue
A  False     True
```

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```
B False False
C  True False
```

```
>>> df.eq(100)
      cost revenue
A False      True
B False      False
C  True      False
```

When *other* is a *Series*, the columns of a *DataFrame* are aligned with the index of *other* and broadcast:

```
>>> df != pd.Series([100, 250], index=["cost", "revenue"])
      cost revenue
A  True      True
B  True      False
C False      True
```

Use the method to control the broadcast axis:

```
>>> df.ne(pd.Series([100, 300], index=["A", "D"]), axis='index')
      cost revenue
A  True      False
B  True      True
C  True      True
D  True      True
```

When comparing to an arbitrary sequence, the number of columns must match the number elements in *other*:

```
>>> df == [250, 100]
      cost revenue
A  True      True
B False      False
C False      False
```

Use the method to control the axis:

```
>>> df.eq([250, 250, 100], axis='index')
      cost revenue
A  True      False
B False      True
C  True      False
```

Compare to a *DataFrame* of different shape.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'revenue': [300, 250, 100, 150]},
...                       index=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
>>> other
      revenue
A         300
B         250
C         100
D         150
```

```
>>> df.gt(other)
      cost revenue
```

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```
A False False
B False False
C False True
D False False
```

Compare to a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'cost': [250, 150, 100, 150, 300, 220],
...                               'revenue': [100, 250, 300, 200, 175, 225]},
...                               index=[['Q1', 'Q1', 'Q1', 'Q2', 'Q2', 'Q2'],
...                                       ['A', 'B', 'C', 'A', 'B', 'C']])
>>> df_multindex
      cost  revenue
Q1 A    250     100
   B    150     250
   C    100     300
Q2 A    150     200
   B    300     175
   C    220     225
```

```
>>> df.le(df_multindex, level=1)
      cost  revenue
Q1 A   True     True
   B   True     True
   C   True     True
Q2 A  False     True
   B   True     False
   C   True     False
```

## pandas.DataFrame.nlargest

`DataFrame.nlargest` (*n*, *columns*, *keep*='first')

Return the first *n* rows ordered by *columns* in descending order.

Return the first *n* rows with the largest values in *columns*, in descending order. The columns that are not specified are returned as well, but not used for ordering.

This method is equivalent to `df.sort_values(columns, ascending=False).head(n)`, but more performant.

### Parameters

**n** [int] Number of rows to return.

**columns** [label or list of labels] Column label(s) to order by.

**keep** [{'first', 'last', 'all'}], default 'first' Where there are duplicate values:

- *first* : prioritize the first occurrence(s)
- *last* : prioritize the last occurrence(s)
- **all** [do not drop any duplicates, even it means] selecting more than *n* items.

New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**DataFrame** The first *n* rows ordered by the given columns in descending order.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.nsmallest** Return the first *n* rows ordered by *columns* in ascending order.

**DataFrame.sort\_values** Sort DataFrame by the values.

**DataFrame.head** Return the first *n* rows without re-ordering.

**Notes**

This function cannot be used with all column types. For example, when specifying columns with *object* or *category* dtypes, `TypeError` is raised.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'population': [59000000, 65000000, 434000,
...                                  434000, 434000, 337000, 11300,
...                                  11300, 11300],
...                    'GDP': [1937894, 2583560, 12011, 4520, 12128,
...                             17036, 182, 38, 311],
...                    'alpha-2': ["IT", "FR", "MT", "MV", "BN",
...                                 "IS", "NR", "TV", "AI"]},
...                    index=["Italy", "France", "Malta",
...                             "Maldives", "Brunei", "Iceland",
...                             "Nauru", "Tuvalu", "Anguilla"])
>>> df
```

	population	GDP	alpha-2
Italy	59000000	1937894	IT
France	65000000	2583560	FR
Malta	434000	12011	MT
Maldives	434000	4520	MV
Brunei	434000	12128	BN
Iceland	337000	17036	IS
Nauru	11300	182	NR
Tuvalu	11300	38	TV
Anguilla	11300	311	AI

In the following example, we will use `nlargest` to select the three rows having the largest values in column “population”.

```
>>> df.nlargest(3, 'population')
```

	population	GDP	alpha-2
France	65000000	2583560	FR
Italy	59000000	1937894	IT
Malta	434000	12011	MT

When using `keep='last'`, ties are resolved in reverse order:

```
>>> df.nlargest(3, 'population', keep='last')
```

	population	GDP	alpha-2
France	65000000	2583560	FR
Italy	59000000	1937894	IT
Brunei	434000	12128	BN

When using `keep='all'`, all duplicate items are maintained:

```
>>> df.nlargest(3, 'population', keep='all')
      population  GDP alpha-2
France  65000000  2583560    FR
Italy   59000000  1937894    IT
Malta   434000    12011     MT
Maldives 434000    4520     MV
Brunei  434000    12128     BN
```

To order by the largest values in column “population” and then “GDP”, we can specify multiple columns like in the next example.

```
>>> df.nlargest(3, ['population', 'GDP'])
      population  GDP alpha-2
France  65000000  2583560    FR
Italy   59000000  1937894    IT
Brunei  434000    12128     BN
```

## pandas.DataFrame.notna

DataFrame.**notna** ()

Detect existing (non-missing) values.

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are not NA. Non-missing values get mapped to True. Characters such as empty strings '' or `numpy.inf` are not considered NA values (unless you set `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na = True`). NA values, such as `None` or `numpy.NaN`, get mapped to False values.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Mask of bool values for each element in DataFrame that indicates whether an element is not an NA value.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.notnull** Alias of `notna`.

**DataFrame.isna** Boolean inverse of `notna`.

**DataFrame.droptna** Omit axes labels with missing values.

**notna** Top-level `notna`.

## Examples

Show which entries in a DataFrame are not NA.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'age': [5, 6, np.NaN],
...                    'born': [pd.NaT, pd.Timestamp('1939-05-27'),
...                              pd.Timestamp('1940-04-25')],
...                    'name': ['Alfred', 'Batman', ''],
...                    'toy': [None, 'Batmobile', 'Joker']})
>>> df
   age      born      name      toy
0  5.0      NaT  Alfred     None
1  6.0  1939-05-27  Batman  Batmobile
2  NaN  1940-04-25           Joker
```

```
>>> df.notna()
   age  born  name  toy
0  True False  True False
1  True  True  True  True
2 False  True  True  True
```

Show which entries in a Series are not NA.

```
>>> ser = pd.Series([5, 6, np.NaN])
>>> ser
0    5.0
1    6.0
2    NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> ser.notna()
0    True
1    True
2    False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.DataFrame.notnull

`DataFrame.notnull()`

Detect existing (non-missing) values.

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are not NA. Non-missing values get mapped to True. Characters such as empty strings '' or `numpy.inf` are not considered NA values (unless you set `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na = True`). NA values, such as `None` or `numpy.NaN`, get mapped to False values.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Mask of bool values for each element in DataFrame that indicates whether an element is not an NA value.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.notnull** Alias of `notna`.

**DataFrame.isna** Boolean inverse of `notna`.

**DataFrame.dropna** Omit axes labels with missing values.

**notna** Top-level `notna`.

### Examples

Show which entries in a DataFrame are not NA.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'age': [5, 6, np.NaN],
...                    'born': [pd.NaT, pd.Timestamp('1939-05-27'),
...                             pd.Timestamp('1940-04-25')],
...                    'name': ['Alfred', 'Batman', ''],
...                    'toy': [None, 'Batmobile', 'Joker']})
>>> df
```

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```

   age      born      name      toy
0  5.0      NaT    Alfred      None
1  6.0 1939-05-27   Batman  Batmobile
2  NaN 1940-04-25      Joker

```

```

>>> df.notna()
   age  born  name  toy
0  True False  True False
1  True  True  True  True
2  False  True  True  True

```

Show which entries in a Series are not NA.

```

>>> ser = pd.Series([5, 6, np.NaN])
>>> ser
0    5.0
1    6.0
2    NaN
dtype: float64

```

```

>>> ser.notna()
0     True
1     True
2    False
dtype: bool

```

## pandas.DataFrame.nsmallest

`DataFrame.nsmallest` (*n*, *columns*, *keep*='first')

Return the first *n* rows ordered by *columns* in ascending order.

Return the first *n* rows with the smallest values in *columns*, in ascending order. The columns that are not specified are returned as well, but not used for ordering.

This method is equivalent to `df.sort_values(columns, ascending=True).head(n)`, but more performant.

### Parameters

**n** [int] Number of items to retrieve.

**columns** [list or str] Column name or names to order by.

**keep** [{ 'first', 'last', 'all' }, default 'first'] Where there are duplicate values:

- `first`: take the first occurrence.
- `last`: take the last occurrence.
- `all`: do not drop any duplicates, even it means selecting more than *n* items.

New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**DataFrame**

See also:

**DataFrame.nlargest** Return the first *n* rows ordered by *columns* in descending order.

**DataFrame.sort\_values** Sort DataFrame by the values.

**DataFrame.head** Return the first *n* rows without re-ordering.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'population': [59000000, 65000000, 434000,
...                                  434000, 434000, 337000, 11300,
...                                  11300, 11300],
...                    'GDP': [1937894, 2583560, 12011, 4520, 12128,
...                             17036, 182, 38, 311],
...                    'alpha-2': ["IT", "FR", "MT", "MV", "BN",
...                                 "IS", "NR", "TV", "AI"]},
...                    index=["Italy", "France", "Malta",
...                             "Maldives", "Brunei", "Iceland",
...                             "Nauru", "Tuvalu", "Anguilla"])
>>> df
```

	population	GDP	alpha-2
Italy	59000000	1937894	IT
France	65000000	2583560	FR
Malta	434000	12011	MT
Maldives	434000	4520	MV
Brunei	434000	12128	BN
Iceland	337000	17036	IS
Nauru	11300	182	NR
Tuvalu	11300	38	TV
Anguilla	11300	311	AI

In the following example, we will use `nsmallest` to select the three rows having the smallest values in column “a”.

```
>>> df.nsmallest(3, 'population')
```

	population	GDP	alpha-2
Nauru	11300	182	NR
Tuvalu	11300	38	TV
Anguilla	11300	311	AI

When using `keep='last'`, ties are resolved in reverse order:

```
>>> df.nsmallest(3, 'population', keep='last')
```

	population	GDP	alpha-2
Anguilla	11300	311	AI
Tuvalu	11300	38	TV
Nauru	11300	182	NR

When using `keep='all'`, all duplicate items are maintained:

```
>>> df.nsmallest(3, 'population', keep='all')
```

	population	GDP	alpha-2
Nauru	11300	182	NR
Tuvalu	11300	38	TV
Anguilla	11300	311	AI

To order by the largest values in column “a” and then “c”, we can specify multiple columns like in the next example.

```
>>> df.nsmallest(3, ['population', 'GDP'])
      population  GDP alpha-2
Tuvalu         11300    38      TV
Nauru          11300   182      NR
Anguilla       11300   311      AI
```

## pandas.DataFrame.nunique

DataFrame.**nunique** (*axis=0, dropna=True*)

Count distinct observations over requested axis.

Return Series with number of distinct observations. Can ignore NaN values.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The axis to use. 0 or 'index' for row-wise, 1 or 'columns' for column-wise.

**dropna** [bool, default True] Don't include NaN in the counts.

### Returns

**nunique** [Series]

See also:

**Series.nunique** Method nunique for Series.

**DataFrame.count** Count non-NA cells for each column or row.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3], 'B': [1, 1, 1]})
>>> df.nunique()
A    3
B    1
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df.nunique(axis=1)
0    1
1    2
2    2
dtype: int64
```

## pandas.DataFrame.pct\_change

DataFrame.**pct\_change** (*periods=1, fill\_method='pad', limit=None, freq=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Percentage change between the current and a prior element.

Computes the percentage change from the immediately previous row by default. This is useful in comparing the percentage of change in a time series of elements.

### Parameters



**periods** [int, default 1] Periods to shift for forming percent change.

**fill\_method** [str, default 'pad'] How to handle NAs before computing percent changes.

**limit** [int, default None] The number of consecutive NAs to fill before stopping.

**freq** [DateOffset, timedelta, or offset alias string, optional] Increment to use from time series API (e.g. 'M' or BDay()).

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments are passed into *DataFrame.shift* or *Series.shift*.

### Returns

**chg** [Series or DataFrame] The same type as the calling object.

### See also:

***Series.diff*** Compute the difference of two elements in a Series.

***DataFrame.diff*** Compute the difference of two elements in a DataFrame.

***Series.shift*** Shift the index by some number of periods.

***DataFrame.shift*** Shift the index by some number of periods.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series([90, 91, 85])
>>> s
0    90
1    91
2    85
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.pct_change()
0      NaN
1    0.011111
2   -0.065934
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.pct_change(periods=2)
0      NaN
1      NaN
2   -0.055556
dtype: float64
```

See the percentage change in a Series where filling NAs with last valid observation forward to next valid.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([90, 91, None, 85])
>>> s
0    90.0
1    91.0
2     NaN
3    85.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.pct_change(fill_method='ffill')
0      NaN
1    0.011111
2    0.000000
3   -0.065934
dtype: float64
```

### DataFrame

Percentage change in French franc, Deutsche Mark, and Italian lira from 1980-01-01 to 1980-03-01.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'FR': [4.0405, 4.0963, 4.3149],
...     'GR': [1.7246, 1.7482, 1.8519],
...     'IT': [804.74, 810.01, 860.13]},
...     index=['1980-01-01', '1980-02-01', '1980-03-01'])
>>> df
```

	FR	GR	IT
1980-01-01	4.0405	1.7246	804.74
1980-02-01	4.0963	1.7482	810.01
1980-03-01	4.3149	1.8519	860.13

```
>>> df.pct_change()
```

	FR	GR	IT
1980-01-01	NaN	NaN	NaN
1980-02-01	0.013810	0.013684	0.006549
1980-03-01	0.053365	0.059318	0.061876

Percentage of change in GOOG and APPL stock volume. Shows computing the percentage change between columns.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     '2016': [1769950, 30586265],
...     '2015': [1500923, 40912316],
...     '2014': [1371819, 41403351]},
...     index=['GOOG', 'APPL'])
>>> df
```

	2016	2015	2014
GOOG	1769950	1500923	1371819
APPL	30586265	40912316	41403351

```
>>> df.pct_change(axis='columns')
```

	2016	2015	2014
GOOG	NaN	-0.151997	-0.086016
APPL	NaN	0.337604	0.012002

### pandas.DataFrame.pipe

DataFrame.**pipe** (*func*, \*args, \*\*kwargs)  
Apply func(self, \*args, \*\*kwargs).

#### Parameters

**func** [function] function to apply to the NDFrame. args, and kwargs are passed into func. Alternatively a (callable, data\_keyword) tuple where

`data_keyword` is a string indicating the keyword of `callable` that expects the `NDFrame`.

**args** [iterable, optional] positional arguments passed into `func`.

**kwargs** [mapping, optional] a dictionary of keyword arguments passed into `func`.

### Returns

**object** [the return type of `func`.]

### See also:

`DataFrame.apply`, `DataFrame.applymap`, `Series.map`

### Notes

Use `.pipe` when chaining together functions that expect `Series`, `DataFrames` or `GroupBy` objects. Instead of writing

```
>>> f(g(h(df), arg1=a), arg2=b, arg3=c)
```

You can write

```
>>> (df.pipe(h)
...   .pipe(g, arg1=a)
...   .pipe(f, arg2=b, arg3=c)
... )
```

If you have a function that takes the data as (say) the second argument, pass a tuple indicating which keyword expects the data. For example, suppose `f` takes its data as `arg2`:

```
>>> (df.pipe(h)
...   .pipe(g, arg1=a)
...   .pipe((f, 'arg2'), arg1=a, arg3=c)
... )
```

## pandas.DataFrame.pivot

`DataFrame.pivot` (*index=None, columns=None, values=None*)

Return reshaped `DataFrame` organized by given `index` / `column` values.

Reshape data (produce a “pivot” table) based on column values. Uses unique values from specified `index` / `columns` to form axes of the resulting `DataFrame`. This function does not support data aggregation, multiple values will result in a `MultiIndex` in the columns. See the *User Guide* for more on reshaping.

### Parameters

**index** [string or object, optional] Column to use to make new frame’s index. If `None`, uses existing index.

**columns** [string or object] Column to use to make new frame’s columns.

**values** [string, object or a list of the previous, optional] Column(s) to use for populating new frame’s values. If not specified, all remaining columns will be used and the result will have hierarchically indexed columns.

Changed in version 0.23.0: Also accept list of column names.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Returns reshaped DataFrame.

### Raises

**ValueError:** When there are any *index*, *columns* combinations with multiple values.  
*DataFrame.pivot\_table* when you need to aggregate.

### See also:

**DataFrame.pivot\_table** Generalization of pivot that can handle duplicate values for one index/column pair.

**DataFrame.unstack** Pivot based on the index values instead of a column.

### Notes

For finer-tuned control, see hierarchical indexing documentation along with the related stack/unstack methods.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'foo': ['one', 'one', 'one', 'two', 'two',
...                             'two'],
...                    'bar': ['A', 'B', 'C', 'A', 'B', 'C'],
...                    'baz': [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6],
...                    'zoo': ['x', 'y', 'z', 'q', 'w', 't']})
>>> df
   foo  bar  baz  zoo
0  one   A    1    x
1  one   B    2    y
2  one   C    3    z
3  two   A    4    q
4  two   B    5    w
5  two   C    6    t
```

```
>>> df.pivot(index='foo', columns='bar', values='baz')
bar  A  B  C
foo
one  1  2  3
two  4  5  6
```

```
>>> df.pivot(index='foo', columns='bar')['baz']
bar  A  B  C
foo
one  1  2  3
two  4  5  6
```

```
>>> df.pivot(index='foo', columns='bar', values=['baz', 'zoo'])
      baz      zoo
bar  A  B  C  A  B  C
foo
one  1  2  3  x  y  z
two  4  5  6  q  w  t
```

A **ValueError** is raised if there are any duplicates.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"foo": ['one', 'one', 'two', 'two'],
...                    "bar": ['A', 'A', 'B', 'C'],
...                    "baz": [1, 2, 3, 4]})
>>> df
   foo bar  baz
0  one  A    1
1  one  A    2
2  two  B    3
3  two  C    4
```

Notice that the first two rows are the same for our *index* and *columns* arguments.

```
>>> df.pivot(index='foo', columns='bar', values='baz')
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: Index contains duplicate entries, cannot reshape
```

### pandas.DataFrame.pivot\_table

`DataFrame.pivot_table` (*values=None, index=None, columns=None, aggfunc='mean', fill\_value=None, margins=False, dropna=True, margins\_name='All'*)  
 Create a spreadsheet-style pivot table as a DataFrame. The levels in the pivot table will be stored in MultiIndex objects (hierarchical indexes) on the index and columns of the result DataFrame.

#### Parameters

**values** [column to aggregate, optional]

**index** [column, Grouper, array, or list of the previous] If an array is passed, it must be the same length as the data. The list can contain any of the other types (except list). Keys to group by on the pivot table index. If an array is passed, it is being used as the same manner as column values.

**columns** [column, Grouper, array, or list of the previous] If an array is passed, it must be the same length as the data. The list can contain any of the other types (except list). Keys to group by on the pivot table column. If an array is passed, it is being used as the same manner as column values.

**aggfunc** [function, list of functions, dict, default `numpy.mean`] If list of functions passed, the resulting pivot table will have hierarchical columns whose top level are the function names (inferred from the function objects themselves) If dict is passed, the key is column to aggregate and value is function or list of functions

**fill\_value** [scalar, default `None`] Value to replace missing values with

**margins** [boolean, default `False`] Add all row / columns (e.g. for subtotal / grand totals)

**dropna** [boolean, default `True`] Do not include columns whose entries are all `NaN`

**margins\_name** [string, default `'All'`] Name of the row / column that will contain the totals when margins is `True`.

#### Returns

**table** [DataFrame]

See also:

**`DataFrame.pivot`** Pivot without aggregation that can handle non-numeric data.

## Examples

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": ["foo", "foo", "foo", "foo", "foo",
...                           "bar", "bar", "bar", "bar"],
...                    "B": ["one", "one", "one", "two", "two",
...                           "one", "one", "two", "two"],
...                    "C": ["small", "large", "large", "small",
...                           "small", "large", "small", "small",
...                           "large"],
...                    "D": [1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7],
...                    "E": [2, 4, 5, 5, 6, 6, 8, 9, 9]})
>>> df
   A  B  C  D  E
0  foo one small 1 2
1  foo one large 2 4
2  foo one large 2 5
3  foo two small 3 5
4  foo two small 3 6
5  bar one large 4 6
6  bar one small 5 8
7  bar two small 6 9
8  bar two large 7 9

```

This first example aggregates values by taking the sum.

```

>>> table = pivot_table(df, values='D', index=['A', 'B'],
...                      columns=['C'], aggfunc=np.sum)
>>> table
C      large  small
A  B
bar one      4      5
   two      7      6
foo one      4      1
   two      NaN      6

```

We can also fill missing values using the *fill\_value* parameter.

```

>>> table = pivot_table(df, values='D', index=['A', 'B'],
...                      columns=['C'], aggfunc=np.sum, fill_value=0)
>>> table
C      large  small
A  B
bar one      4      5
   two      7      6
foo one      4      1
   two      0      6

```

The next example aggregates by taking the mean across multiple columns.

```

>>> table = pivot_table(df, values=['D', 'E'], index=['A', 'C'],
...                      aggfunc={'D': np.mean,
...                               'E': np.mean})
>>> table
      D      E
      mean  mean
A  C
bar large  5.500000  7.500000

```

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```

small 5.500000 8.500000
foo large 2.000000 4.500000
small 2.333333 4.333333

```

We can also calculate multiple types of aggregations for any given value column.

```

>>> table = pivot_table(df, values=['D', 'E'], index=['A', 'C'],
...                       aggfunc={'D': np.mean,
...                                 'E': [min, max, np.mean]})
>>> table

```

		D		E	
		mean	max	mean	min
A	C				
bar	large	5.500000	9	7.500000	6
	small	5.500000	9	8.500000	8
foo	large	2.000000	5	4.500000	4
	small	2.333333	6	4.333333	2

## pandas.DataFrame.plot

`DataFrame.plot` (*x=None, y=None, kind='line', ax=None, subplots=False, sharex=None, sharey=False, layout=None, figsize=None, use\_index=True, title=None, grid=None, legend=True, style=None, logx=False, logy=False, loglog=False, xticks=None, yticks=None, xlim=None, ylim=None, rot=None, fontsize=None, colormap=None, table=False, yerr=None, xerr=None, secondary\_y=False, sort\_columns=False, \*\*kwds*)

Make plots of DataFrame using matplotlib / pylab.

*New in version 0.17.0:* Each plot kind has a corresponding method on the `DataFrame.plot` accessor: `df.plot(kind='line')` is equivalent to `df.plot.line()`.

### Parameters

**data** [DataFrame]

**x** [label or position, default None]

**y** [label, position or list of label, positions, default None] Allows plotting of one column versus another

**kind** [str]

- 'line' : line plot (default)
- 'bar' : vertical bar plot
- 'barh' : horizontal bar plot
- 'hist' : histogram
- 'box' : boxplot
- 'kde' : Kernel Density Estimation plot
- 'density' : same as 'kde'
- 'area' : area plot
- 'pie' : pie plot
- 'scatter' : scatter plot

- ‘hexbin’ : hexbin plot

**ax** [matplotlib axes object, default None]

**subplots** [boolean, default False] Make separate subplots for each column

**sharex** [boolean, default True if ax is None else False] In case subplots=True, share x axis and set some x axis labels to invisible; defaults to True if ax is None otherwise False if an ax is passed in; Be aware, that passing in both an ax and sharex=True will alter all x axis labels for all axis in a figure!

**sharey** [boolean, default False] In case subplots=True, share y axis and set some y axis labels to invisible

**layout** [tuple (optional)] (rows, columns) for the layout of subplots

**figsize** [a tuple (width, height) in inches]

**use\_index** [boolean, default True] Use index as ticks for x axis

**title** [string or list] Title to use for the plot. If a string is passed, print the string at the top of the figure. If a list is passed and *subplots* is True, print each item in the list above the corresponding subplot.

**grid** [boolean, default None (matlab style default)] Axis grid lines

**legend** [False/True/‘reverse’] Place legend on axis subplots

**style** [list or dict] matplotlib line style per column

**logx** [boolean, default False] Use log scaling on x axis

**logy** [boolean, default False] Use log scaling on y axis

**loglog** [boolean, default False] Use log scaling on both x and y axes

**xticks** [sequence] Values to use for the xticks

**yticks** [sequence] Values to use for the yticks

**xlim** [2-tuple/list]

**ylim** [2-tuple/list]

**rot** [int, default None] Rotation for ticks (xticks for vertical, yticks for horizontal plots)

**fontsize** [int, default None] Font size for xticks and yticks

**colormap** [str or matplotlib colormap object, default None] Colormap to select colors from. If string, load colormap with that name from matplotlib.

**colorbar** [boolean, optional] If True, plot colorbar (only relevant for ‘scatter’ and ‘hexbin’ plots)

**position** [float] Specify relative alignments for bar plot layout. From 0 (left/bottom-end) to 1 (right/top-end). Default is 0.5 (center)

**table** [boolean, Series or DataFrame, default False] If True, draw a table using the data in the DataFrame and the data will be transposed to meet matplotlib’s default layout. If a Series or DataFrame is passed, use passed data to draw a table.

**yerr** [DataFrame, Series, array-like, dict and str] See *Plotting with Error Bars* for detail.

**xerr** [same types as yerr.]

**stacked** [boolean, default False in line and] bar plots, and True in area plot. If True, create stacked plot.



- sort\_columns** [boolean, default False] Sort column names to determine plot ordering
- secondary\_y** [boolean or sequence, default False] Whether to plot on the secondary y-axis  
If a list/tuple, which columns to plot on secondary y-axis
- mark\_right** [boolean, default True] When using a secondary\_y axis, automatically mark the column labels with “(right)” in the legend
- \*\*kwargs** [keywords] Options to pass to matplotlib plotting method

**Returns**

**axes** [matplotlib.axes.Axes or numpy.ndarray of them]

**Notes**

- See matplotlib documentation online for more on this subject
- If *kind* = ‘bar’ or ‘barh’, you can specify relative alignments for bar plot layout by *position* keyword. From 0 (left/bottom-end) to 1 (right/top-end). Default is 0.5 (center)
- If *kind* = ‘scatter’ and the argument *c* is the name of a dataframe column, the values of that column are used to color each point.
- If *kind* = ‘hexbin’, you can control the size of the bins with the *gridsize* argument. By default, a histogram of the counts around each (*x*, *y*) point is computed. You can specify alternative aggregations by passing values to the *C* and *reduce\_C\_function* arguments. *C* specifies the value at each (*x*, *y*) point and *reduce\_C\_function* is a function of one argument that reduces all the values in a bin to a single number (e.g. *mean*, *max*, *sum*, *std*).

**pandas.DataFrame.pop**

DataFrame.**pop** (*item*)

Return item and drop from frame. Raise KeyError if not found.

**Parameters**

**item** [str] Column label to be popped

**Returns**

**popped** [Series]

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([('falcon', 'bird', 389.0),
...                    ('parrot', 'bird', 24.0),
...                    ('lion', 'mammal', 80.5),
...                    ('monkey', 'mammal', np.nan)],
...                   columns=('name', 'class', 'max_speed'))
>>> df
   name  class  max_speed
0  falcon  bird    389.0
1  parrot  bird     24.0
2   lion  mammal    80.5
3  monkey  mammal     NaN
```

```
>>> df.pop('class')
0      bird
1      bird
2    mammal
3    mammal
Name: class, dtype: object
```

```
>>> df
   name  max_speed
0  falcon    389.0
1  parrot     24.0
2   lion     80.5
3  monkey      NaN
```

### pandas.DataFrame.pow

DataFrame.**pow** (*other*, *axis='columns'*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*)

Exponential power of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *pow*).

Equivalent to `dataframe ** other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *rpow*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add*, *sub*, *mul*, *div*, *mod*, *pow*) to arithmetic operators: `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `//`, `%`, `**`.

#### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

#### Returns

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

## Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                    index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

```
>>> df.add(1)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0.0	36.0
triangle	0.3	18.0
rectangle	0.4	36.0

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	inf	0.027778
triangle	3.333333	0.055556
rectangle	2.500000	0.027778

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
```

	angles	degrees
circle	-1	358
triangle	2	178
rectangle	3	358

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
```

	angles	degrees
circle	-1	358
triangle	2	178
rectangle	3	358

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
      angles  degrees
circle      -1     359
triangle     2     179
rectangle    3     359
```

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                       index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
      angles
circle      0
triangle     3
rectangle    4
```

```
>>> df * other
      angles  degrees
circle      0      NaN
triangle     9      NaN
rectangle   16      NaN
```

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
      angles  degrees
circle      0     0.0
triangle     9     0.0
rectangle   16     0.0
```

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                               'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                              index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                       ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                       'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
      angles  degrees
A circle      0     360
  triangle     3     180
  rectangle     4     360
B square      4     360
  pentagon     5     540
  hexagon      6     720
```

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
      angles  degrees
A circle      NaN     1.0
  triangle     1.0     1.0
  rectangle     1.0     1.0
B square      0.0     0.0
  pentagon     0.0     0.0
  hexagon      0.0     0.0
```

## pandas.DataFrame.prod

DataFrame.**prod** (*axis=None*, *skipna=None*, *level=None*, *numeric\_only=None*, *min\_count=0*,  
\*\**kwargs*)

Return the product of the values for the requested axis.

### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**min\_count** [int, default 0] The required number of valid values to perform the operation. If fewer than `min_count` non-NA values are present the result will be NA.

New in version 0.22.0: Added with the default being 0. This means the sum of an all-NA or empty Series is 0, and the product of an all-NA or empty Series is 1.

\*\***kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**prod** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

## Examples

By default, the product of an empty or all-NA Series is 1

```
>>> pd.Series([]).prod()
1.0
```

This can be controlled with the `min_count` parameter

```
>>> pd.Series([]).prod(min_count=1)
nan
```

Thanks to the `skipna` parameter, `min_count` handles all-NA and empty series identically.

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).prod()
1.0
```

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).prod(min_count=1)
nan
```

## pandas.DataFrame.product

DataFrame.**product** (*axis=None*, *skipna=None*, *level=None*, *numeric\_only=None*, *min\_count=0*,  
\*\**kwargs*)

Return the product of the values for the requested axis.

### Parameters

- axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.
- skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.
- level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series.
- numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.
- min\_count** [int, default 0] The required number of valid values to perform the operation. If fewer than `min_count` non-NA values are present the result will be NA.  
  
New in version 0.22.0: Added with the default being 0. This means the sum of an all-NA or empty Series is 0, and the product of an all-NA or empty Series is 1.
- \*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

- prod** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

### Examples

By default, the product of an empty or all-NA Series is 1

```
>>> pd.Series([]).prod()
1.0
```

This can be controlled with the `min_count` parameter

```
>>> pd.Series([]).prod(min_count=1)
nan
```

Thanks to the `skipna` parameter, `min_count` handles all-NA and empty series identically.

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).prod()
1.0
```

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).prod(min_count=1)
nan
```

## pandas.DataFrame.quantile

`DataFrame.quantile` (*q=0.5, axis=0, numeric\_only=True, interpolation='linear'*)

Return values at the given quantile over requested axis.

### Parameters

- q** [float or array-like, default 0.5 (50% quantile)] Value between  $0 \leq q \leq 1$ , the quantile(s) to compute.
- axis** [{0, 1, 'index', 'columns'} (default 0)] Equals 0 or 'index' for row-wise, 1 or 'columns' for column-wise.
- numeric\_only** [bool, default True] If False, the quantile of datetime and timedelta data will be computed as well.

**interpolation** [{ 'linear', 'lower', 'higher', 'midpoint', 'nearest' }] This optional parameter specifies the interpolation method to use, when the desired quantile lies between two data points  $i$  and  $j$ :

- linear:  $i + (j - i) * fraction$ , where *fraction* is the fractional part of the index surrounded by  $i$  and  $j$ .
- lower:  $i$ .
- higher:  $j$ .
- nearest:  $i$  or  $j$  whichever is nearest.
- midpoint:  $(i + j) / 2$ .

New in version 0.18.0.

### Returns

**quantiles** [Series or DataFrame]

- If  $q$  is an array, a DataFrame will be returned where the index is  $q$ , the columns are the columns of self, and the values are the quantiles.
- If  $q$  is a float, a Series will be returned where the index is the columns of self and the values are the quantiles.

### See also:

**core.window.Rolling.quantile** Rolling quantile.

**numpy.percentile** Numpy function to compute the percentile.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.array([[1, 1], [2, 10], [3, 100], [4, 100]]),
...                   columns=['a', 'b'])
>>> df.quantile(.1)
a    1.3
b    3.7
Name: 0.1, dtype: float64
>>> df.quantile([.1, .5])
      a    b
0.1  1.3  3.7
0.5  2.5 55.0
```

Specifying *numeric\_only=False* will also compute the quantile of datetime and timedelta data.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2],
...                   'B': [pd.Timestamp('2010'),
...                          pd.Timestamp('2011')],
...                   'C': [pd.Timedelta('1 days'),
...                          pd.Timedelta('2 days')]})
>>> df.quantile(0.5, numeric_only=False)
A          1.5
B    2010-07-02 12:00:00
C          1 days 12:00:00
Name: 0.5, dtype: object
```

## pandas.DataFrame.query

`DataFrame.query` (*expr*, *inplace=False*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Query the columns of a `DataFrame` with a boolean expression.

### Parameters

**expr** [string] The query string to evaluate. You can refer to variables in the environment by prefixing them with an '@' character like @a + b.

**inplace** [bool] Whether the query should modify the data in place or return a modified copy

New in version 0.18.0.

**kwargs** [dict] See the documentation for `pandas.eval()` for complete details on the keyword arguments accepted by `DataFrame.query()`.

### Returns

**q** [`DataFrame`]

### See also:

`pandas.eval`, `DataFrame.eval`

### Notes

The result of the evaluation of this expression is first passed to `DataFrame.loc` and if that fails because of a multidimensional key (e.g., a `DataFrame`) then the result will be passed to `DataFrame.__getitem__()`.

This method uses the top-level `pandas.eval()` function to evaluate the passed query.

The `query()` method uses a slightly modified Python syntax by default. For example, the & and | (bitwise) operators have the precedence of their boolean cousins, `and` and `or`. This *is* syntactically valid Python, however the semantics are different.

You can change the semantics of the expression by passing the keyword argument `parser='python'`. This enforces the same semantics as evaluation in Python space. Likewise, you can pass `engine='python'` to evaluate an expression using Python itself as a backend. This is not recommended as it is inefficient compared to using `numexpr` as the engine.

The `DataFrame.index` and `DataFrame.columns` attributes of the `DataFrame` instance are placed in the query namespace by default, which allows you to treat both the index and columns of the frame as a column in the frame. The identifier `index` is used for the frame index; you can also use the name of the index to identify it in a query. Please note that Python keywords may not be used as identifiers.

For further details and examples see the `query` documentation in *indexing*.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 2), columns=list('ab'))
>>> df.query('a > b')
>>> df[df.a > df.b] # same result as the previous expression
```



**pandas.DataFrame.radd**

`DataFrame.radd` (*other*, *axis*='columns', *level*=None, *fill\_value*=None)

Addition of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *radd*).

Equivalent to `other + dataframe`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *add*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add*, *sub*, *mul*, *div*, *mod*, *pow*) to arithmetic operators: +, -, \*, /, //, %, \*\*.

**Parameters**

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

**Returns**

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

**Notes**

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                    index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
      angles  degrees
circle      0     360
```

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```
triangle      3      180
rectangle     4      360
```

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
      angles  degrees
circle      1     361
triangle    4     181
rectangle   5     361
```

```
>>> df.add(1)
      angles  degrees
circle      1     361
triangle    4     181
rectangle   5     361
```

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
      angles  degrees
circle    0.0    36.0
triangle  0.3    18.0
rectangle 0.4    36.0
```

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
      angles  degrees
circle      inf  0.027778
triangle  3.333333  0.055556
rectangle  2.500000  0.027778
```

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    358
triangle    2    178
rectangle   3    358
```

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    358
triangle    2    178
rectangle   3    358
```

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    359
triangle    2    179
rectangle   3    359
```

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                        index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
```

	angles
circle	0
triangle	3
rectangle	4

```
>>> df * other
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	NaN
triangle	9	NaN
rectangle	16	NaN

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	0.0
triangle	9	0.0
rectangle	16	0.0

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                               'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                              index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                     ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                      'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
```

	angles	degrees
A circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360
B square	4	360
pentagon	5	540
hexagon	6	720

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
```

	angles	degrees
A circle	NaN	1.0
triangle	1.0	1.0
rectangle	1.0	1.0
B square	0.0	0.0
pentagon	0.0	0.0
hexagon	0.0	0.0

## pandas.DataFrame.rank

`DataFrame.rank` (*axis=0*, *method='average'*, *numeric\_only=None*, *na\_option='keep'*, *ascending=True*, *pct=False*)

Compute numerical data ranks (1 through n) along axis. Equal values are assigned a rank that is the average of the ranks of those values.

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] index to direct ranking

**method** [{‘average’, ‘min’, ‘max’, ‘first’, ‘dense’}]

- average: average rank of group
- min: lowest rank in group
- max: highest rank in group
- first: ranks assigned in order they appear in the array
- dense: like ‘min’, but rank always increases by 1 between groups

**numeric\_only** [boolean, default None] Include only float, int, boolean data. Valid only for DataFrame or Panel objects

**na\_option** [{‘keep’, ‘top’, ‘bottom’}]

- keep: leave NA values where they are
- top: smallest rank if ascending
- bottom: smallest rank if descending

**ascending** [boolean, default True] False for ranks by high (1) to low (N)

**pct** [boolean, default False] Computes percentage rank of data

#### Returns

**ranks** [same type as caller]

### pandas.DataFrame.rdiv

DataFrame.**rdiv** (*other*, *axis*=‘columns’, *level*=None, *fill\_value*=None)

Floating division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *rtruediv*).

Equivalent to `other / dataframe`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *truediv*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add*, *sub*, *mul*, *div*, *mod*, *pow*) to arithmetic operators: +, -, \*, /, //, %, \*\*.

#### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or ‘index’, 1 or ‘columns’}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or ‘index’) or columns (1 or ‘columns’). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

#### Returns

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

## Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                    index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

```
>>> df.add(1)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0.0	36.0
triangle	0.3	18.0
rectangle	0.4	36.0

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	inf	0.027778
triangle	3.333333	0.055556
rectangle	2.500000	0.027778

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
      angles  degrees
circle      -1     358
triangle     2     178
rectangle   3     358
```

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
      angles  degrees
circle      -1     358
triangle     2     178
rectangle   3     358
```

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
      angles  degrees
circle      -1     359
triangle     2     179
rectangle   3     359
```

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                       index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
      angles
circle      0
triangle     3
rectangle    4
```

```
>>> df * other
      angles  degrees
circle      0      NaN
triangle     9      NaN
rectangle   16      NaN
```

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
      angles  degrees
circle      0      0.0
triangle     9      0.0
rectangle   16      0.0
```

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                               'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                              index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                       ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                       'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
      angles  degrees
A circle      0     360
  triangle     3     180
  rectangle     4     360
B square      4     360
```

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pentagon	5	540
hexagon	6	720

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
      angles  degrees
A circle   NaN     1.0
  triangle  1.0     1.0
  rectangle 1.0     1.0
B square   0.0     0.0
  pentagon  0.0     0.0
  hexagon   0.0     0.0
```

## pandas.DataFrame.reindex

`DataFrame.reindex` (*labels=None, index=None, columns=None, axis=None, method=None, copy=True, level=None, fill\_value=nan, limit=None, tolerance=None*)

Conform `DataFrame` to new index with optional filling logic, placing NA/NaN in locations having no value in the previous index. A new object is produced unless the new index is equivalent to the current one and `copy=False`.

### Parameters

**labels** [array-like, optional] New labels / index to conform the axis specified by ‘axis’ to.

**index, columns** [array-like, optional] New labels / index to conform to, should be specified using keywords. Preferably an `Index` object to avoid duplicating data

**axis** [int or str, optional] Axis to target. Can be either the axis name (‘index’, ‘columns’) or number (0, 1).

**method** [{None, ‘backfill’/‘bfill’, ‘pad’/‘ffill’, ‘nearest’}] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed `DataFrame`. Please note: this is only applicable to `DataFrames/Series` with a monotonically increasing/decreasing index.

- None (default): don’t fill gaps
- pad / ffill: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid
- backfill / bfill: use next valid observation to fill gap
- nearest: use nearest valid observations to fill gap

**copy** [bool, default True] Return a new object, even if the passed indexes are the same.

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching `Index` values on the passed `Multi-Index` level.

**fill\_value** [scalar, default np.NaN] Value to use for missing values. Defaults to NaN, but can be any “compatible” value.

**limit** [int, default None] Maximum number of consecutive elements to forward or backward fill.

**tolerance** [optional] Maximum distance between original and new labels for inexact matches. The values of the index at the matching locations must satisfy the equation `abs(index[indexer] - target) <= tolerance`.

Tolerance may be a scalar value, which applies the same tolerance to all values, or list-like, which applies variable tolerance per element. List-like includes list, tuple,

array, Series, and must be the same size as the index and its dtype must exactly match the index's type.

New in version 0.21.0: (list-like tolerance)

### Returns

**DataFrame with changed index.**

### See also:

**DataFrame.set\_index** Set row labels.

**DataFrame.reset\_index** Remove row labels or move them to new columns.

**DataFrame.reindex\_like** Change to same indices as other DataFrame.

### Examples

DataFrame.reindex supports two calling conventions

- (index=index\_labels, columns=column\_labels, ...)
- (labels, axis={'index', 'columns'}, ...)

We *highly* recommend using keyword arguments to clarify your intent.

Create a dataframe with some fictional data.

```
>>> index = ['Firefox', 'Chrome', 'Safari', 'IE10', 'Konqueror']
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'http_status': [200,200,404,404,301],
...     'response_time': [0.04, 0.02, 0.07, 0.08, 1.0]},
...     index=index)
>>> df
```

	http_status	response_time
Firefox	200	0.04
Chrome	200	0.02
Safari	404	0.07
IE10	404	0.08
Konqueror	301	1.00

Create a new index and reindex the dataframe. By default values in the new index that do not have corresponding records in the dataframe are assigned NaN.

```
>>> new_index= ['Safari', 'Iceweasel', 'Comodo Dragon', 'IE10',
...             'Chrome']
>>> df.reindex(new_index)
```

	http_status	response_time
Safari	404.0	0.07
Iceweasel	NaN	NaN
Comodo Dragon	NaN	NaN
IE10	404.0	0.08
Chrome	200.0	0.02

We can fill in the missing values by passing a value to the keyword `fill_value`. Because the index is not monotonically increasing or decreasing, we cannot use arguments to the keyword `method` to fill the NaN values.



```
>>> df.reindex(new_index, fill_value=0)
      http_status  response_time
Safari           404            0.07
Iceweasel         0            0.00
Comodo Dragon     0            0.00
IE10              404            0.08
Chrome            200            0.02
```

```
>>> df.reindex(new_index, fill_value='missing')
      http_status  response_time
Safari           404            0.07
Iceweasel        missing        missing
Comodo Dragon    missing        missing
IE10              404            0.08
Chrome            200            0.02
```

We can also reindex the columns.

```
>>> df.reindex(columns=['http_status', 'user_agent'])
      http_status  user_agent
Firefox          200         NaN
Chrome           200         NaN
Safari           404         NaN
IE10              404         NaN
Konqueror        301         NaN
```

Or we can use “axis-style” keyword arguments

```
>>> df.reindex(['http_status', 'user_agent'], axis="columns")
      http_status  user_agent
Firefox          200         NaN
Chrome           200         NaN
Safari           404         NaN
IE10              404         NaN
Konqueror        301         NaN
```

To further illustrate the filling functionality in `reindex`, we will create a dataframe with a monotonically increasing index (for example, a sequence of dates).

```
>>> date_index = pd.date_range('1/1/2010', periods=6, freq='D')
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame({"prices": [100, 101, np.nan, 100, 89, 88]},
...                    index=date_index)
>>> df2
      prices
2010-01-01  100.0
2010-01-02  101.0
2010-01-03    NaN
2010-01-04  100.0
2010-01-05   89.0
2010-01-06   88.0
```

Suppose we decide to expand the dataframe to cover a wider date range.

```
>>> date_index2 = pd.date_range('12/29/2009', periods=10, freq='D')
>>> df2.reindex(date_index2)
      prices
2009-12-29    NaN
```

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2009-12-30	NaN
2009-12-31	NaN
2010-01-01	100.0
2010-01-02	101.0
2010-01-03	NaN
2010-01-04	100.0
2010-01-05	89.0
2010-01-06	88.0
2010-01-07	NaN

The index entries that did not have a value in the original data frame (for example, '2009-12-29') are by default filled with NaN. If desired, we can fill in the missing values using one of several options.

For example, to back-propagate the last valid value to fill the NaN values, pass `bfill` as an argument to the `method` keyword.

```
>>> df2.reindex(date_index2, method='bfill')
           prices
2009-12-29  100.0
2009-12-30  100.0
2009-12-31  100.0
2010-01-01  100.0
2010-01-02  101.0
2010-01-03   NaN
2010-01-04  100.0
2010-01-05   89.0
2010-01-06   88.0
2010-01-07   NaN
```

Please note that the NaN value present in the original dataframe (at index value 2010-01-03) will not be filled by any of the value propagation schemes. This is because filling while reindexing does not look at dataframe values, but only compares the original and desired indexes. If you do want to fill in the NaN values present in the original dataframe, use the `fillna()` method.

See the *user guide* for more.

## pandas.DataFrame.reindex\_axis

`DataFrame.reindex_axis` (*labels*, *axis=0*, *method=None*, *level=None*, *copy=True*, *limit=None*, *fill\_value=nan*)

Conform input object to new index.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use `reindex` instead.

By default, places NaN in locations having no value in the previous index. A new object is produced unless the new index is equivalent to the current one and `copy=False`.

### Parameters

**labels** [array-like] New labels / index to conform to. Preferably an Index object to avoid duplicating data.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Indicate whether to use rows or columns.

**method** [{None, 'backfill'/'bfill', 'pad'/'ffill', 'nearest'}, optional] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed DataFrame:

- default: don't fill gaps.

- pad / ffill: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid.
- backfill / bfill: use next valid observation to fill gap.
- nearest: use nearest valid observations to fill gap.

**level** [int or str] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level.

**copy** [bool, default True] Return a new object, even if the passed indexes are the same.

**limit** [int, optional] Maximum number of consecutive elements to forward or backward fill.

**fill\_value** [float, default NaN] Value used to fill in locations having no value in the previous index.

New in version 0.21.0: (list-like tolerance)

### Returns

**DataFrame** Returns a new DataFrame object with new indices, unless the new index is equivalent to the current one and copy=False.

### See also:

**DataFrame.set\_index** Set row labels.

**DataFrame.reset\_index** Remove row labels or move them to new columns.

**DataFrame.reindex** Change to new indices or expand indices.

**DataFrame.reindex\_like** Change to same indices as other DataFrame.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'num_legs': [4, 2], 'num_wings': [0, 2]},
...                    index=['dog', 'hawk'])
>>> df
   num_legs  num_wings
dog         4         0
hawk        2         2
>>> df.reindex(['num_wings', 'num_legs', 'num_heads'],
...            axis='columns')
   num_wings  num_legs  num_heads
dog         0         4         NaN
hawk        2         2         NaN
```

### pandas.DataFrame.reindex\_like

**DataFrame.reindex\_like** (*other, method=None, copy=True, limit=None, tolerance=None*)

Return an object with matching indices as other object.

Conform the object to the same index on all axes. Optional filling logic, placing NaN in locations having no value in the previous index. A new object is produced unless the new index is equivalent to the current one and copy=False.

### Parameters

**other** [Object of the same data type] Its row and column indices are used to define the new indices of this object.

**method** [{None, 'backfill'/'bfill', 'pad'/'ffill', 'nearest'}] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed DataFrame. Please note: this is only applicable to DataFrames/Series with a monotonically increasing/decreasing index.

- None (default): don't fill gaps
- pad / ffill: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid
- backfill / bfill: use next valid observation to fill gap
- nearest: use nearest valid observations to fill gap

**copy** [bool, default True] Return a new object, even if the passed indexes are the same.

**limit** [int, default None] Maximum number of consecutive labels to fill for inexact matches.

**tolerance** [optional] Maximum distance between original and new labels for inexact matches. The values of the index at the matching locations must satisfy the equation  $\text{abs}(\text{index}[\text{indexer}] - \text{target}) \leq \text{tolerance}$ .

Tolerance may be a scalar value, which applies the same tolerance to all values, or list-like, which applies variable tolerance per element. List-like includes list, tuple, array, Series, and must be the same size as the index and its dtype must exactly match the index's type.

New in version 0.21.0: (list-like tolerance)

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Same type as caller, but with changed indices on each axis.

See also:

**DataFrame.set\_index** Set row labels.

**DataFrame.reset\_index** Remove row labels or move them to new columns.

**DataFrame.reindex** Change to new indices or expand indices.

### Notes

Same as calling `.reindex(index=other.index, columns=other.columns, ...)`.

### Examples

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame([[24.3, 75.7, 'high'],
...                     [31, 87.8, 'high'],
...                     [22, 71.6, 'medium'],
...                     [35, 95, 'medium']],
...                     columns=['temp_celsius', 'temp_fahrenheit', 'windspeed'],
...                     index=pd.date_range(start='2014-02-12',
...                                         end='2014-02-15', freq='D'))
```

```
>>> df1
      temp_celsius  temp_fahrenheit  windspeed
2014-02-12         24.3             75.7      high
2014-02-13         31.0             87.8      high
2014-02-14         22.0             71.6    medium
2014-02-15         35.0             95.0    medium
```

```
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame([[28, 'low'],
...                     [30, 'low'],
...                     [35.1, 'medium']],
...                     columns=['temp_celsius', 'windspeed'],
...                     index=pd.DatetimeIndex(['2014-02-12', '2014-02-13',
...                                             '2014-02-15']))
```

```
>>> df2
      temp_celsius  windspeed
2014-02-12         28.0      low
2014-02-13         30.0      low
2014-02-15         35.1    medium
```

```
>>> df2.reindex_like(df1)
      temp_celsius  temp_fahrenheit  windspeed
2014-02-12         28.0             NaN      low
2014-02-13         30.0             NaN      low
2014-02-14          NaN             NaN      NaN
2014-02-15         35.1             NaN    medium
```

## pandas.DataFrame.rename

`DataFrame.rename` (*mapper=None, index=None, columns=None, axis=None, copy=True, inplace=False, level=None*)

Alter axes labels.

Function / dict values must be unique (1-to-1). Labels not contained in a dict / Series will be left as-is. Extra labels listed don't throw an error.

See the *user guide* for more.

### Parameters

**mapper, index, columns** [dict-like or function, optional] dict-like or functions transformations to apply to that axis' values. Use either `mapper` and `axis` to specify the axis to target with `mapper`, or `index` and `columns`.

**axis** [int or str, optional] Axis to target with `mapper`. Can be either the axis name ('index', 'columns') or number (0, 1). The default is 'index'.

**copy** [boolean, default True] Also copy underlying data

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to return a new DataFrame. If True then value of copy is ignored.

**level** [int or level name, default None] In case of a MultiIndex, only rename labels in the specified level.

### Returns

**renamed** [DataFrame]

**See also:**`pandas.DataFrame.rename_axis`**Examples**`DataFrame.rename` supports two calling conventions

- `(index=index_mapper, columns=columns_mapper, ...)`
- `(mapper, axis={'index', 'columns'}, ...)`

We *highly* recommend using keyword arguments to clarify your intent.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2, 3], "B": [4, 5, 6]})
>>> df.rename(index=str, columns={"A": "a", "B": "c"})
```

	a	c
0	1	4
1	2	5
2	3	6

```
>>> df.rename(index=str, columns={"A": "a", "C": "c"})
```

	a	B	c
0	1	4	
1	2	5	
2	3	6	

**Using axis-style parameters**

```
>>> df.rename(str.lower, axis='columns')
```

	a	b
0	1	4
1	2	5
2	3	6

```
>>> df.rename({1: 2, 2: 4}, axis='index')
```

	A	B
0	1	4
2	2	5
4	3	6

**pandas.DataFrame.rename\_axis**

`DataFrame.rename_axis` (*mapper=None, index=None, columns=None, axis=None, copy=True, inplace=False*)

Set the name of the axis for the index or columns.

**Parameters****mapper** [scalar, list-like, optional] Value to set the axis name attribute.**index, columns** [scalar, list-like, dict-like or function, optional] A scalar, list-like, dict-like or functions transformations to apply to that axis' values.Use either `mapper` and `axis` to specify the axis to target with `mapper`, or `index` and/or `columns`.

Changed in version 0.24.0.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The axis to rename.

**copy** [bool, default True] Also copy underlying data.

**inplace** [bool, default False] Modifies the object directly, instead of creating a new Series or DataFrame.

### Returns

**Series, DataFrame, or None** The same type as the caller or None if *inplace* is True.

### See also:

**Series.rename** Alter Series index labels or name.

**DataFrame.rename** Alter DataFrame index labels or name.

**Index.rename** Set new names on index.

### Notes

Prior to version 0.21.0, `rename_axis` could also be used to change the axis *labels* by passing a mapping or scalar. This behavior is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use `rename` instead.

`DataFrame.rename_axis` supports two calling conventions

- `(index=index_mapper, columns=columns_mapper, ...)`
- `(mapper, axis={'index', 'columns'}, ...)`

The first calling convention will only modify the names of the index and/or the names of the Index object that is the columns. In this case, the parameter `copy` is ignored.

The second calling convention will modify the names of the the corresponding index if `mapper` is a list or a scalar. However, if `mapper` is dict-like or a function, it will use the deprecated behavior of modifying the axis *labels*.

We *highly* recommend using keyword arguments to clarify your intent.

### Examples

#### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series(["dog", "cat", "monkey"])
>>> s
0      dog
1      cat
2  monkey
dtype: object
>>> s.rename_axis("animal")
animal
0      dog
1      cat
2  monkey
dtype: object
```

#### DataFrame

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"num_legs": [4, 4, 2],
...                    "num_arms": [0, 0, 2]},
...                    ["dog", "cat", "monkey"])
>>> df
   num_legs  num_arms
dog         4         0
cat         4         0
monkey      2         2
>>> df = df.rename_axis("animal")
>>> df
   num_legs  num_arms
animal
dog         4         0
cat         4         0
monkey      2         2
>>> df = df.rename_axis("limbs", axis="columns")
>>> df
limbs  num_legs  num_arms
animal
dog         4         0
cat         4         0
monkey      2         2

```

### MultiIndex

```

>>> df.index = pd.MultiIndex.from_product([['mammal'],
...                                       ['dog', 'cat', 'monkey']],
...                                       names=['type', 'name'])
>>> df
limbs  num_legs  num_arms
type  name
mammal dog         4         0
      cat         4         0
      monkey      2         2

```

```

>>> df.rename_axis(index={'type': 'class'})
limbs  num_legs  num_arms
class  name
mammal dog         4         0
      cat         4         0
      monkey      2         2

```

```

>>> df.rename_axis(columns=str.upper)
LIMBS  num_legs  num_arms
type  name
mammal dog         4         0
      cat         4         0
      monkey      2         2

```

### pandas.DataFrame.reorder\_levels

DataFrame.**reorder\_levels** (*order*, *axis=0*)

Rearrange index levels using input order. May not drop or duplicate levels.

#### Parameters



**order** [list of int or list of str] List representing new level order. Reference level by number (position) or by key (label).

**axis** [int] Where to reorder levels.

### Returns

**type of caller (new object)**

## pandas.DataFrame.replace

DataFrame.**replace** (*to\_replace=None*, *value=None*, *inplace=False*, *limit=None*, *regex=False*, *method='pad'*)

Replace values given in *to\_replace* with *value*.

Values of the DataFrame are replaced with other values dynamically. This differs from updating with `.loc` or `.iloc`, which require you to specify a location to update with some value.

### Parameters

**to\_replace** [str, regex, list, dict, Series, int, float, or None] How to find the values that will be replaced.

- numeric, str or regex:
  - numeric: numeric values equal to *to\_replace* will be replaced with *value*
  - str: string exactly matching *to\_replace* will be replaced with *value*
  - regex: regexs matching *to\_replace* will be replaced with *value*
- list of str, regex, or numeric:
  - First, if *to\_replace* and *value* are both lists, they **must** be the same length.
  - Second, if `regex=True` then all of the strings in **both** lists will be interpreted as regexs otherwise they will match directly. This doesn't matter much for *value* since there are only a few possible substitution regexes you can use.
  - str, regex and numeric rules apply as above.
- dict:
  - Dicts can be used to specify different replacement values for different existing values. For example, `{ 'a': 'b', 'y': 'z' }` replaces the value 'a' with 'b' and 'y' with 'z'. To use a dict in this way the *value* parameter should be *None*.
  - For a DataFrame a dict can specify that different values should be replaced in different columns. For example, `{ 'a': 1, 'b': 'z' }` looks for the value 1 in column 'a' and the value 'z' in column 'b' and replaces these values with whatever is specified in *value*. The *value* parameter should not be *None* in this case. You can treat this as a special case of passing two lists except that you are specifying the column to search in.
  - For a DataFrame nested dictionaries, e.g., `{ 'a': { 'b': np.nan} }`, are read as follows: look in column 'a' for the value 'b' and replace it with NaN. The *value* parameter should be *None* to use a nested dict in this way. You can nest regular expressions as well. Note that column names (the top-level dictionary keys in a nested dictionary) **cannot** be regular expressions.
- None:

- This means that the *regex* argument must be a string, compiled regular expression, or list, dict, ndarray or Series of such elements. If *value* is also `None` then this **must** be a nested dictionary or Series.

See the examples section for examples of each of these.

**value** [scalar, dict, list, str, regex, default `None`] Value to replace any values matching *to\_replace* with. For a `DataFrame` a dict of values can be used to specify which value to use for each column (columns not in the dict will not be filled). Regular expressions, strings and lists or dicts of such objects are also allowed.

**inplace** [bool, default `False`] If `True`, in place. Note: this will modify any other views on this object (e.g. a column from a `DataFrame`). Returns the caller if this is `True`.

**limit** [int, default `None`] Maximum size gap to forward or backward fill.

**regex** [bool or same types as *to\_replace*, default `False`] Whether to interpret *to\_replace* and/or *value* as regular expressions. If this is `True` then *to\_replace* must be a string. Alternatively, this could be a regular expression or a list, dict, or array of regular expressions in which case *to\_replace* must be `None`.

**method** [{`'pad'`, `'ffill'`, `'bfill'`, `None`}] The method to use when for replacement, when *to\_replace* is a scalar, list or tuple and *value* is `None`.

Changed in version 0.23.0: Added to `DataFrame`.

#### Returns

**DataFrame** Object after replacement.

#### Raises

##### AssertionError

- If *regex* is not a `bool` and *to\_replace* is not `None`.

##### TypeError

- If *to\_replace* is a `dict` and *value* is not a `list`, `dict`, `ndarray`, or `Series`
- If *to\_replace* is `None` and *regex* is not compilable into a regular expression or is a `list`, `dict`, `ndarray`, or `Series`.
- When replacing multiple `bool` or `datetime64` objects and the arguments to *to\_replace* does not match the type of the value being replaced

##### ValueError

- If a `list` or an `ndarray` is passed to *to\_replace* and *value* but they are not the same length.

#### See also:

**`DataFrame.fillna`** Fill NA values.

**`DataFrame.where`** Replace values based on boolean condition.

**`Series.str.replace`** Simple string replacement.

#### Notes

- Regex substitution is performed under the hood with `re.sub`. The rules for substitution for `re.sub` are the same.

- Regular expressions will only substitute on strings, meaning you cannot provide, for example, a regular expression matching floating point numbers and expect the columns in your frame that have a numeric dtype to be matched. However, if those floating point numbers *are* strings, then you can do this.
- This method has *a lot* of options. You are encouraged to experiment and play with this method to gain intuition about how it works.
- When dict is used as the `to_replace` value, it is like key(s) in the dict are the `to_replace` part and value(s) in the dict are the `value` parameter.

## Examples

### Scalar ‘to\_replace’ and ‘value’

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s.replace(0, 5)
0    5
1    1
2    2
3    3
4    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
...                   'B': [5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
...                   'C': ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']})
>>> df.replace(0, 5)
   A  B  C
0  5  5  a
1  1  6  b
2  2  7  c
3  3  8  d
4  4  9  e
```

### List-like ‘to\_replace’

```
>>> df.replace([0, 1, 2, 3], 4)
   A  B  C
0  4  5  a
1  4  6  b
2  4  7  c
3  4  8  d
4  4  9  e
```

```
>>> df.replace([0, 1, 2, 3], [4, 3, 2, 1])
   A  B  C
0  4  5  a
1  3  6  b
2  2  7  c
3  1  8  d
4  4  9  e
```

```
>>> s.replace([1, 2], method='bfill')
0    0
1    3
```

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```

2    3
3    3
4    4
dtype: int64

```

**dict-like ‘to\_replace’**

```

>>> df.replace({0: 10, 1: 100})
   A  B  C
0  10  5  a
1 100  6  b
2   2  7  c
3   3  8  d
4   4  9  e

```

```

>>> df.replace({'A': 0, 'B': 5}, 100)
   A  B  C
0 100 100 a
1   1   6  b
2   2   7  c
3   3   8  d
4   4   9  e

```

```

>>> df.replace({'A': {0: 100, 4: 400}})
   A  B  C
0 100  5  a
1   1  6  b
2   2  7  c
3   3  8  d
4 400  9  e

```

**Regular expression ‘to\_replace’**

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['bat', 'foo', 'bait'],
...                   'B': ['abc', 'bar', 'xyz']})
>>> df.replace(to_replace=r'^ba.$', value='new', regex=True)
   A  B
0  new abc
1  foo new
2  bait xyz

```

```

>>> df.replace({'A': r'^ba.$'}, {'A': 'new'}, regex=True)
   A  B
0  new abc
1  foo bar
2  bait xyz

```

```

>>> df.replace(regex=r'^ba.$', value='new')
   A  B
0  new abc
1  foo new
2  bait xyz

```

```

>>> df.replace(regex={r'^ba.$': 'new', 'foo': 'xyz'})
   A  B

```

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```
0  new  abc
1  xyz  new
2  bait xyz
```

```
>>> df.replace(regex=[r'^ba.$', 'foo'], value='new')
   A  B
0  new abc
1  new new
2  bait xyz
```

Note that when replacing multiple `bool` or `datetime64` objects, the data types in the `to_replace` parameter must match the data type of the value being replaced:

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [True, False, True],
...                   'B': [False, True, False]})
>>> df.replace({'a string': 'new value', True: False}) # raises
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
TypeError: Cannot compare types 'ndarray(dtype=bool)' and 'str'
```

This raises a `TypeError` because one of the dict keys is not of the correct type for replacement.

Compare the behavior of `s.replace({'a': None})` and `s.replace('a', None)` to understand the peculiarities of the `to_replace` parameter:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([10, 'a', 'a', 'b', 'a'])
```

When one uses a dict as the `to_replace` value, it is like the value(s) in the dict are equal to the `value` parameter. `s.replace({'a': None})` is equivalent to `s.replace(to_replace={'a': None}, value=None, method=None)`:

```
>>> s.replace({'a': None})
0    10
1    None
2    None
3     b
4    None
dtype: object
```

When `value=None` and `to_replace` is a scalar, list or tuple, `replace` uses the `method` parameter (default 'pad') to do the replacement. So this is why the 'a' values are being replaced by 10 in rows 1 and 2 and 'b' in row 4 in this case. The command `s.replace('a', None)` is actually equivalent to `s.replace(to_replace='a', value=None, method='pad')`:

```
>>> s.replace('a', None)
0    10
1    10
2    10
3     b
4     b
dtype: object
```

**pandas.DataFrame.resample**

`DataFrame.resample` (*rule*, *how=None*, *axis=0*, *fill\_method=None*, *closed=None*, *label=None*, *convention='start'*, *kind=None*, *loffset=None*, *limit=None*, *base=0*, *on=None*, *level=None*)

Resample time-series data.

Convenience method for frequency conversion and resampling of time series. Object must have a datetime-like index (*DatetimeIndex*, *PeriodIndex*, or *TimedeltaIndex*), or pass datetime-like values to the *on* or *level* keyword.

**Parameters**

**rule** [str] The offset string or object representing target conversion.

**how** [str] Method for down/re-sampling, default to 'mean' for downsampling.

Deprecated since version 0.18.0: The new syntax is `.resample(...).mean()`, or `.resample(...).apply(<func>)`

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Which axis to use for up- or down-sampling. For *Series* this will default to 0, i.e. along the rows. Must be *DatetimeIndex*, *TimedeltaIndex* or *PeriodIndex*.

**fill\_method** [str, default None] Filling method for upsampling.

Deprecated since version 0.18.0: The new syntax is `.resample(...).<func>()`, e.g. `.resample(...).pad()`

**closed** [{ 'right', 'left' }, default None] Which side of bin interval is closed. The default is 'left' for all frequency offsets except for 'M', 'A', 'Q', 'BM', 'BA', 'BQ', and 'W' which all have a default of 'right'.

**label** [{ 'right', 'left' }, default None] Which bin edge label to label bucket with. The default is 'left' for all frequency offsets except for 'M', 'A', 'Q', 'BM', 'BA', 'BQ', and 'W' which all have a default of 'right'.

**convention** [{ 'start', 'end', 's', 'e' }, default 'start'] For *PeriodIndex* only, controls whether to use the start or end of *rule*.

**kind** [{ 'timestamp', 'period' }, optional, default None] Pass 'timestamp' to convert the resulting index to a *DateTimeIndex* or 'period' to convert it to a *PeriodIndex*. By default the input representation is retained.

**loffset** [timedelta, default None] Adjust the resampled time labels.

**limit** [int, default None] Maximum size gap when reindexing with *fill\_method*.

Deprecated since version 0.18.0.

**base** [int, default 0] For frequencies that evenly subdivide 1 day, the "origin" of the aggregated intervals. For example, for '5min' frequency, base could range from 0 through 4. Defaults to 0.

**on** [str, optional] For a *DataFrame*, column to use instead of index for resampling. Column must be datetime-like.

New in version 0.19.0.

**level** [str or int, optional] For a *MultiIndex*, level (name or number) to use for resampling. *level* must be datetime-like.

New in version 0.19.0.

## Returns

### Resampler object

See also:

***groupby*** Group by mapping, function, label, or list of labels.

***Series.resample*** Resample a Series.

***DataFrame.resample*** Resample a DataFrame.

## Notes

See the [user guide](#) for more.

To learn more about the offset strings, please see [this link](#).

## Examples

Start by creating a series with 9 one minute timestamps.

```

>>> index = pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=9, freq='T')
>>> series = pd.Series(range(9), index=index)
>>> series
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0
2000-01-01 00:01:00    1
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2
2000-01-01 00:03:00    3
2000-01-01 00:04:00    4
2000-01-01 00:05:00    5
2000-01-01 00:06:00    6
2000-01-01 00:07:00    7
2000-01-01 00:08:00    8
Freq: T, dtype: int64

```

Downsample the series into 3 minute bins and sum the values of the timestamps falling into a bin.

```

>>> series.resample('3T').sum()
2000-01-01 00:00:00    3
2000-01-01 00:03:00   12
2000-01-01 00:06:00   21
Freq: 3T, dtype: int64

```

Downsample the series into 3 minute bins as above, but label each bin using the right edge instead of the left. Please note that the value in the bucket used as the label is not included in the bucket, which it labels. For example, in the original series the bucket `2000-01-01 00:03:00` contains the value 3, but the summed value in the resampled bucket with the label `2000-01-01 00:03:00` does not include 3 (if it did, the summed value would be 6, not 3). To include this value close the right side of the bin interval as illustrated in the example below this one.

```

>>> series.resample('3T', label='right').sum()
2000-01-01 00:03:00    3
2000-01-01 00:06:00   12
2000-01-01 00:09:00   21
Freq: 3T, dtype: int64

```

Downsample the series into 3 minute bins as above, but close the right side of the bin interval.

```
>>> series.resample('3T', label='right', closed='right').sum()
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0
2000-01-01 00:03:00    6
2000-01-01 00:06:00   15
2000-01-01 00:09:00   15
Freq: 3T, dtype: int64
```

Upsample the series into 30 second bins.

```
>>> series.resample('30S').asfreq()[0:5] # Select first 5 rows
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0.0
2000-01-01 00:00:30   NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:00    1.0
2000-01-01 00:01:30   NaN
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2.0
Freq: 30S, dtype: float64
```

Upsample the series into 30 second bins and fill the NaN values using the pad method.

```
>>> series.resample('30S').pad()[0:5]
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0
2000-01-01 00:00:30    0
2000-01-01 00:01:00    1
2000-01-01 00:01:30    1
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2
Freq: 30S, dtype: int64
```

Upsample the series into 30 second bins and fill the NaN values using the bfill method.

```
>>> series.resample('30S').bfill()[0:5]
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0
2000-01-01 00:00:30    1
2000-01-01 00:01:00    1
2000-01-01 00:01:30    2
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2
Freq: 30S, dtype: int64
```

Pass a custom function via apply

```
>>> def custom_resampler(array_like):
...     return np.sum(array_like) + 5
...
>>> series.resample('3T').apply(custom_resampler)
2000-01-01 00:00:00    8
2000-01-01 00:03:00   17
2000-01-01 00:06:00   26
Freq: 3T, dtype: int64
```

For a Series with a PeriodIndex, the keyword *convention* can be used to control whether to use the start or end of *rule*.

Resample a year by quarter using 'start' *convention*. Values are assigned to the first quarter of the period.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2], index=pd.period_range('2012-01-01',
...                                           freq='A',
...                                           periods=2))
>>> s
```

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```

2012    1
2013    2
Freq: A-DEC, dtype: int64
>>> s.resample('Q', convention='start').asfreq()
2012Q1    1.0
2012Q2     NaN
2012Q3     NaN
2012Q4     NaN
2013Q1    2.0
2013Q2     NaN
2013Q3     NaN
2013Q4     NaN
Freq: Q-DEC, dtype: float64

```

Resample quarters by month using 'end' convention. Values are assigned to the last month of the period.

```

>>> q = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4], index=pd.period_range('2018-01-01',
...                                                freq='Q',
...                                                periods=4))
>>> q
2018Q1    1
2018Q2    2
2018Q3    3
2018Q4    4
Freq: Q-DEC, dtype: int64
>>> q.resample('M', convention='end').asfreq()
2018-03    1.0
2018-04     NaN
2018-05     NaN
2018-06    2.0
2018-07     NaN
2018-08     NaN
2018-09    3.0
2018-10     NaN
2018-11     NaN
2018-12    4.0
Freq: M, dtype: float64

```

For DataFrame objects, the keyword *on* can be used to specify the column instead of the index for resampling.

```

>>> d = dict({'price': [10, 11, 9, 13, 14, 18, 17, 19],
...          'volume': [50, 60, 40, 100, 50, 100, 40, 50]})
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(d)
>>> df['week_starting'] = pd.date_range('01/01/2018',
...                                     periods=8,
...                                     freq='W')
>>> df
   price  volume  week_starting
0     10     50   2018-01-07
1     11     60   2018-01-14
2      9     40   2018-01-21
3     13    100   2018-01-28
4     14     50   2018-02-04
5     18    100   2018-02-11
6     17     40   2018-02-18

```

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```

7      19      50      2018-02-25
>>> df.resample('M', on='week_starting').mean()
           price  volume
week_starting
2018-01-31      10.75    62.5
2018-02-28      17.00    60.0

```

For a DataFrame with MultiIndex, the keyword *level* can be used to specify on which level the resampling needs to take place.

```

>>> days = pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=4, freq='D')
>>> d2 = dict({'price': [10, 11, 9, 13, 14, 18, 17, 19],
...          'volume': [50, 60, 40, 100, 50, 100, 40, 50]})
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame(d2,
...                    index=pd.MultiIndex.from_product([days,
...                                                      ['morning',
...                                                       'afternoon']])
>>> df2
           price  volume
2000-01-01 morning      10      50
           afternoon    11      60
2000-01-02 morning      9      40
           afternoon    13     100
2000-01-03 morning     14      50
           afternoon    18     100
2000-01-04 morning     17      40
           afternoon    19      50
>>> df2.resample('D', level=0).sum()
           price  volume
2000-01-01     21     110
2000-01-02     22     140
2000-01-03     32     150
2000-01-04     36      90

```

## pandas.DataFrame.reset\_index

DataFrame.**reset\_index** (*level=None, drop=False, inplace=False, col\_level=0, col\_fill=""*)

Reset the index, or a level of it.

Reset the index of the DataFrame, and use the default one instead. If the DataFrame has a MultiIndex, this method can remove one or more levels.

### Parameters

**level** [int, str, tuple, or list, default None] Only remove the given levels from the index. Removes all levels by default.

**drop** [bool, default False] Do not try to insert index into dataframe columns. This resets the index to the default integer index.

**inplace** [bool, default False] Modify the DataFrame in place (do not create a new object).

**col\_level** [int or str, default 0] If the columns have multiple levels, determines which level the labels are inserted into. By default it is inserted into the first level.

**col\_fill** [object, default “”] If the columns have multiple levels, determines how the other levels are named. If None then the index name is repeated.

### Returns

**DataFrame** DataFrame with the new index.

### See also:

**DataFrame.set\_index** Opposite of reset\_index.

**DataFrame.reindex** Change to new indices or expand indices.

**DataFrame.reindex\_like** Change to same indices as other DataFrame.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([('bird', 389.0),
...                    ('bird', 24.0),
...                    ('mammal', 80.5),
...                    ('mammal', np.nan)],
...                    index=['falcon', 'parrot', 'lion', 'monkey'],
...                    columns=('class', 'max_speed'))
>>> df
```

	class	max_speed
falcon	bird	389.0
parrot	bird	24.0
lion	mammal	80.5
monkey	mammal	NaN

When we reset the index, the old index is added as a column, and a new sequential index is used:

```
>>> df.reset_index()
   index  class  max_speed
0  falcon  bird    389.0
1  parrot  bird    24.0
2    lion  mammal    80.5
3  monkey  mammal     NaN
```

We can use the *drop* parameter to avoid the old index being added as a column:

```
>>> df.reset_index(drop=True)
   class  max_speed
0   bird    389.0
1   bird    24.0
2  mammal    80.5
3  mammal     NaN
```

You can also use *reset\_index* with *MultiIndex*.

```
>>> index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('bird', 'falcon'),
...                                   ('bird', 'parrot'),
...                                   ('mammal', 'lion'),
...                                   ('mammal', 'monkey')],
...                                   names=['class', 'name'])
>>> columns = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('speed', 'max'),
...                                      ('species', 'type')])
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([(389.0, 'fly'),
```

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```

...         ( 24.0, 'fly'),
...         ( 80.5, 'run'),
...         (np.nan, 'jump')],
...         index=index,
...         columns=columns)
>>> df

```

		speed	species
		max	type
class	name		
bird	falcon	389.0	fly
	parrot	24.0	fly
mammal	lion	80.5	run
	monkey	NaN	jump

If the index has multiple levels, we can reset a subset of them:

```

>>> df.reset_index(level='class')

```

	class	speed	species
		max	type
name			
falcon	bird	389.0	fly
parrot	bird	24.0	fly
lion	mammal	80.5	run
monkey	mammal	NaN	jump

If we are not dropping the index, by default, it is placed in the top level. We can place it in another level:

```

>>> df.reset_index(level='class', col_level=1)

```

		speed	species
	class	max	type
name			
falcon	bird	389.0	fly
parrot	bird	24.0	fly
lion	mammal	80.5	run
monkey	mammal	NaN	jump

When the index is inserted under another level, we can specify under which one with the parameter *col\_fill*:

```

>>> df.reset_index(level='class', col_level=1, col_fill='species')

```

		species	speed	species
	class		max	type
name				
falcon	bird	bird	389.0	fly
parrot	bird	bird	24.0	fly
lion	mammal	mammal	80.5	run
monkey	mammal	mammal	NaN	jump

If we specify a nonexistent level for *col\_fill*, it is created:

```

>>> df.reset_index(level='class', col_level=1, col_fill='genus')

```

		genus	speed	species
	class		max	type
name				
falcon	bird	bird	389.0	fly
parrot	bird	bird	24.0	fly

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lion	mammal	80.5	run
monkey	mammal	NaN	jump

**pandas.DataFrame.rfloordiv**

`DataFrame.rfloordiv` (*other*, *axis*='columns', *level*=None, *fill\_value*=None)

Integer division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *rfloordiv*).

Equivalent to `other // dataframe`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *floordiv*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add*, *sub*, *mul*, *div*, *mod*, *pow*) to arithmetic operators: +, -, \*, /, //, %, \*\*.

**Parameters**

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

**Returns**

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

**Notes**

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                    index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

```
>>> df.add(1)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0.0	36.0
triangle	0.3	18.0
rectangle	0.4	36.0

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	inf	0.027778
triangle	3.333333	0.055556
rectangle	2.500000	0.027778

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
```

	angles	degrees
circle	-1	358
triangle	2	178
rectangle	3	358

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
```

	angles	degrees
circle	-1	358
triangle	2	178
rectangle	3	358

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	359
triangle	2	177
rectangle	3	357

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circle	-1	359
triangle	2	179
rectangle	3	359

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                        index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
```

	angles
circle	0
triangle	3
rectangle	4

```
>>> df * other
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	NaN
triangle	9	NaN
rectangle	16	NaN

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	0.0
triangle	9	0.0
rectangle	16	0.0

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                               'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                              index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                      ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                       'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
```

	angles	degrees
A circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360
B square	4	360
pentagon	5	540
hexagon	6	720

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
```

	angles	degrees
A circle	NaN	1.0
triangle	1.0	1.0
rectangle	1.0	1.0
B square	0.0	0.0
pentagon	0.0	0.0
hexagon	0.0	0.0

**pandas.DataFrame.rmod**

`DataFrame.rmod` (*other*, *axis*='columns', *level*=None, *fill\_value*=None)

Modulo of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *rmod*).

Equivalent to `other % dataframe`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *mod*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add*, *sub*, *mul*, *div*, *mod*, *pow*) to arithmetic operators: +, -, \*, /, //, %, \*\*.

**Parameters**

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

**Returns**

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

**Notes**

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                   'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                   index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
   angles  degrees
circle     0     360
```

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triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
      angles  degrees
circle      1     361
triangle    4     181
rectangle   5     361
```

```
>>> df.add(1)
      angles  degrees
circle      1     361
triangle    4     181
rectangle   5     361
```

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
      angles  degrees
circle    0.0    36.0
triangle  0.3    18.0
rectangle 0.4    36.0
```

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
      angles  degrees
circle      inf  0.027778
triangle  3.333333  0.055556
rectangle  2.500000  0.027778
```

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    358
triangle    2    178
rectangle   3    358
```

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    358
triangle    2    178
rectangle   3    358
```

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    359
triangle    2    179
rectangle   3    359
```

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                        index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
```

	angles
circle	0
triangle	3
rectangle	4

```
>>> df * other
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	NaN
triangle	9	NaN
rectangle	16	NaN

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	0.0
triangle	9	0.0
rectangle	16	0.0

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                               'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                              index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                     ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                      'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
```

	angles	degrees
A circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360
B square	4	360
pentagon	5	540
hexagon	6	720

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
```

	angles	degrees
A circle	NaN	1.0
triangle	1.0	1.0
rectangle	1.0	1.0
B square	0.0	0.0
pentagon	0.0	0.0
hexagon	0.0	0.0

## pandas.DataFrame.rmul

DataFrame.**rmul** (*other*, *axis*='columns', *level*=None, *fill\_value*=None)

Multiplication of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *rmul*).

Equivalent to `other * dataframe`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *mul*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add*, *sub*, *mul*, *div*, *mod*, *pow*) to arithmetic operators: `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `//`, `%`, `**`.

### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

### See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                    index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

```
>>> df.add(1)
      angles  degrees
circle      1     361
triangle    4     181
rectangle   5     361
```

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
      angles  degrees
circle    0.0    36.0
triangle  0.3    18.0
rectangle 0.4    36.0
```

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
      angles  degrees
circle      inf  0.027778
triangle  3.333333  0.055556
rectangle  2.500000  0.027778
```

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
      angles  degrees
circle     -1     358
triangle    2     178
rectangle   3     358
```

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1     358
triangle    2     178
rectangle   3     358
```

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1     359
triangle    2     179
rectangle   3     359
```

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                       index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
      angles
circle      0
triangle     3
rectangle    4
```

```
>>> df * other
      angles  degrees
circle      0      NaN
triangle     9      NaN
rectangle   16      NaN
```

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
      angles  degrees
circle      0      0.0
triangle    9      0.0
rectangle  16      0.0
```

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                               'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                               index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                       ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                       'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
      angles  degrees
A circle      0      360
  triangle      3      180
  rectangle      4      360
B square      4      360
  pentagon      5      540
  hexagon      6      720
```

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
      angles  degrees
A circle   NaN      1.0
  triangle  1.0      1.0
  rectangle 1.0      1.0
B square   0.0      0.0
  pentagon 0.0      0.0
  hexagon  0.0      0.0
```

## pandas.DataFrame.rolling

`DataFrame.rolling` (*window*, *min\_periods=None*, *center=False*, *win\_type=None*, *on=None*, *axis=0*, *closed=None*)

Provides rolling window calculations.

New in version 0.18.0.

### Parameters

**window** [int, or offset] Size of the moving window. This is the number of observations used for calculating the statistic. Each window will be a fixed size.

If its an offset then this will be the time period of each window. Each window will be a variable sized based on the observations included in the time-period. This is only valid for datetimelike indexes. This is new in 0.19.0

**min\_periods** [int, default None] Minimum number of observations in window required to have a value (otherwise result is NA). For a window that is specified by an offset, *min\_periods* will default to 1. Otherwise, *min\_periods* will default to the size of the window.

**center** [bool, default False] Set the labels at the center of the window.

**win\_type** [str, default None] Provide a window type. If None, all points are evenly weighted. See the notes below for further information.

**on** [str, optional] For a DataFrame, column on which to calculate the rolling window, rather than the index

**axis** [int or str, default 0]

**closed** [str, default None] Make the interval closed on the ‘right’, ‘left’, ‘both’ or ‘neither’ endpoints. For offset-based windows, it defaults to ‘right’. For fixed windows, defaults to ‘both’. Remaining cases not implemented for fixed windows.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Returns

a **Window or Rolling** sub-classed for the particular operation

### See also:

***expanding*** Provides expanding transformations.

***ewm*** Provides exponential weighted functions.

### Notes

By default, the result is set to the right edge of the window. This can be changed to the center of the window by setting `center=True`.

To learn more about the offsets & frequency strings, please see [this link](#).

The recognized `win_types` are:

- `boxcar`
- `triang`
- `blackman`
- `hamming`
- `bartlett`
- `parzen`
- `bohman`
- `blackmanharris`
- `nuttall`
- `barthann`
- `kaiser` (needs `beta`)
- `gaussian` (needs `std`)
- `general_gaussian` (needs `power`, `width`)
- `slepian` (needs `width`).

If `win_type=None` all points are evenly weighted. To learn more about different window types see [scipy.signal window functions](#).

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'B': [0, 1, 2, np.nan, 4]})
>>> df
   B
0  0.0
1  1.0
2  2.0
3  NaN
4  4.0
```

Rolling sum with a window length of 2, using the 'triang' window type.

```
>>> df.rolling(2, win_type='triang').sum()
   B
0  NaN
1  1.0
2  2.5
3  NaN
4  NaN
```

Rolling sum with a window length of 2, min\_periods defaults to the window length.

```
>>> df.rolling(2).sum()
   B
0  NaN
1  1.0
2  3.0
3  NaN
4  NaN
```

Same as above, but explicitly set the min\_periods

```
>>> df.rolling(2, min_periods=1).sum()
   B
0  0.0
1  1.0
2  3.0
3  2.0
4  4.0
```

A ragged (meaning not-a-regular frequency), time-indexed DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'B': [0, 1, 2, np.nan, 4]},
...                    index = [pd.Timestamp('20130101 09:00:00'),
...                              pd.Timestamp('20130101 09:00:02'),
...                              pd.Timestamp('20130101 09:00:03'),
...                              pd.Timestamp('20130101 09:00:05'),
...                              pd.Timestamp('20130101 09:00:06')])
```

```
>>> df
                B
2013-01-01 09:00:00  0.0
2013-01-01 09:00:02  1.0
2013-01-01 09:00:03  2.0
2013-01-01 09:00:05  NaN
2013-01-01 09:00:06  4.0
```

Contrasting to an integer rolling window, this will roll a variable length window corresponding to the time period. The default for `min_periods` is 1.

```
>>> df.rolling('2s').sum()
          B
2013-01-01 09:00:00  0.0
2013-01-01 09:00:02  1.0
2013-01-01 09:00:03  3.0
2013-01-01 09:00:05  NaN
2013-01-01 09:00:06  4.0
```

## pandas.DataFrame.round

`DataFrame.round(decimals=0, *args, **kwargs)`

Round a `DataFrame` to a variable number of decimal places.

### Parameters

**decimals** [int, dict, Series] Number of decimal places to round each column to. If an int is given, round each column to the same number of places. Otherwise dict and Series round to variable numbers of places. Column names should be in the keys if *decimals* is a dict-like, or in the index if *decimals* is a Series. Any columns not included in *decimals* will be left as is. Elements of *decimals* which are not columns of the input will be ignored.

### Returns

`DataFrame`

### See also:

`numpy.around`, `Series.round`

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.random([3, 3]),
...                    columns=['A', 'B', 'C'], index=['first', 'second', 'third'])
>>> df
          A         B         C
first  0.028208  0.992815  0.173891
second 0.038683  0.645646  0.577595
third  0.877076  0.149370  0.491027
>>> df.round(2)
          A         B         C
first  0.03  0.99  0.17
second 0.04  0.65  0.58
third  0.88  0.15  0.49
>>> df.round({'A': 1, 'C': 2})
          A         B         C
first  0.0  0.992815  0.17
second 0.0  0.645646  0.58
third  0.9  0.149370  0.49
>>> decimals = pd.Series([1, 0, 2], index=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df.round(decimals)
          A  B         C
first  0.0  1  0.17
```

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```
second  0.0  1  0.58
third   0.9  0  0.49
```

## pandas.DataFrame.rpow

DataFrame.**rpow** (*other*, *axis*='columns', *level*=None, *fill\_value*=None)

Exponential power of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *rpow*).

Equivalent to `other ** dataframe`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *pow*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add*, *sub*, *mul*, *div*, *mod*, *pow*) to arithmetic operators: +, -, \*, /, //, %, \*\*.

### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                    index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

```
>>> df.add(1)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0.0	36.0
triangle	0.3	18.0
rectangle	0.4	36.0

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	inf	0.027778
triangle	3.333333	0.055556
rectangle	2.500000	0.027778

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
```

	angles	degrees
circle	-1	358
triangle	2	178
rectangle	3	358

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
```

	angles	degrees
circle	-1	358
triangle	2	178
rectangle	3	358

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	359
triangle	2	179
rectangle	3	359

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circle	-1	359
triangle	2	179
rectangle	3	359

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                       index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
```

	angles
circle	0
triangle	3
rectangle	4

```
>>> df * other
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	NaN
triangle	9	NaN
rectangle	16	NaN

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	0.0
triangle	9	0.0
rectangle	16	0.0

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                              'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                              index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                    ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                     'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
```

	angles	degrees
A circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360
B square	4	360
pentagon	5	540
hexagon	6	720

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
```

	angles	degrees
A circle	NaN	1.0
triangle	1.0	1.0
rectangle	1.0	1.0
B square	0.0	0.0
pentagon	0.0	0.0
hexagon	0.0	0.0

## pandas.DataFrame.rsub

DataFrame.**rsub** (*other*, axis='columns', level=None, fill\_value=None)

Subtraction of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *rsub*).

Equivalent to `other - dataframe`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *sub*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add*, *sub*, *mul*, *div*, *mod*, *pow*) to arithmetic operators: `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `//`, `%`, `**`.

### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

### Examples

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                    index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df

```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	360

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triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
      angles  degrees
circle      1     361
triangle    4     181
rectangle   5     361
```

```
>>> df.add(1)
      angles  degrees
circle      1     361
triangle    4     181
rectangle   5     361
```

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
      angles  degrees
circle    0.0    36.0
triangle  0.3    18.0
rectangle 0.4    36.0
```

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
      angles  degrees
circle      inf  0.027778
triangle  3.333333  0.055556
rectangle  2.500000  0.027778
```

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    358
triangle    2    178
rectangle   3    358
```

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    358
triangle    2    178
rectangle   3    358
```

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    359
triangle    2    179
rectangle   3    359
```

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                        index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
```

	angles
circle	0
triangle	3
rectangle	4

```
>>> df * other
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	NaN
triangle	9	NaN
rectangle	16	NaN

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	0.0
triangle	9	0.0
rectangle	16	0.0

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                               'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                              index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                     ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                      'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
```

	angles	degrees
A circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360
B square	4	360
pentagon	5	540
hexagon	6	720

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
```

	angles	degrees
A circle	NaN	1.0
triangle	1.0	1.0
rectangle	1.0	1.0
B square	0.0	0.0
pentagon	0.0	0.0
hexagon	0.0	0.0

## pandas.DataFrame.rtruediv

DataFrame.**rtruediv** (*other*, *axis='columns'*, *level=None*, *fill\_value=None*)

Floating division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *rtruediv*).

Equivalent to `other / dataframe`, but with support to substitute a *fill\_value* for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *truediv*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add*, *sub*, *mul*, *div*, *mod*, *pow*) to arithmetic operators: `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `//`, `%`, `**`.

### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

### See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                    index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

```
>>> df.add(1)
      angles  degrees
circle      1     361
triangle    4     181
rectangle   5     361
```

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
      angles  degrees
circle    0.0     36.0
triangle  0.3     18.0
rectangle 0.4     36.0
```

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
      angles  degrees
circle      inf  0.027778
triangle  3.333333  0.055556
rectangle  2.500000  0.027778
```

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
      angles  degrees
circle     -1     358
triangle    2     178
rectangle   3     358
```

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1     358
triangle    2     178
rectangle   3     358
```

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1     359
triangle    2     179
rectangle   3     359
```

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                       index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
      angles
circle      0
triangle    3
rectangle   4
```

```
>>> df * other
      angles  degrees
circle      0      NaN
triangle    9      NaN
rectangle  16      NaN
```



```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
      angles  degrees
circle      0      0.0
triangle    9      0.0
rectangle  16      0.0
```

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                               'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                               index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                       ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                       'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
      angles  degrees
A circle      0      360
  triangle      3      180
  rectangle      4      360
B square      4      360
  pentagon      5      540
  hexagon      6      720
```

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
      angles  degrees
A circle   NaN      1.0
  triangle  1.0      1.0
  rectangle  1.0      1.0
B square   0.0      0.0
  pentagon  0.0      0.0
  hexagon   0.0      0.0
```

## pandas.DataFrame.sample

`DataFrame.sample` (*n=None*, *frac=None*, *replace=False*, *weights=None*, *random\_state=None*, *axis=None*)

Return a random sample of items from an axis of object.

You can use *random\_state* for reproducibility.

### Parameters

**n** [int, optional] Number of items from axis to return. Cannot be used with *frac*. Default = 1 if *frac* = None.

**frac** [float, optional] Fraction of axis items to return. Cannot be used with *n*.

**replace** [bool, default False] Sample with or without replacement.

**weights** [str or ndarray-like, optional] Default 'None' results in equal probability weighting. If passed a Series, will align with target object on index. Index values in weights not found in sampled object will be ignored and index values in sampled object not in weights will be assigned weights of zero. If called on a DataFrame, will accept the name of a column when *axis* = 0. Unless weights are a Series, weights must be same length as axis being sampled. If weights do not sum to 1, they will be normalized to sum to 1. Missing values in the weights column will be treated as zero. Infinite values not allowed.

**random\_state** [int or numpy.random.RandomState, optional] Seed for the random number generator (if int), or numpy RandomState object.

**axis** [int or string, optional] Axis to sample. Accepts axis number or name. Default is stat axis for given data type (0 for Series and DataFrames, 1 for Panels).

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** A new object of same type as caller containing  $n$  items randomly sampled from the caller object.

### See also:

[numpy.random.choice](#) Generates a random sample from a given 1-D numpy array.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'num_legs': [2, 4, 8, 0],
...                    'num_wings': [2, 0, 0, 0],
...                    'num_specimen_seen': [10, 2, 1, 8]},
...                    index=['falcon', 'dog', 'spider', 'fish'])
>>> df
```

	num_legs	num_wings	num_specimen_seen
falcon	2	2	10
dog	4	0	2
spider	8	0	1
fish	0	0	8

Extract 3 random elements from the Series `df['num_legs']`: Note that we use *random\_state* to ensure the reproducibility of the examples.

```
>>> df['num_legs'].sample(n=3, random_state=1)
fish      0
spider    8
falcon    2
Name: num_legs, dtype: int64
```

A random 50% sample of the DataFrame with replacement:

```
>>> df.sample(frac=0.5, replace=True, random_state=1)
   num_legs  num_wings  num_specimen_seen
dog         4         0                 2
fish        0         0                 8
```

Using a DataFrame column as weights. Rows with larger value in the *num\_specimen\_seen* column are more likely to be sampled.

```
>>> df.sample(n=2, weights='num_specimen_seen', random_state=1)
   num_legs  num_wings  num_specimen_seen
falcon     2         2                 10
fish       0         0                 8
```

## pandas.DataFrame.select

DataFrame.**select** (*crit*, *axis=0*)

Return data corresponding to axis labels matching criteria.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use `df.loc[df.index.map(crit)]` to select via labels

#### Parameters

**crit** [function] To be called on each index (label). Should return True or False

**axis** [int]

#### Returns

**selection** [same type as caller]

### pandas.DataFrame.select\_dtypes

`DataFrame.select_dtypes` (*include=None, exclude=None*)

Return a subset of the DataFrame's columns based on the column dtypes.

#### Parameters

**include, exclude** [scalar or list-like] A selection of dtypes or strings to be included/excluded. At least one of these parameters must be supplied.

#### Returns

**subset** [DataFrame] The subset of the frame including the dtypes in `include` and excluding the dtypes in `exclude`.

#### Raises

##### ValueError

- If both of `include` and `exclude` are empty
- If `include` and `exclude` have overlapping elements
- If any kind of string dtype is passed in.

#### Notes

- To select all *numeric* types, use `np.number` or `'number'`
- To select strings you must use the `object` dtype, but note that this will return *all* object dtype columns
- See the [numpy dtype hierarchy](#)
- To select datetimes, use `np.datetime64`, `'datetime'` or `'datetime64'`
- To select timedeltas, use `np.timedelta64`, `'timedelta'` or `'timedelta64'`
- To select Pandas categorical dtypes, use `'category'`
- To select Pandas datetimetz dtypes, use `'datetimetz'` (new in 0.20.0) or `'datetime64[ns, tz]'`

#### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2] * 3,
...                    'b': [True, False] * 3,
...                    'c': [1.0, 2.0] * 3})
>>> df
```

	a	b	c
0	1	True	1.0
1	2	False	2.0
2	1	True	1.0
3	2	False	2.0
4	1	True	1.0
5	2	False	2.0

```
>>> df.select_dtypes(include='bool')
b
0  True
1  False
2  True
3  False
4  True
5  False
```

```
>>> df.select_dtypes(include=['float64'])
c
0  1.0
1  2.0
2  1.0
3  2.0
4  1.0
5  2.0
```

```
>>> df.select_dtypes(exclude=['int'])
b    c
0  True  1.0
1  False 2.0
2   True  1.0
3  False 2.0
4   True  1.0
5  False 2.0
```

### pandas.DataFrame.sem

DataFrame . **sem** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, ddof=1, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return unbiased standard error of the mean over requested axis.

Normalized by N-1 by default. This can be changed using the ddof argument

#### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}]

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series

**ddof** [int, default 1] Delta Degrees of Freedom. The divisor used in calculations is  $N - \text{ddof}$ , where  $N$  represents the number of elements.

**numeric\_only** [boolean, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

### Returns

**sem** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

## pandas.DataFrame.set\_axis

DataFrame.**set\_axis** (*labels*, *axis=0*, *inplace=None*)

Assign desired index to given axis.

Indexes for column or row labels can be changed by assigning a list-like or Index.

Changed in version 0.21.0: The signature is now *labels* and *axis*, consistent with the rest of pandas API. Previously, the *axis* and *labels* arguments were respectively the first and second positional arguments.

### Parameters

**labels** [list-like, Index] The values for the new index.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The axis to update. The value 0 identifies the rows, and 1 identifies the columns.

**inplace** [boolean, default None] Whether to return a new %(klass)s instance.

**Warning:** `inplace=None` currently falls back to `True`, but in a future version, will default to `False`. Use `inplace=True` explicitly rather than relying on the default.

### Returns

**renamed** [%(klass)s or None] An object of same type as caller if `inplace=False`, None otherwise.

### See also:

**DataFrame.rename\_axis** Alter the name of the index or columns.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.set_axis(['a', 'b', 'c'], axis=0, inplace=False)
a    1
b    2
c    3
dtype: int64
```

The original object is not modified.

```
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
dtype: int64
```

### DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2, 3], "B": [4, 5, 6]})
```

Change the row labels.

```
>>> df.set_axis(['a', 'b', 'c'], axis='index', inplace=False)
   A  B
a  1  4
b  2  5
c  3  6
```

Change the column labels.

```
>>> df.set_axis(['I', 'II'], axis='columns', inplace=False)
   I  II
0  1   4
1  2   5
2  3   6
```

Now, update the labels inplace.

```
>>> df.set_axis(['i', 'ii'], axis='columns', inplace=True)
>>> df
   i  ii
0  1   4
1  2   5
2  3   6
```

### pandas.DataFrame.set\_index

`DataFrame.set_index(keys, drop=True, append=False, inplace=False, verify_integrity=False)`  
Set the DataFrame index using existing columns.

Set the DataFrame index (row labels) using one or more existing columns or arrays (of the correct length). The index can replace the existing index or expand on it.

#### Parameters

**keys** [label or array-like or list of labels/arrays] This parameter can be either a single column key, a single array of the same length as the calling DataFrame, or a list containing an arbitrary combination of column keys and arrays. Here, “array” encompasses *Series*, *Index* and `np.ndarray`.

**drop** [bool, default True] Delete columns to be used as the new index.

**append** [bool, default False] Whether to append columns to existing index.

**inplace** [bool, default False] Modify the DataFrame in place (do not create a new object).

**verify\_integrity** [bool, default False] Check the new index for duplicates. Otherwise defer the check until necessary. Setting to False will improve the performance of this method.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Changed row labels.

### See also:

**DataFrame.reset\_index** Opposite of set\_index.

**DataFrame.reindex** Change to new indices or expand indices.

**DataFrame.reindex\_like** Change to same indices as other DataFrame.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'month': [1, 4, 7, 10],
...                    'year': [2012, 2014, 2013, 2014],
...                    'sale': [55, 40, 84, 31]})
>>> df
   month  year  sale
0      1  2012   55
1      4  2014   40
2      7  2013   84
3     10  2014   31
```

Set the index to become the ‘month’ column:

```
>>> df.set_index('month')
   year  sale
month
1     2012   55
4     2014   40
7     2013   84
10    2014   31
```

Create a MultiIndex using columns ‘year’ and ‘month’:

```
>>> df.set_index(['year', 'month'])
   sale
year month
2012  1    55
2014  4    40
2013  7    84
2014  10   31
```

Create a MultiIndex using an Index and a column:

```
>>> df.set_index([pd.Index([1, 2, 3, 4]), 'year'])
   month  sale
year
```

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1	2012	1	55
2	2014	4	40
3	2013	7	84
4	2014	10	31

Create a MultiIndex using two Series:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> df.set_index([s, s**2])
```

	month	year	sale
1	1	2012	55
2	4	2014	40
3	9	2013	84
4	16	2014	31

## pandas.DataFrame.set\_value

DataFrame.**set\_value** (*index, col, value, takeable=False*)

Put single value at passed column and index.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use `.at[]` or `.iat[]` accessors instead.

### Parameters

**index** [row label]

**col** [column label]

**value** [scalar value]

**takeable** [interpret the index/col as indexers, default False]

### Returns

**frame** [DataFrame] If label pair is contained, will be reference to calling DataFrame, otherwise a new object

## pandas.DataFrame.shift

DataFrame.**shift** (*periods=1, freq=None, axis=0, fill\_value=None*)

Shift index by desired number of periods with an optional time *freq*.

When *freq* is not passed, shift the index without realigning the data. If *freq* is passed (in this case, the index must be date or datetime, or it will raise a *NotImplementedError*), the index will be increased using the periods and the *freq*.

### Parameters

**periods** [int] Number of periods to shift. Can be positive or negative.

**freq** [DateOffset, tseries.offsets, timedelta, or str, optional] Offset to use from the tseries module or time rule (e.g. 'EOM'). If *freq* is specified then the index values are shifted but the data is not realigned. That is, use *freq* if you would like to extend the index when shifting and preserve the original data.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default None] Shift direction.



**fill\_value** [object, optional] The scalar value to use for newly introduced missing values. the default depends on the dtype of *self*. For numeric data, `np.nan` is used. For datetime, timedelta, or period data, etc. `NaT` is used. For extension dtypes, `self.dtype.na_value` is used.

Changed in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Copy of input object, shifted.

### See also:

**Index.shift** Shift values of Index.

**DatetimeIndex.shift** Shift values of DatetimeIndex.

**PeriodIndex.shift** Shift values of PeriodIndex.

**tshift** Shift the time index, using the index's frequency if available.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'Col1': [10, 20, 15, 30, 45],
...                    'Col2': [13, 23, 18, 33, 48],
...                    'Col3': [17, 27, 22, 37, 52]})
```

```
>>> df.shift(periods=3)
   Col1  Col2  Col3
0   NaN   NaN   NaN
1   NaN   NaN   NaN
2   NaN   NaN   NaN
3  10.0  13.0  17.0
4  20.0  23.0  27.0
```

```
>>> df.shift(periods=1, axis='columns')
   Col1  Col2  Col3
0   NaN  10.0  13.0
1   NaN  20.0  23.0
2   NaN  15.0  18.0
3   NaN  30.0  33.0
4   NaN  45.0  48.0
```

```
>>> df.shift(periods=3, fill_value=0)
   Col1  Col2  Col3
0     0     0     0
1     0     0     0
2     0     0     0
3    10    13    17
4    20    23    27
```

### pandas.DataFrame.skew

`DataFrame.skew` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return unbiased skew over requested axis Normalized by N-1.

### Parameters

- axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.
- skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.
- level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series.
- numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.
- \*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

#### Returns

- skew** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

### pandas.DataFrame.slice\_shift

DataFrame.**slice\_shift** (*periods=1, axis=0*)

Equivalent to *shift* without copying data. The shifted data will not include the dropped periods and the shifted axis will be smaller than the original.

#### Parameters

- periods** [int] Number of periods to move, can be positive or negative

#### Returns

- shifted** [same type as caller]

#### Notes

While the *slice\_shift* is faster than *shift*, you may pay for it later during alignment.

### pandas.DataFrame.sort\_index

DataFrame.**sort\_index** (*axis=0, level=None, ascending=True, inplace=False, kind='quicksort', na\_position='last', sort\_remaining=True, by=None*)

Sort object by labels (along an axis)

#### Parameters

- axis** [index, columns to direct sorting]
- level** [int or level name or list of ints or list of level names] if not None, sort on values in specified index level(s)
- ascending** [boolean, default True] Sort ascending vs. descending
- inplace** [bool, default False] if True, perform operation in-place
- kind** [{ 'quicksort', 'mergesort', 'heapsort' }, default 'quicksort'] Choice of sorting algorithm. See also `ndarray.sort` for more information. *mergesort* is the only stable algorithm. For DataFrames, this option is only applied when sorting on a single column or label.
- na\_position** [{ 'first', 'last' }, default 'last'] *first* puts NaNs at the beginning, *last* puts NaNs at the end. Not implemented for MultiIndex.

**sort\_remaining** [bool, default True] if true and sorting by level and index is multilevel, sort by other levels too (in order) after sorting by specified level

### Returns

**sorted\_obj** [DataFrame]

## pandas.DataFrame.sort\_values

DataFrame.**sort\_values** (*by*, *axis=0*, *ascending=True*, *inplace=False*, *kind='quicksort'*, *na\_position='last'*)

Sort by the values along either axis

### Parameters

**by** [str or list of str] Name or list of names to sort by.

- if *axis* is 0 or *'index'* then *by* may contain index levels and/or column labels
- if *axis* is 1 or *'columns'* then *by* may contain column levels and/or index labels

Changed in version 0.23.0: Allow specifying index or column level names.

**axis** [{0 or *'index'*, 1 or *'columns'*}, default 0] Axis to be sorted

**ascending** [bool or list of bool, default True] Sort ascending vs. descending. Specify list for multiple sort orders. If this is a list of bools, must match the length of the *by*.

**inplace** [bool, default False] if True, perform operation in-place

**kind** [{*'quicksort'*, *'mergesort'*, *'heapsort'*}, default *'quicksort'*] Choice of sorting algorithm. See also `ndarray.sort` for more information. *mergesort* is the only stable algorithm. For DataFrames, this option is only applied when sorting on a single column or label.

**na\_position** [{*'first'*, *'last'*}, default *'last'*] *first* puts NaNs at the beginning, *last* puts NaNs at the end

### Returns

**sorted\_obj** [DataFrame]

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'col1': ['A', 'A', 'B', np.nan, 'D', 'C'],
...     'col2': [2, 1, 9, 8, 7, 4],
...     'col3': [0, 1, 9, 4, 2, 3],
... })
>>> df
   col1  col2  col3
0    A     2     0
1    A     1     1
2    B     9     9
3  NaN     8     4
4    D     7     2
5    C     4     3
```

Sort by col1

```
>>> df.sort_values(by=['col1'])
   col1 col2 col3
0     A     2     0
1     A     1     1
2     B     9     9
5     C     4     3
4     D     7     2
3  NaN     8     4
```

#### Sort by multiple columns

```
>>> df.sort_values(by=['col1', 'col2'])
   col1 col2 col3
1     A     1     1
0     A     2     0
2     B     9     9
5     C     4     3
4     D     7     2
3  NaN     8     4
```

#### Sort Descending

```
>>> df.sort_values(by='col1', ascending=False)
   col1 col2 col3
4     D     7     2
5     C     4     3
2     B     9     9
0     A     2     0
1     A     1     1
3  NaN     8     4
```

#### Putting NAs first

```
>>> df.sort_values(by='col1', ascending=False, na_position='first')
   col1 col2 col3
3  NaN     8     4
4     D     7     2
5     C     4     3
2     B     9     9
0     A     2     0
1     A     1     1
```

## pandas.DataFrame.squeeze

DataFrame.**squeeze** (*axis=None*)

Squeeze 1 dimensional axis objects into scalars.

Series or DataFrames with a single element are squeezed to a scalar. DataFrames with a single column or a single row are squeezed to a Series. Otherwise the object is unchanged.

This method is most useful when you don't know if your object is a Series or DataFrame, but you do know it has just a single column. In that case you can safely call *squeeze* to ensure you have a Series.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default None] A specific axis to squeeze. By default, all length-1 axes are squeezed.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Returns

**DataFrame, Series, or scalar** The projection after squeezing *axis* or all the axes.

### See also:

***Series.iloc*** Integer-location based indexing for selecting scalars.

***DataFrame.iloc*** Integer-location based indexing for selecting Series.

***Series.to\_frame*** Inverse of `DataFrame.squeeze` for a single-column DataFrame.

### Examples

```
>>> primes = pd.Series([2, 3, 5, 7])
```

Slicing might produce a Series with a single value:

```
>>> even_primes = primes[primes % 2 == 0]
>>> even_primes
0    2
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> even_primes.squeeze()
2
```

Squeezing objects with more than one value in every axis does nothing:

```
>>> odd_primes = primes[primes % 2 == 1]
>>> odd_primes
1    3
2    5
3    7
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> odd_primes.squeeze()
1    3
2    5
3    7
dtype: int64
```

Squeezing is even more effective when used with DataFrames.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [3, 4]], columns=['a', 'b'])
>>> df
   a  b
0  1  2
1  3  4
```

Slicing a single column will produce a DataFrame with the columns having only one value:

```
>>> df_a = df[['a']]
>>> df_a
   a
0  1
1  3
```

So the columns can be squeezed down, resulting in a Series:

```
>>> df_a.squeeze('columns')
0    1
1    3
Name: a, dtype: int64
```

Slicing a single row from a single column will produce a single scalar DataFrame:

```
>>> df_0a = df.loc[df.index < 1, ['a']]
>>> df_0a
   a
0  1
```

Squeezing the rows produces a single scalar Series:

```
>>> df_0a.squeeze('rows')
a    1
Name: 0, dtype: int64
```

Squeezing all axes will project directly into a scalar:

```
>>> df_0a.squeeze()
1
```

## pandas.DataFrame.stack

`DataFrame.stack` (*level=-1, dropna=True*)

Stack the prescribed level(s) from columns to index.

Return a reshaped DataFrame or Series having a multi-level index with one or more new inner-most levels compared to the current DataFrame. The new inner-most levels are created by pivoting the columns of the current dataframe:

- if the columns have a single level, the output is a Series;
- if the columns have multiple levels, the new index level(s) is (are) taken from the prescribed level(s) and the output is a DataFrame.

The new index levels are sorted.

### Parameters

**level** [int, str, list, default -1] Level(s) to stack from the column axis onto the index axis, defined as one index or label, or a list of indices or labels.

**dropna** [bool, default True] Whether to drop rows in the resulting Frame/Series with missing values. Stacking a column level onto the index axis can create combinations of index and column values that are missing from the original dataframe. See Examples section.

### Returns

**DataFrame or Series** Stacked dataframe or series.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.unstack** Unstack prescribed level(s) from index axis onto column axis.

**DataFrame.pivot** Reshape dataframe from long format to wide format.

**DataFrame.pivot\_table** Create a spreadsheet-style pivot table as a DataFrame.

## Notes

The function is named by analogy with a collection of books being re-organised from being side by side on a horizontal position (the columns of the dataframe) to being stacked vertically on top of each other (in the index of the dataframe).

## Examples

### Single level columns

```
>>> df_single_level_cols = pd.DataFrame([[0, 1], [2, 3]],
...                                     index=['cat', 'dog'],
...                                     columns=['weight', 'height'])
```

Stacking a dataframe with a single level column axis returns a Series:

```
>>> df_single_level_cols
   weight height
cat      0      1
dog      2      3
>>> df_single_level_cols.stack()
cat  weight    0
     height    1
dog  weight    2
     height    3
dtype: int64
```

### Multi level columns: simple case

```
>>> multicoll = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('weight', 'kg'),
...                                       ('weight', 'pounds')])
>>> df_multi_level_cols1 = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [2, 4]],
...                                     index=['cat', 'dog'],
...                                     columns=multicoll)
```

Stacking a dataframe with a multi-level column axis:

```
>>> df_multi_level_cols1
   weight
   kg    pounds
cat    1         2
dog    2         4
>>> df_multi_level_cols1.stack()
   weight
cat kg    1
   pounds 2
dog kg    2
   pounds 4
```

### Missing values

```
>>> multicoll2 = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('weight', 'kg'),
...                                         ('height', 'm')])
```

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```
>>> df_multi_level_cols2 = pd.DataFrame([[1.0, 2.0], [3.0, 4.0]],
...                                     index=['cat', 'dog'],
...                                     columns=multicol2)
```

It is common to have missing values when stacking a dataframe with multi-level columns, as the stacked dataframe typically has more values than the original dataframe. Missing values are filled with NaNs:

```
>>> df_multi_level_cols2
   weight height
   kg      m
cat   1.0   2.0
dog   3.0   4.0
>>> df_multi_level_cols2.stack()
   height weight
cat kg    NaN   1.0
   m     2.0   NaN
dog kg    NaN   3.0
   m     4.0   NaN
```

### Prescribing the level(s) to be stacked

The first parameter controls which level or levels are stacked:

```
>>> df_multi_level_cols2.stack(0)
   kg      m
cat height NaN  2.0
   weight 1.0 NaN
dog height NaN  4.0
   weight 3.0 NaN
>>> df_multi_level_cols2.stack([0, 1])
cat height m    2.0
   weight kg   1.0
dog height m    4.0
   weight kg   3.0
dtype: float64
```

### Dropping missing values

```
>>> df_multi_level_cols3 = pd.DataFrame([[None, 1.0], [2.0, 3.0]],
...                                     index=['cat', 'dog'],
...                                     columns=multicol2)
```

Note that rows where all values are missing are dropped by default but this behaviour can be controlled via the `dropna` keyword parameter:

```
>>> df_multi_level_cols3
   weight height
   kg      m
cat   NaN   1.0
dog   2.0   3.0
>>> df_multi_level_cols3.stack(dropna=False)
   height weight
cat kg    NaN   NaN
   m     1.0   NaN
dog kg    NaN   2.0
   m     3.0   NaN
>>> df_multi_level_cols3.stack(dropna=True)
```

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		height	weight
cat	m	1.0	NaN
dog	kg	NaN	2.0
	m	3.0	NaN

**pandas.DataFrame.std**

`DataFrame.std` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, ddof=1, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)  
Return sample standard deviation over requested axis.

Normalized by N-1 by default. This can be changed using the `ddof` argument

**Parameters**

**axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}]

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series

**ddof** [int, default 1] Delta Degrees of Freedom. The divisor used in calculations is N - ddof, where N represents the number of elements.

**numeric\_only** [boolean, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**Returns**

**std** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

**pandas.DataFrame.sub**

`DataFrame.sub` (*other, axis='columns', level=None, fill\_value=None*)  
Subtraction of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *sub*).

Equivalent to `dataframe - other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *rsub*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add, sub, mul, div, mod, pow*) to arithmetic operators: `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `//`, `%`, `**`.

**Parameters**

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

## Returns

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

## See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

## Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                    index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

```
>>> df.add(1)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0.0	36.0
triangle	0.3	18.0
rectangle	0.4	36.0

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
           angles  degrees
circle           inf  0.027778
triangle  3.333333  0.055556
rectangle  2.500000  0.027778
```

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
           angles  degrees
circle          -1     358
triangle         2     178
rectangle        3     358
```

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
           angles  degrees
circle          -1     358
triangle         2     178
rectangle        3     358
```

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
           angles  degrees
circle          -1     359
triangle         2     179
rectangle        3     359
```

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                       index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
           angles
circle          0
triangle         3
rectangle        4
```

```
>>> df * other
           angles  degrees
circle          0     NaN
triangle         9     NaN
rectangle       16     NaN
```

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
           angles  degrees
circle          0     0.0
triangle         9     0.0
rectangle       16     0.0
```

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                               'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                               index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                       ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                       'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
```

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```
>>> df_multindex
      angles  degrees
A circle    0    360
  triangle    3    180
  rectangle    4    360
B square    4    360
  pentagon    5    540
  hexagon    6    720
```

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
      angles  degrees
A circle   NaN    1.0
  triangle  1.0    1.0
  rectangle  1.0    1.0
B square   0.0    0.0
  pentagon  0.0    0.0
  hexagon   0.0    0.0
```

### pandas.DataFrame.subtract

DataFrame.**subtract** (*other*, *axis*='columns', *level*=None, *fill\_value*=None)

Subtraction of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *sub*).

Equivalent to `dataframe - other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, *rsub*.

Among flexible wrappers (*add*, *sub*, *mul*, *div*, *mod*, *pow*) to arithmetic operators: `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `//`, `%`, `**`.

#### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

#### Returns

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

## Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                    index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0	360
triangle	3	180
rectangle	4	360

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.

```
>>> df + 1
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

```
>>> df.add(1)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	1	361
triangle	4	181
rectangle	5	361

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	0.0	36.0
triangle	0.3	18.0
rectangle	0.4	36.0

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
```

	angles	degrees
circle	inf	0.027778
triangle	3.333333	0.055556
rectangle	2.500000	0.027778

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
```

	angles	degrees
circle	-1	358
triangle	2	178
rectangle	3	358

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
          angles  degrees
circle      -1    358
triangle     2    178
rectangle   3    358
```

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
          angles  degrees
circle      -1    359
triangle     2    179
rectangle   3    359
```

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                       index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
          angles
circle         0
triangle        3
rectangle       4
```

```
>>> df * other
          angles  degrees
circle         0     NaN
triangle        9     NaN
rectangle      16     NaN
```

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
          angles  degrees
circle         0     0.0
triangle        9     0.0
rectangle      16     0.0
```

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                              'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                              index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                      ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                       'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
          angles  degrees
A circle         0    360
  triangle         3    180
  rectangle         4    360
B square          4    360
  pentagon         5    540
  hexagon          6    720
```

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
          angles  degrees
A circle     NaN     1.0
  triangle    1.0     1.0
  rectangle    1.0     1.0
```

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B square	0.0	0.0
pentagon	0.0	0.0
hexagon	0.0	0.0

**pandas.DataFrame.sum**

`DataFrame.sum` (*axis=None*, *skipna=None*, *level=None*, *numeric\_only=None*, *min\_count=0*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return the sum of the values for the requested axis.

This is equivalent to the method `numpy.sum`.

**Parameters**

**axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**min\_count** [int, default 0] The required number of valid values to perform the operation. If fewer than `min_count` non-NA values are present the result will be NA.

New in version 0.22.0: Added with the default being 0. This means the sum of an all-NA or empty Series is 0, and the product of an all-NA or empty Series is 1.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

**Returns**

**sum** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

**See also:**

**Series.sum** Return the sum.

**Series.min** Return the minimum.

**Series.max** Return the maximum.

**Series.idxmin** Return the index of the minimum.

**Series.idxmax** Return the index of the maximum.

**DataFrame.min** Return the sum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.min** Return the minimum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.max** Return the maximum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.idxmin** Return the index of the minimum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.idxmax** Return the index of the maximum over the requested axis.

## Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([
...     ['warm', 'warm', 'cold', 'cold'],
...     ['dog', 'falcon', 'fish', 'spider']],
...     names=['blooded', 'animal'])
>>> s = pd.Series([4, 2, 0, 8], name='legs', index=idx)
>>> s
blooded  animal
warm     dog      4
         falcon   2
cold     fish     0
         spider   8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.sum()
14
```

Sum using level names, as well as indices.

```
>>> s.sum(level='blooded')
blooded
warm     6
cold     8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.sum(level=0)
blooded
warm     6
cold     8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

By default, the sum of an empty or all-NA Series is 0.

```
>>> pd.Series([]).sum() # min_count=0 is the default
0.0
```

This can be controlled with the `min_count` parameter. For example, if you'd like the sum of an empty series to be NaN, pass `min_count=1`.

```
>>> pd.Series([]).sum(min_count=1)
nan
```

Thanks to the `skipna` parameter, `min_count` handles all-NA and empty series identically.

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).sum()
0.0
```

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).sum(min_count=1)
nan
```

## pandas.DataFrame.swapaxes

`DataFrame.swapaxes` (*axis1*, *axis2*, *copy=True*)  
Interchange axes and swap values axes appropriately.



**Returns****y** [same as input]**pandas.DataFrame.swaplevel**`DataFrame.swaplevel` (*i=-2, j=-1, axis=0*)Swap levels *i* and *j* in a MultiIndex on a particular axis.**Parameters****i, j** [int, string (can be mixed)] Level of index to be swapped. Can pass level name as string.**Returns****swapped** [same type as caller (new object)]**.. versionchanged:: 0.18.1** The indexes *i* and *j* are now optional, and default to the two innermost levels of the index.**pandas.DataFrame.tail**`DataFrame.tail` (*n=5*)Return the last *n* rows.This function returns last *n* rows from the object based on position. It is useful for quickly verifying data, for example, after sorting or appending rows.**Parameters****n** [int, default 5] Number of rows to select.**Returns****type of caller** The last *n* rows of the caller object.**See also:****DataFrame.head** The first *n* rows of the caller object.**Examples**

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'animal':['alligator', 'bee', 'falcon', 'lion',
...                               'monkey', 'parrot', 'shark', 'whale', 'zebra']})
>>> df
   animal
0  alligator
1     bee
2   falcon
3     lion
4   monkey
5   parrot
6    shark
7    whale
8    zebra

```

Viewing the last 5 lines

```
>>> df.tail()
  animal
4  monkey
5  parrot
6   shark
7   whale
8   zebra
```

Viewing the last  $n$  lines (three in this case)

```
>>> df.tail(3)
  animal
6  shark
7  whale
8  zebra
```

### pandas.DataFrame.take

`DataFrame.take` (*indices*, *axis=0*, *convert=None*, *is\_copy=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return the elements in the given *positional* indices along an axis.

This means that we are not indexing according to actual values in the index attribute of the object. We are indexing according to the actual position of the element in the object.

#### Parameters

**indices** [array-like] An array of ints indicating which positions to take.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default 0] The axis on which to select elements. 0 means that we are selecting rows, 1 means that we are selecting columns.

**convert** [bool, default True] Whether to convert negative indices into positive ones. For example,  $-1$  would map to the `len(axis) - 1`. The conversions are similar to the behavior of indexing a regular Python list.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: In the future, negative indices will always be converted.

**is\_copy** [bool, default True] Whether to return a copy of the original object or not.

**\*\*kwargs** For compatibility with `numpy.take()`. Has no effect on the output.

#### Returns

**taken** [same type as caller] An array-like containing the elements taken from the object.

See also:

**DataFrame.loc** Select a subset of a DataFrame by labels.

**DataFrame.iloc** Select a subset of a DataFrame by positions.

**numpy.take** Take elements from an array along an axis.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([('falcon', 'bird', 389.0),
...                    ('parrot', 'bird', 24.0),
...                    ('lion', 'mammal', 80.5),
...                    ('monkey', 'mammal', np.nan)],
...                    columns=['name', 'class', 'max_speed'],
...                    index=[0, 2, 3, 1])
>>> df
   name  class  max_speed
0  falcon  bird    389.0
2  parrot  bird     24.0
3   lion  mammal    80.5
1  monkey  mammal     NaN
```

Take elements at positions 0 and 3 along the axis 0 (default).

Note how the actual indices selected (0 and 1) do not correspond to our selected indices 0 and 3. That's because we are selecting the 0th and 3rd rows, not rows whose indices equal 0 and 3.

```
>>> df.take([0, 3])
   name  class  max_speed
0  falcon  bird    389.0
1  monkey  mammal     NaN
```

Take elements at indices 1 and 2 along the axis 1 (column selection).

```
>>> df.take([1, 2], axis=1)
   class  max_speed
0   bird    389.0
2   bird     24.0
3  mammal     80.5
1  mammal     NaN
```

We may take elements using negative integers for positive indices, starting from the end of the object, just like with Python lists.

```
>>> df.take([-1, -2])
   name  class  max_speed
1  monkey  mammal     NaN
3   lion  mammal    80.5
```

## pandas.DataFrame.to\_clipboard

`DataFrame.to_clipboard` (*excel=True, sep=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Copy object to the system clipboard.

Write a text representation of object to the system clipboard. This can be pasted into Excel, for example.

### Parameters

**excel** [bool, default True]

- True, use the provided separator, writing in a csv format for allowing easy pasting into excel.
- False, write a string representation of the object to the clipboard.

**sep** [str, default '\t'] Field delimiter.

**\*\*kwargs** These parameters will be passed to `DataFrame.to_csv`.

See also:

`DataFrame.to_csv` Write a DataFrame to a comma-separated values (csv) file.

`read_clipboard` Read text from clipboard and pass to `read_table`.

## Notes

Requirements for your platform.

- Linux : `xclip`, or `xsel` (with `gtk` or `PyQt4` modules)
- Windows : none
- OS X : none

## Examples

Copy the contents of a DataFrame to the clipboard.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]], columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df.to_clipboard(sep=',')
... # Wrote the following to the system clipboard:
... # ,A,B,C
... # 0,1,2,3
... # 1,4,5,6
```

We can omit the the index by passing the keyword `index` and setting it to false.

```
>>> df.to_clipboard(sep=',', index=False)
... # Wrote the following to the system clipboard:
... # A,B,C
... # 1,2,3
... # 4,5,6
```

## pandas.DataFrame.to\_csv

`DataFrame.to_csv` (`path_or_buf=None`, `sep=','`, `na_rep=""`, `float_format=None`, `columns=None`, `header=True`, `index=True`, `index_label=None`, `mode='w'`, `encoding=None`, `compression='infer'`, `quoting=None`, `quotechar='\"'`, `line_terminator=None`, `chunksize=None`, `tupleize_cols=None`, `date_format=None`, `doublequote=True`, `escapechar=None`, `decimal='.'`)

Write object to a comma-separated values (csv) file.

Changed in version 0.24.0: The order of arguments for Series was changed.

### Parameters

**path\_or\_buf** [str or file handle, default None] File path or object, if None is provided the result is returned as a string.

Changed in version 0.24.0: Was previously named “path” for Series.

**sep** [str, default ','] String of length 1. Field delimiter for the output file.

**na\_rep** [str, default ''] Missing data representation.

**float\_format** [str, default None] Format string for floating point numbers.

**columns** [sequence, optional] Columns to write.

**header** [bool or list of str, default True] Write out the column names. If a list of strings is given it is assumed to be aliases for the column names.

Changed in version 0.24.0: Previously defaulted to False for Series.

**index** [bool, default True] Write row names (index).

**index\_label** [str or sequence, or False, default None] Column label for index column(s) if desired. If None is given, and *header* and *index* are True, then the index names are used. A sequence should be given if the object uses MultiIndex. If False do not print fields for index names. Use *index\_label=False* for easier importing in R.

**mode** [str] Python write mode, default 'w'.

**encoding** [str, optional] A string representing the encoding to use in the output file, defaults to 'ascii' on Python 2 and 'utf-8' on Python 3.

**compression** [str, default 'infer'] Compression mode among the following possible values: {'infer', 'gzip', 'bz2', 'zip', 'xz', None}. If 'infer' and *path\_or\_buf* is path-like, then detect compression from the following extensions: '.gz', '.bz2', '.zip' or '.xz'. (otherwise no compression).

Changed in version 0.24.0: 'infer' option added and set to default.

**quoting** [optional constant from csv module] Defaults to csv.QUOTE\_MINIMAL. If you have set a *float\_format* then floats are converted to strings and thus csv.QUOTE\_NONNUMERIC will treat them as non-numeric.

**quotechar** [str, default '"'] String of length 1. Character used to quote fields.

**line\_terminator** [string, optional] The newline character or character sequence to use in the output file. Defaults to *os.linesep*, which depends on the OS in which this method is called ('n' for linux, 'rn' for Windows, i.e.).

Changed in version 0.24.0.

**chunksize** [int or None] Rows to write at a time.

**tupleize\_cols** [bool, default False] Write MultiIndex columns as a list of tuples (if True) or in the new, expanded format, where each MultiIndex column is a row in the CSV (if False).

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: This argument will be removed and will always write each row of the multi-index as a separate row in the CSV file.

**date\_format** [str, default None] Format string for datetime objects.

**doublequote** [bool, default True] Control quoting of *quotechar* inside a field.

**escapechar** [str, default None] String of length 1. Character used to escape *sep* and *quotechar* when appropriate.

**decimal** [str, default '.'] Character recognized as decimal separator. E.g. use ',' for European data.

### Returns

**None or str** If *path\_or\_buf* is None, returns the resulting csv format as a string. Otherwise returns None.

### See also:

***read\_csv*** Load a CSV file into a DataFrame.

`to_excel` Load an Excel file into a DataFrame.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'name': ['Raphael', 'Donatello'],
...                    'mask': ['red', 'purple'],
...                    'weapon': ['sai', 'bo staff']})
>>> df.to_csv(index=False)
'name,mask,weapon\nRaphael,red,sai\nDonatello,purple,bo staff\n'
```

### pandas.DataFrame.to\_dense

`DataFrame.to_dense()`

Return dense representation of NDFrame (as opposed to sparse).

### pandas.DataFrame.to\_dict

`DataFrame.to_dict(orient='dict', into=<class 'dict'>)`

Convert the DataFrame to a dictionary.

The type of the key-value pairs can be customized with the parameters (see below).

#### Parameters

**orient** [str {'dict', 'list', 'series', 'split', 'records', 'index'}] Determines the type of the values of the dictionary.

- 'dict' (default) : dict like {column -> {index -> value}}
- 'list' : dict like {column -> [values]}
- 'series' : dict like {column -> Series(values)}
- 'split' : dict like {'index' -> [index], 'columns' -> [columns], 'data' -> [values]}
- 'records' : list like [{column -> value}, ... , {column -> value}]
- 'index' : dict like {index -> {column -> value}}

Abbreviations are allowed. *s* indicates *series* and *sp* indicates *split*.

**into** [class, default dict] The collections.Mapping subclass used for all Mappings in the return value. Can be the actual class or an empty instance of the mapping type you want. If you want a collections.defaultdict, you must pass it initialized.

New in version 0.21.0.

#### Returns

**dict, list or collections.Mapping** Return a collections.Mapping object representing the DataFrame. The resulting transformation depends on the *orient* parameter.

**See also:**

`DataFrame.from_dict` Create a DataFrame from a dictionary.

`DataFrame.to_json` Convert a DataFrame to JSON format.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'col1': [1, 2],
...                    'col2': [0.5, 0.75]},
...                    index=['row1', 'row2'])
>>> df
   col1  col2
row1    1  0.50
row2    2  0.75
>>> df.to_dict()
{'col1': {'row1': 1, 'row2': 2}, 'col2': {'row1': 0.5, 'row2': 0.75}}
```

You can specify the return orientation.

```
>>> df.to_dict('series')
{'col1': row1    1
         row2    2
Name: col1, dtype: int64,
'col2': row1    0.50
         row2    0.75
Name: col2, dtype: float64}
```

```
>>> df.to_dict('split')
{'index': ['row1', 'row2'], 'columns': ['col1', 'col2'],
 'data': [[1, 0.5], [2, 0.75]]}
```

```
>>> df.to_dict('records')
[{'col1': 1, 'col2': 0.5}, {'col1': 2, 'col2': 0.75}]
```

```
>>> df.to_dict('index')
{'row1': {'col1': 1, 'col2': 0.5}, 'row2': {'col1': 2, 'col2': 0.75}}
```

You can also specify the mapping type.

```
>>> from collections import OrderedDict, defaultdict
>>> df.to_dict(into=OrderedDict)
OrderedDict([('col1', OrderedDict([('row1', 1), ('row2', 2)])),
            ('col2', OrderedDict([('row1', 0.5), ('row2', 0.75)]))])
```

If you want a *defaultdict*, you need to initialize it:

```
>>> dd = defaultdict(list)
>>> df.to_dict('records', into=dd)
[defaultdict(<class 'list'>, {'col1': 1, 'col2': 0.5}),
 defaultdict(<class 'list'>, {'col1': 2, 'col2': 0.75})]
```

## pandas.DataFrame.to\_excel

`DataFrame.to_excel` (*excel\_writer*, *sheet\_name*='Sheet1', *na\_rep*="", *float\_format*=None, *columns*=None, *header*=True, *index*=True, *index\_label*=None, *startrow*=0, *startcol*=0, *engine*=None, *merge\_cells*=True, *encoding*=None, *inf\_rep*='inf', *verbose*=True, *freeze\_panes*=None)

Write object to an Excel sheet.

To write a single object to an Excel .xlsx file it is only necessary to specify a target file name. To write to multiple sheets it is necessary to create an *ExcelWriter* object with a target file name, and specify a sheet in the file to write to.

Multiple sheets may be written to by specifying unique *sheet\_name*. With all data written to the file it is necessary to save the changes. Note that creating an *ExcelWriter* object with a file name that already exists will result in the contents of the existing file being erased.

#### Parameters

- excel\_writer** [str or ExcelWriter object] File path or existing ExcelWriter.
- sheet\_name** [str, default 'Sheet1'] Name of sheet which will contain DataFrame.
- na\_rep** [str, default ''] Missing data representation.
- float\_format** [str, optional] Format string for floating point numbers. For example `float_format="%.2f"` will format 0.1234 to 0.12.
- columns** [sequence or list of str, optional] Columns to write.
- header** [bool or list of str, default True] Write out the column names. If a list of string is given it is assumed to be aliases for the column names.
- index** [bool, default True] Write row names (index).
- index\_label** [str or sequence, optional] Column label for index column(s) if desired. If not specified, and *header* and *index* are True, then the index names are used. A sequence should be given if the DataFrame uses MultiIndex.
- startrow** [int, default 0] Upper left cell row to dump data frame.
- startcol** [int, default 0] Upper left cell column to dump data frame.
- engine** [str, optional] Write engine to use, 'openpyxl' or 'xlsxwriter'. You can also set this via the options `io.excel.xlsx.writer`, `io.excel.xls.writer`, and `io.excel.xlsm.writer`.
- merge\_cells** [bool, default True] Write MultiIndex and Hierarchical Rows as merged cells.
- encoding** [str, optional] Encoding of the resulting excel file. Only necessary for xlwt, other writers support unicode natively.
- inf\_rep** [str, default 'inf'] Representation for infinity (there is no native representation for infinity in Excel).
- verbose** [bool, default True] Display more information in the error logs.
- freeze\_panes** [tuple of int (length 2), optional] Specifies the one-based bottommost row and rightmost column that is to be frozen.  
New in version 0.20.0..

#### See also:

- to\_csv** Write DataFrame to a comma-separated values (csv) file.
- ExcelWriter** Class for writing DataFrame objects into excel sheets.
- read\_excel** Read an Excel file into a pandas DataFrame.
- read\_csv** Read a comma-separated values (csv) file into DataFrame.



## Notes

For compatibility with `to_csv()`, `to_excel` serializes lists and dicts to strings before writing.

Once a workbook has been saved it is not possible write further data without rewriting the whole workbook.

## Examples

Create, write to and save a workbook:

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame([[ 'a', 'b'], [ 'c', 'd']],
...                     index=[ 'row 1', 'row 2'],
...                     columns=[ 'col 1', 'col 2'])
>>> df1.to_excel("output.xlsx") # doctest: +SKIP
```

To specify the sheet name:

```
>>> df1.to_excel("output.xlsx",
...              sheet_name='Sheet_name_1') # doctest: +SKIP
```

If you wish to write to more than one sheet in the workbook, it is necessary to specify an `ExcelWriter` object:

```
>>> df2 = df1.copy()
>>> with pd.ExcelWriter('output.xlsx') as writer: # doctest: +SKIP
...     df1.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Sheet_name_1')
...     df2.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Sheet_name_2')
```

To set the library that is used to write the Excel file, you can pass the `engine` keyword (the default engine is automatically chosen depending on the file extension):

```
>>> df1.to_excel('output1.xlsx', engine='xlsxwriter') # doctest: +SKIP
```

## pandas.DataFrame.to\_feather

`DataFrame.to_feather(fname)`

Write out the binary feather-format for DataFrames.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Parameters

**fname** [str] string file path

## pandas.DataFrame.to\_gbq

`DataFrame.to_gbq(destination_table, project_id=None, chunksize=None, reauth=False, if_exists='fail', auth_local_webserver=False, table_schema=None, location=None, progress_bar=True, credentials=None, verbose=None, private_key=None)`

Write a DataFrame to a Google BigQuery table.

This function requires the `pandas-gbq` package.

See the [How to authenticate with Google BigQuery](#) guide for authentication instructions.

## Parameters

**destination\_table** [str] Name of table to be written, in the form `dataset.tablename`.

**project\_id** [str, optional] Google BigQuery Account project ID. Optional when available from the environment.

**chunksize** [int, optional] Number of rows to be inserted in each chunk from the dataframe. Set to `None` to load the whole dataframe at once.

**reauth** [bool, default False] Force Google BigQuery to re-authenticate the user. This is useful if multiple accounts are used.

**if\_exists** [str, default 'fail'] Behavior when the destination table exists. Value can be one of:

'fail' If table exists, do nothing.

'replace' If table exists, drop it, recreate it, and insert data.

'append' If table exists, insert data. Create if does not exist.

**auth\_local\_webserver** [bool, default False] Use the [local webserver flow](#) instead of the [console flow](#) when getting user credentials.

*New in version 0.2.0 of pandas-gbq.*

**table\_schema** [list of dicts, optional] List of BigQuery table fields to which according DataFrame columns conform to, e.g. `[{'name': 'col1', 'type': 'STRING'}, ...]`. If schema is not provided, it will be generated according to dtypes of DataFrame columns. See BigQuery API documentation on available names of a field.

*New in version 0.3.1 of pandas-gbq.*

**location** [str, optional] Location where the load job should run. See the [BigQuery locations documentation](#) for a list of available locations. The location must match that of the target dataset.

*New in version 0.5.0 of pandas-gbq.*

**progress\_bar** [bool, default True] Use the library `tqdm` to show the progress bar for the upload, chunk by chunk.

*New in version 0.5.0 of pandas-gbq.*

**credentials** [google.auth.credentials.Credentials, optional] Credentials for accessing Google APIs. Use this parameter to override default credentials, such as to use Compute Engine `google.auth.compute_engine.Credentials` or Service Account `google.oauth2.service_account.Credentials` directly.

*New in version 0.8.0 of pandas-gbq.*

New in version 0.24.0.

**verbose** [bool, deprecated] Deprecated in pandas-gbq version 0.4.0. Use the [logging module to adjust verbosity instead](#).

**private\_key** [str, deprecated] Deprecated in pandas-gbq version 0.8.0. Use the `credentials` parameter and `google.oauth2.service_account.Credentials.from_service_account_info()` or `google.oauth2.service_account.Credentials.from_service_account_file()` instead.

Service account private key in JSON format. Can be file path or string contents. This is useful for remote server authentication (eg. Jupyter/IPython notebook on remote host).

**See also:**

`pandas_gbq.to_gbq` This function in the pandas-gbq library.

`pandas.read_gbq` Read a DataFrame from Google BigQuery.

## pandas.DataFrame.to\_hdf

`DataFrame.to_hdf` (*path\_or\_buf*, *key*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Write the contained data to an HDF5 file using HDFStore.

Hierarchical Data Format (HDF) is self-describing, allowing an application to interpret the structure and contents of a file with no outside information. One HDF file can hold a mix of related objects which can be accessed as a group or as individual objects.

In order to add another DataFrame or Series to an existing HDF file please use append mode and a different a key.

For more information see the *user guide*.

### Parameters

**path\_or\_buf** [str or pandas.HDFStore] File path or HDFStore object.

**key** [str] Identifier for the group in the store.

**mode** [{‘a’, ‘w’, ‘r+’}, default ‘a’] Mode to open file:

- ‘w’: write, a new file is created (an existing file with the same name would be deleted).
- ‘a’: append, an existing file is opened for reading and writing, and if the file does not exist it is created.
- ‘r+’: similar to ‘a’, but the file must already exist.

**format** [{‘fixed’, ‘table’}, default ‘fixed’] Possible values:

- ‘fixed’: Fixed format. Fast writing/reading. Not-appendable, nor searchable.
- ‘table’: Table format. Write as a PyTables Table structure which may perform worse but allow more flexible operations like searching / selecting subsets of the data.

**append** [bool, default False] For Table formats, append the input data to the existing.

**data\_columns** [list of columns or True, optional] List of columns to create as indexed data columns for on-disk queries, or True to use all columns. By default only the axes of the object are indexed. See *Query via Data Columns*. Applicable only to format=‘table’.

**complevel** [{0-9}, optional] Specifies a compression level for data. A value of 0 disables compression.

**complib** [{‘zlib’, ‘lzo’, ‘bzip2’, ‘blosc’}, default ‘zlib’] Specifies the compression library to be used. As of v0.20.2 these additional compressors for Blosc are supported (default if no compressor specified: ‘blosc:blosclz’): {‘blosc:blosclz’, ‘blosc:lz4’,

'blosc:lz4hc', 'blosc:snappy', 'blosc:zlib', 'blosc:zstd'}). Specifying a compression library which is not available issues a ValueError.

**fletcher32** [bool, default False] If applying compression use the fletcher32 checksum.

**dropna** [bool, default False] If true, ALL nan rows will not be written to store.

**errors** [str, default 'strict'] Specifies how encoding and decoding errors are to be handled. See the errors argument for `open()` for a full list of options.

See also:

**DataFrame.read\_hdf** Read from HDF file.

**DataFrame.to\_parquet** Write a DataFrame to the binary parquet format.

**DataFrame.to\_sql** Write to a sql table.

**DataFrame.to\_feather** Write out feather-format for DataFrames.

**DataFrame.to\_csv** Write out to a csv file.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3], 'B': [4, 5, 6]},
...                   index=['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> df.to_hdf('data.h5', key='df', mode='w')
```

We can add another object to the same file:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s.to_hdf('data.h5', key='s')
```

Reading from HDF file:

```
>>> pd.read_hdf('data.h5', 'df')
A  B
a  1  4
b  2  5
c  3  6
>>> pd.read_hdf('data.h5', 's')
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
dtype: int64
```

Deleting file with data:

```
>>> import os
>>> os.remove('data.h5')
```

**pandas.DataFrame.to\_html**

`DataFrame.to_html` (*buf=None, columns=None, col\_space=None, header=True, index=True, na\_rep='NaN', formatters=None, float\_format=None, sparsify=None, index\_names=True, justify=None, max\_rows=None, max\_cols=None, show\_dimensions=False, decimal='.', bold\_rows=True, classes=None, escape=True, notebook=False, border=None, table\_id=None, render\_links=False*)

Render a DataFrame as an HTML table.

**Parameters**

**buf** [StringIO-like, optional] Buffer to write to.

**columns** [sequence, optional, default None] The subset of columns to write. Writes all columns by default.

**col\_space** [int, optional] The minimum width of each column.

**header** [bool, optional] Whether to print column labels, default True.

**index** [bool, optional, default True] Whether to print index (row) labels.

**na\_rep** [str, optional, default 'NaN'] String representation of NAN to use.

**formatters** [list or dict of one-param. functions, optional] Formatter functions to apply to columns' elements by position or name. The result of each function must be a unicode string. List must be of length equal to the number of columns.

**float\_format** [one-parameter function, optional, default None] Formatter function to apply to columns' elements if they are floats. The result of this function must be a unicode string.

**sparsify** [bool, optional, default True] Set to False for a DataFrame with a hierarchical index to print every multiindex key at each row.

**index\_names** [bool, optional, default True] Prints the names of the indexes.

**justify** [str, default None] How to justify the column labels. If None uses the option from the print configuration (controlled by `set_option`), 'right' out of the box. Valid values are

- left
- right
- center
- justify
- justify-all
- start
- end
- inherit
- match-parent
- initial
- unset.

**max\_rows** [int, optional] Maximum number of rows to display in the console.

- max\_cols** [int, optional] Maximum number of columns to display in the console.
- show\_dimensions** [bool, default False] Display DataFrame dimensions (number of rows by number of columns).
- decimal** [str, default ‘.’] Character recognized as decimal separator, e.g. ‘,’ in Europe.  
New in version 0.18.0.
- bold\_rows** [bool, default True] Make the row labels bold in the output.
- classes** [str or list or tuple, default None] CSS class(es) to apply to the resulting html table.
- escape** [bool, default True] Convert the characters <, >, and & to HTML-safe sequences.
- notebook** [{True, False}, default False] Whether the generated HTML is for IPython Notebook.
- border** [int] A `border=border` attribute is included in the opening `<table>` tag. Default `pd.options.html.border`.  
New in version 0.19.0.
- table\_id** [str, optional] A css id is included in the opening `<table>` tag if specified.  
New in version 0.23.0.
- render\_links** [bool, default False] Convert URLs to HTML links.  
New in version 0.24.0.

#### Returns

**str (or unicode, depending on data and options)** String representation of the dataframe.

#### See also:

**`to_string`** Convert DataFrame to a string.

### pandas.DataFrame.to\_json

`DataFrame.to_json` (*path\_or\_buf=None, orient=None, date\_format=None, double\_precision=10, force\_ascii=True, date\_unit='ms', default\_handler=None, lines=False, compression='infer', index=True*)

Convert the object to a JSON string.

Note NaN's and None will be converted to null and datetime objects will be converted to UNIX timestamps.

#### Parameters

- path\_or\_buf** [string or file handle, optional] File path or object. If not specified, the result is returned as a string.
- orient** [string] Indication of expected JSON string format.
- Series
    - default is ‘index’
    - allowed values are: { ‘split’, ‘records’, ‘index’, ‘table’ }
  - DataFrame

- default is 'columns'
- allowed values are: {'split', 'records', 'index', 'columns', 'values', 'table'}
- The format of the JSON string
  - 'split' : dict like {'index' -> [index], 'columns' -> [columns], 'data' -> [values]}
  - 'records' : list like [{column -> value}, ... , {column -> value}]
  - 'index' : dict like {index -> {column -> value}}
  - 'columns' : dict like {column -> {index -> value}}
  - 'values' : just the values array
  - 'table' : dict like {'schema': {schema}, 'data': {data}} describing the data, and the data component is like `orient='records'`.

Changed in version 0.20.0.

**date\_format** [[None, 'epoch', 'iso']] Type of date conversion. 'epoch' = epoch milliseconds, 'iso' = ISO8601. The default depends on the *orient*. For `orient='table'`, the default is 'iso'. For all other orients, the default is 'epoch'.

**double\_precision** [int, default 10] The number of decimal places to use when encoding floating point values.

**force\_ascii** [bool, default True] Force encoded string to be ASCII.

**date\_unit** [string, default 'ms' (milliseconds)] The time unit to encode to, governs timestamp and ISO8601 precision. One of 's', 'ms', 'us', 'ns' for second, millisecond, microsecond, and nanosecond respectively.

**default\_handler** [callable, default None] Handler to call if object cannot otherwise be converted to a suitable format for JSON. Should receive a single argument which is the object to convert and return a serialisable object.

**lines** [bool, default False] If 'orient' is 'records' write out line delimited json format. Will throw `ValueError` if incorrect 'orient' since others are not list like.

New in version 0.19.0.

**compression** [{'infer', 'gzip', 'bz2', 'zip', 'xz', None}] A string representing the compression to use in the output file, only used when the first argument is a filename. By default, the compression is inferred from the filename.

New in version 0.21.0.

Changed in version 0.24.0: 'infer' option added and set to default

**index** [bool, default True] Whether to include the index values in the JSON string. Not including the index (`index=False`) is only supported when orient is 'split' or 'table'.

New in version 0.23.0.

**See also:**

`read_json`

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([['a', 'b'], ['c', 'd']],
...                    index=['row 1', 'row 2'],
...                    columns=['col 1', 'col 2'])
>>> df.to_json(orient='split')
'{"columns":["col 1","col 2"],
  "index":["row 1","row 2"],
  "data":[["a","b"],["c","d"]}]'
```

Encoding/decoding a Dataframe using 'records' formatted JSON. Note that index labels are not preserved with this encoding.

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='records')
'[{"col 1":"a","col 2":"b"}, {"col 1":"c","col 2":"d"}]'
```

Encoding/decoding a Dataframe using 'index' formatted JSON:

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='index')
'{"row 1":{"col 1":"a","col 2":"b"},"row 2":{"col 1":"c","col 2":"d"}}'
```

Encoding/decoding a Dataframe using 'columns' formatted JSON:

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='columns')
'{"col 1":{"row 1":"a","row 2":"c"},"col 2":{"row 1":"b","row 2":"d"}}'
```

Encoding/decoding a Dataframe using 'values' formatted JSON:

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='values')
'[["a","b"],["c","d"]]
```

Encoding with Table Schema

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='table')
'{"schema": {"fields": [{"name": "index", "type": "string"},
                       {"name": "col 1", "type": "string"},
                       {"name": "col 2", "type": "string"}],
             "primaryKey": "index",
             "pandas_version": "0.20.0"},
  "data": [{"index": "row 1", "col 1": "a", "col 2": "b"},
           {"index": "row 2", "col 1": "c", "col 2": "d"}]}'
```

## pandas.DataFrame.to\_latex

`DataFrame.to_latex` (*buf=None, columns=None, col\_space=None, header=True, index=True, na\_rep='NaN', formatters=None, float\_format=None, sparsify=None, index\_names=True, bold\_rows=False, column\_format=None, longtable=None, escape=None, encoding=None, decimal='.', multicolumn=None, multicolumn\_format=None, multirow=None*)

Render an object to a LaTeX tabular environment table.

Render an object to a tabular environment table. You can splice this into a LaTeX document. Requires `usepackage{booktabs}`.

Changed in version 0.20.2: Added to Series

### Parameters



- buf** [file descriptor or None] Buffer to write to. If None, the output is returned as a string.
- columns** [list of label, optional] The subset of columns to write. Writes all columns by default.
- col\_space** [int, optional] The minimum width of each column.
- header** [bool or list of str, default True] Write out the column names. If a list of strings is given, it is assumed to be aliases for the column names.
- index** [bool, default True] Write row names (index).
- na\_rep** [str, default 'NaN'] Missing data representation.
- formatters** [list of functions or dict of {str: function}, optional] Formatter functions to apply to columns' elements by position or name. The result of each function must be a unicode string. List must be of length equal to the number of columns.
- float\_format** [str, optional] Format string for floating point numbers.
- sparsify** [bool, optional] Set to False for a DataFrame with a hierarchical index to print every multiindex key at each row. By default, the value will be read from the config module.
- index\_names** [bool, default True] Prints the names of the indexes.
- bold\_rows** [bool, default False] Make the row labels bold in the output.
- column\_format** [str, optional] The columns format as specified in [LaTeX table format](#) e.g. 'rcl' for 3 columns. By default, 'l' will be used for all columns except columns of numbers, which default to 'r'.
- longtable** [bool, optional] By default, the value will be read from the pandas config module. Use a longtable environment instead of tabular. Requires adding a `usepackage{longtable}` to your LaTeX preamble.
- escape** [bool, optional] By default, the value will be read from the pandas config module. When set to False prevents from escaping latex special characters in column names.
- encoding** [str, optional] A string representing the encoding to use in the output file, defaults to 'ascii' on Python 2 and 'utf-8' on Python 3.
- decimal** [str, default '.'] Character recognized as decimal separator, e.g. ',' in Europe. .. versionadded:: 0.18.0
- multicolumn** [bool, default True] Use multicolumn to enhance MultiIndex columns. The default will be read from the config module. .. versionadded:: 0.20.0
- multicolumn\_format** [str, default 'l'] The alignment for multicolumns, similar to *column\_format* The default will be read from the config module. .. versionadded:: 0.20.0
- multirow** [bool, default False] Use multirow to enhance MultiIndex rows. Requires adding a `usepackage{multirow}` to your LaTeX preamble. Will print centered labels (instead of top-aligned) across the contained rows, separating groups via clines. The default will be read from the pandas config module. .. versionadded:: 0.20.0

### Returns

**str or None** If buf is None, returns the resulting LaTeX format as a string. Otherwise returns None.

### See also:

***DataFrame.to\_string*** Render a DataFrame to a console-friendly tabular output.

**DataFrame.to\_html** Render a DataFrame as an HTML table.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'name': ['Raphael', 'Donatello'],
...                    'mask': ['red', 'purple'],
...                    'weapon': ['sai', 'bo staff']})
>>> df.to_latex(index=False) # doctest: +NORMALIZE_WHITESPACE
'\\begin{tabular}{lll}\\n\\toprule\\n      name &      mask &      weapon
\\\\\\n\\midrule\\n      Raphael &      red &      sai \\\\\\n Donatello &
purple & bo staff \\\\\\n\\bottomrule\\n\\end{tabular}\\n'
```

### pandas.DataFrame.to\_msgpack

**DataFrame.to\_msgpack** (*path\_or\_buf=None, encoding='utf-8', \*\*kwargs*)  
Serialize object to input file path using msgpack format.

THIS IS AN EXPERIMENTAL LIBRARY and the storage format may not be stable until a future release.

#### Parameters

- path** [string File path, buffer-like, or None] if None, return generated string
- append** [bool whether to append to an existing msgpack] (default is False)
- compress** [type of compressor (zlib or blosc), default to None (no) compression]

### pandas.DataFrame.to\_numpy

**DataFrame.to\_numpy** (*dtype=None, copy=False*)  
Convert the DataFrame to a NumPy array.

New in version 0.24.0.

By default, the dtype of the returned array will be the common NumPy dtype of all types in the DataFrame. For example, if the dtypes are `float16` and `float32`, the results dtype will be `float32`. This may require copying data and coercing values, which may be expensive.

#### Parameters

- dtype** [str or numpy.dtype, optional] The dtype to pass to `numpy.asarray()`
- copy** [bool, default False] Whether to ensure that the returned value is a not a view on another array. Note that `copy=False` does not *ensure* that `to_numpy()` is no-copy. Rather, `copy=True` ensure that a copy is made, even if not strictly necessary.

#### Returns

- array** [numpy.ndarray]

See also:

**Series.to\_numpy** Similar method for Series.

## Examples

```
>>> pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2], "B": [3, 4]}).to_numpy()
array([[1, 3],
       [2, 4]])
```

With heterogenous data, the lowest common type will have to be used.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2], "B": [3.0, 4.5]})
>>> df.to_numpy()
array([[1. , 3. ],
       [2. , 4.5]])
```

For a mix of numeric and non-numeric types, the output array will have object dtype.

```
>>> df['C'] = pd.date_range('2000', periods=2)
>>> df.to_numpy()
array([[1, 3.0, Timestamp('2000-01-01 00:00:00')],
       [2, 4.5, Timestamp('2000-01-02 00:00:00')]], dtype=object)
```

## pandas.DataFrame.to\_panel

`DataFrame.to_panel()`

Transform long (stacked) format (DataFrame) into wide (3D, Panel) format.

Deprecated since version 0.20.0.

Currently the index of the DataFrame must be a 2-level MultiIndex. This may be generalized later

### Returns

**panel** [Panel]

## pandas.DataFrame.to\_parquet

`DataFrame.to_parquet(fname, engine='auto', compression='snappy', index=None, partition_cols=None, **kwargs)`

Write a DataFrame to the binary parquet format.

New in version 0.21.0.

This function writes the dataframe as a [parquet file](#). You can choose different parquet backends, and have the option of compression. See *the user guide* for more details.

### Parameters

**fname** [str] File path or Root Directory path. Will be used as Root Directory path while writing a partitioned dataset.

Changed in version 0.24.0.

**engine** [{ 'auto', 'pyarrow', 'fastparquet' }, default 'auto'] Parquet library to use. If 'auto', then the option `io.parquet.engine` is used. The default `io.parquet.engine` behavior is to try 'pyarrow', falling back to 'fastparquet' if 'pyarrow' is unavailable.

**compression** [{ 'snappy', 'gzip', 'brotli', None }, default 'snappy'] Name of the compression to use. Use None for no compression.

**index** [bool, default None] If `True`, include the dataframe's index(es) in the file output. If `False`, they will not be written to the file. If `None`, the behavior depends on the chosen engine.

New in version 0.24.0.

**partition\_cols** [list, optional, default None] Column names by which to partition the dataset. Columns are partitioned in the order they are given.

New in version 0.24.0.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional arguments passed to the parquet library. See *pandas io* for more details.

**See also:**

*read\_parquet* Read a parquet file.

*DataFrame.to\_csv* Write a csv file.

*DataFrame.to\_sql* Write to a sql table.

*DataFrame.to\_hdf* Write to hdf.

**Notes**

This function requires either the *fastparquet* or *pyarrow* library.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(data={'col1': [1, 2], 'col2': [3, 4]})
>>> df.to_parquet('df.parquet.gz',
...               compression='gzip') # doctest: +SKIP
>>> pd.read_parquet('df.parquet.gz') # doctest: +SKIP
col1  col2
0     1     3
1     2     4
```

**pandas.DataFrame.to\_period**

`DataFrame.to_period` (*freq=None, axis=0, copy=True*)

Convert `DataFrame` from `DatetimeIndex` to `PeriodIndex` with desired frequency (inferred from index if not passed).

**Parameters**

**freq** [string, default]

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The axis to convert (the index by default)

**copy** [boolean, default True] If `False` then underlying input data is not copied

**Returns**

**ts** [TimeSeries with PeriodIndex]

## pandas.DataFrame.to\_pickle

`DataFrame.to_pickle` (*path*, *compression='infer'*, *protocol=4*)

Pickle (serialize) object to file.

### Parameters

**path** [str] File path where the pickled object will be stored.

**compression** [{ 'infer', 'gzip', 'bz2', 'zip', 'xz', None }, default 'infer'] A string representing the compression to use in the output file. By default, infers from the file extension in specified path.

New in version 0.20.0.

**protocol** [int] Int which indicates which protocol should be used by the pickler, default HIGHEST\_PROTOCOL (see [?] paragraph 12.1.2). The possible values for this parameter depend on the version of Python. For Python 2.x, possible values are 0, 1, 2. For Python >= 3.0, 3 is a valid value. For Python >= 3.4, 4 is a valid value. A negative value for the protocol parameter is equivalent to setting its value to HIGHEST\_PROTOCOL.

New in version 0.21.0.

### See also:

**`read_pickle`** Load pickled pandas object (or any object) from file.

**`DataFrame.to_hdf`** Write DataFrame to an HDF5 file.

**`DataFrame.to_sql`** Write DataFrame to a SQL database.

**`DataFrame.to_parquet`** Write a DataFrame to the binary parquet format.

### Examples

```
>>> original_df = pd.DataFrame({"foo": range(5), "bar": range(5, 10)})
>>> original_df
   foo  bar
0    0    5
1    1    6
2    2    7
3    3    8
4    4    9
>>> original_df.to_pickle("./dummy.pkl")
```

```
>>> unpickled_df = pd.read_pickle("./dummy.pkl")
>>> unpickled_df
   foo  bar
0    0    5
1    1    6
2    2    7
3    3    8
4    4    9
```

```
>>> import os
>>> os.remove("./dummy.pkl")
```

**pandas.DataFrame.to\_records**

`DataFrame.to_records` (*index=True*, *convert\_datetime64=None*, *column\_dtypes=None*, *index\_dtypes=None*)

Convert DataFrame to a NumPy record array.

Index will be included as the first field of the record array if requested.

**Parameters**

**index** [bool, default True] Include index in resulting record array, stored in ‘index’ field or using the index label, if set.

**convert\_datetime64** [bool, default None] Deprecated since version 0.23.0.

Whether to convert the index to `datetime.datetime` if it is a `DatetimeIndex`.

**column\_dtypes** [str, type, dict, default None] New in version 0.24.0.

If a string or type, the data type to store all columns. If a dictionary, a mapping of column names and indices (zero-indexed) to specific data types.

**index\_dtypes** [str, type, dict, default None] New in version 0.24.0.

If a string or type, the data type to store all index levels. If a dictionary, a mapping of index level names and indices (zero-indexed) to specific data types.

This mapping is applied only if *index=True*.

**Returns**

**numpy.recarray** NumPy ndarray with the DataFrame labels as fields and each row of the DataFrame as entries.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.from\_records** Convert structured or record ndarray to DataFrame.

**numpy.recarray** An ndarray that allows field access using attributes, analogous to typed columns in a spreadsheet.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2], 'B': [0.5, 0.75]},
...                   index=['a', 'b'])
>>> df
   A    B
a  1  0.5
b  2  0.75
>>> df.to_records()
rec.array([( 'a', 1, 0.5 ), ( 'b', 2, 0.75)],
          dtype=[('index', 'O'), ('A', '<i8'), ('B', '<f8')])
```

If the DataFrame index has no label then the recarray field name is set to ‘index’. If the index has a label then this is used as the field name:

```
>>> df.index = df.index.rename("I")
>>> df.to_records()
rec.array([( 'a', 1, 0.5 ), ( 'b', 2, 0.75)],
          dtype=[('I', 'O'), ('A', '<i8'), ('B', '<f8')])
```

The index can be excluded from the record array:

```
>>> df.to_records(index=False)
rec.array([(1, 0.5 ), (2, 0.75)],
          dtype=[('A', '<i8'), ('B', '<f8')])
```

Data types can be specified for the columns:

```
>>> df.to_records(column_dtypes={"A": "int32"})
rec.array([(b'a', 1, 0.5 ), (b'b', 2, 0.75)],
          dtype=[('I', 'O'), ('A', '<i4'), ('B', '<f8')])
```

As well as for the index:

```
>>> df.to_records(index_dtypes="<S2")
rec.array([(b'a', 1, 0.5 ), (b'b', 2, 0.75)],
          dtype=[('I', 'S2'), ('A', '<i8'), ('B', '<f8')])
```

```
>>> index_dtypes = "<S{}".format(df.index.str.len().max())
>>> df.to_records(index_dtypes=index_dtypes)
rec.array([(b'a', 1, 0.5 ), (b'b', 2, 0.75)],
          dtype=[('I', 'S1'), ('A', '<i8'), ('B', '<f8')])
```

## pandas.DataFrame.to\_sparse

`DataFrame.to_sparse` (*fill\_value=None, kind='block'*)

Convert to SparseDataFrame.

Implement the sparse version of the DataFrame meaning that any data matching a specific value it's omitted in the representation. The sparse DataFrame allows for a more efficient storage.

### Parameters

**fill\_value** [float, default None] The specific value that should be omitted in the representation.

**kind** [{'block', 'integer'}, default 'block'] The kind of the SparseIndex tracking where data is not equal to the fill value:

- 'block' tracks only the locations and sizes of blocks of data.
- 'integer' keeps an array with all the locations of the data.

In most cases 'block' is recommended, since it's more memory efficient.

### Returns

**SparseDataFrame** The sparse representation of the DataFrame.

See also:

**DataFrame.to\_dense** Converts the DataFrame back to the its dense form.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([(np.nan, np.nan),
...                    (1., np.nan),
...                    (np.nan, 1.)])
>>> df
   0    1
0 NaN NaN
1 1.0 NaN
2 NaN 1.0
>>> type(df)
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
>>> sdf = df.to_sparse()
>>> sdf
   0    1
0 NaN NaN
1 1.0 NaN
2 NaN 1.0
>>> type(sdf)
<class 'pandas.core.sparse.frame.SparseDataFrame'>
```

## pandas.DataFrame.to\_stata

`DataFrame.to_stata` (*fname*, *convert\_dates=None*, *write\_index=True*, *encoding='latin-1'*, *byteorder=None*, *time\_stamp=None*, *data\_label=None*, *variable\_labels=None*, *version=114*, *convert\_strl=None*)

Export DataFrame object to Stata dta format.

Writes the DataFrame to a Stata dataset file. “dta” files contain a Stata dataset.

### Parameters

**fname** [str, buffer or path object] String, path object (`pathlib.Path` or `py_path.local.LocalPath`) or object implementing a binary `write()` function. If using a buffer then the buffer will not be automatically closed after the file data has been written.

**convert\_dates** [dict] Dictionary mapping columns containing datetime types to stata internal format to use when writing the dates. Options are ‘tc’, ‘td’, ‘tm’, ‘tw’, ‘th’, ‘tq’, ‘ty’. Column can be either an integer or a name. Datetime columns that do not have a conversion type specified will be converted to ‘tc’. Raises `NotImplementedError` if a datetime column has timezone information.

**write\_index** [bool] Write the index to Stata dataset.

**encoding** [str] Default is latin-1. Unicode is not supported.

**byteorder** [str] Can be “>”, “<”, “little”, or “big”. default is *sys.byteorder*.

**time\_stamp** [datetime] A datetime to use as file creation date. Default is the current time.

**data\_label** [str, optional] A label for the data set. Must be 80 characters or smaller.

**variable\_labels** [dict] Dictionary containing columns as keys and variable labels as values. Each label must be 80 characters or smaller.

New in version 0.19.0.

**version** [{114, 117}, default 114] Version to use in the output dta file. Version 114 can be used read by Stata 10 and later. Version 117 can be read by Stata 13 or later. Version



114 limits string variables to 244 characters or fewer while 117 allows strings with lengths up to 2,000,000 characters.

New in version 0.23.0.

**convert\_strl** [list, optional] List of column names to convert to string columns to Stata StrL format. Only available if version is 117. Storing strings in the StrL format can produce smaller dta files if strings have more than 8 characters and values are repeated.

New in version 0.23.0.

### Raises

#### NotImplementedError

- If datetimes contain timezone information
- Column dtype is not representable in Stata

#### ValueError

- Columns listed in `convert_dates` are neither `datetime64[ns]` or `datetime.datetime`
- Column listed in `convert_dates` is not in `DataFrame`
- Categorical label contains more than 32,000 characters

New in version 0.19.0.

### See also:

**read\_stata** Import Stata data files.

**io.stata.StataWriter** Low-level writer for Stata data files.

**io.stata.StataWriter117** Low-level writer for version 117 files.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'animal': ['falcon', 'parrot', 'falcon',
...                               'parrot'],
...                   'speed': [350, 18, 361, 15]})
>>> df.to_stata('animals.dta') # doctest: +SKIP
```

### pandas.DataFrame.to\_string

`DataFrame.to_string` (*buf=None, columns=None, col\_space=None, header=True, index=True, na\_rep='NaN', formatters=None, float\_format=None, sparsify=None, index\_names=True, justify=None, max\_rows=None, max\_cols=None, show\_dimensions=False, decimal='.', line\_width=None*)

Render a `DataFrame` to a console-friendly tabular output.

#### Parameters

**buf** [StringIO-like, optional] Buffer to write to.

**columns** [sequence, optional, default None] The subset of columns to write. Writes all columns by default.

**col\_space** [int, optional] The minimum width of each column.

**header** [bool, optional] Write out the column names. If a list of strings is given, it is assumed to be aliases for the column names.

**index** [bool, optional, default True] Whether to print index (row) labels.

**na\_rep** [str, optional, default 'NaN'] String representation of NAN to use.

**formatters** [list or dict of one-param. functions, optional] Formatter functions to apply to columns' elements by position or name. The result of each function must be a unicode string. List must be of length equal to the number of columns.

**float\_format** [one-parameter function, optional, default None] Formatter function to apply to columns' elements if they are floats. The result of this function must be a unicode string.

**sparsify** [bool, optional, default True] Set to False for a DataFrame with a hierarchical index to print every multiindex key at each row.

**index\_names** [bool, optional, default True] Prints the names of the indexes.

**justify** [str, default None] How to justify the column labels. If None uses the option from the print configuration (controlled by `set_option`), 'right' out of the box. Valid values are

- left
- right
- center
- justify
- justify-all
- start
- end
- inherit
- match-parent
- initial
- unset.

**max\_rows** [int, optional] Maximum number of rows to display in the console.

**max\_cols** [int, optional] Maximum number of columns to display in the console.

**show\_dimensions** [bool, default False] Display DataFrame dimensions (number of rows by number of columns).

**decimal** [str, default '.'] Character recognized as decimal separator, e.g. ',' in Europe.

New in version 0.18.0.

**line\_width** [int, optional] Width to wrap a line in characters.

### Returns

**str (or unicode, depending on data and options)** String representation of the dataframe.

### See also:

**`to_html`** Convert DataFrame to HTML.

## Examples

```

>>> d = {'col1': [1, 2, 3], 'col2': [4, 5, 6]}
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(d)
>>> print(df.to_string())
   col1  col2
0     1     4
1     2     5
2     3     6

```

## pandas.DataFrame.to\_timestamp

`DataFrame.to_timestamp` (*freq=None, how='start', axis=0, copy=True*)  
 Cast to DatetimeIndex of timestamps, at *beginning* of period.

### Parameters

- freq** [string, default frequency of PeriodIndex] Desired frequency
- how** [{‘s’, ‘e’, ‘start’, ‘end’}] Convention for converting period to timestamp; start of period vs. end
- axis** [{0 or ‘index’, 1 or ‘columns’}, default 0] The axis to convert (the index by default)
- copy** [boolean, default True] If false then underlying input data is not copied

### Returns

**df** [DataFrame with DatetimeIndex]

## pandas.DataFrame.to\_xarray

`DataFrame.to_xarray`()  
 Return an xarray object from the pandas object.

### Returns

**xarray.DataArray or xarray.Dataset** Data in the pandas structure converted to Dataset if the object is a DataFrame, or a DataArray if the object is a Series.

### See also:

**DataFrame.to\_hdf** Write DataFrame to an HDF5 file.

**DataFrame.to\_parquet** Write a DataFrame to the binary parquet format.

### Notes

See the [xarray docs](#)

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([('falcon', 'bird', 389.0, 2),
...                    ('parrot', 'bird', 24.0, 2),
...                    ('lion', 'mammal', 80.5, 4),
...                    ('monkey', 'mammal', np.nan, 4)],
...                   columns=['name', 'class', 'max_speed',
...                             'num_legs'])
>>> df
   name  class  max_speed  num_legs
0  falcon  bird     389.0         2
1  parrot  bird      24.0         2
2   lion  mammal     80.5         4
3  monkey  mammal      NaN         4
```

```
>>> df.to_xarray()
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:  (index: 4)
Coordinates:
  * index    (index) int64 0 1 2 3
Data variables:
  name      (index) object 'falcon' 'parrot' 'lion' 'monkey'
  class     (index) object 'bird' 'bird' 'mammal' 'mammal'
  max_speed (index) float64 389.0 24.0 80.5 nan
  num_legs  (index) int64 2 2 4 4
```

```
>>> df['max_speed'].to_xarray()
<xarray.DataArray 'max_speed' (index: 4)>
array([389. , 24. , 80.5, nan])
Coordinates:
  * index    (index) int64 0 1 2 3
```

```
>>> dates = pd.to_datetime(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-01',
...                         '2018-01-02', '2018-01-02'])
>>> df_multiindex = pd.DataFrame({'date': dates,
...                               'animal': ['falcon', 'parrot', 'falcon',
...                                         'parrot'],
...                               'speed': [350, 18, 361, 15]}).set_index(['date',
...                               'animal'])
>>> df_multiindex
           speed
date  animal
2018-01-01 falcon    350
           parrot     18
2018-01-02 falcon    361
           parrot     15
```

```
>>> df_multiindex.to_xarray()
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:  (animal: 2, date: 2)
Coordinates:
  * date     (date) datetime64[ns] 2018-01-01 2018-01-02
  * animal   (animal) object 'falcon' 'parrot'
Data variables:
  speed     (date, animal) int64 350 18 361 15
```

**pandas.DataFrame.transform**

`DataFrame.transform` (*func*, *axis=0*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Call *func* on self producing a DataFrame with transformed values and that has the same axis length as self.

New in version 0.20.0.

**Parameters**

**func** [function, str, list or dict] Function to use for transforming the data. If a function, must either work when passed a DataFrame or when passed to DataFrame.apply.

Accepted combinations are:

- function
- string function name
- list of functions and/or function names, e.g. `[np.exp, 'sqrt']`
- dict of axis labels -> functions, function names or list of such.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] If 0 or 'index': apply function to each column. If 1 or 'columns': apply function to each row.

**\*args** Positional arguments to pass to *func*.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass to *func*.

**Returns**

**DataFrame** A DataFrame that must have the same length as self.

**Raises**

**ValueError** [If the returned DataFrame has a different length than self.]

**See also:**

**DataFrame.agg** Only perform aggregating type operations.

**DataFrame.apply** Invoke function on a DataFrame.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': range(3), 'B': range(1, 4)})
>>> df
   A  B
0  0  1
1  1  2
2  2  3
>>> df.transform(lambda x: x + 1)
   A  B
0  1  2
1  2  3
2  3  4
```

Even though the resulting DataFrame must have the same length as the input DataFrame, it is possible to provide several input functions:

```

>>> s = pd.Series(range(3))
>>> s
0    0
1    1
2    2
dtype: int64
>>> s.transform([np.sqrt, np.exp])
      sqrt      exp
0  0.000000  1.000000
1  1.000000  2.718282
2  1.414214  7.389056

```

## pandas.DataFrame.transpose

`DataFrame.transpose(*args, **kwargs)`

Transpose index and columns.

Reflect the DataFrame over its main diagonal by writing rows as columns and vice-versa. The property *T* is an accessor to the method `transpose()`.

### Parameters

**copy** [bool, default False] If True, the underlying data is copied. Otherwise (default), no copy is made if possible.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with numpy.

### Returns

**DataFrame** The transposed DataFrame.

### See also:

[`numpy.transpose`](#) Permute the dimensions of a given array.

### Notes

Transposing a DataFrame with mixed dtypes will result in a homogeneous DataFrame with the *object* dtype. In such a case, a copy of the data is always made.

### Examples

#### Square DataFrame with homogeneous dtype

```

>>> d1 = {'col1': [1, 2], 'col2': [3, 4]}
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame(data=d1)
>>> df1
   col1  col2
0     1     3
1     2     4

```

```
>>> df1_transposed = df1.T # or df1.transpose()
>>> df1_transposed
   0  1
col1 1  2
col2 3  4
```

When the dtype is homogeneous in the original DataFrame, we get a transposed DataFrame with the same dtype:

```
>>> df1.dtypes
col1    int64
col2    int64
dtype: object
>>> df1_transposed.dtypes
0    int64
1    int64
dtype: object
```

### Non-square DataFrame with mixed dtypes

```
>>> d2 = {'name': ['Alice', 'Bob'],
...       'score': [9.5, 8],
...       'employed': [False, True],
...       'kids': [0, 0]}
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame(data=d2)
>>> df2
   name  score  employed  kids
0  Alice   9.5     False    0
1   Bob    8.0      True    0
```

```
>>> df2_transposed = df2.T # or df2.transpose()
>>> df2_transposed
   0  1
name  Alice  Bob
score   9.5   8
employed False  True
kids      0   0
```

When the DataFrame has mixed dtypes, we get a transposed DataFrame with the *object* dtype:

```
>>> df2.dtypes
name      object
score    float64
employed   bool
kids     int64
dtype: object
>>> df2_transposed.dtypes
0    object
1    object
dtype: object
```

### pandas.DataFrame.truediv

DataFrame.**truediv** (*other*, axis='columns', level=None, fill\_value=None)  
Floating division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator *truediv*).

Equivalent to `dataframe / other`, but with support to substitute a `fill_value` for missing data in one of the inputs. With reverse version, `rtruediv`.

Among flexible wrappers (`add`, `sub`, `mul`, `div`, `mod`, `pow`) to arithmetic operators: `+`, `-`, `*`, `/`, `//`, `%`, `**`.

### Parameters

**other** [scalar, sequence, Series, or DataFrame] Any single or multiple element data structure, or list-like object.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}] Whether to compare by the index (0 or 'index') or columns (1 or 'columns'). For Series input, axis to match Series index on.

**level** [int or label] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [float or None, default None] Fill existing missing (NaN) values, and any new element needed for successful DataFrame alignment, with this value before computation. If data in both corresponding DataFrame locations is missing the result will be missing.

### Returns

**DataFrame** Result of the arithmetic operation.

See also:

**DataFrame.add** Add DataFrames.

**DataFrame.sub** Subtract DataFrames.

**DataFrame.mul** Multiply DataFrames.

**DataFrame.div** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.truediv** Divide DataFrames (float division).

**DataFrame.floordiv** Divide DataFrames (integer division).

**DataFrame.mod** Calculate modulo (remainder after division).

**DataFrame.pow** Calculate exponential power.

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4],
...                    'degrees': [360, 180, 360]},
...                    index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> df
      angles  degrees
circle      0     360
triangle    3     180
rectangle   4     360
```

Add a scalar with operator version which return the same results.



```
>>> df + 1
      angles  degrees
circle      1     361
triangle    4     181
rectangle   5     361
```

```
>>> df.add(1)
      angles  degrees
circle      1     361
triangle    4     181
rectangle   5     361
```

Divide by constant with reverse version.

```
>>> df.div(10)
      angles  degrees
circle    0.0    36.0
triangle  0.3    18.0
rectangle 0.4    36.0
```

```
>>> df.rdiv(10)
      angles  degrees
circle      inf  0.027778
triangle  3.333333  0.055556
rectangle  2.500000  0.027778
```

Subtract a list and Series by axis with operator version.

```
>>> df - [1, 2]
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    358
triangle    2    178
rectangle   3    358
```

```
>>> df.sub([1, 2], axis='columns')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    358
triangle    2    178
rectangle   3    358
```

```
>>> df.sub(pd.Series([1, 1, 1], index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle']),
...        axis='index')
      angles  degrees
circle     -1    359
triangle    2    179
rectangle   3    359
```

Multiply a DataFrame of different shape with operator version.

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4]},
...                       index=['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle'])
>>> other
      angles
circle      0
triangle    3
rectangle   4
```

```
>>> df * other
      angles  degrees
circle      0      NaN
triangle    9      NaN
rectangle  16      NaN
```

```
>>> df.mul(other, fill_value=0)
      angles  degrees
circle      0      0.0
triangle    9      0.0
rectangle  16      0.0
```

Divide by a MultiIndex by level.

```
>>> df_multindex = pd.DataFrame({'angles': [0, 3, 4, 4, 5, 6],
...                               'degrees': [360, 180, 360, 360, 540, 720]},
...                               index=[['A', 'A', 'A', 'B', 'B', 'B'],
...                                       ['circle', 'triangle', 'rectangle',
...                                        'square', 'pentagon', 'hexagon']])
>>> df_multindex
      angles  degrees
A circle      0      360
  triangle      3      180
  rectangle      4      360
B square      4      360
  pentagon      5      540
  hexagon      6      720
```

```
>>> df.div(df_multindex, level=1, fill_value=0)
      angles  degrees
A circle      NaN      1.0
  triangle      1.0      1.0
  rectangle      1.0      1.0
B square      0.0      0.0
  pentagon      0.0      0.0
  hexagon      0.0      0.0
```

## pandas.DataFrame.truncate

DataFrame.**truncate** (*before=None, after=None, axis=None, copy=True*)

Truncate a Series or DataFrame before and after some index value.

This is a useful shorthand for boolean indexing based on index values above or below certain thresholds.

### Parameters

**before** [date, string, int] Truncate all rows before this index value.

**after** [date, string, int] Truncate all rows after this index value.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, optional] Axis to truncate. Truncates the index (rows) by default.

**copy** [boolean, default is True,] Return a copy of the truncated section.

### Returns

**type of caller** The truncated Series or DataFrame.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.loc** Select a subset of a DataFrame by label.

**DataFrame.iloc** Select a subset of a DataFrame by position.

**Notes**

If the index being truncated contains only datetime values, *before* and *after* may be specified as strings instead of Timestamps.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'],
...                    'B': ['f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j'],
...                    'C': ['k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o']},
...                    index=[1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> df
   A  B  C
1  a  f  k
2  b  g  l
3  c  h  m
4  d  i  n
5  e  j  o
```

```
>>> df.truncate(before=2, after=4)
   A  B  C
2  b  g  l
3  c  h  m
4  d  i  n
```

The columns of a DataFrame can be truncated.

```
>>> df.truncate(before="A", after="B", axis="columns")
   A  B
1  a  f
2  b  g
3  c  h
4  d  i
5  e  j
```

For Series, only rows can be truncated.

```
>>> df['A'].truncate(before=2, after=4)
2    b
3    c
4    d
Name: A, dtype: object
```

The index values in `truncate` can be datetimes or string dates.

```
>>> dates = pd.date_range('2016-01-01', '2016-02-01', freq='s')
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(index=dates, data={'A': 1})
>>> df.tail()
                                     A
```

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```

2016-01-31 23:59:56 1
2016-01-31 23:59:57 1
2016-01-31 23:59:58 1
2016-01-31 23:59:59 1
2016-02-01 00:00:00 1

```

```

>>> df.truncate(before=pd.Timestamp('2016-01-05'),
...             after=pd.Timestamp('2016-01-10')).tail()
      A
2016-01-09 23:59:56 1
2016-01-09 23:59:57 1
2016-01-09 23:59:58 1
2016-01-09 23:59:59 1
2016-01-10 00:00:00 1

```

Because the index is a `DatetimeIndex` containing only dates, we can specify *before* and *after* as strings. They will be coerced to `Timestamps` before truncation.

```

>>> df.truncate('2016-01-05', '2016-01-10').tail()
      A
2016-01-09 23:59:56 1
2016-01-09 23:59:57 1
2016-01-09 23:59:58 1
2016-01-09 23:59:59 1
2016-01-10 00:00:00 1

```

Note that `truncate` assumes a 0 value for any unspecified time component (midnight). This differs from partial string slicing, which returns any partially matching dates.

```

>>> df.loc['2016-01-05':'2016-01-10', :].tail()
      A
2016-01-10 23:59:55 1
2016-01-10 23:59:56 1
2016-01-10 23:59:57 1
2016-01-10 23:59:58 1
2016-01-10 23:59:59 1

```

## pandas.DataFrame.tshift

`DataFrame.tshift` (*periods=1, freq=None, axis=0*)

Shift the time index, using the index's frequency if available.

### Parameters

**periods** [int] Number of periods to move, can be positive or negative

**freq** [DateOffset, timedelta, or time rule string, default None] Increment to use from the `tseries` module or time rule (e.g. 'EOM')

**axis** [int or basestring] Corresponds to the axis that contains the Index

### Returns

**shifted** [NDFrame]

## Notes

If freq is not specified then tries to use the freq or inferred\_freq attributes of the index. If neither of those attributes exist, a ValueError is thrown

### pandas.DataFrame.tz\_convert

DataFrame.**tz\_convert** (*tz, axis=0, level=None, copy=True*)

Convert tz-aware axis to target time zone.

#### Parameters

**tz** [string or pytz.timezone object]

**axis** [the axis to convert]

**level** [int, str, default None] If axis is a MultiIndex, convert a specific level. Otherwise must be None

**copy** [boolean, default True] Also make a copy of the underlying data

#### Raises

**TypeError** If the axis is tz-naive.

### pandas.DataFrame.tz\_localize

DataFrame.**tz\_localize** (*tz, axis=0, level=None, copy=True, ambiguous='raise', nonexistent='raise'*)

Localize tz-naive index of a Series or DataFrame to target time zone.

This operation localizes the Index. To localize the values in a timezone-naive Series, use `Series.dt.tz_localize()`.

#### Parameters

**tz** [string or pytz.timezone object]

**axis** [the axis to localize]

**level** [int, str, default None] If axis is a MultiIndex, localize a specific level. Otherwise must be None

**copy** [boolean, default True] Also make a copy of the underlying data

**ambiguous** ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] When clocks moved backward due to DST, ambiguous times may arise. For example in Central European Time (UTC+01), when going from 03:00 DST to 02:00 non-DST, 02:30:00 local time occurs both at 00:30:00 UTC and at 01:30:00 UTC. In such a situation, the *ambiguous* parameter dictates how ambiguous times should be handled.

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an AmbiguousTimeError if there are ambiguous times

**nonexistent** [str, default 'raise'] A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST. Valid values are:

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise an NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Same type as the input.

### Raises

**TypeError** If the TimeSeries is tz-aware and tz is not None.

## Examples

Localize local times:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1],
... index=pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-09-15 01:30:00']))
>>> s.tz_localize('CET')
2018-09-15 01:30:00+02:00    1
dtype: int64
```

Be careful with DST changes. When there is sequential data, pandas can infer the DST time:

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(7), index=pd.DatetimeIndex([
... '2018-10-28 01:30:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:00:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:30:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:00:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:30:00',
... '2018-10-28 03:00:00',
... '2018-10-28 03:30:00']))
>>> s.tz_localize('CET', ambiguous='infer')
2018-10-28 01:30:00+02:00    0
2018-10-28 02:00:00+02:00    1
2018-10-28 02:30:00+02:00    2
2018-10-28 02:00:00+01:00    3
2018-10-28 02:30:00+01:00    4
2018-10-28 03:00:00+01:00    5
2018-10-28 03:30:00+01:00    6
dtype: int64
```

In some cases, inferring the DST is impossible. In such cases, you can pass an ndarray to the ambiguous parameter to set the DST explicitly

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(3), index=pd.DatetimeIndex([
... '2018-10-28 01:20:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:36:00',
... '2018-10-28 03:46:00']))
>>> s.tz_localize('CET', ambiguous=np.array([True, True, False]))
2018-10-28 01:20:00+02:00    0
```

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```
2018-10-28 02:36:00+02:00    1
2018-10-28 03:46:00+01:00    2
dtype: int64
```

If the DST transition causes nonexistent times, you can shift these dates forward or backwards with a `timedelta` object or `'shift_forward'` or `'shift_backwards'`. `>>> s = pd.Series(range(2), index=pd.DatetimeIndex([ ... '2015-03-29 02:30:00', ... '2015-03-29 03:30:00'])) >>> s.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='shift_forward')` 2015-03-29 03:00:00+02:00 0 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 1 dtype: int64 `>>> s.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='shift_backward')` 2015-03-29 01:59:59.999999999+01:00 0 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 1 dtype: int64 `>>> s.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent=pd.Timedelta('1H'))` 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 0 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 1 dtype: int64

## pandas.DataFrame.unstack

`DataFrame.unstack` (*level=-1, fill\_value=None*)

Pivot a level of the (necessarily hierarchical) index labels, returning a `DataFrame` having a new level of column labels whose inner-most level consists of the pivoted index labels.

If the index is not a `MultiIndex`, the output will be a `Series` (the analogue of `stack` when the columns are not a `MultiIndex`).

The level involved will automatically get sorted.

### Parameters

**level** [int, string, or list of these, default -1 (last level)] Level(s) of index to unstack, can pass level name

**fill\_value** [replace NaN with this value if the unstack produces] missing values

New in version 0.18.0.

### Returns

**unstacked** [`DataFrame` or `Series`]

**See also:**

**`DataFrame.pivot`** Pivot a table based on column values.

**`DataFrame.stack`** Pivot a level of the column labels (inverse operation from `unstack`).

## Examples

```
>>> index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('one', 'a'), ('one', 'b'),
...                                  ('two', 'a'), ('two', 'b')])
>>> s = pd.Series(np.arange(1.0, 5.0), index=index)
>>> s
one a    1.0
   b    2.0
two a    3.0
   b    4.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.unstack(level=-1)
      a    b
one  1.0  2.0
two  3.0  4.0
```

```
>>> s.unstack(level=0)
      one  two
a    1.0   3.0
b    2.0   4.0
```

```
>>> df = s.unstack(level=0)
>>> df.unstack()
one  a    1.0
      b    2.0
two  a    3.0
      b    4.0
dtype: float64
```

### pandas.DataFrame.update

`DataFrame.update` (*other*, *join*='left', *overwrite*=True, *filter\_func*=None, *errors*='ignore')

Modify in place using non-NA values from another DataFrame.

Aligns on indices. There is no return value.

#### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame, or object coercible into a DataFrame] Should have at least one matching index/column label with the original DataFrame. If a Series is passed, its name attribute must be set, and that will be used as the column name to align with the original DataFrame.

**join** [{ 'left' }, default 'left'] Only left join is implemented, keeping the index and columns of the original object.

**overwrite** [bool, default True] How to handle non-NA values for overlapping keys:

- True: overwrite original DataFrame's values with values from *other*.
- False: only update values that are NA in the original DataFrame.

**filter\_func** [callable(1d-array) -> bool 1d-array, optional] Can choose to replace values other than NA. Return True for values that should be updated.

**errors** [{ 'raise', 'ignore' }, default 'ignore'] If 'raise', will raise a ValueError if the DataFrame and *other* both contain non-NA data in the same place.

Changed in version 0.24.0: Changed from *raise\_conflict=False/True* to *errors='ignore'|'raise'*.

#### Returns

**None** [method directly changes calling object]

#### Raises

##### ValueError

- When *errors*='raise' and there's overlapping non-NA data.
- When *errors* is not either 'ignore' or 'raise'



**NotImplementedError**

- If `join != 'left'`

**See also:**

**dict.update** Similar method for dictionaries.

**DataFrame.merge** For column(s)-on-columns(s) operations.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3],
...                    'B': [400, 500, 600]})
>>> new_df = pd.DataFrame({'B': [4, 5, 6],
...                        'C': [7, 8, 9]})
>>> df.update(new_df)
>>> df
   A  B
0  1  4
1  2  5
2  3  6
```

The DataFrame's length does not increase as a result of the update, only values at matching index/column labels are updated.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['a', 'b', 'c'],
...                    'B': ['x', 'y', 'z']})
>>> new_df = pd.DataFrame({'B': ['d', 'e', 'f', 'g', 'h', 'i']})
>>> df.update(new_df)
>>> df
   A  B
0  a  d
1  b  e
2  c  f
```

For Series, it's name attribute must be set.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['a', 'b', 'c'],
...                    'B': ['x', 'y', 'z']})
>>> new_column = pd.Series(['d', 'e'], name='B', index=[0, 2])
>>> df.update(new_column)
>>> df
   A  B
0  a  d
1  b  y
2  c  e
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['a', 'b', 'c'],
...                    'B': ['x', 'y', 'z']})
>>> new_df = pd.DataFrame({'B': ['d', 'e']}, index=[1, 2])
>>> df.update(new_df)
>>> df
   A  B
0  a  x
1  b  d
2  c  e
```

If *other* contains NaNs the corresponding values are not updated in the original dataframe.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3],
...                    'B': [400, 500, 600]})
>>> new_df = pd.DataFrame({'B': [4, np.nan, 6]})
>>> df.update(new_df)
>>> df
   A      B
0  1    4.0
1  2  500.0
2  3    6.0
```

### pandas.DataFrame.var

DataFrame.**var** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, ddof=1, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)  
Return unbiased variance over requested axis.

Normalized by N-1 by default. This can be changed using the *ddof* argument

#### Parameters

**axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}]

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series

**ddof** [int, default 1] Delta Degrees of Freedom. The divisor used in calculations is N - ddof, where N represents the number of elements.

**numeric\_only** [boolean, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

#### Returns

**var** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

### pandas.DataFrame.where

DataFrame.**where** (*cond, other=nan, inplace=False, axis=None, level=None, errors='raise', try\_cast=False, raise\_on\_error=None*)  
Replace values where the condition is False.

#### Parameters

**cond** [boolean NDFrame, array-like, or callable] Where *cond* is True, keep the original value. Where False, replace with corresponding value from *other*. If *cond* is callable, it is computed on the NDFrame and should return boolean NDFrame or array. The callable must not change input NDFrame (though pandas doesn't check it).

New in version 0.18.1: A callable can be used as *cond*.

**other** [scalar, NDFrame, or callable] Entries where *cond* is False are replaced with corresponding value from *other*. If *other* is callable, it is computed on the NDFrame and should return scalar or NDFrame. The callable must not change input NDFrame (though pandas doesn't check it).

New in version 0.18.1: A callable can be used as *other*.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to perform the operation in place on the data.

**axis** [int, default None] Alignment axis if needed.

**level** [int, default None] Alignment level if needed.

**errors** [str, {'raise', 'ignore'}, default *raise*] Note that currently this parameter won't affect the results and will always coerce to a suitable dtype.

- *raise* : allow exceptions to be raised.
- *ignore* : suppress exceptions. On error return original object.

**try\_cast** [boolean, default False] Try to cast the result back to the input type (if possible).

**raise\_on\_error** [boolean, default True] Whether to raise on invalid data types (e.g. trying to where on strings).

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use *errors*.

### Returns

**wh** [same type as caller]

### See also:

***DataFrame.mask()*** Return an object of same shape as self.

### Notes

The where method is an application of the if-then idiom. For each element in the calling DataFrame, if `cond` is `True` the element is used; otherwise the corresponding element from the DataFrame `other` is used.

The signature for `DataFrame.where()` differs from `numpy.where()`. Roughly `df1.where(m, df2)` is equivalent to `np.where(m, df1, df2)`.

For further details and examples see the `where` documentation in *indexing*.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(5))
>>> s.where(s > 0)
0    NaN
1    1.0
2    2.0
3    3.0
4    4.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.mask(s > 0)
0    0.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.where(s > 1, 10)
0    10
1    10
2     2
3     3
4     4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(10).reshape(-1, 2), columns=['A', 'B'])
>>> m = df % 3 == 0
>>> df.where(m, -df)
   A  B
0  0 -1
1 -2  3
2 -4 -5
3  6 -7
4 -8  9
>>> df.where(m, -df) == np.where(m, df, -df)
   A  B
0  True  True
1  True  True
2  True  True
3  True  True
4  True  True
>>> df.where(m, -df) == df.mask(~m, -df)
   A  B
0  True  True
1  True  True
2  True  True
3  True  True
4  True  True
```

## pandas.DataFrame.xs

DataFrame.**xs** (*key*, *axis=0*, *level=None*, *drop\_level=True*)

Return cross-section from the Series/DataFrame.

This method takes a *key* argument to select data at a particular level of a MultiIndex.

### Parameters

- key** [label or tuple of label] Label contained in the index, or partially in a MultiIndex.
- axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Axis to retrieve cross-section on.
- level** [object, defaults to first n levels (n=1 or len(key))] In case of a key partially contained in a MultiIndex, indicate which levels are used. Levels can be referred by label or position.
- drop\_level** [bool, default True] If False, returns object with same levels as self.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Cross-section from the original Series or DataFrame corresponding to the selected index levels.

### See also:

**DataFrame.loc** Access a group of rows and columns by label(s) or a boolean array.

**DataFrame.iloc** Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.

## Notes

`xs` can not be used to set values.

MultiIndex Slicers is a generic way to get/set values on any level or levels. It is a superset of `xs` functionality, see *MultiIndex Slicers*.

## Examples

```
>>> d = {'num_legs': [4, 4, 2, 2],
...      'num_wings': [0, 0, 2, 2],
...      'class': ['mammal', 'mammal', 'mammal', 'bird'],
...      'animal': ['cat', 'dog', 'bat', 'penguin'],
...      'locomotion': ['walks', 'walks', 'flies', 'walks']}
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(data=d)
>>> df = df.set_index(['class', 'animal', 'locomotion'])
>>> df
```

class	animal	locomotion	num_legs	num_wings
mammal	cat	walks	4	0
	dog	walks	4	0
	bat	flies	2	2
bird	penguin	walks	2	2

### Get values at specified index

```
>>> df.xs('mammal')
```

animal	locomotion	num_legs	num_wings
cat	walks	4	0
dog	walks	4	0
bat	flies	2	2

### Get values at several indexes

```
>>> df.xs(('mammal', 'dog'))
```

locomotion	num_legs	num_wings
walks	4	0

### Get values at specified index and level

```
>>> df.xs('cat', level=1)
```

class	locomotion	num_legs	num_wings
mammal	walks	4	0

### Get values at several indexes and levels

```
>>> df.xs(('bird', 'walks'),
...      level=[0, 'locomotion'])
```

animal	num_legs	num_wings
penguin	2	2

Get values at specified column and axis

```
>>> df.xs('num_wings', axis=1)
class  animal  locomotion
mammal  cat      walks      0
        dog      walks      0
        bat      flies      2
bird    penguin  walks      2
Name: num_wings, dtype: int64
```

## 6.4.2 Attributes and underlying data

### Axes

<code>DataFrame.index</code>	The index (row labels) of the DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.columns</code>	The column labels of the DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.dtypes</code>	Return the dtypes in the DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.ftypes</code>	Return the ftypes (indication of sparse/dense and dtype) in DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.get_dtype_counts()</code>	Return counts of unique dtypes in this object.
<code>DataFrame.get_ftype_counts()</code>	(DEPRECATED) Return counts of unique ftypes in this object.
<code>DataFrame.select_dtypes([include, exclude])</code>	Return a subset of the DataFrame's columns based on the column dtypes.
<code>DataFrame.values</code>	Return a Numpy representation of the DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.get_values()</code>	Return an ndarray after converting sparse values to dense.
<code>DataFrame.axes</code>	Return a list representing the axes of the DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.ndim</code>	Return an int representing the number of axes / array dimensions.
<code>DataFrame.size</code>	Return an int representing the number of elements in this object.
<code>DataFrame.shape</code>	Return a tuple representing the dimensionality of the DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.memory_usage([index, deep])</code>	Return the memory usage of each column in bytes.
<code>DataFrame.empty</code>	Indicator whether DataFrame is empty.
<code>DataFrame.is_copy</code>	Return the copy.

## 6.4.3 Conversion

<code>DataFrame.astype(dtype[, copy, errors])</code>	Cast a pandas object to a specified dtype <code>dtype</code> .
<code>DataFrame.convert_objects([convert_dates, ...])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Attempt to infer better dtype for object columns.
<code>DataFrame.infer_objects()</code>	Attempt to infer better dtypes for object columns.
<code>DataFrame.copy([deep])</code>	Make a copy of this object's indices and data.
<code>DataFrame.isna()</code>	Detect missing values.
<code>DataFrame.notna()</code>	Detect existing (non-missing) values.

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<code>DataFrame.bool()</code>	Return the bool of a single element PandasObject.
<b>6.4.4 Indexing, iteration</b>	
<code>DataFrame.head([n])</code>	Return the first $n$ rows.
<code>DataFrame.at</code>	Access a single value for a row/column label pair.
<code>DataFrame.iat</code>	Access a single value for a row/column pair by integer position.
<code>DataFrame.loc</code>	Access a group of rows and columns by label(s) or a boolean array.
<code>DataFrame.iloc</code>	Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.
<code>DataFrame.insert(loc, column, value[, ...])</code>	Insert column into DataFrame at specified location.
<code>DataFrame.__iter__()</code>	Iterate over infor axis
<code>DataFrame.items()</code>	Iterator over (column name, Series) pairs.
<code>DataFrame.keys()</code>	Get the ‘info axis’ (see Indexing for more)
<code>DataFrame.iteritems()</code>	Iterator over (column name, Series) pairs.
<code>DataFrame.iterrows()</code>	Iterate over DataFrame rows as (index, Series) pairs.
<code>DataFrame.itertuples([index, name])</code>	Iterate over DataFrame rows as namedtuples.
<code>DataFrame.lookup(row_labels, col_labels)</code>	Label-based “fancy indexing” function for DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.pop(item)</code>	Return item and drop from frame.
<code>DataFrame.tail([n])</code>	Return the last $n$ rows.
<code>DataFrame.xs(key[, axis, level, drop_level])</code>	Return cross-section from the Series/DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.get(key[, default])</code>	Get item from object for given key (DataFrame column, Panel slice, etc.).
<code>DataFrame.isin(values)</code>	Whether each element in the DataFrame is contained in values.
<code>DataFrame.where(cond[, other, inplace, ...])</code>	Replace values where the condition is False.
<code>DataFrame.mask(cond[, other, inplace, axis, ...])</code>	Replace values where the condition is True.
<code>DataFrame.query(expr[, inplace])</code>	Query the columns of a DataFrame with a boolean expression.

**pandas.DataFrame.\_\_iter\_\_**

`DataFrame.__iter__()`  
Iterate over infor axis

For more information on `.at`, `.iat`, `.loc`, and `.iloc`, see the *indexing documentation*.

**6.4.5 Binary operator functions**

<code>DataFrame.add(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Addition of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>add</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.sub(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Subtraction of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>sub</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.mul(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Multiplication of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>mul</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.div(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Floating division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>truediv</i> ).

Continued on next page

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<code>DataFrame.truediv(other[, axis, level, ...])</code>	Floating division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>truediv</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.floordiv(other[, axis, level, ...])</code>	Integer division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>floordiv</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.mod(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Modulo of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>mod</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.pow(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Exponential power of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>pow</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.dot(other)</code>	Compute the matrix multiplication between the DataFrame and other.
<code>DataFrame.radd(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Addition of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>radd</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.rsub(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Subtraction of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rsub</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.rmul(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Multiplication of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rmul</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.rdiv(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Floating division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rtruediv</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.rtruediv(other[, axis, level, ...])</code>	Floating division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rtruediv</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.rfloordiv(other[, axis, level, ...])</code>	Integer division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rfloordiv</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.rmod(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Modulo of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rmod</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.rpow(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Exponential power of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rpow</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.lt(other[, axis, level])</code>	Less than of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>lt</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.gt(other[, axis, level])</code>	Greater than of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>gt</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.le(other[, axis, level])</code>	Less than or equal to of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>le</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.ge(other[, axis, level])</code>	Greater than or equal to of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>ge</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.ne(other[, axis, level])</code>	Not equal to of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>ne</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.eq(other[, axis, level])</code>	Equal to of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>eq</i> ).
<code>DataFrame.combine(other, func[, fill_value, ...])</code>	Perform column-wise combine with another DataFrame based on a passed function.
<code>DataFrame.combine_first(other)</code>	Update null elements with value in the same location in <i>other</i> .

## 6.4.6 Function application, GroupBy & Window

<code>DataFrame.apply(func[, axis, broadcast, ...])</code>	Apply a function along an axis of the DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.applymap(func)</code>	Apply a function to a DataFrame elementwise.
<code>DataFrame.pipe(func, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Apply <code>func(self, *args, **kwargs)</code> .
<code>DataFrame.agg(func[, axis])</code>	Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.

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<code>DataFrame.aggregate(func[, axis])</code>	Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.
<code>DataFrame.transform(func[, axis])</code>	Call <code>func</code> on self producing a DataFrame with transformed values and that has the same axis length as self.
<code>DataFrame.groupby([by, axis, level, ...])</code>	Group DataFrame or Series using a mapper or by a Series of columns.
<code>DataFrame.rolling(window[, min_periods, ...])</code>	Provides rolling window calculations.
<code>DataFrame.expanding([min_periods, center, axis])</code>	Provides expanding transformations.
<code>DataFrame.ewm([com, span, halflife, alpha, ...])</code>	Provides exponential weighted functions.

## 6.4.7 Computations / Descriptive Stats

<code>DataFrame.abs()</code>	Return a Series/DataFrame with absolute numeric value of each element.
<code>DataFrame.all([axis, bool_only, skipna, level])</code>	Return whether all elements are True, potentially over an axis.
<code>DataFrame.any([axis, bool_only, skipna, level])</code>	Return whether any element is True, potentially over an axis.
<code>DataFrame.clip([lower, upper, axis, inplace])</code>	Trim values at input threshold(s).
<code>DataFrame.clip_lower(threshold[, axis, inplace])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Trim values below a given threshold.
<code>DataFrame.clip_upper(threshold[, axis, inplace])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Trim values above a given threshold.
<code>DataFrame.compound([axis, skipna, level])</code>	Return the compound percentage of the values for the requested axis.
<code>DataFrame.corr([method, min_periods])</code>	Compute pairwise correlation of columns, excluding NA/null values.
<code>DataFrame.corrwith(other[, axis, drop, method])</code>	Compute pairwise correlation between rows or columns of DataFrame with rows or columns of Series or DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.count([axis, level, numeric_only])</code>	Count non-NA cells for each column or row.
<code>DataFrame.cov([min_periods])</code>	Compute pairwise covariance of columns, excluding NA/null values.
<code>DataFrame.cummax([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative maximum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>DataFrame.cummin([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative minimum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>DataFrame.cumprod([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative product over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>DataFrame.cumsum([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative sum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>DataFrame.describe([percentiles, include, ...])</code>	Generate descriptive statistics that summarize the central tendency, dispersion and shape of a dataset's distribution, excluding NaN values.
<code>DataFrame.diff([periods, axis])</code>	First discrete difference of element.
<code>DataFrame.eval(expr[, inplace])</code>	Evaluate a string describing operations on DataFrame columns.
<code>DataFrame.kurt([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher's definition of kurtosis (kurtosis of normal == 0.0).

Continued on next page

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<code>DataFrame.kurtosis([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher’s definition of kurtosis (kurtosis of normal == 0.0).
<code>DataFrame.mad([axis, skipna, level])</code>	Return the mean absolute deviation of the values for the requested axis.
<code>DataFrame.max([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return the maximum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>DataFrame.mean([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return the mean of the values for the requested axis.
<code>DataFrame.median([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return the median of the values for the requested axis.
<code>DataFrame.min([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return the minimum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>DataFrame.mode([axis, numeric_only, dropna])</code>	Get the mode(s) of each element along the selected axis.
<code>DataFrame.pct_change([periods, fill_method, ...])</code>	Percentage change between the current and a prior element.
<code>DataFrame.prod([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return the product of the values for the requested axis.
<code>DataFrame.product([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return the product of the values for the requested axis.
<code>DataFrame.quantile([q, axis, numeric_only, ...])</code>	Return values at the given quantile over requested axis.
<code>DataFrame.rank([axis, method, numeric_only, ...])</code>	Compute numerical data ranks (1 through n) along axis.
<code>DataFrame.round([decimals])</code>	Round a DataFrame to a variable number of decimal places.
<code>DataFrame.sem([axis, skipna, level, ddof, ...])</code>	Return unbiased standard error of the mean over requested axis.
<code>DataFrame.skew([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return unbiased skew over requested axis Normalized by N-1.
<code>DataFrame.sum([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return the sum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>DataFrame.std([axis, skipna, level, ddof, ...])</code>	Return sample standard deviation over requested axis.
<code>DataFrame.var([axis, skipna, level, ddof, ...])</code>	Return unbiased variance over requested axis.
<code>DataFrame.nunique([axis, dropna])</code>	Count distinct observations over requested axis.

## 6.4.8 Reindexing / Selection / Label manipulation

<code>DataFrame.add_prefix(prefix)</code>	Prefix labels with string <i>prefix</i> .
<code>DataFrame.add_suffix(suffix)</code>	Suffix labels with string <i>suffix</i> .
<code>DataFrame.align(other[, join, axis, level, ...])</code>	Align two objects on their axes with the specified join method for each axis Index.
<code>DataFrame.at_time(time[, asof, axis])</code>	Select values at particular time of day (e.g.
<code>DataFrame.between_time(start_time, end_time)</code>	Select values between particular times of the day (e.g., 9:00-9:30 AM).
<code>DataFrame.drop([labels, axis, index, ...])</code>	Drop specified labels from rows or columns.
<code>DataFrame.drop_duplicates([subset, keep, ...])</code>	Return DataFrame with duplicate rows removed, optionally only considering certain columns.
<code>DataFrame.duplicated([subset, keep])</code>	Return boolean Series denoting duplicate rows, optionally only considering certain columns.
<code>DataFrame.equals(other)</code>	Test whether two objects contain the same elements.
<code>DataFrame.filter([items, like, regex, axis])</code>	Subset rows or columns of dataframe according to labels in the specified index.
<code>DataFrame.first(offset)</code>	Convenience method for subsetting initial periods of time series data based on a date offset.
<code>DataFrame.head([n])</code>	Return the first <i>n</i> rows.

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<code>DataFrame.idxmax([axis, skipna])</code>	Return index of first occurrence of maximum over requested axis.
<code>DataFrame.idxmin([axis, skipna])</code>	Return index of first occurrence of minimum over requested axis.
<code>DataFrame.last(offset)</code>	Convenience method for subsetting final periods of time series data based on a date offset.
<code>DataFrame.reindex([labels, index, columns, ...])</code>	Conform DataFrame to new index with optional filling logic, placing NA/NaN in locations having no value in the previous index.
<code>DataFrame.reindex_axis(labels[, axis, ...])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Conform input object to new index.
<code>DataFrame.reindex_like(other[, method, ...])</code>	Return an object with matching indices as other object.
<code>DataFrame.rename([mapper, index, columns, ...])</code>	Alter axes labels.
<code>DataFrame.rename_axis([mapper, index, ...])</code>	Set the name of the axis for the index or columns.
<code>DataFrame.reset_index([level, drop, ...])</code>	Reset the index, or a level of it.
<code>DataFrame.sample([n, frac, replace, ...])</code>	Return a random sample of items from an axis of object.
<code>DataFrame.select(crit[, axis])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Return data corresponding to axis labels matching criteria.
<code>DataFrame.set_axis(labels[, axis, inplace])</code>	Assign desired index to given axis.
<code>DataFrame.set_index(keys[, drop, append, ...])</code>	Set the DataFrame index using existing columns.
<code>DataFrame.tail([n])</code>	Return the last <i>n</i> rows.
<code>DataFrame.take(indices[, axis, convert, is_copy])</code>	Return the elements in the given <i>positional</i> indices along an axis.
<code>DataFrame.truncate([before, after, axis, copy])</code>	Truncate a Series or DataFrame before and after some index value.

## 6.4.9 Missing data handling

<code>DataFrame.dropna([axis, how, thresh, ...])</code>	Remove missing values.
<code>DataFrame.fillna([value, method, axis, ...])</code>	Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.
<code>DataFrame.replace([to_replace, value, ...])</code>	Replace values given in <i>to_replace</i> with <i>value</i> .
<code>DataFrame.interpolate([method, axis, limit, ...])</code>	Interpolate values according to different methods.

## 6.4.10 Reshaping, sorting, transposing

<code>DataFrame.droplevel(level[, axis])</code>	Return DataFrame with requested index / column level(s) removed.
<code>DataFrame.pivot([index, columns, values])</code>	Return reshaped DataFrame organized by given index / column values.
<code>DataFrame.pivot_table([values, index, ...])</code>	Create a spreadsheet-style pivot table as a DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.reorder_levels(order[, axis])</code>	Rearrange index levels using input order.
<code>DataFrame.sort_values(by[, axis, ascending, ...])</code>	Sort by the values along either axis
<code>DataFrame.sort_index([axis, level, ...])</code>	Sort object by labels (along an axis)
<code>DataFrame.nlargest(n, columns[, keep])</code>	Return the first <i>n</i> rows ordered by <i>columns</i> in descending order.
<code>DataFrame.nsmallest(n, columns[, keep])</code>	Return the first <i>n</i> rows ordered by <i>columns</i> in ascending order.
<code>DataFrame.swaplevel([i, j, axis])</code>	Swap levels <i>i</i> and <i>j</i> in a MultiIndex on a particular axis.

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<code>DataFrame.stack([level, dropna])</code>	Stack the prescribed level(s) from columns to index.
<code>DataFrame.unstack([level, fill_value])</code>	Pivot a level of the (necessarily hierarchical) index labels, returning a DataFrame having a new level of column labels whose inner-most level consists of the pivoted index labels.
<code>DataFrame.swapaxes(axis1, axis2[, copy])</code>	Interchange axes and swap values axes appropriately.
<code>DataFrame.melt([id_vars, value_vars, ...])</code>	Unpivots a DataFrame from wide format to long format, optionally leaving identifier variables set.
<code>DataFrame.squeeze([axis])</code>	Squeeze 1 dimensional axis objects into scalars.
<code>DataFrame.to_panel()</code>	(DEPRECATED) Transform long (stacked) format (DataFrame) into wide (3D, Panel) format.
<code>DataFrame.to_xarray()</code>	Return an xarray object from the pandas object.
<code>DataFrame.T</code>	Transpose index and columns.
<code>DataFrame.transpose(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Transpose index and columns.

### 6.4.11 Combining / joining / merging

<code>DataFrame.append(other[, ignore_index, ...])</code>	Append rows of <i>other</i> to the end of caller, returning a new object.
<code>DataFrame.assign(**kwargs)</code>	Assign new columns to a DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.join(other[, on, how, lsuffix, ...])</code>	Join columns of another DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.merge(right[, how, on, left_on, ...])</code>	Merge DataFrame or named Series objects with a database-style join.
<code>DataFrame.update(other[, join, overwrite, ...])</code>	Modify in place using non-NA values from another DataFrame.

### 6.4.12 Time series-related

<code>DataFrame.asfreq(freq[, method, how, ...])</code>	Convert TimeSeries to specified frequency.
<code>DataFrame.asof(when[, subset])</code>	Return the last row(s) without any NaNs before <i>when</i> .
<code>DataFrame.shift([periods, freq, axis, ...])</code>	Shift index by desired number of periods with an optional time <i>freq</i> .
<code>DataFrame.slice_shift([periods, axis])</code>	Equivalent to <i>shift</i> without copying data.
<code>DataFrame.tshift([periods, freq, axis])</code>	Shift the time index, using the index's frequency if available.
<code>DataFrame.first_valid_index()</code>	Return index for first non-NA/null value.
<code>DataFrame.last_valid_index()</code>	Return index for last non-NA/null value.
<code>DataFrame.resample(rule[, how, axis, ...])</code>	Resample time-series data.
<code>DataFrame.to_period([freq, axis, copy])</code>	Convert DataFrame from DatetimeIndex to PeriodIndex with desired frequency (inferred from index if not passed).
<code>DataFrame.to_timestamp([freq, how, axis, copy])</code>	Cast to DatetimeIndex of timestamps, at <i>beginning</i> of period.
<code>DataFrame.tz_convert(tz[, axis, level, copy])</code>	Convert tz-aware axis to target time zone.
<code>DataFrame.tz_localize(tz[, axis, level, ...])</code>	Localize tz-naive index of a Series or DataFrame to target time zone.

### 6.4.13 Plotting

`DataFrame.plot` is both a callable method and a namespace attribute for specific plotting methods of the form `DataFrame.plot.<kind>`.

<code>DataFrame.plot([x, y, kind, ax, ...])</code>	DataFrame plotting accessor and method
<code>DataFrame.plot.area([x, y])</code>	Draw a stacked area plot.
<code>DataFrame.plot.bar([x, y])</code>	Vertical bar plot.
<code>DataFrame.plot.barh([x, y])</code>	Make a horizontal bar plot.
<code>DataFrame.plot.box([by])</code>	Make a box plot of the DataFrame columns.
<code>DataFrame.plot.density([bw_method, ind])</code>	Generate Kernel Density Estimate plot using Gaussian kernels.
<code>DataFrame.plot.hexbin(x, y[, C, ...])</code>	Generate a hexagonal binning plot.
<code>DataFrame.plot.hist([by, bins])</code>	Draw one histogram of the DataFrame's columns.
<code>DataFrame.plot.kde([bw_method, ind])</code>	Generate Kernel Density Estimate plot using Gaussian kernels.
<code>DataFrame.plot.line([x, y])</code>	Plot DataFrame columns as lines.
<code>DataFrame.plot.pie([y])</code>	Generate a pie plot.
<code>DataFrame.plot.scatter(x, y[, s, c])</code>	Create a scatter plot with varying marker point size and color.

#### pandas.DataFrame.plot.area

`DataFrame.plot.area` ( $x=None$ ,  $y=None$ , **\*\*kwds**)

Draw a stacked area plot.

An area plot displays quantitative data visually. This function wraps the matplotlib area function.

##### Parameters

- x** [label or position, optional] Coordinates for the X axis. By default uses the index.
- y** [label or position, optional] Column to plot. By default uses all columns.
- stacked** [bool, default True] Area plots are stacked by default. Set to False to create a unstacked plot.
- \*\*kwds** [optional] Additional keyword arguments are documented in `pandas.DataFrame.plot()`.

##### Returns

**matplotlib.axes.Axes or numpy.ndarray** Area plot, or array of area plots if `subplots` is True

See also:

**DataFrame.plot** Make plots of DataFrame using matplotlib / pylab.

##### Examples

Draw an area plot based on basic business metrics:

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'sales': [3, 2, 3, 9, 10, 6],
...     'signups': [5, 5, 6, 12, 14, 13],
...     'visits': [20, 42, 28, 62, 81, 50],
... }, index=pd.date_range(start='2018/01/01', end='2018/07/01',
...                          freq='M'))
>>> ax = df.plot.area()
```

Area plots are stacked by default. To produce an unstacked plot, pass `stacked=False`:

```
>>> ax = df.plot.area(stacked=False)
```

Draw an area plot for a single column:

```
>>> ax = df.plot.area(y='sales')
```

Draw with a different x:

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'sales': [3, 2, 3],
...     'visits': [20, 42, 28],
...     'day': [1, 2, 3],
... })
>>> ax = df.plot.area(x='day')
```

## pandas.DataFrame.plot.bar

`DataFrame.plot.bar` (*x=None*, *y=None*, *\*\*kwds*)

Vertical bar plot.

A bar plot is a plot that presents categorical data with rectangular bars with lengths proportional to the values that they represent. A bar plot shows comparisons among discrete categories. One axis of the plot shows the specific categories being compared, and the other axis represents a measured value.

### Parameters

- x** [label or position, optional] Allows plotting of one column versus another. If not specified, the index of the `DataFrame` is used.
- y** [label or position, optional] Allows plotting of one column versus another. If not specified, all numerical columns are used.
- \*\*kwds** Additional keyword arguments are documented in `pandas.DataFrame.plot()`.

### Returns

- axes** [`matplotlib.axes.Axes` or `np.ndarray` of them] An `ndarray` is returned with one `matplotlib.axes.Axes` per column when `subplots=True`.

See also:

- `pandas.DataFrame.plot.barh` Horizontal bar plot.
- `pandas.DataFrame.plot` Make plots of a `DataFrame`.
- `matplotlib.pyplot.bar` Make a bar plot with `matplotlib`.

## Examples

Basic plot.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'lab':['A', 'B', 'C'], 'val':[10, 30, 20]})
>>> ax = df.plot.bar(x='lab', y='val', rot=0)
```

Plot a whole dataframe to a bar plot. Each column is assigned a distinct color, and each row is nested in a group along the horizontal axis.

```
>>> speed = [0.1, 17.5, 40, 48, 52, 69, 88]
>>> lifespan = [2, 8, 70, 1.5, 25, 12, 28]
>>> index = ['snail', 'pig', 'elephant',
...         'rabbit', 'giraffe', 'coyote', 'horse']
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'speed': speed,
...                   'lifespan': lifespan}, index=index)
>>> ax = df.plot.bar(rot=0)
```

Instead of nesting, the figure can be split by column with `subplots=True`. In this case, a `numpy.ndarray` of `matplotlib.axes.Axes` are returned.

```
>>> axes = df.plot.bar(rot=0, subplots=True)
>>> axes[1].legend(loc=2) # doctest: +SKIP
```

Plot a single column.

```
>>> ax = df.plot.bar(y='speed', rot=0)
```

Plot only selected categories for the DataFrame.

```
>>> ax = df.plot.bar(x='lifespan', rot=0)
```

## pandas.DataFrame.plot.barh

`DataFrame.plot.barh` (*x=None, y=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Make a horizontal bar plot.

A horizontal bar plot is a plot that presents quantitative data with rectangular bars with lengths proportional to the values that they represent. A bar plot shows comparisons among discrete categories. One axis of the plot shows the specific categories being compared, and the other axis represents a measured value.

### Parameters

- x** [label or position, default `DataFrame.index`] Column to be used for categories.
- y** [label or position, default All numeric columns in dataframe] Columns to be plotted from the DataFrame.
- \*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass on to `pandas.DataFrame.plot()`.

### Returns

**axes** [`matplotlib.axes.Axes` or `numpy.ndarray` of them.]

See also:

`pandas.DataFrame.plot.bar` Vertical bar plot.

`pandas.DataFrame.plot` Make plots of DataFrame using matplotlib.

`matplotlib.axes.Axes.bar` Plot a vertical bar plot using matplotlib.

## Examples

### Basic example

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'lab':['A', 'B', 'C'], 'val':[10, 30, 20]})
>>> ax = df.plot.barh(x='lab', y='val')
```

Plot a whole DataFrame to a horizontal bar plot

```
>>> speed = [0.1, 17.5, 40, 48, 52, 69, 88]
>>> lifespan = [2, 8, 70, 1.5, 25, 12, 28]
>>> index = ['snail', 'pig', 'elephant',
...         'rabbit', 'giraffe', 'coyote', 'horse']
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'speed': speed,
...                   'lifespan': lifespan}, index=index)
>>> ax = df.plot.barh()
```

Plot a column of the DataFrame to a horizontal bar plot

```
>>> speed = [0.1, 17.5, 40, 48, 52, 69, 88]
>>> lifespan = [2, 8, 70, 1.5, 25, 12, 28]
>>> index = ['snail', 'pig', 'elephant',
...         'rabbit', 'giraffe', 'coyote', 'horse']
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'speed': speed,
...                   'lifespan': lifespan}, index=index)
>>> ax = df.plot.barh(y='speed')
```

Plot DataFrame versus the desired column

```
>>> speed = [0.1, 17.5, 40, 48, 52, 69, 88]
>>> lifespan = [2, 8, 70, 1.5, 25, 12, 28]
>>> index = ['snail', 'pig', 'elephant',
...         'rabbit', 'giraffe', 'coyote', 'horse']
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'speed': speed,
...                   'lifespan': lifespan}, index=index)
>>> ax = df.plot.barh(x='lifespan')
```

## pandas.DataFrame.plot.box

`DataFrame.plot.box` (*by=None, \*\*kws*)

Make a box plot of the DataFrame columns.

A box plot is a method for graphically depicting groups of numerical data through their quartiles. The box extends from the Q1 to Q3 quartile values of the data, with a line at the median (Q2). The whiskers extend from the edges of box to show the range of the data. The position of the whiskers is set by default to  $1.5 \times \text{IQR}$  ( $\text{IQR} = \text{Q3} - \text{Q1}$ ) from the edges of the box. Outlier points are those past the end of the whiskers.

For further details see Wikipedia's entry for [boxplot](#).

A consideration when using this chart is that the box and the whiskers can overlap, which is very common when plotting small sets of data.

### Parameters

**by** [string or sequence] Column in the DataFrame to group by.



**\*\*kwargs** [optional] Additional keywords are documented in `pandas.DataFrame.plot()`.

### Returns

**axes** [`matplotlib.axes.Axes` or `numpy.ndarray` of them]

### See also:

**`pandas.DataFrame.boxplot`** Another method to draw a box plot.

**`pandas.Series.plot.box`** Draw a box plot from a Series object.

**`matplotlib.pyplot.boxplot`** Draw a box plot in matplotlib.

### Examples

Draw a box plot from a DataFrame with four columns of randomly generated data.

```
>>> data = np.random.randn(25, 4)
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=list('ABCD'))
>>> ax = df.plot.box()
```

## pandas.DataFrame.plot.density

`DataFrame.plot.density` (*bw\_method=None, ind=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Generate Kernel Density Estimate plot using Gaussian kernels.

In statistics, [kernel density estimation](#) (KDE) is a non-parametric way to estimate the probability density function (PDF) of a random variable. This function uses Gaussian kernels and includes automatic bandwidth determination.

### Parameters

**bw\_method** [str, scalar or callable, optional] The method used to calculate the estimator bandwidth. This can be 'scott', 'silverman', a scalar constant or a callable. If None (default), 'scott' is used. See `scipy.stats.gaussian_kde` for more information.

**ind** [NumPy array or integer, optional] Evaluation points for the estimated PDF. If None (default), 1000 equally spaced points are used. If *ind* is a NumPy array, the KDE is evaluated at the points passed. If *ind* is an integer, *ind* number of equally spaced points are used.

**\*\*kwargs** [optional] Additional keyword arguments are documented in `pandas.DataFrame.plot()`.

### Returns

**axes** [`matplotlib.axes.Axes` or `numpy.ndarray` of them]

### See also:

**`scipy.stats.gaussian_kde`** Representation of a kernel-density estimate using Gaussian kernels. This is the function used internally to estimate the PDF.

**`Series.plot.kde`** Generate a KDE plot for a Series.

## Examples

Given several Series of points randomly sampled from unknown distributions, estimate their PDFs using KDE with automatic bandwidth determination and plot the results, evaluating them at 1000 equally spaced points (default):

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'x': [1, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 5],
...     'y': [4, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6, 6],
... })
>>> ax = df.plot.kde()
```

A scalar bandwidth can be specified. Using a small bandwidth value can lead to over-fitting, while using a large bandwidth value may result in under-fitting:

```
>>> ax = df.plot.kde(bw_method=0.3)
```

```
>>> ax = df.plot.kde(bw_method=3)
```

Finally, the *ind* parameter determines the evaluation points for the plot of the estimated PDF:

```
>>> ax = df.plot.kde(ind=[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
```

## pandas.DataFrame.plot.hexbin

`DataFrame.plot.hexbin` (*x*, *y*, *C=None*, *reduce\_C\_function=None*, *gridsize=None*, *\*\*kwds*)

Generate a hexagonal binning plot.

Generate a hexagonal binning plot of *x* versus *y*. If *C* is *None* (the default), this is a histogram of the number of occurrences of the observations at (*x*[*i*], *y*[*i*]).

If *C* is specified, specifies values at given coordinates (*x*[*i*], *y*[*i*]). These values are accumulated for each hexagonal bin and then reduced according to *reduce\_C\_function*, having as default the NumPy's mean function (`numpy.mean()`). (If *C* is specified, it must also be a 1-D sequence of the same length as *x* and *y*, or a column label.)

### Parameters

**x** [int or str] The column label or position for x points.

**y** [int or str] The column label or position for y points.

**C** [int or str, optional] The column label or position for the value of (*x*, *y*) point.

**reduce\_C\_function** [callable, default `np.mean`] Function of one argument that reduces all the values in a bin to a single number (e.g. `np.mean`, `np.max`, `np.sum`, `np.std`).

**gridsize** [int or tuple of (int, int), default 100] The number of hexagons in the x-direction. The corresponding number of hexagons in the y-direction is chosen in a way that the hexagons are approximately regular. Alternatively, *gridsize* can be a tuple with two elements specifying the number of hexagons in the x-direction and the y-direction.

**\*\*kwds** Additional keyword arguments are documented in `pandas.DataFrame.plot()`.

### Returns

**matplotlib.AxesSubplot** The matplotlib `Axes` on which the hexbin is plotted.

See also:

**DataFrame.plot** Make plots of a DataFrame.

**matplotlib.pyplot.hexbin** Hexagonal binning plot using matplotlib, the matplotlib function that is used under the hood.

## Examples

The following examples are generated with random data from a normal distribution.

```
>>> n = 10000
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'x': np.random.randn(n),
...                   'y': np.random.randn(n)})
>>> ax = df.plot.hexbin(x='x', y='y', gridsize=20)
```

The next example uses *C* and *np.sum* as *reduce\_C\_function*. Note that *'observations'* values ranges from 1 to 5 but the result plot shows values up to more than 25. This is because of the *reduce\_C\_function*.

```
>>> n = 500
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'coord_x': np.random.uniform(-3, 3, size=n),
...     'coord_y': np.random.uniform(30, 50, size=n),
...     'observations': np.random.randint(1, 5, size=n)
... })
>>> ax = df.plot.hexbin(x='coord_x',
...                     y='coord_y',
...                     C='observations',
...                     reduce_C_function=np.sum,
...                     gridsize=10,
...                     cmap="viridis")
```

## pandas.DataFrame.plot.hist

`DataFrame.plot.hist` (*by=None, bins=10, \*\*kwds*)

Draw one histogram of the DataFrame's columns.

A histogram is a representation of the distribution of data. This function groups the values of all given Series in the DataFrame into bins and draws all bins in one `matplotlib.axes.Axes`. This is useful when the DataFrame's Series are in a similar scale.

### Parameters

**by** [str or sequence, optional] Column in the DataFrame to group by.

**bins** [int, default 10] Number of histogram bins to be used.

**\*\*kwds** Additional keyword arguments are documented in `pandas.DataFrame.plot()`.

### Returns

**axes** [matplotlib.AxesSubplot histogram.]

See also:

**DataFrame.hist** Draw histograms per DataFrame's Series.

**Series.hist** Draw a histogram with Series' data.

## Examples

When we draw a dice 6000 times, we expect to get each value around 1000 times. But when we draw two dices and sum the result, the distribution is going to be quite different. A histogram illustrates those distributions.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(
...     np.random.randint(1, 7, 6000),
...     columns = ['one'])
>>> df['two'] = df['one'] + np.random.randint(1, 7, 6000)
>>> ax = df.plot.hist(bins=12, alpha=0.5)
```

## pandas.DataFrame.plot.kde

`DataFrame.plot.kde` (*bw\_method=None, ind=None, \*\*kwds*)

Generate Kernel Density Estimate plot using Gaussian kernels.

In statistics, [kernel density estimation](#) (KDE) is a non-parametric way to estimate the probability density function (PDF) of a random variable. This function uses Gaussian kernels and includes automatic bandwidth determination.

### Parameters

**bw\_method** [str, scalar or callable, optional] The method used to calculate the estimator bandwidth. This can be 'scott', 'silverman', a scalar constant or a callable. If None (default), 'scott' is used. See [scipy.stats.gaussian\\_kde](#) for more information.

**ind** [NumPy array or integer, optional] Evaluation points for the estimated PDF. If None (default), 1000 equally spaced points are used. If *ind* is a NumPy array, the KDE is evaluated at the points passed. If *ind* is an integer, *ind* number of equally spaced points are used.

**\*\*kwds** [optional] Additional keyword arguments are documented in [pandas.DataFrame.plot\(\)](#).

### Returns

**axes** [matplotlib.axes.Axes or numpy.ndarray of them]

### See also:

[scipy.stats.gaussian\\_kde](#) Representation of a kernel-density estimate using Gaussian kernels. This is the function used internally to estimate the PDF.

[Series.plot.kde](#) Generate a KDE plot for a Series.

## Examples

Given several Series of points randomly sampled from unknown distributions, estimate their PDFs using KDE with automatic bandwidth determination and plot the results, evaluating them at 1000 equally spaced points (default):

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'x': [1, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 5],
...     'y': [4, 4, 4.5, 5, 5.5, 6, 6],
... })
>>> ax = df.plot.kde()
```

A scalar bandwidth can be specified. Using a small bandwidth value can lead to over-fitting, while using a large bandwidth value may result in under-fitting:

```
>>> ax = df.plot.kde(bw_method=0.3)
```

```
>>> ax = df.plot.kde(bw_method=3)
```

Finally, the *ind* parameter determines the evaluation points for the plot of the estimated PDF:

```
>>> ax = df.plot.kde(ind=[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6])
```

## pandas.DataFrame.plot.line

`DataFrame.plot.line` (*x=None, y=None, \*\*kwds*)

Plot DataFrame columns as lines.

This function is useful to plot lines using DataFrame's values as coordinates.

### Parameters

**x** [int or str, optional] Columns to use for the horizontal axis. Either the location or the label of the columns to be used. By default, it will use the DataFrame indices.

**y** [int, str, or list of them, optional] The values to be plotted. Either the location or the label of the columns to be used. By default, it will use the remaining DataFrame numeric columns.

**\*\*kwds** Keyword arguments to pass on to `pandas.DataFrame.plot()`.

### Returns

**axes** [`matplotlib.axes.Axes` or `numpy.ndarray`] Returns an ndarray when `subplots=True`.

See also:

`matplotlib.pyplot.plot` Plot y versus x as lines and/or markers.

## Examples

The following example shows the populations for some animals over the years.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'pig': [20, 18, 489, 675, 1776],
...     'horse': [4, 25, 281, 600, 1900]
...     }, index=[1990, 1997, 2003, 2009, 2014])
>>> lines = df.plot.line()
```

An example with subplots, so an array of axes is returned.

```
>>> axes = df.plot.line(subplots=True)
>>> type(axes)
<class 'numpy.ndarray'>
```

The following example shows the relationship between both populations.

```
>>> lines = df.plot.line(x='pig', y='horse')
```

## pandas.DataFrame.plot.pie

DataFrame.plot.pie(*y=None, \*\*kws*)

Generate a pie plot.

A pie plot is a proportional representation of the numerical data in a column. This function wraps `matplotlib.pyplot.pie()` for the specified column. If no column reference is passed and `subplots=True` a pie plot is drawn for each numerical column independently.

### Parameters

**y** [int or label, optional] Label or position of the column to plot. If not provided, `subplots=True` argument must be passed.

**\*\*kws** Keyword arguments to pass on to `pandas.DataFrame.plot()`.

### Returns

**axes** [matplotlib.axes.Axes or np.ndarray of them.] A NumPy array is returned when `subplots` is True.

See also:

**Series.plot.pie** Generate a pie plot for a Series.

**DataFrame.plot** Make plots of a DataFrame.

## Examples

In the example below we have a DataFrame with the information about planet's mass and radius. We pass the the 'mass' column to the pie function to get a pie plot.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'mass': [0.330, 4.87, 5.97],
...                   'radius': [2439.7, 6051.8, 6378.1]},
...                   index=['Mercury', 'Venus', 'Earth'])
>>> plot = df.plot.pie(y='mass', figsize=(5, 5))
```

```
>>> plot = df.plot.pie(subplots=True, figsize=(6, 3))
```

## pandas.DataFrame.plot.scatter

DataFrame.plot.scatter(*x, y, s=None, c=None, \*\*kws*)

Create a scatter plot with varying marker point size and color.

The coordinates of each point are defined by two dataframe columns and filled circles are used to represent each point. This kind of plot is useful to see complex correlations between two variables. Points could be for instance natural 2D coordinates like longitude and latitude in a map or, in general, any pair of metrics that can be plotted against each other.

### Parameters

**x** [int or str] The column name or column position to be used as horizontal coordinates for each point.

**y** [int or str] The column name or column position to be used as vertical coordinates for each point.

**s** [scalar or array\_like, optional] The size of each point. Possible values are:

- A single scalar so all points have the same size.
  - A sequence of scalars, which will be used for each point's size recursively. For instance, when passing [2,14] all points size will be either 2 or 14, alternatively.
- c** [str, int or array\_like, optional] The color of each point. Possible values are:
- A single color string referred to by name, RGB or RGBA code, for instance 'red' or '#a98d19'.
  - A sequence of color strings referred to by name, RGB or RGBA code, which will be used for each point's color recursively. For instance ['green','yellow'] all points will be filled in green or yellow, alternatively.
  - A column name or position whose values will be used to color the marker points according to a colormap.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass on to `pandas.DataFrame.plot()`.

**Returns**

**axes** [`matplotlib.axes.Axes` or `numpy.ndarray` of them]

**See also:**

`matplotlib.pyplot.scatter` Scatter plot using multiple input data formats.

**Examples**

Let's see how to draw a scatter plot using coordinates from the values in a DataFrame's columns.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[5.1, 3.5, 0], [4.9, 3.0, 0], [7.0, 3.2, 1],
...                    [6.4, 3.2, 1], [5.9, 3.0, 2]],
...                   columns=['length', 'width', 'species'])
>>> ax1 = df.plot.scatter(x='length',
...                       y='width',
...                       c='DarkBlue')
```

And now with the color determined by a column as well.

```
>>> ax2 = df.plot.scatter(x='length',
...                       y='width',
...                       c='species',
...                       colormap='viridis')
```

<code>DataFrame.boxplot([column, by, ax, ...])</code>	Make a box plot from DataFrame columns.
<code>DataFrame.hist([column, by, grid, ...])</code>	Make a histogram of the DataFrame's.

**6.4.14 Serialization / IO / Conversion**

<code>DataFrame.from_csv(path[, header, sep, ...])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Read CSV file.
<code>DataFrame.from_dict(data[, orient, dtype, ...])</code>	Construct DataFrame from dict of array-like or dicts.
<code>DataFrame.from_items(items[, columns, orient])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Construct a DataFrame from a list of tuples.
<code>DataFrame.from_records(data[, index, ...])</code>	Convert structured or record ndarray to DataFrame.

Continued on next page

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<code>DataFrame.info(verbose, buf, max_cols, ...)</code>	Print a concise summary of a DataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.to_parquet(fname[, engine, ...])</code>	Write a DataFrame to the binary parquet format.
<code>DataFrame.to_pickle(path[, compression, ...])</code>	Pickle (serialize) object to file.
<code>DataFrame.to_csv([path_or_buf, sep, na_rep, ...])</code>	Write object to a comma-separated values (csv) file.
<code>DataFrame.to_hdf(path_or_buf, key, **kwargs)</code>	Write the contained data to an HDF5 file using HDFStore.
<code>DataFrame.to_sql(name, con[, schema, ...])</code>	Write records stored in a DataFrame to a SQL database.
<code>DataFrame.to_dict([orient, into])</code>	Convert the DataFrame to a dictionary.
<code>DataFrame.to_excel(excel_writer[, ...])</code>	Write object to an Excel sheet.
<code>DataFrame.to_json([path_or_buf, orient, ...])</code>	Convert the object to a JSON string.
<code>DataFrame.to_html([buf, columns, col_space, ...])</code>	Render a DataFrame as an HTML table.
<code>DataFrame.to_feather(fname)</code>	Write out the binary feather-format for DataFrames.
<code>DataFrame.to_latex([buf, columns, ...])</code>	Render an object to a LaTeX tabular environment table.
<code>DataFrame.to_stata(fname[, convert_dates, ...])</code>	Export DataFrame object to Stata dta format.
<code>DataFrame.to_msgpack([path_or_buf, encoding])</code>	Serialize object to input file path using msgpack format.
<code>DataFrame.to_gbq(destination_table[, ...])</code>	Write a DataFrame to a Google BigQuery table.
<code>DataFrame.to_records([index, ...])</code>	Convert DataFrame to a NumPy record array.
<code>DataFrame.to_sparse([fill_value, kind])</code>	Convert to SparseDataFrame.
<code>DataFrame.to_dense()</code>	Return dense representation of NDFrame (as opposed to sparse).
<code>DataFrame.to_string([buf, columns, ...])</code>	Render a DataFrame to a console-friendly tabular output.
<code>DataFrame.to_clipboard([excel, sep])</code>	Copy object to the system clipboard.
<code>DataFrame.style</code>	Property returning a Styler object containing methods for building a styled HTML representation for the DataFrame.

### 6.4.15 Sparse

<code>SparseDataFrame.to_coo()</code>	Return the contents of the frame as a sparse SciPy COO matrix.
---------------------------------------	--

#### pandas.SparseDataFrame.to\_coo

`SparseDataFrame.to_coo()`

Return the contents of the frame as a sparse SciPy COO matrix.

New in version 0.20.0.

#### Returns

**coo\_matrix** [scipy.sparse.spmatrix] If the caller is heterogeneous and contains booleans or objects, the result will be of dtype=object. See Notes.

#### Notes

The dtype will be the lowest-common-denominator type (implicit upcasting); that is to say if the dtypes (even of numeric types) are mixed, the one that accommodates all will be chosen.



e.g. If the dtypes are float16 and float32, dtype will be upcast to float32. By `numpy.find_common_type` convention, mixing int64 and uint64 will result in a float64 dtype.

## 6.5 Pandas Arrays

For most data types, pandas uses NumPy arrays as the concrete objects contained with a *Index*, *Series*, or *DataFrame*.

For some data types, pandas extends NumPy's type system.

Kind of Data	Pandas Data Type	Scalar	Array
TZ-aware datetime	<i>DatetimeTZDtype</i>	<i>Timestamp</i>	<i>Datetime Data</i>
Timedeltas	(none)	<i>Timedelta</i>	<i>Timedelta Data</i>
Period (time spans)	<i>PeriodDtype</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Timespan Data</i>
Intervals	<i>IntervalDtype</i>	<i>Interval</i>	<i>Interval Data</i>
Nullable Integer	<i>Int64Dtype</i> , ...	(none)	<i>Nullable Integer</i>
Categorical	<i>CategoricalDtype</i>	(none)	<i>Categorical Data</i>
Sparse	<i>SparseDtype</i>	(none)	<i>Sparse Data</i>

Pandas and third-party libraries can extend NumPy's type system (see *Extension Types*). The top-level `array()` method can be used to create a new array, which may be stored in a *Series*, *Index*, or as a column in a *DataFrame*.

---

```
array(data[, dtype, copy])
```

Create an array.

---

### 6.5.1 pandas.array

`pandas.array(data, dtype=None, copy=True)`

Create an array.

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Parameters

**data** [Sequence of objects] The scalars inside *data* should be instances of the scalar type for *dtype*. It's expected that *data* represents a 1-dimensional array of data.

When *data* is an *Index* or *Series*, the underlying array will be extracted from *data*.

**dtype** [str, np.dtype, or ExtensionDtype, optional] The dtype to use for the array. This may be a NumPy dtype or an extension type registered with pandas using `pandas.api.extensions.register_extension_dtype()`.

If not specified, there are two possibilities:

1. When *data* is a *Series*, *Index*, or *ExtensionArray*, the *dtype* will be taken from the data.
2. Otherwise, pandas will attempt to infer the *dtype* from the data.

Note that when *data* is a NumPy array, `data.dtype` is *not* used for inferring the array type. This is because NumPy cannot represent all the types of data that can be held in extension arrays.

Currently, pandas will infer an extension dtype for sequences of

Scalar Type	Array Type
<code>pandas.Interval</code>	<code>pandas.arrays.IntervalArray</code>
<code>pandas.Period</code>	<code>pandas.arrays.PeriodArray</code>
<code>datetime.datetime</code>	<code>pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray</code>
<code>datetime.timedelta</code>	<code>pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray</code>

For all other cases, NumPy’s usual inference rules will be used.

**copy** [bool, default True] Whether to copy the data, even if not necessary. Depending on the type of *data*, creating the new array may require copying data, even if `copy=False`.

### Returns

**ExtensionArray** The newly created array.

### Raises

**ValueError** When *data* is not 1-dimensional.

### See also:

**numpy.array** Construct a NumPy array.

**Series** Construct a pandas Series.

**Index** Construct a pandas Index.

**arrays.PandasArray** ExtensionArray wrapping a NumPy array.

**Series.array** Extract the array stored within a Series.

### Notes

Omitting the *dtype* argument means pandas will attempt to infer the best array type from the values in the data. As new array types are added by pandas and 3rd party libraries, the “best” array type may change. We recommend specifying *dtype* to ensure that

1. the correct array type for the data is returned
2. the returned array type doesn’t change as new extension types are added by pandas and third-party libraries

Additionally, if the underlying memory representation of the returned array matters, we recommend specifying the *dtype* as a concrete object rather than a string alias or allowing it to be inferred. For example, a future version of pandas or a 3rd-party library may include a dedicated ExtensionArray for string data. In this event, the following would no longer return a `arrays.PandasArray` backed by a NumPy array.

```
>>> pd.array(['a', 'b'], dtype=str)
<PandasArray>
['a', 'b']
Length: 2, dtype: str32
```

This would instead return the new ExtensionArray dedicated for string data. If you really need the new array to be backed by a NumPy array, specify that in the *dtype*.

```
>>> pd.array(['a', 'b'], dtype=np.dtype("<U1"))
<PandasArray>
['a', 'b']
Length: 2, dtype: str32
```

Or use the dedicated constructor for the array you’re expecting, and wrap that in a `PandasArray`

```
>>> pd.array(np.array(['a', 'b'], dtype='<U1'))
<PandasArray>
['a', 'b']
Length: 2, dtype: str32
```

Finally, Pandas has arrays that mostly overlap with NumPy

- `arrays.DatetimeArray`
- `arrays.TimedeltaArray`

When data with a `datetime64[ns]` or `timedelta64[ns]` dtype is passed, pandas will always return a `DatetimeArray` or `TimedeltaArray` rather than a `PandasArray`. This is for symmetry with the case of timezone-aware data, which NumPy does not natively support.

```
>>> pd.array(['2015', '2016'], dtype='datetime64[ns]')
<DatetimeArray>
['2015-01-01 00:00:00', '2016-01-01 00:00:00']
Length: 2, dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

```
>>> pd.array(["1H", "2H"], dtype='timedelta64[ns]')
<TimedeltaArray>
['01:00:00', '02:00:00']
Length: 2, dtype: timedelta64[ns]
```

## Examples

If a dtype is not specified, *data* is passed through to `numpy.array()`, and a `arrays.PandasArray` is returned.

```
>>> pd.array([1, 2])
<PandasArray>
[1, 2]
Length: 2, dtype: int64
```

Or the NumPy dtype can be specified

```
>>> pd.array([1, 2], dtype=np.dtype("int32"))
<PandasArray>
[1, 2]
Length: 2, dtype: int32
```

You can use the string alias for *dtype*

```
>>> pd.array(['a', 'b', 'a'], dtype='category')
[a, b, a]
Categories (2, object): [a, b]
```

Or specify the actual dtype

```
>>> pd.array(['a', 'b', 'a'],
...          dtype=pd.CategoricalDtype(['a', 'b', 'c'], ordered=True))
[a, b, a]
Categories (3, object): [a < b < c]
```

Because omitting the *dtype* passes the data through to NumPy, a mixture of valid integers and NA will return a floating-point NumPy array.

```
>>> pd.array([1, 2, np.nan])
<PandasArray>
[1.0, 2.0, nan]
Length: 3, dtype: float64
```

To use pandas' nullable `pandas.arrays.IntegerArray`, specify the dtype:

```
>>> pd.array([1, 2, np.nan], dtype='Int64')
<IntegerArray>
[1, 2, NaN]
Length: 3, dtype: Int64
```

Pandas will infer an `ExtensionArray` for some types of data:

```
>>> pd.array([pd.Period('2000', freq="D"), pd.Period("2000", freq="D")])
<PeriodArray>
['2000-01-01', '2000-01-01']
Length: 2, dtype: period[D]
```

*data* must be 1-dimensional. A `ValueError` is raised when the input has the wrong dimensionality.

```
>>> pd.array(1)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: Cannot pass scalar '1' to 'pandas.array'.
```

## 6.5.2 Datetime Data

NumPy cannot natively represent timezone-aware datetimes. Pandas supports this with the `arrays.DatetimeArray` extension array, which can hold timezone-naive or timezone-aware values.

`Timestamp`, a subclass of `datetime.datetime`, is pandas' scalar type for timezone-naive or timezone-aware datetime data.

*Timestamp*

Pandas replacement for `datetime.datetime`

---

### pandas.Timestamp

**class** pandas.**Timestamp**

Pandas replacement for `datetime.datetime`

`Timestamp` is the pandas equivalent of python's `Datetime` and is interchangeable with it in most cases. It's the type used for the entries that make up a `DatetimeIndex`, and other timeseries oriented data structures in pandas.

#### Parameters

**ts\_input** [datetime-like, str, int, float] Value to be converted to `Timestamp`

**freq** [str, `DateOffset`] Offset which `Timestamp` will have

**tz** [str, `pytz.timezone`, `dateutil.tz.tzfile` or `None`] Time zone for time which `Timestamp` will have.

**unit** [str] Unit used for conversion if `ts_input` is of type `int` or `float`. The valid values are 'D', 'h', 'm', 's', 'ms', 'us', and 'ns'. For example, 's' means seconds and 'ms' means milliseconds.

**year, month, day** [int] New in version 0.19.0.

**hour, minute, second, microsecond** [int, optional, default 0] New in version 0.19.0.

**nanosecond** [int, optional, default 0] New in version 0.23.0.

**tzinfo** [datetime.tzinfo, optional, default None] New in version 0.19.0.

## Notes

There are essentially three calling conventions for the constructor. The primary form accepts four parameters. They can be passed by position or keyword.

The other two forms mimic the parameters from `datetime.datetime`. They can be passed by either position or keyword, but not both mixed together.

## Examples

Using the primary calling convention:

```
>>> pd.Timestamp('2017-01-01T12') Timestamp('2017-01-01 12:00:00')
```

```
This converts a float representing a Unix epoch in units of seconds >>> pd.Timestamp(1513393355.5, unit='s')
Timestamp('2017-12-16 03:02:35.500000')
```

```
This converts an int representing a Unix-epoch in units of seconds and for a particular time-
zone >>> pd.Timestamp(1513393355, unit='s', tz='US/Pacific') Timestamp('2017-12-15 19:02:35-0800',
tz='US/Pacific')
```

Using the other two forms that mimic the API for `datetime.datetime`:

```
>>> pd.Timestamp(2017, 1, 1, 12)
Timestamp('2017-01-01 12:00:00')
```

```
>>> pd.Timestamp(year=2017, month=1, day=1, hour=12)
Timestamp('2017-01-01 12:00:00')
```

## Attributes

<i>resolution</i>	Return resolution describing the smallest difference between two times that can be represented by Timestamp object_state
<i>tz</i>	Alias for tzinfo
<i>weekday_name</i>	(DEPRECATED) .. deprecated:: 0.23.0

## pandas.Timestamp.resolution

Timestamp.**resolution**

Return resolution describing the smallest difference between two times that can be represented by Timestamp object\_state

### pandas.Timestamp.tz

Timestamp.**tz**

Alias for tzinfo

### pandas.Timestamp.weekday\_name

Timestamp.**weekday\_name**

Deprecated since version 0.23.0: Use Timestamp.day\_name() instead

asm8	
day	
dayofweek	
dayofyear	
days_in_month	
daysinmonth	
fold	
freq	
freqstr	
hour	
is_leap_year	
is_month_end	
is_month_start	
is_quarter_end	
is_quarter_start	
is_year_end	
is_year_start	
microsecond	
minute	
month	
nanosecond	
quarter	
second	
tzinfo	
value	
week	
weekofyear	
year	

### Methods

<i>astimezone</i>	Convert tz-aware Timestamp to another time zone.
<i>ceil</i>	return a new Timestamp ceiled to this resolution
<i>combine(date, time)</i>	date, time -> datetime with same date and time fields
<i>ctime</i>	Return ctime() style string.
<i>date</i>	Return date object with same year, month and day.
<i>day_name</i>	Return the day name of the Timestamp with specified locale.

Continued on next page

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<i>dst</i>	Return self.tzinfo.dst(self).
<i>floor</i>	return a new Timestamp floored to this resolution
<i>fromordinal</i> (ordinal[, freq, tz])	passed an ordinal, translate and convert to a ts note: by definition there cannot be any tz info on the ordinal itself
<i>fromtimestamp</i> (ts)	timestamp[, tz] -> tz's local time from POSIX timestamp.
<i>isocalendar</i>	Return a 3-tuple containing ISO year, week number, and weekday.
<i>isoweekday</i>	Return the day of the week represented by the date.
<i>month_name</i>	Return the month name of the Timestamp with specified locale.
<i>normalize</i>	Normalize Timestamp to midnight, preserving tz information.
<i>now</i> ([tz])	Returns new Timestamp object representing current time local to tz.
<i>replace</i>	implements datetime.replace, handles nanoseconds
<i>round</i>	Round the Timestamp to the specified resolution
<i>strftime</i>	format -> strftime() style string.
<i>strptime</i>	string, format -> new datetime parsed from a string (like time.strptime()).
<i>time</i>	Return time object with same time but with tzinfo=None.
<i>timestamp</i>	Return POSIX timestamp as float.
<i>timetuple</i>	Return time tuple, compatible with time.localtime().
<i>timetz</i>	Return time object with same time and tzinfo.
<i>to_datetime64</i>	Returns a numpy.datetime64 object with 'ns' precision
<i>to_julian_date</i>	Convert TimeStamp to a Julian Date.
<i>to_period</i>	Return an period of which this timestamp is an observation.
<i>to_pydatetime</i>	Convert a Timestamp object to a native Python datetime object.
<i>today</i> (cls[, tz])	Return the current time in the local timezone.
<i>toordinal</i>	Return proleptic Gregorian ordinal.
<i>tz_convert</i>	Convert tz-aware Timestamp to another time zone.
<i>tz_localize</i>	Convert naive Timestamp to local time zone, or remove timezone from tz-aware Timestamp.
<i>tzname</i>	Return self.tzinfo.tzname(self).
<i>utcfromtimestamp</i> (ts)	Construct a naive UTC datetime from a POSIX timestamp.
<i>utcnow</i> ()	Return a new Timestamp representing UTC day and time.
<i>utcoffset</i>	Return self.tzinfo.utcoffset(self).
<i>utctimetuple</i>	Return UTC time tuple, compatible with time.localtime().
<i>weekday</i>	Return the day of the week represented by the date.

## pandas.Timestamp.astimezone

### Timestamp.**astimezone**

Convert tz-aware Timestamp to another time zone.

#### Parameters

**tz** [str, pytz.timezone, dateutil.tz.tzfile or None] Time zone for time which Timestamp will be converted to. None will remove timezone holding UTC time.

#### Returns

**converted** [Timestamp]

#### Raises

**TypeError** If Timestamp is tz-naive.

## pandas.Timestamp.ceil

### Timestamp.**ceil**

return a new Timestamp ceiled to this resolution

#### Parameters

**freq** [a freq string indicating the ceiling resolution]

**ambiguous** [bool, 'NaT', default 'raise']

- bool contains flags to determine if time is dst or not (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous fall dst dates)
- 'NaT' will return NaT for an ambiguous time
- 'raise' will raise an AmbiguousTimeError for an ambiguous time

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,]  
default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise a NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Raises

**ValueError** if the freq cannot be converted



### **pandas.Timestamp.combine**

**classmethod** `Timestamp.combine` (*date, time*)  
date, time -> datetime with same date and time fields

### **pandas.Timestamp.ctime**

`Timestamp.ctime` ()  
Return ctime() style string.

### **pandas.Timestamp.date**

`Timestamp.date` ()  
Return date object with same year, month and day.

### **pandas.Timestamp.day\_name**

`Timestamp.day_name`  
Return the day name of the Timestamp with specified locale.

#### **Parameters**

**locale** [string, default None (English locale)] locale determining the language in which to return the day name

#### **Returns**

**day\_name** [string]

.. versionadded:: 0.23.0

### **pandas.Timestamp.dst**

`Timestamp.dst` ()  
Return self.tzinfo.dst(self).

### **pandas.Timestamp.floor**

`Timestamp.floor`  
return a new Timestamp floored to this resolution

#### **Parameters**

**freq** [a freq string indicating the flooring resolution]

**ambiguous** [bool, 'NaT', default 'raise']

- bool contains flags to determine if time is dst or not (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous fall dst dates)
- 'NaT' will return NaT for an ambiguous time
- 'raise' will raise an AmbiguousTimeError for an ambiguous time

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,]

default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise an `NonExistentTimeError` if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Raises

**ValueError if the freq cannot be converted**

### **pandas.Timestamp.fromordinal**

**classmethod** `Timestamp.fromordinal` (*ordinal*, *freq=None*, *tz=None*)

passed an ordinal, translate and convert to a ts note: by definition there cannot be any tz info on the ordinal itself

#### Parameters

**ordinal** [int] date corresponding to a proleptic Gregorian ordinal

**freq** [str, DateOffset] Offset which Timestamp will have

**tz** [str, pytz.timezone, dateutil.tz.tzfile or None] Time zone for time which Timestamp will have.

### **pandas.Timestamp.fromtimestamp**

**classmethod** `Timestamp.fromtimestamp` (*ts*)

timestamp[, tz] -> tz's local time from POSIX timestamp.

### **pandas.Timestamp.isocalendar**

`Timestamp.isocalendar` ()

Return a 3-tuple containing ISO year, week number, and weekday.

### **pandas.Timestamp.isoweekday**

`Timestamp.isoweekday` ()

Return the day of the week represented by the date. Monday == 1 ... Sunday == 7

### **pandas.Timestamp.month\_name**

`Timestamp.month_name`

Return the month name of the Timestamp with specified locale.

#### **Parameters**

**locale** [string, default None (English locale)] locale determining the language in which to return the month name

#### **Returns**

**month\_name** [string]

.. versionadded:: 0.23.0

### **pandas.Timestamp.normalize**

`Timestamp.normalize`

Normalize Timestamp to midnight, preserving tz information.

### **pandas.Timestamp.now**

**classmethod** `Timestamp.now` (*tz=None*)

Returns new Timestamp object representing current time local to tz.

#### **Parameters**

**tz** [str or timezone object, default None] Timezone to localize to

### **pandas.Timestamp.replace**

`Timestamp.replace`

implements `datetime.replace`, handles nanoseconds

#### **Parameters**

**year** [int, optional]

**month** [int, optional]

**day** [int, optional]

**hour** [int, optional]

**minute** [int, optional]

**second** [int, optional]

**microsecond** [int, optional]

**nanosecond** [int, optional]

**tzinfo** [tz-convertible, optional]

**fold** [int, optional, default is 0] added in 3.6, NotImplemented

#### **Returns**

**Timestamp with fields replaced**

## pandas.Timestamp.round

Timestamp.**round**

Round the Timestamp to the specified resolution

### Parameters

**freq** [a freq string indicating the rounding resolution]

**ambiguous** [bool, 'NaT', default 'raise']

- bool contains flags to determine if time is dst or not (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous fall dst dates)
- 'NaT' will return NaT for an ambiguous time
- 'raise' will raise an AmbiguousTimeError for an ambiguous time

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,] default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise a NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

a new Timestamp rounded to the given resolution of 'freq'

### Raises

ValueError if the freq cannot be converted

## pandas.Timestamp.strftime

Timestamp.**strftime** ()

format -> strftime() style string.

## pandas.Timestamp.strptime

Timestamp.**strptime** ()

string, format -> new datetime parsed from a string (like time.strptime()).

### **pandas.Timestamp.time**

`Timestamp.time()`  
Return time object with same time but with tzinfo=None.

### **pandas.Timestamp.timestamp**

`Timestamp.timestamp()`  
Return POSIX timestamp as float.

### **pandas.Timestamp.timetuple**

`Timestamp.timetuple()`  
Return time tuple, compatible with `time.localtime()`.

### **pandas.Timestamp.timetz**

`Timestamp.timetz()`  
Return time object with same time and tzinfo.

### **pandas.Timestamp.to\_datetime64**

`Timestamp.to_datetime64()`  
Returns a `numpy.datetime64` object with 'ns' precision

### **pandas.Timestamp.to\_julian\_date**

`Timestamp.to_julian_date`  
Convert TimeStamp to a Julian Date. 0 Julian date is noon January 1, 4713 BC.

### **pandas.Timestamp.to\_period**

`Timestamp.to_period`  
Return an period of which this timestamp is an observation.

### **pandas.Timestamp.to\_pydatetime**

`Timestamp.to_pydatetime()`  
Convert a Timestamp object to a native Python datetime object.  
If `warn=True`, issue a warning if nanoseconds is nonzero.

### pandas.Timestamp.today

**classmethod** `Timestamp.today(cls, tz=None)`

Return the current time in the local timezone. This differs from `datetime.today()` in that it can be localized to a passed timezone.

#### Parameters

**tz** [str or timezone object, default None] Timezone to localize to

### pandas.Timestamp.toordinal

`Timestamp.toordinal()`

Return proleptic Gregorian ordinal. January 1 of year 1 is day 1.

### pandas.Timestamp.tz\_convert

`Timestamp.tz_convert`

Convert tz-aware Timestamp to another time zone.

#### Parameters

**tz** [str, pytz.timezone, dateutil.tz.tzfile or None] Time zone for time which Timestamp will be converted to. None will remove timezone holding UTC time.

#### Returns

**converted** [Timestamp]

#### Raises

**TypeError** If Timestamp is tz-naive.

### pandas.Timestamp.tz\_localize

`Timestamp.tz_localize`

Convert naive Timestamp to local time zone, or remove timezone from tz-aware Timestamp.

#### Parameters

**tz** [str, pytz.timezone, dateutil.tz.tzfile or None] Time zone for time which Timestamp will be converted to. None will remove timezone holding local time.

**ambiguous** [bool, 'NaT', default 'raise'] When clocks moved backward due to DST, ambiguous times may arise. For example in Central European Time (UTC+01), when going from 03:00 DST to 02:00 non-DST, 02:30:00 local time occurs both at 00:30:00 UTC and at 01:30:00 UTC. In such a situation, the *ambiguous* parameter dictates how ambiguous times should be handled.

- bool contains flags to determine if time is dst or not (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous fall dst dates)
- 'NaT' will return NaT for an ambiguous time
- 'raise' will raise an AmbiguousTimeError for an ambiguous time

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,] default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- ‘shift\_forward’ will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- ‘shift\_backward’ will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- ‘NaT’ will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- ‘raise’ will raise an `NonExistentTimeError` if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

**errors** [‘raise’, ‘coerce’, default None]

- **‘raise’ will raise a `NonExistentTimeError` if a timestamp is not** valid in the specified timezone (e.g. due to a transition from or to DST time). Use `nonexistent='raise'` instead.
- ‘coerce’ will return NaT if the timestamp can not be converted into the specified timezone. Use `nonexistent='NaT'` instead.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0.

#### Returns

**localized** [Timestamp]

#### Raises

**TypeError** If the Timestamp is tz-aware and tz is not None.

### pandas.Timestamp.tzname

`Timestamp.tzname()`  
Return self.tzinfo.tzname(self).

### pandas.Timestamp.utctimestamp

**classmethod** `Timestamp.utctimestamp(ts)`  
Construct a naive UTC datetime from a POSIX timestamp.

### pandas.Timestamp.utcnow

**classmethod** `Timestamp.utcnow()`  
Return a new Timestamp representing UTC day and time.

### pandas.Timestamp.utcoffset

`Timestamp.utcoffset()`  
Return self.tzinfo.utcoffset(self).

### **pandas.Timestamp.utctimetuple**

`Timestamp.utctimetuple()`

Return UTC time tuple, compatible with `time.localtime()`.

### **pandas.Timestamp.weekday**

`Timestamp.weekday()`

Return the day of the week represented by the date. Monday == 0 ... Sunday == 6

<code>isoformat</code>	
------------------------	--

### **Properties**

<code>Timestamp.asm8</code>	
<code>Timestamp.day</code>	
<code>Timestamp.dayofweek</code>	
<code>Timestamp.dayofyear</code>	
<code>Timestamp.days_in_month</code>	
<code>Timestamp.daysinmonth</code>	
<code>Timestamp.fold</code>	
<code>Timestamp.hour</code>	
<code>Timestamp.is_leap_year</code>	
<code>Timestamp.is_month_end</code>	
<code>Timestamp.is_month_start</code>	
<code>Timestamp.is_quarter_end</code>	
<code>Timestamp.is_quarter_start</code>	
<code>Timestamp.is_year_end</code>	
<code>Timestamp.is_year_start</code>	
<code>Timestamp.max</code>	
<code>Timestamp.microsecond</code>	
<code>Timestamp.min</code>	
<code>Timestamp.minute</code>	
<code>Timestamp.month</code>	
<code>Timestamp.nanosecond</code>	
<code>Timestamp.quarter</code>	
<code>Timestamp.resolution</code>	Return resolution describing the smallest difference between two times that can be represented by <code>Timestamp</code> object <code>state</code>
<code>Timestamp.second</code>	
<code>Timestamp.tz</code>	Alias for <code>tzinfo</code>
<code>Timestamp.tzinfo</code>	
<code>Timestamp.value</code>	
<code>Timestamp.week</code>	
<code>Timestamp.weekofyear</code>	
<code>Timestamp.year</code>	



**pandas.Timestamp.asm8**

Timestamp.**asm8**

**pandas.Timestamp.day**

Timestamp.**day**

**pandas.Timestamp.dayofweek**

Timestamp.**dayofweek**

**pandas.Timestamp.dayofyear**

Timestamp.**dayofyear**

**pandas.Timestamp.days\_in\_month**

Timestamp.**days\_in\_month**

**pandas.Timestamp.daysinmonth**

Timestamp.**daysinmonth**

**pandas.Timestamp.fold**

Timestamp.**fold**

**pandas.Timestamp.hour**

Timestamp.**hour**

**pandas.Timestamp.is\_leap\_year**

Timestamp.**is\_leap\_year**

**pandas.Timestamp.is\_month\_end**

Timestamp.**is\_month\_end**

**pandas.Timestamp.is\_month\_start**

Timestamp.**is\_month\_start**

**pandas.Timestamp.is\_quarter\_end**

Timestamp.**is\_quarter\_end**

**pandas.Timestamp.is\_quarter\_start**

Timestamp.**is\_quarter\_start**

**pandas.Timestamp.is\_year\_end**

Timestamp.**is\_year\_end**

**pandas.Timestamp.is\_year\_start**

Timestamp.**is\_year\_start**

**pandas.Timestamp.max**

Timestamp.**max** = Timestamp('2262-04-11 23:47:16.854775807')

**pandas.Timestamp.microsecond**

Timestamp.**microsecond**

**pandas.Timestamp.min**

Timestamp.**min** = Timestamp('1677-09-21 00:12:43.145225')

**pandas.Timestamp.minute**

Timestamp.**minute**

**pandas.Timestamp.month**

Timestamp.**month**

**pandas.Timestamp.nanosecond**

Timestamp.**nanosecond**

**pandas.Timestamp.quarter**

Timestamp.**quarter**

**pandas.Timestamp.second**`Timestamp.second`**pandas.Timestamp.tzinfo**`Timestamp.tzinfo`**pandas.Timestamp.value**`Timestamp.value`**pandas.Timestamp.week**`Timestamp.week`**pandas.Timestamp.weekofyear**`Timestamp.weekofyear`**pandas.Timestamp.year**`Timestamp.year`**Methods**

<code>Timestamp.astimezone</code>	Convert tz-aware Timestamp to another time zone.
<code>Timestamp.ceil</code>	return a new Timestamp ceiled to this resolution
<code>Timestamp.combine(date, time)</code>	date, time -> datetime with same date and time fields
<code>Timestamp.ctime</code>	Return ctime() style string.
<code>Timestamp.date</code>	Return date object with same year, month and day.
<code>Timestamp.day_name</code>	Return the day name of the Timestamp with specified locale.
<code>Timestamp.dst</code>	Return self.tzinfo.dst(self).
<code>Timestamp.floor</code>	return a new Timestamp floored to this resolution
<code>Timestamp.freq</code>	
<code>Timestamp.freqstr</code>	
<code>Timestamp.fromordinal(ordinal[, freq, tz])</code>	passed an ordinal, translate and convert to a ts note: by definition there cannot be any tz info on the ordinal itself
<code>Timestamp.fromtimestamp(ts)</code>	timestamp[, tz] -> tz's local time from POSIX timestamp.
<code>Timestamp.isocalendar</code>	Return a 3-tuple containing ISO year, week number, and weekday.
<code>Timestamp.isoformat</code>	
<code>Timestamp.isoweekday</code>	Return the day of the week represented by the date.

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<code>Timestamp.month_name</code>	Return the month name of the Timestamp with specified locale.
<code>Timestamp.normalize</code>	Normalize Timestamp to midnight, preserving tz information.
<code>Timestamp.now([tz])</code>	Returns new Timestamp object representing current time local to tz.
<code>Timestamp.replace</code>	implements <code>datetime.replace</code> , handles nanoseconds
<code>Timestamp.round</code>	Round the Timestamp to the specified resolution
<code>Timestamp.strftime</code>	format -> <code>strftime()</code> style string.
<code>Timestamp.strptime</code>	string, format -> new datetime parsed from a string (like <code>time.strptime()</code> ).
<code>Timestamp.time</code>	Return time object with same time but with <code>tzinfo=None</code> .
<code>Timestamp.timestamp</code>	Return POSIX timestamp as float.
<code>Timestamp.timetuple</code>	Return time tuple, compatible with <code>time.localtime()</code> .
<code>Timestamp.timetz</code>	Return time object with same time and <code>tzinfo</code> .
<code>Timestamp.to_datetime64</code>	Returns a <code>numpy.datetime64</code> object with 'ns' precision
<code>Timestamp.to_julian_date</code>	Convert Timestamp to a Julian Date.
<code>Timestamp.to_period</code>	Return an period of which this timestamp is an observation.
<code>Timestamp.to_pydatetime</code>	Convert a Timestamp object to a native Python datetime object.
<code>Timestamp.today(cls[, tz])</code>	Return the current time in the local timezone.
<code>Timestamp.toordinal</code>	Return proleptic Gregorian ordinal.
<code>Timestamp.tz_convert</code>	Convert tz-aware Timestamp to another time zone.
<code>Timestamp.tz_localize</code>	Convert naive Timestamp to local time zone, or remove timezone from tz-aware Timestamp.
<code>Timestamp.tzname</code>	Return <code>self.tzinfo.tzname(self)</code> .
<code>Timestamp.utctimestamp(ts)</code>	Construct a naive UTC datetime from a POSIX timestamp.
<code>Timestamp.utcnow()</code>	Return a new Timestamp representing UTC day and time.
<code>Timestamp.utcoffset</code>	Return <code>self.tzinfo.utcoffset(self)</code> .
<code>Timestamp.utctimetuple</code>	Return UTC time tuple, compatible with <code>time.localtime()</code> .
<code>Timestamp.weekday</code>	Return the day of the week represented by the date.

**pandas.Timestamp.freq**`Timestamp.freq`**pandas.Timestamp.freqstr**`Timestamp.freqstr`**pandas.Timestamp.isoformat**`Timestamp.isoformat`

A collection of timestamps may be stored in a `arrays.DatetimeArray`. For timezone-aware data, the `.dtype` of a `DatetimeArray` is a `DatetimeTZDtype`. For timezone-naive data, `np.dtype("datetime64[ns]")` is used.

If the data are tz-aware, then every value in the array must have the same timezone.

<code>arrays.DatetimeArray(values[, dtype, freq, Pandas ExtensionArray for tz-naive or tz-aware date-time data].copy())</code>	
<code>DatetimeTZDtype([unit, tz])</code>	A <code>np.dtype</code> duck-typed class, suitable for holding a custom datetime with tz dtype.

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray

**class** `pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray` (*values*, *dtype=dtype('<M8[ns]')*, *freq=None*, *copy=False*)  
 Pandas ExtensionArray for tz-naive or tz-aware datetime data.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Warning:** `DatetimeArray` is currently experimental, and its API may change without warning. In particular, `DatetimeArray.dtype` is expected to change to always be an instance of an `ExtensionDtype` subclass.

#### Parameters

**values** [Series, Index, DatetimeArray, ndarray] The datetime data.

For `DatetimeArray values` (or a Series or Index boxing one), `dtype` and `freq` will be extracted from `values`, with precedence given to

**dtype** [numpy.dtype or DatetimeTZDtype] Note that the only NumPy dtype allowed is 'datetime64[ns]'.

**freq** [str or Offset, optional]

**copy** [bool, default False] Whether to copy the underlying array of values.

#### Attributes

<code>asi8</code>	Integer representation of the values.
<code>date</code>	Returns numpy array of python datetime.date objects (namely, the date part of Timestamps without timezone information).
<code>day</code>	The days of the datetime.
<code>dayofweek</code>	The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6.
<code>dayofyear</code>	The ordinal day of the year.
<code>days_in_month</code>	The number of days in the month.
<code>daysinmonth</code>	The number of days in the month.
<code>dtype</code>	The dtype for the <code>DatetimeArray</code> .
<code>freq</code>	Return the frequency object if it is set, otherwise None.
<code>freqstr</code>	Return the frequency object as a string if its set, otherwise None

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<i>hour</i>	The hours of the datetime.
<i>inferred_freq</i>	Tryies to return a string representing a frequency guess, generated by <code>infer_freq</code> .
<i>is_leap_year</i>	Boolean indicator if the date belongs to a leap year.
<i>is_month_end</i>	Indicates whether the date is the last day of the month.
<i>is_month_start</i>	Indicates whether the date is the first day of the month.
<i>is_normalized</i>	Returns True if all of the dates are at midnight (“no time”)
<i>is_quarter_end</i>	Indicator for whether the date is the last day of a quarter.
<i>is_quarter_start</i>	Indicator for whether the date is the first day of a quarter.
<i>is_year_end</i>	Indicate whether the date is the last day of the year.
<i>is_year_start</i>	Indicate whether the date is the first day of a year.
<i>microsecond</i>	The microseconds of the datetime.
<i>minute</i>	The minutes of the datetime.
<i>month</i>	The month as January=1, December=12.
<i>nanosecond</i>	The nanoseconds of the datetime.
<i>nbytes</i>	The number of bytes needed to store this object in memory.
<i>quarter</i>	The quarter of the date.
<i>resolution</i>	Returns day, hour, minute, second, millisecond or microsecond
<i>second</i>	The seconds of the datetime.
<i>shape</i>	Return a tuple of the array dimensions.
<i>size</i>	The number of elements in this array.
<i>time</i>	Returns numpy array of <code>datetime.time</code> .
<i>timetz</i>	Returns numpy array of <code>datetime.time</code> also containing timezone information.
<i>tz</i>	Return timezone, if any.
<i>tzinfo</i>	Alias for <code>tz</code> attribute
<i>week</i>	The week ordinal of the year.
<i>weekday</i>	The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6.
<i>weekday_name</i>	(DEPRECATED) The name of day in a week (ex: Friday)
<i>weekofyear</i>	The week ordinal of the year.
<i>year</i>	The year of the datetime.

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.asi8

`DatetimeArray.asi8`

Integer representation of the values.

#### Returns

**ndarray** An ndarray with `int64` dtype.

**pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.date**`DatetimeArray.date`

Returns numpy array of python `datetime.date` objects (namely, the date part of Timestamps without time-zone information).

**pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.day**`DatetimeArray.day`

The days of the datetime.

**pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.dayofweek**`DatetimeArray.dayofweek`

The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6.

Return the day of the week. It is assumed the week starts on Monday, which is denoted by 0 and ends on Sunday which is denoted by 6. This method is available on both Series with datetime values (using the *dt* accessor) or `DatetimeIndex`.

**Returns**

**Series or Index** Containing integers indicating the day number.

**See also:**

**Series.dt.dayofweek** Alias.

**Series.dt.weekday** Alias.

**Series.dt.day\_name** Returns the name of the day of the week.

**Examples**

```
>>> s = pd.date_range('2016-12-31', '2017-01-08', freq='D').to_series()
>>> s.dt.dayofweek
2016-12-31    5
2017-01-01    6
2017-01-02    0
2017-01-03    1
2017-01-04    2
2017-01-05    3
2017-01-06    4
2017-01-07    5
2017-01-08    6
Freq: D, dtype: int64
```

**pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.dayofyear**`DatetimeArray.dayofyear`

The ordinal day of the year.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.days\_in\_month**

`DatetimeArray.days_in_month`  
The number of days in the month.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.daysinmonth**

`DatetimeArray.daysinmonth`  
The number of days in the month.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.dtype**

`DatetimeArray.dtype`  
The dtype for the `DatetimeArray`.

**Warning:** A future version of pandas will change `dtype` to never be a `numpy.dtype`. Instead, `DatetimeArray.dtype` will always be an instance of an `ExtensionDtype` subclass.

#### **Returns**

**numpy.dtype or DatetimeTZDtype** If the values are tz-naive, then `np.dtype('datetime64[ns]')` is returned.

If the values are tz-aware, then the `DatetimeTZDtype` is returned.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.freq**

`DatetimeArray.freq`  
Return the frequency object if it is set, otherwise `None`.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.freqstr**

`DatetimeArray.freqstr`  
Return the frequency object as a string if its set, otherwise `None`

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.hour**

`DatetimeArray.hour`  
The hours of the datetime.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.inferred\_freq**

`DatetimeArray.inferred_freq`  
Tries to return a string representing a frequency guess, generated by `infer_freq`. Returns `None` if it can't autodetect the frequency.



## pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.is\_leap\_year

### DatetimeArray.is\_leap\_year

Boolean indicator if the date belongs to a leap year.

A leap year is a year, which has 366 days (instead of 365) including 29th of February as an intercalary day. Leap years are years which are multiples of four with the exception of years divisible by 100 but not by 400.

#### Returns

**Series or ndarray** Booleans indicating if dates belong to a leap year.

### Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on `DatetimeIndex`.

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range("2012-01-01", "2015-01-01", freq="Y")
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2012-12-31', '2013-12-31', '2014-12-31'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='A-DEC')
>>> idx.is_leap_year
array([ True, False, False], dtype=bool)
```

```
>>> dates = pd.Series(idx)
>>> dates_series
0    2012-12-31
1    2013-12-31
2    2014-12-31
dtype: datetime64[ns]
>>> dates_series.dt.is_leap_year
0     True
1    False
2    False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.is\_month\_end

### DatetimeArray.is\_month\_end

Indicates whether the date is the last day of the month.

#### Returns

**Series or array** For Series, returns a Series with boolean values. For `DatetimeIndex`, returns a boolean array.

#### See also:

***is\_month\_start*** Return a boolean indicating whether the date is the first day of the month.

***is\_month\_end*** Return a boolean indicating whether the date is the last day of the month.

## Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on `DatetimeIndex`.

```
>>> s = pd.Series(pd.date_range("2018-02-27", periods=3))
>>> s
0    2018-02-27
1    2018-02-28
2    2018-03-01
dtype: datetime64[ns]
>>> s.dt.is_month_start
0    False
1    False
2     True
dtype: bool
>>> s.dt.is_month_end
0    False
1     True
2    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range("2018-02-27", periods=3)
>>> idx.is_month_start
array([False, False,  True])
>>> idx.is_month_end
array([False,  True, False])
```

## pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.is\_month\_start

### DatetimeArray.is\_month\_start

Indicates whether the date is the first day of the month.

#### Returns

**Series or array** For Series, returns a Series with boolean values. For `DatetimeIndex`, returns a boolean array.

#### See also:

***is\_month\_start*** Return a boolean indicating whether the date is the first day of the month.

***is\_month\_end*** Return a boolean indicating whether the date is the last day of the month.

## Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on `DatetimeIndex`.

```
>>> s = pd.Series(pd.date_range("2018-02-27", periods=3))
>>> s
0    2018-02-27
1    2018-02-28
2    2018-03-01
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

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```
>>> s.dt.is_month_start
0    False
1    False
2     True
dtype: bool
>>> s.dt.is_month_end
0    False
1     True
2    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range("2018-02-27", periods=3)
>>> idx.is_month_start
array([False, False,  True])
>>> idx.is_month_end
array([False,  True, False])
```

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.is\_normalized

#### DatetimeArray.is\_normalized

Returns True if all of the dates are at midnight (“no time”)

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.is\_quarter\_end

#### DatetimeArray.is\_quarter\_end

Indicator for whether the date is the last day of a quarter.

#### Returns

**is\_quarter\_end** [Series or DatetimeIndex] The same type as the original data with boolean values. Series will have the same name and index. DatetimeIndex will have the same name.

#### See also:

**quarter** Return the quarter of the date.

**is\_quarter\_start** Similar property indicating the quarter start.

### Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on `DatetimeIndex`.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'dates': pd.date_range("2017-03-30",
...                                           periods=4)})
>>> df.assign(quarter=df.dates.dt.quarter,
...           is_quarter_end=df.dates.dt.is_quarter_end)
   dates      quarter  is_quarter_end
0 2017-03-30         1             False
1 2017-03-31         1              True
2 2017-04-01         2             False
3 2017-04-02         2             False
```

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range('2017-03-30', periods=4)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2017-03-30', '2017-03-31', '2017-04-01', '2017-04-02'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

```
>>> idx.is_quarter_end
array([False,  True,  False,  False])
```

## pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.is\_quarter\_start

### DatetimeArray.is\_quarter\_start

Indicator for whether the date is the first day of a quarter.

#### Returns

**is\_quarter\_start** [Series or DatetimeIndex] The same type as the original data with boolean values. Series will have the same name and index. DatetimeIndex will have the same name.

#### See also:

**quarter** Return the quarter of the date.

**is\_quarter\_end** Similar property for indicating the quarter start.

### Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on `DatetimeIndex`.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'dates': pd.date_range("2017-03-30",
...                                         periods=4)})
>>> df.assign(quarter=df.dates.dt.quarter,
...          is_quarter_start=df.dates.dt.is_quarter_start)
   dates  quarter  is_quarter_start
0 2017-03-30      1                False
1 2017-03-31      1                False
2 2017-04-01      2                 True
3 2017-04-02      2                False
```

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range('2017-03-30', periods=4)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2017-03-30', '2017-03-31', '2017-04-01', '2017-04-02'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

```
>>> idx.is_quarter_start
array([False,  False,  True,  False])
```

## pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.is\_year\_end

### DatetimeArray.is\_year\_end

Indicate whether the date is the last day of the year.

**Returns**

**Series or DatetimeIndex** The same type as the original data with boolean values. Series will have the same name and index. DatetimeIndex will have the same name.

**See also:**

***is\_year\_start*** Similar property indicating the start of the year.

**Examples**

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on DatetimeIndex.

```
>>> dates = pd.Series(pd.date_range("2017-12-30", periods=3))
>>> dates
0    2017-12-30
1    2017-12-31
2    2018-01-01
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

```
>>> dates.dt.is_year_end
0    False
1     True
2    False
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range("2017-12-30", periods=3)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2017-12-30', '2017-12-31', '2018-01-01'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

```
>>> idx.is_year_end
array([False,  True, False])
```

**pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.is\_year\_start****DatetimeArray.is\_year\_start**

Indicate whether the date is the first day of a year.

**Returns**

**Series or DatetimeIndex** The same type as the original data with boolean values. Series will have the same name and index. DatetimeIndex will have the same name.

**See also:**

***is\_year\_end*** Similar property indicating the last day of the year.

**Examples**

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on DatetimeIndex.

```
>>> dates = pd.Series(pd.date_range("2017-12-30", periods=3))
>>> dates
0    2017-12-30
1    2017-12-31
2    2018-01-01
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

```
>>> dates.dt.is_year_start
0    False
1    False
2     True
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range("2017-12-30", periods=3)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2017-12-30', '2017-12-31', '2018-01-01'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

```
>>> idx.is_year_start
array([False, False,  True])
```

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.microsecond**

DatetimeArray.**microsecond**  
The microseconds of the datetime.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.minute**

DatetimeArray.**minute**  
The minutes of the datetime.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.month**

DatetimeArray.**month**  
The month as January=1, December=12.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.nanosecond**

DatetimeArray.**nanosecond**  
The nanoseconds of the datetime.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.nbytes**

DatetimeArray.**nbytes**  
The number of bytes needed to store this object in memory.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.quarter**

DatetimeArray.**quarter**

The quarter of the date.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.resolution**

DatetimeArray.**resolution**

Returns day, hour, minute, second, millisecond or microsecond

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.second**

DatetimeArray.**second**

The seconds of the datetime.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.shape**

DatetimeArray.**shape**

Return a tuple of the array dimensions.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.size**

DatetimeArray.**size**

The number of elements in this array.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.time**

DatetimeArray.**time**

Returns numpy array of datetime.time. The time part of the Timestamps.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.timetz**

DatetimeArray.**timetz**

Returns numpy array of datetime.time also containing timezone information. The time part of the Timestamps.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.tz**

DatetimeArray.**tz**

Return timezone, if any.

#### **Returns**

**datetime.tzinfo, pytz.tzinfo.BaseTZInfo, dateutil.tz.tz.tzfile, or None** Returns None when the array is tz-naive.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.tzinfo**

DatetimeArray.**tzinfo**  
Alias for tz attribute

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.week**

DatetimeArray.**week**  
The week ordinal of the year.

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.weekday**

DatetimeArray.**weekday**  
The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6.

Return the day of the week. It is assumed the week starts on Monday, which is denoted by 0 and ends on Sunday which is denoted by 6. This method is available on both Series with datetime values (using the *dt* accessor) or DatetimeIndex.

#### **Returns**

**Series or Index** Containing integers indicating the day number.

#### **See also:**

**Series.dt.dayofweek** Alias.

**Series.dt.weekday** Alias.

**Series.dt.day\_name** Returns the name of the day of the week.

#### **Examples**

```
>>> s = pd.date_range('2016-12-31', '2017-01-08', freq='D').to_series()
>>> s.dt.dayofweek
2016-12-31    5
2017-01-01    6
2017-01-02    0
2017-01-03    1
2017-01-04    2
2017-01-05    3
2017-01-06    4
2017-01-07    5
2017-01-08    6
Freq: D, dtype: int64
```

### **pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.weekday\_name**

DatetimeArray.**weekday\_name**  
The name of day in a week (ex: Friday)  
Deprecated since version 0.23.0.



**pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.weekofyear**`DatetimeArray.weekofyear`

The week ordinal of the year.

**pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.year**`DatetimeArray.year`

The year of the datetime.

timetuple

**Methods**

<code>argsort([ascending, kind])</code>	Return the indices that would sort this array.
<code>astype(dtype[, copy])</code>	Cast to a NumPy array with 'dtype'.
<code>ceil(freq[, ambiguous, nonexistent])</code>	Perform ceil operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>copy([deep])</code>	Return a copy of the array.
<code>day_name([locale])</code>	Return the day names of the DateTimeIndex with specified locale.
<code>dropna()</code>	Return ExtensionArray without NA values
<code>factorize([na_sentinel])</code>	Encode the extension array as an enumerated type.
<code>fillna([value, method, limit])</code>	Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.
<code>floor(freq[, ambiguous, nonexistent])</code>	Perform floor operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>isna()</code>	A 1-D array indicating if each value is missing.
<code>max([axis, skipna])</code>	Return the maximum value of the Array or maximum along an axis.
<code>min([axis, skipna])</code>	Return the minimum value of the Array or minimum along an axis.
<code>month_name([locale])</code>	Return the month names of the DateTimeIndex with specified locale.
<code>normalize()</code>	Convert times to midnight.
<code>repeat(repeats, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Repeat elements of an array.
<code>round(freq[, ambiguous, nonexistent])</code>	Perform round operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>searchsorted(value[, side, sorter])</code>	Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.
<code>shift([periods, fill_value])</code>	Shift values by desired number.
<code>strftime(date_format)</code>	Convert to Index using specified date_format.
<code>take(indices[, allow_fill, fill_value])</code>	Take elements from an array.
<code>to_julian_date()</code>	Convert Datetime Array to float64 ndarray of Julian Dates.
<code>to_period([freq])</code>	Cast to PeriodArray/Index at a particular frequency.
<code>to_perioddelta(freq)</code>	Calculate TimedeltaArray of difference between index values and index converted to PeriodArray at specified freq.

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<code>to_pydatetime()</code>	Return Datetime Array/Index as object ndarray of <code>datetime.datetime</code> objects
<code>tz_convert(tz)</code>	Convert tz-aware Datetime Array/Index from one time zone to another.
<code>tz_localize(tz[, ambiguous, nonexistent, errors])</code>	Localize tz-naive Datetime Array/Index to tz-aware Datetime Array/Index.
<code>unique()</code>	Compute the ExtensionArray of unique values.
<code>value_counts([dropna])</code>	Return a Series containing counts of unique values.
<code>view([dtype])</code>	New view on this array with the same data.

### `pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.argsort`

`DatetimeArray.argsort` (*ascending=True, kind='quicksort', \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the indices that would sort this array.

#### Parameters

**ascending** [bool, default True] Whether the indices should result in an ascending or descending sort.

**kind** [{ 'quicksort', 'mergesort', 'heapsort' }, optional] Sorting algorithm.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs:** passed through to `numpy.argsort()`.

#### Returns

**index\_array** [ndarray] Array of indices that sort `self`.

#### See also:

`numpy.argsort` Sorting implementation used internally.

### `pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.astype`

`DatetimeArray.astype` (*dtype, copy=True*)

Cast to a NumPy array with 'dtype'.

#### Parameters

**dtype** [str or dtype] Typecode or data-type to which the array is cast.

**copy** [bool, default True] Whether to copy the data, even if not necessary. If False, a copy is made only if the old dtype does not match the new dtype.

#### Returns

**array** [ndarray] NumPy ndarray with 'dtype' for its dtype.

### `pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.ceil`

`DatetimeArray.ceil` (*freq, ambiguous='raise', nonexistent='raise'*)

Perform ceil operation on the data to the specified *freq*.

#### Parameters

**freq** [str or Offset] The frequency level to ceil the index to. Must be a fixed frequency like 'S' (second) not 'ME' (month end). See *frequency aliases* for a list of possible *freq* values.

**ambiguous** ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] Only relevant for DatetimeIndex:

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an AmbiguousTimeError if there are ambiguous times

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,]

default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise a NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**DatetimeIndex, TimedeltaIndex, or Series** Index of the same type for a DatetimeIndex or TimedeltaIndex, or a Series with the same index for a Series.

### Raises

**ValueError** if the 'freq' cannot be converted.

## Examples

### DatetimeIndex

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2018 11:59:00', periods=3, freq='min')
>>> rng
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:59:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:01:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='T')
>>> rng.ceil('H')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 12:00:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 13:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

### Series

```
>>> pd.Series(rng).dt.ceil("H")
0    2018-01-01 12:00:00
1    2018-01-01 12:00:00
2    2018-01-01 13:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.copy

DatetimeArray.**copy** (*deep=False*)

Return a copy of the array.

#### Parameters

**deep** [bool, default False] Also copy the underlying data backing this array.

#### Returns

ExtensionArray

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.day\_name

DatetimeArray.**day\_name** (*locale=None*)

Return the day names of the DateTimeIndex with specified locale.

New in version 0.23.0.

#### Parameters

**locale** [str, optional] Locale determining the language in which to return the day name.  
Default is English locale.

#### Returns

Index Index of day names.

### Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range(start='2018-01-01', freq='D', periods=3)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-02', '2018-01-03'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
>>> idx.day_name()
Index(['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday'], dtype='object')
```

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.dropna

DatetimeArray.**dropna** ()

Return ExtensionArray without NA values

#### Returns

valid [ExtensionArray]

**pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.factorize**

DatetimeArray.**factorize** (*na\_sentinel=-1*)

Encode the extension array as an enumerated type.

**Parameters**

**na\_sentinel** [int, default -1] Value to use in the *labels* array to indicate missing values.

**Returns**

**labels** [ndarray] An integer NumPy array that's an indexer into the original ExtensionArray.

**uniques** [ExtensionArray] An ExtensionArray containing the unique values of *self*.

---

**Note:** *uniques* will *not* contain an entry for the NA value of the ExtensionArray if there are any missing values present in *self*.

---

**See also:**

**pandas.factorize** Top-level factorize method that dispatches here.

**Notes**

*pandas.factorize()* offers a *sort* keyword as well.

**pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.fillna**

DatetimeArray.**fillna** (*value=None, method=None, limit=None*)

Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.

**Parameters**

**value** [scalar, array-like] If a scalar value is passed it is used to fill all missing values. Alternatively, an array-like 'value' can be given. It's expected that the array-like have the same length as 'self'.

**method** [{ 'backfill', 'bfill', 'pad', 'ffill', None }, default None] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed Series pad / ffill: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid backfill / bfill: use NEXT valid observation to fill gap

**limit** [int, default None] If method is specified, this is the maximum number of consecutive NaN values to forward/backward fill. In other words, if there is a gap with more than this number of consecutive NaNs, it will only be partially filled. If method is not specified, this is the maximum number of entries along the entire axis where NaNs will be filled.

**Returns**

**filled** [ExtensionArray with NA/NaN filled]

**pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.floor**

`DatetimeArray.floor` (*freq*, *ambiguous='raise'*, *nonexistent='raise'*)

Perform floor operation on the data to the specified *freq*.

**Parameters**

**freq** [str or Offset] The frequency level to floor the index to. Must be a fixed frequency like 'S' (second) not 'ME' (month end). See *frequency aliases* for a list of possible *freq* values.

**ambiguous** ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] Only relevant for DatetimeIndex:

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an `AmbiguousTimeError` if there are ambiguous times

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,]  
default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise an `NonExistentTimeError` if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

**Returns**

**DatetimeIndex, TimedeltaIndex, or Series** Index of the same type for a DatetimeIndex or TimedeltaIndex, or a Series with the same index for a Series.

**Raises**

**ValueError** if the 'freq' cannot be converted.

**Examples****DatetimeIndex**

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2018 11:59:00', periods=3, freq='min')
>>> rng
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:59:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:01:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='T')
```

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```
>>> rng.floor('H')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:00:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

**Series**

```
>>> pd.Series(rng).dt.floor("H")
0    2018-01-01 11:00:00
1    2018-01-01 12:00:00
2    2018-01-01 12:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

**pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.isna**`DatetimeArray.isna()`

A 1-D array indicating if each value is missing.

**Returns**

**na\_values** [Union[np.ndarray, ExtensionArray]] In most cases, this should return a NumPy ndarray. For exceptional cases like `SparseArray`, where returning an ndarray would be expensive, an `ExtensionArray` may be returned.

**Notes**If returning an `ExtensionArray`, then

- `na_values._is_boolean` should be `True`
- `na_values` should implement `ExtensionArray._reduce()`
- `na_values.any` and `na_values.all` should be implemented

**pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.max**`DatetimeArray.max` (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the maximum value of the Array or maximum along an axis.

**See also:**`numpy.ndarray.max`**Index.max** Return the maximum value in an Index.**Series.max** Return the maximum value in a Series.**pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.min**`DatetimeArray.min` (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the minimum value of the Array or minimum along an axis.

**See also:**`numpy.ndarray.min`

**Index.min** Return the minimum value in an Index.

**Series.min** Return the minimum value in a Series.

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.month\_name

DatetimeArray.**month\_name** (*locale=None*)

Return the month names of the DateTimeIndex with specified locale.

New in version 0.23.0.

#### Parameters

**locale** [str, optional] Locale determining the language in which to return the month name. Default is English locale.

#### Returns

**Index** Index of month names.

### Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range(start='2018-01', freq='M', periods=3)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-31', '2018-02-28', '2018-03-31'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='M')
>>> idx.month_name()
Index(['January', 'February', 'March'], dtype='object')
```

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.normalize

DatetimeArray.**normalize** ()

Convert times to midnight.

The time component of the date-time is converted to midnight i.e. 00:00:00. This is useful in cases, when the time does not matter. Length is unaltered. The timezones are unaffected.

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on Datetime Array/Index.

#### Returns

**DatetimeArray, DatetimeIndex or Series** The same type as the original data. Series will have the same name and index. DatetimeIndex will have the same name.

#### See also:

**floor** Floor the datetimes to the specified freq.

**ceil** Ceil the datetimes to the specified freq.

**round** Round the datetimes to the specified freq.



## Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range(start='2014-08-01 10:00', freq='H',
...                      periods=3, tz='Asia/Calcutta')
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 10:00:00+05:30',
              '2014-08-01 11:00:00+05:30',
              '2014-08-01 12:00:00+05:30'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Asia/Calcutta]', freq='H')
>>> idx.normalize()
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 00:00:00+05:30',
              '2014-08-01 00:00:00+05:30',
              '2014-08-01 00:00:00+05:30'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Asia/Calcutta]', freq=None)
```

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.repeat

DatetimeArray.**repeat** (*repeats*, \*args, \*\*kwargs)  
Repeat elements of an array.

**See also:**

`numpy.ndarray.repeat`

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.round

DatetimeArray.**round** (*freq*, *ambiguous='raise'*, *nonexistent='raise'*)  
Perform round operation on the data to the specified *freq*.

**Parameters**

**freq** [str or Offset] The frequency level to round the index to. Must be a fixed frequency like 'S' (second) not 'ME' (month end). See *frequency aliases* for a list of possible *freq* values.

**ambiguous** ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] Only relevant for DatetimeIndex:

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an AmbiguousTimeError if there are ambiguous times

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,]  
default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time

- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise an NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Returns

**DatetimeIndex, TimedeltaIndex, or Series** Index of the same type for a DatetimeIndex or TimedeltaIndex, or a Series with the same index for a Series.

#### Raises

**ValueError** if the 'freq' cannot be converted.

### Examples

#### DatetimeIndex

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2018 11:59:00', periods=3, freq='min')
>>> rng
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:59:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:01:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='T')
>>> rng.round('H')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 12:00:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

#### Series

```
>>> pd.Series(rng).dt.round("H")
0    2018-01-01 12:00:00
1    2018-01-01 12:00:00
2    2018-01-01 12:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.searchsorted

DatetimeArray.**searchsorted** (*value*, *side='left'*, *sorter=None*)

Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.

Find the indices into a sorted array *self* such that, if the corresponding elements in *value* were inserted before the indices, the order of *self* would be preserved.

#### Parameters

**value** [array\_like] Values to insert into *self*.

**side** [{ 'left', 'right' }, optional] If 'left', the index of the first suitable location found is given. If 'right', return the last such index. If there is no suitable index, return either 0 or N (where N is the length of *self*).

**sorter** [1-D array\_like, optional] Optional array of integer indices that sort *self* into ascending order. They are typically the result of `np.argsort`.

#### Returns

**indices** [array of ints] Array of insertion points with the same shape as *value*.

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.shift

DatetimeArray.**shift** (*periods=1, fill\_value=None*)

Shift values by desired number.

Newly introduced missing values are filled with `self.dtype.na_value`.

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Parameters

**periods** [int, default 1] The number of periods to shift. Negative values are allowed for shifting backwards.

**fill\_value** [object, optional] The scalar value to use for newly introduced missing values. The default is `self.dtype.na_value`

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Returns

**shifted** [ExtensionArray]

#### Notes

If `self` is empty or `periods` is 0, a copy of `self` is returned.

If `periods > len(self)`, then an array of size `len(self)` is returned, with all values filled with `self.dtype.na_value`.

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.strftime

DatetimeArray.**strftime** (*date\_format*)

Convert to Index using specified `date_format`.

Return an Index of formatted strings specified by `date_format`, which supports the same string format as the python standard library. Details of the string format can be found in [python string format doc](#)

#### Parameters

**date\_format** [str] Date format string (e.g. “%Y-%m-%d”).

#### Returns

**Index** Index of formatted strings

**See also:**

**to\_datetime** Convert the given argument to datetime.

**DatetimeIndex.normalize** Return DatetimeIndex with times to midnight.

**DatetimeIndex.round** Round the DatetimeIndex to the specified freq.

**DatetimeIndex.floor** Floor the DatetimeIndex to the specified freq.

## Examples

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range(pd.Timestamp("2018-03-10 09:00"),
...                     periods=3, freq='s')
>>> rng.strftime('%B %d, %Y, %r')
Index(['March 10, 2018, 09:00:00 AM', 'March 10, 2018, 09:00:01 AM',
       'March 10, 2018, 09:00:02 AM'],
      dtype='object')
```

## pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.take

`DatetimeArray.take` (*indices*, *allow\_fill=False*, *fill\_value=None*)

Take elements from an array.

### Parameters

**indices** [sequence of integers] Indices to be taken.

**allow\_fill** [bool, default False] How to handle negative values in *indices*.

- False: negative values in *indices* indicate positional indices from the right (the default). This is similar to `numpy.take()`.
- True: negative values in *indices* indicate missing values. These values are set to *fill\_value*. Any other other negative values raise a `ValueError`.

**fill\_value** [any, optional] Fill value to use for NA-indices when *allow\_fill* is True. This may be `None`, in which case the default NA value for the type, `self.dtype.na_value`, is used.

For many ExtensionArrays, there will be two representations of *fill\_value*: a user-facing “boxed” scalar, and a low-level physical NA value. *fill\_value* should be the user-facing version, and the implementation should handle translating that to the physical version for processing the take if necessary.

### Returns

**ExtensionArray**

### Raises

**IndexError** When the indices are out of bounds for the array.

**ValueError** When *indices* contains negative values other than `-1` and *allow\_fill* is True.

### See also:

`numpy.take`, `pandas.api.extensions.take`

## Notes

`ExtensionArray.take` is called by `Series.__getitem__`, `.loc`, `iloc`, when *indices* is a sequence of values. Additionally, it’s called by `Series.reindex()`, or any other method that causes realignment, with a *fill\_value*.

## Examples

Here's an example implementation, which relies on casting the extension array to object dtype. This uses the helper method `pandas.api.extensions.take()`.

```
def take(self, indices, allow_fill=False, fill_value=None):
    from pandas.core.algorithms import take

    # If the ExtensionArray is backed by an ndarray, then
    # just pass that here instead of coercing to object.
    data = self.astype(object)

    if allow_fill and fill_value is None:
        fill_value = self.dtype.na_value

    # fill value should always be translated from the scalar
    # type for the array, to the physical storage type for
    # the data, before passing to take.

    result = take(data, indices, fill_value=fill_value,
                  allow_fill=allow_fill)
    return self._from_sequence(result, dtype=self.dtype)
```

## pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.to\_julian\_date

`DatetimeArray.to_julian_date()`

Convert Datetime Array to float64 ndarray of Julian Dates. 0 Julian date is noon January 1, 4713 BC.  
[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julian\\_day](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Julian_day)

## pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.to\_period

`DatetimeArray.to_period(freq=None)`

Cast to PeriodArray/Index at a particular frequency.

Converts DatetimeArray/Index to PeriodArray/Index.

### Parameters

**freq** [string or Offset, optional] One of pandas' *offset strings* or an Offset object. Will be inferred by default.

### Returns

**PeriodArray/Index**

### Raises

**ValueError** When converting a DatetimeArray/Index with non-regular values, so that a frequency cannot be inferred.

See also:

**PeriodIndex** Immutable ndarray holding ordinal values.

**DatetimeIndex.to\_pydatetime** Return DatetimeIndex as object.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"y": [1,2,3]},
...                    index=pd.to_datetime(["2000-03-31 00:00:00",
...                    "2000-05-31 00:00:00",
...                    "2000-08-31 00:00:00"]))
>>> df.index.to_period("M")
PeriodIndex(['2000-03', '2000-05', '2000-08'],
            dtype='period[M]', freq='M')
```

Infer the daily frequency

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range("2017-01-01", periods=2)
>>> idx.to_period()
PeriodIndex(['2017-01-01', '2017-01-02'],
            dtype='period[D]', freq='D')
```

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.to\_perioddelta

DatetimeArray.**to\_perioddelta** (*freq*)

Calculate TimedeltaArray of difference between index values and index converted to PeriodArray at specified freq. Used for vectorized offsets

#### Parameters

**freq** [Period frequency]

#### Returns

TimedeltaArray/Index

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.to\_pydatetime

DatetimeArray.**to\_pydatetime** ()

Return Datetime Array/Index as object ndarray of datetime.datetime objects

#### Returns

**datetimes** [ndarray]

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.tz\_convert

DatetimeArray.**tz\_convert** (*tz*)

Convert tz-aware Datetime Array/Index from one time zone to another.

#### Parameters

**tz** [string, pytz.timezone, dateutil.tz.tzfile or None] Time zone for time. Corresponding timestamps would be converted to this time zone of the Datetime Array/Index. A *tz* of None will convert to UTC and remove the timezone information.

#### Returns

**normalized** [same type as self]

#### Raises

**TypeError** If Datetime Array/Index is tz-naive.

See also:

**DatetimeIndex.tz** A timezone that has a variable offset from UTC.

**DatetimeIndex.tz\_localize** Localize tz-naive DatetimeIndex to a given time zone, or remove timezone from a tz-aware DatetimeIndex.

## Examples

With the `tz` parameter, we can change the DatetimeIndex to other time zones:

```
>>> dti = pd.date_range(start='2014-08-01 09:00',
...                       freq='H', periods=3, tz='Europe/Berlin')
```

```
>>> dti
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 09:00:00+02:00',
              '2014-08-01 10:00:00+02:00',
              '2014-08-01 11:00:00+02:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Europe/Berlin]', freq='H')
```

```
>>> dti.tz_convert('US/Central')
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 02:00:00-05:00',
              '2014-08-01 03:00:00-05:00',
              '2014-08-01 04:00:00-05:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Central]', freq='H')
```

With the `tz=None`, we can remove the timezone (after converting to UTC if necessary):

```
>>> dti = pd.date_range(start='2014-08-01 09:00', freq='H',
...                       periods=3, tz='Europe/Berlin')
```

```
>>> dti
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 09:00:00+02:00',
              '2014-08-01 10:00:00+02:00',
              '2014-08-01 11:00:00+02:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Europe/Berlin]', freq='H')
```

```
>>> dti.tz_convert(None)
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 07:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 08:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 09:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='H')
```

## pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.tz\_localize

`DatetimeArray.tz_localize` (*tz*, *ambiguous='raise'*, *nonexistent='raise'*, *errors=None*)

Localize tz-naive Datetime Array/Index to tz-aware Datetime Array/Index.

This method takes a time zone (*tz*) naive Datetime Array/Index object and makes this time zone aware. It does not move the time to another time zone. Time zone localization helps to switch from time zone aware to time zone unaware objects.

### Parameters

**tz** [string, pytz.timezone, dateutil.tz.tzfile or None] Time zone to convert timestamps to. Passing `None` will remove the time zone information preserving local time.

**ambiguous** ['infer', 'NaT', bool array, default 'raise'] When clocks moved backward due to DST, ambiguous times may arise. For example in Central European Time (UTC+01), when going from 03:00 DST to 02:00 non-DST, 02:30:00 local time occurs both at 00:30:00 UTC and at 01:30:00 UTC. In such a situation, the *ambiguous* parameter dictates how ambiguous times should be handled.

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False signifies a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an `AmbiguousTimeError` if there are ambiguous times

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,] default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- `timedelta` objects will shift nonexistent times by the `timedelta`
- 'raise' will raise an `NonExistentTimeError` if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

**errors** [{'raise', 'coerce'}, default None]

- 'raise' will raise a `NonExistentTimeError` if a timestamp is not valid in the specified time zone (e.g. due to a transition from or to DST time). Use `nonexistent='raise'` instead.
- 'coerce' will return NaT if the timestamp can not be converted to the specified time zone. Use `nonexistent='NaT'` instead.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**result** [same type as self] Array/Index converted to the specified time zone.

### Raises

**TypeError** If the Datetime Array/Index is tz-aware and tz is not None.

### See also:

**DatetimeIndex.tz\_convert** Convert tz-aware DatetimeIndex from one time zone to another.



## Examples

```
>>> tz_naive = pd.date_range('2018-03-01 09:00', periods=3)
>>> tz_naive
DatetimeIndex(['2018-03-01 09:00:00', '2018-03-02 09:00:00',
              '2018-03-03 09:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

Localize DatetimeIndex in US/Eastern time zone:

```
>>> tz_aware = tz_naive.tz_localize(tz='US/Eastern')
>>> tz_aware
DatetimeIndex(['2018-03-01 09:00:00-05:00',
              '2018-03-02 09:00:00-05:00',
              '2018-03-03 09:00:00-05:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]', freq='D')
```

With the `tz=None`, we can remove the time zone information while keeping the local time (not converted to UTC):

```
>>> tz_aware.tz_localize(None)
DatetimeIndex(['2018-03-01 09:00:00', '2018-03-02 09:00:00',
              '2018-03-03 09:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

Be careful with DST changes. When there is sequential data, pandas can infer the DST time: `>>> s = pd.to_datetime(pd.Series([ ... '2018-10-28 01:30:00', ... '2018-10-28 02:00:00', ... '2018-10-28 02:30:00', ... '2018-10-28 02:00:00', ... '2018-10-28 02:30:00', ... '2018-10-28 03:00:00', ... '2018-10-28 03:30:00'])) >>> s.dt.tz_localize('CET', ambiguous='infer')` 2018-10-28 01:30:00+02:00 0 2018-10-28 02:00:00+02:00 1 2018-10-28 02:30:00+02:00 2 2018-10-28 02:00:00+01:00 3 2018-10-28 02:30:00+01:00 4 2018-10-28 03:00:00+01:00 5 2018-10-28 03:30:00+01:00 6 dtype: int64

In some cases, inferring the DST is impossible. In such cases, you can pass an ndarray to the `ambiguous` parameter to set the DST explicitly

```
>>> s = pd.to_datetime(pd.Series([
... '2018-10-28 01:20:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:36:00',
... '2018-10-28 03:46:00']))
>>> s.dt.tz_localize('CET', ambiguous=np.array([True, True, False]))
0 2018-10-28 01:20:00+02:00
1 2018-10-28 02:36:00+02:00
2 2018-10-28 03:46:00+01:00
dtype: datetime64[ns, CET]
```

If the DST transition causes nonexistent times, you can shift these dates forward or backwards with a `timedelta` object or `'shift_forward'` or `'shift_backwards'`. `>>> s = pd.to_datetime(pd.Series([ ... '2015-03-29 02:30:00', ... '2015-03-29 03:30:00'])) >>> s.dt.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='shift_forward')` 0 2015-03-29 03:00:00+02:00 1 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 dtype: datetime64[ns, 'Europe/Warsaw'] `>>> s.dt.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='shift_backward')` 0 2015-03-29 01:59:59.999999999+01:00 1 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 dtype: datetime64[ns, 'Europe/Warsaw'] `>>> s.dt.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent=pd.Timedelta('1H'))` 0 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 1 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 dtype: datetime64[ns, 'Europe/Warsaw']

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.unique

`DatetimeArray.unique()`  
Compute the ExtensionArray of unique values.

**Returns**

**uniques** [ExtensionArray]

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.value\_counts

`DatetimeArray.value_counts(dropna=False)`  
Return a Series containing counts of unique values.

**Parameters**

**dropna** [boolean, default True] Don't include counts of NaT values.

**Returns**

**Series**

### pandas.arrays.DatetimeArray.view

`DatetimeArray.view(dtype=None)`  
New view on this array with the same data.

**Parameters**

**dtype** [numpy dtype, optional]

**Returns**

**ndarray** With the specified *dtype*.

`map`

### pandas.DatetimeTZDtype

**class** `pandas.DatetimeTZDtype` (*unit='ns', tz=None*)

A np.dtype duck-typed class, suitable for holding a custom datetime with tz dtype.

THIS IS NOT A REAL NUMPY DTYPE, but essentially a sub-class of np.datetime64[ns]

**Attributes**

<i>name</i>	A string representation of the dtype.
<i>names</i>	Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.
<i>tz</i>	The timezone.
<i>unit</i>	The precision of the datetime data.

**pandas.DatetimeTZDtype.name**`DatetimeTZDtype.name`

A string representation of the dtype.

**pandas.DatetimeTZDtype.names**`DatetimeTZDtype.names`

Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.

This is for compatibility with NumPy arrays, and may be removed in the future.

**pandas.DatetimeTZDtype.tz**`DatetimeTZDtype.tz`

The timezone.

**pandas.DatetimeTZDtype.unit**`DatetimeTZDtype.unit`

The precision of the datetime data.

subtype	
---------	--

**Methods**

<code>construct_array_type()</code>	Return the array type associated with this dtype
<code>construct_from_string(string)</code>	Construct a DatetimeTZDtype from a string.
<code>is_dtype(dtype)</code>	Check if we match 'dtype'.
<code>reset_cache()</code>	clear the cache
<code>type</code>	alias of <code>pandas._libs.tslibs.timestamps.Timestamp</code>

**pandas.DatetimeTZDtype.construct\_array\_type****classmethod** `DatetimeTZDtype.construct_array_type()`

Return the array type associated with this dtype

**Returns****type****pandas.DatetimeTZDtype.construct\_from\_string****classmethod** `DatetimeTZDtype.construct_from_string(string)`

Construct a DatetimeTZDtype from a string.

**Parameters**

**string** [str] The string alias for this DatetimeTZDtype. Should be formatted like `datetime64[ns, <tz>]`, where `<tz>` is the timezone name.

### Examples

```
>>> DatetimeTZDtype.construct_from_string('datetime64[ns, UTC]')
datetime64[ns, UTC]
```

### pandas.DatetimeTZDtype.is\_dtype

**classmethod** `DatetimeTZDtype.is_dtype(dtype)`  
Check if we match 'dtype'.

#### Parameters

**dtype** [object] The object to check.

#### Returns

**is\_dtype** [bool]

### Notes

The default implementation is True if

1. `cls.construct_from_string(dtype)` is an instance of `cls`.
2. `dtype` is an object and is an instance of `cls`
3. `dtype` has a `dtype` attribute, and any of the above conditions is true for `dtype.dtype`.

### pandas.DatetimeTZDtype.reset\_cache

**classmethod** `DatetimeTZDtype.reset_cache()`  
clear the cache

## 6.5.3 Timedelta Data

NumPy can natively represent timedeltas. Pandas provides *Timedelta* for symmetry with *Timestamp*.

*Timedelta*

Represents a duration, the difference between two dates or times.

---

### pandas.Timedelta

**class** `pandas.Timedelta`  
Represents a duration, the difference between two dates or times.

Timedelta is the pandas equivalent of python's `datetime.timedelta` and is interchangeable with it in most cases.

#### Parameters

**value** [Timedelta, timedelta, np.timedelta64, string, or integer]

**unit** [str, optional] Denote the unit of the input, if input is an integer. Default 'ns'. Possible values: {'Y', 'M', 'W', 'D', 'days', 'day', 'hours', 'hour', 'hr', 'h', 'm', 'minute', 'min', 'minutes', 'T', 'S', 'seconds', 'sec', 'second', 'ms', 'milliseconds', 'millisecond', 'milli', 'millis', 'L', 'us', 'microseconds', 'microsecond', 'micro', 'micros', 'U', 'ns', 'nanoseconds', 'nano', 'nanos', 'nanosecond', 'N'}

**days, seconds, microseconds,**

**milliseconds, minutes, hours, weeks** [numeric, optional] Values for construction in compat with datetime.timedelta. np ints and floats will be coerced to python ints and floats.

## Notes

The `.value` attribute is always in ns.

## Attributes

<code>asm8</code>	Return a numpy timedelta64 array scalar view.
<code>components</code>	Return a Components NamedTuple-like
<code>days</code>	Number of days.
<code>delta</code>	Return the timedelta in nanoseconds (ns), for internal compatibility.
<code>microseconds</code>	Number of microseconds ( $\geq 0$ and less than 1 second).
<code>nanoseconds</code>	Return the number of nanoseconds (n), where $0 \leq n < 1$ microsecond.
<code>resolution</code>	Return a string representing the lowest timedelta resolution.
<code>seconds</code>	Number of seconds ( $\geq 0$ and less than 1 day).

## pandas.Timedelta.asm8

`Timedelta.asm8`

Return a numpy timedelta64 array scalar view.

Provides access to the array scalar view (i.e. a combination of the value and the units) associated with the `numpy.timedelta64().view()`, including a 64-bit integer representation of the timedelta in nanoseconds (Python int compatible).

### Returns

**numpy timedelta64 array scalar view** Array scalar view of the timedelta in nanoseconds.

## Examples

```
>>> td = pd.Timedelta('1 days 2 min 3 us 42 ns')
>>> td.asm8
numpy.timedelta64(86520000003042, 'ns')
```

```
>>> td = pd.Timedelta('2 min 3 s')
>>> td.asm8
numpy.timedelta64(123000000000, 'ns')
```

```
>>> td = pd.Timedelta('3 ms 5 us')
>>> td.asm8
numpy.timedelta64(3005000, 'ns')
```

```
>>> td = pd.Timedelta(42, unit='ns')
>>> td.asm8
numpy.timedelta64(42, 'ns')
```

### pandas.Timedelta.components

Timedelta.**components**

Return a Components NamedTuple-like

### pandas.Timedelta.days

Timedelta.**days**

Number of days.

### pandas.Timedelta.delta

Timedelta.**delta**

Return the timedelta in nanoseconds (ns), for internal compatibility.

#### Returns

**int** Timedelta in nanoseconds.

### Examples

```
>>> td = pd.Timedelta('1 days 42 ns')
>>> td.delta
86400000000042
```

```
>>> td = pd.Timedelta('3 s')
>>> td.delta
3000000000
```

```
>>> td = pd.Timedelta('3 ms 5 us')
>>> td.delta
3005000
```

```
>>> td = pd.Timedelta(42, unit='ns')
>>> td.delta
42
```

**pandas.Timedelta.microseconds****Timedelta.microseconds**

Number of microseconds ( $\geq 0$  and less than 1 second).

**pandas.Timedelta.nanoseconds****Timedelta.nanoseconds**

Return the number of nanoseconds (n), where  $0 \leq n < 1$  microsecond.

**Returns**

**int** Number of nanoseconds.

**See also:**

***Timedelta.components*** Return all attributes with assigned values (i.e. days, hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds, microseconds, nanoseconds).

**Examples****Using string input**

```
>>> td = pd.Timedelta('1 days 2 min 3 us 42 ns')
>>> td.nanoseconds
42
```

**Using integer input**

```
>>> td = pd.Timedelta(42, unit='ns')
>>> td.nanoseconds
42
```

**pandas.Timedelta.resolution****Timedelta.resolution**

Return a string representing the lowest timedelta resolution.

Each timedelta has a defined resolution that represents the lowest OR most granular level of precision. Each level of resolution is represented by a short string as defined below:

Resolution: Return value

- Days: 'D'
- Hours: 'H'
- Minutes: 'T'
- Seconds: 'S'
- Milliseconds: 'L'
- Microseconds: 'U'
- Nanoseconds: 'N'

**Returns**

**str** Timedelta resolution.

**Examples**

```
>>> td = pd.Timedelta('1 days 2 min 3 us 42 ns')
>>> td.resolution
'N'
```

```
>>> td = pd.Timedelta('1 days 2 min 3 us')
>>> td.resolution
'U'
```

```
>>> td = pd.Timedelta('2 min 3 s')
>>> td.resolution
'S'
```

```
>>> td = pd.Timedelta(36, unit='us')
>>> td.resolution
'U'
```

**pandas.Timedelta.seconds****Timedelta.seconds**

Number of seconds ( $\geq 0$  and less than 1 day).

<b>freq</b>	
<b>is_populated</b>	
<b>value</b>	

**Methods**

<i>ceil</i>	return a new Timedelta ceiled to this resolution
<i>floor</i>	return a new Timedelta floored to this resolution
<i>isoformat</i>	Format Timedelta as ISO 8601 Duration like P[n]Y[n]M[n]DT[n]H[n]M[n]S, where the [n] s are replaced by the values.
<i>round</i>	Round the Timedelta to the specified resolution
<i>to_pytimedelta</i>	return an actual datetime.timedelta object note: we lose nanosecond resolution if any
<i>to_timedelta64</i>	Returns a numpy.timedelta64 object with 'ns' precision
<i>total_seconds</i>	Total duration of timedelta in seconds (to ns precision)
<i>view</i>	array view compat



**pandas.Timedelta.ceil**`Timedelta.ceil`

return a new Timedelta ceiled to this resolution

**Parameters****freq** [a freq string indicating the ceiling resolution]**pandas.Timedelta.floor**`Timedelta.floor`

return a new Timedelta floored to this resolution

**Parameters****freq** [a freq string indicating the flooring resolution]**pandas.Timedelta.isoformat**`Timedelta.isoformat()`Format Timedelta as ISO 8601 Duration like P[n]Y[n]M[n]DT[n]H[n]M[n]S, where the [n] s are replaced by the values. See [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO\\_8601#Durations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/ISO_8601#Durations)

New in version 0.20.0.

**Returns****formatted** [str]**See also:***Timestamp.isoformat***Notes**

The longest component is days, whose value may be larger than 365. Every component is always included, even if its value is 0. Pandas uses nanosecond precision, so up to 9 decimal places may be included in the seconds component. Trailing 0's are removed from the seconds component after the decimal. We do not 0 pad components, so it's ...*T5H...*, not ...*T05H...*

**Examples**

```
>>> td = pd.Timedelta(days=6, minutes=50, seconds=3,
...                   milliseconds=10, microseconds=10, nanoseconds=12)
>>> td.isoformat()
'P6DT0H50M3.010010012S'
>>> pd.Timedelta(hours=1, seconds=10).isoformat()
'P0DT0H0M10S'
>>> pd.Timedelta(hours=1, seconds=10).isoformat()
'P0DT0H0M10S'
>>> pd.Timedelta(days=500.5).isoformat()
'P500DT12H0MS'
```

### **pandas.Timedelta.round**

`Timedelta.round`

Round the Timedelta to the specified resolution

#### **Parameters**

**freq** [a freq string indicating the rounding resolution]

#### **Returns**

a new **Timedelta** rounded to the given resolution of ‘freq’

#### **Raises**

**ValueError** if the freq cannot be converted

### **pandas.Timedelta.to\_pytimedelta**

`Timedelta.to_pytimedelta()`

return an actual datetime.timedelta object note: we lose nanosecond resolution if any

### **pandas.Timedelta.to\_timedelta64**

`Timedelta.to_timedelta64()`

Returns a numpy.timedelta64 object with ‘ns’ precision

### **pandas.Timedelta.total\_seconds**

`Timedelta.total_seconds()`

Total duration of timedelta in seconds (to ns precision)

### **pandas.Timedelta.view**

`Timedelta.view()`

array view compat

## **Properties**

<code>Timedelta.asm8</code>	Return a numpy timedelta64 array scalar view.
<code>Timedelta.components</code>	Return a Components NamedTuple-like
<code>Timedelta.days</code>	Number of days.
<code>Timedelta.delta</code>	Return the timedelta in nanoseconds (ns), for internal compatibility.
<code>Timedelta.freq</code>	
<code>Timedelta.is_populated</code>	
<code>Timedelta.max</code>	
<code>Timedelta.microseconds</code>	Number of microseconds ( $\geq 0$ and less than 1 second).
<code>Timedelta.min</code>	

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<i>Timedelta.nanoseconds</i>	Return the number of nanoseconds (n), where 0 <= n < 1 microsecond.
<i>Timedelta.resolution</i>	Return a string representing the lowest timedelta resolution.
<i>Timedelta.seconds</i>	Number of seconds (>= 0 and less than 1 day).
<i>Timedelta.value</i>	
<i>Timedelta.view</i>	array view compat

**pandas.Timedelta.freq**

`Timedelta.freq`

**pandas.Timedelta.is\_populated**

`Timedelta.is_populated`

**pandas.Timedelta.max**

`Timedelta.max = Timedelta('106751 days 23:47:16.854775')`

**pandas.Timedelta.min**

`Timedelta.min = Timedelta('-106752 days +00:12:43.145224')`

**pandas.Timedelta.value**

`Timedelta.value`

**Methods**

<i>Timedelta.ceil</i>	return a new Timedelta ceiled to this resolution
<i>Timedelta.floor</i>	return a new Timedelta floored to this resolution
<i>Timedelta.isoformat</i>	Format Timedelta as ISO 8601 Duration like P[n]Y[n]M[n]DT[n]H[n]M[n]S, where the [n] s are replaced by the values.
<i>Timedelta.round</i>	Round the Timedelta to the specified resolution
<i>Timedelta.to_pytimedelta</i>	return an actual datetime.timedelta object note: we lose nanosecond resolution if any
<i>Timedelta.to_timedelta64</i>	Returns a numpy.timedelta64 object with 'ns' precision
<i>Timedelta.total_seconds</i>	Total duration of timedelta in seconds (to ns precision)

A collection of timedeltas may be stored in a `TimedeltaArray`.

```
arrays.TimedeltaArray(values[, dtype, freq, Pandas ExtensionArray for timedelta data.
...])
```

**pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray**

```
class pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray(values, dtype=dtype('<m8[ns]'), freq=None,
                                     copy=False)
```

Pandas ExtensionArray for timedelta data.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Warning:** TimedeltaArray is currently experimental, and its API may change without warning. In particular, `TimedeltaArray.dtype` is expected to change to be an instance of an `ExtensionDtype` subclass.

**Parameters**

**values** [array-like] The timedelta data.

**dtype** [numpy.dtype] Currently, only `numpy.dtype("timedelta64[ns]")` is accepted.

**freq** [Offset, optional]

**copy** [bool, default False] Whether to copy the underlying array of data.

**Attributes**

<i>asi8</i>	Integer representation of the values.
<i>components</i>	Return a dataframe of the components (days, hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds, microseconds, nanoseconds) of the Timedeltas.
<i>days</i>	Number of days for each element.
<i>dtype</i>	The dtype for the TimedeltaArray.
<i>freq</i>	Return the frequency object if it is set, otherwise None.
<i>freqstr</i>	Return the frequency object as a string if its set, otherwise None
<i>inferred_freq</i>	Tryies to return a string representing a frequency guess, generated by <code>infer_freq</code> .
<i>microseconds</i>	Number of microseconds ( $\geq 0$ and less than 1 second) for each element.
<i>nanoseconds</i>	Number of nanoseconds ( $\geq 0$ and less than 1 microsecond) for each element.
<i>nbytes</i>	The number of bytes needed to store this object in memory.
<i>resolution</i>	Returns day, hour, minute, second, millisecond or microsecond
<i>seconds</i>	Number of seconds ( $\geq 0$ and less than 1 day) for each element.
<i>shape</i>	Return a tuple of the array dimensions.
<i>size</i>	The number of elements in this array.

### **pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.asi8**

`TimedeltaArray.asi8`

Integer representation of the values.

#### **Returns**

**ndarray** An ndarray with int64 dtype.

### **pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.components**

`TimedeltaArray.components`

Return a dataframe of the components (days, hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds, microseconds, nanoseconds) of the Timedeltas.

#### **Returns**

**a DataFrame**

### **pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.days**

`TimedeltaArray.days`

Number of days for each element.

### **pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.dtype**

`TimedeltaArray.dtype`

The dtype for the TimedeltaArray.

**Warning:** A future version of pandas will change dtype to be an instance of a `pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionDtype` subclass, not a `numpy.dtype`.

#### **Returns**

**numpy.dtype**

### **pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.freq**

`TimedeltaArray.freq`

Return the frequency object if it is set, otherwise None.

### **pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.freqstr**

`TimedeltaArray.freqstr`

Return the frequency object as a string if its set, otherwise None

### **pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.inferred\_freq**

`TimedeltaArray.inferred_freq`

Tryies to return a string representing a frequency guess, generated by `infer_freq`. Returns None if it can't autodetect the frequency.

### **pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.microseconds**

`TimedeltaArray.microseconds`

Number of microseconds ( $\geq 0$  and less than 1 second) for each element.

### **pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.nanoseconds**

`TimedeltaArray.nanoseconds`

Number of nanoseconds ( $\geq 0$  and less than 1 microsecond) for each element.

### **pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.nbytes**

`TimedeltaArray.nbytes`

The number of bytes needed to store this object in memory.

### **pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.resolution**

`TimedeltaArray.resolution`

Returns day, hour, minute, second, millisecond or microsecond

### **pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.seconds**

`TimedeltaArray.seconds`

Number of seconds ( $\geq 0$  and less than 1 day) for each element.

### **pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.shape**

`TimedeltaArray.shape`

Return a tuple of the array dimensions.

### **pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.size**

`TimedeltaArray.size`

The number of elements in this array.

## **Methods**

---

`argsort([ascending, kind])` Return the indices that would sort this array.

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<code>astype(dtype[, copy])</code>	Cast to a NumPy array with 'dtype'.
<code>ceil(freq[, ambiguous, nonexistent])</code>	Perform ceil operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>copy([deep])</code>	Return a copy of the array.
<code>dropna()</code>	Return ExtensionArray without NA values
<code>factorize([na_sentinel])</code>	Encode the extension array as an enumerated type.
<code>fillna([value, method, limit])</code>	Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.
<code>floor(freq[, ambiguous, nonexistent])</code>	Perform floor operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>isna()</code>	A 1-D array indicating if each value is missing.
<code>max([axis, skipna])</code>	Return the maximum value of the Array or maximum along an axis.
<code>min([axis, skipna])</code>	Return the minimum value of the Array or minimum along an axis.
<code>repeat(repeats, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Repeat elements of an array.
<code>round(freq[, ambiguous, nonexistent])</code>	Perform round operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>searchsorted(value[, side, sorter])</code>	Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.
<code>shift([periods, fill_value])</code>	Shift values by desired number.
<code>take(indices[, allow_fill, fill_value])</code>	Take elements from an array.
<code>to_pytimedelta()</code>	Return Timedelta Array/Index as object ndarray of <code>datetime.timedelta</code> objects.
<code>total_seconds()</code>	Return total duration of each element expressed in seconds.
<code>unique()</code>	Compute the ExtensionArray of unique values.
<code>value_counts([dropna])</code>	Return a Series containing counts of unique values.
<code>view([dtype])</code>	New view on this array with the same data.

### pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.argsort

`TimedeltaArray.argsort` (*ascending=True*, *kind='quicksort'*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return the indices that would sort this array.

#### Parameters

**ascending** [bool, default True] Whether the indices should result in an ascending or descending sort.

**kind** [{ 'quicksort', 'mergesort', 'heapsort' }, optional] Sorting algorithm.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs:** passed through to `numpy.argsort()`.

#### Returns

**index\_array** [ndarray] Array of indices that sort `self`.

#### See also:

`numpy.argsort` Sorting implementation used internally.

### pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.astype

TimedeltaArray.**astype** (*dtype*, *copy=True*)

Cast to a NumPy array with 'dtype'.

#### Parameters

**dtype** [str or dtype] Typecode or data-type to which the array is cast.

**copy** [bool, default True] Whether to copy the data, even if not necessary. If False, a copy is made only if the old dtype does not match the new dtype.

#### Returns

**array** [ndarray] NumPy ndarray with 'dtype' for its dtype.

### pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.ceil

TimedeltaArray.**ceil** (*freq*, *ambiguous='raise'*, *nonexistent='raise'*)

Perform ceil operation on the data to the specified *freq*.

#### Parameters

**freq** [str or Offset] The frequency level to ceil the index to. Must be a fixed frequency like 'S' (second) not 'ME' (month end). See *frequency aliases* for a list of possible *freq* values.

**ambiguous** ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] Only relevant for DatetimeIndex:

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an AmbiguousTimeError if there are ambiguous times

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,] default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise an NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Returns

**DatetimeIndex, TimedeltaIndex, or Series** Index of the same type for a DatetimeIndex or TimedeltaIndex, or a Series with the same index for a Series.



**Raises**

**ValueError** if the ‘freq’ cannot be converted.

**Examples****DatetimeIndex**

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2018 11:59:00', periods=3, freq='min')
>>> rng
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:59:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:01:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='T')
>>> rng.ceil('H')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 12:00:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 13:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

**Series**

```
>>> pd.Series(rng).dt.ceil("H")
0    2018-01-01 12:00:00
1    2018-01-01 12:00:00
2    2018-01-01 13:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

**pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.copy**

`TimedeltaArray.copy` (*deep=False*)

Return a copy of the array.

**Parameters**

**deep** [bool, default False] Also copy the underlying data backing this array.

**Returns**

**ExtensionArray**

**pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.dropna**

`TimedeltaArray.dropna` ()

Return ExtensionArray without NA values

**Returns**

**valid** [ExtensionArray]

**pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.factorize**

`TimedeltaArray.factorize` (*na\_sentinel=-1*)

Encode the extension array as an enumerated type.

**Parameters**

**na\_sentinel** [int, default -1] Value to use in the *labels* array to indicate missing values.

### Returns

**labels** [ndarray] An integer NumPy array that's an indexer into the original ExtensionArray.

**uniques** [ExtensionArray] An ExtensionArray containing the unique values of *self*.

---

**Note:** *uniques* will *not* contain an entry for the NA value of the ExtensionArray if there are any missing values present in *self*.

---

### See also:

***pandas.factorize*** Top-level factorize method that dispatches here.

### Notes

*pandas.factorize()* offers a *sort* keyword as well.

## pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.fillna

TimedeltaArray.**fillna** (*value=None, method=None, limit=None*)

Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.

### Parameters

**value** [scalar, array-like] If a scalar value is passed it is used to fill all missing values. Alternatively, an array-like 'value' can be given. It's expected that the array-like have the same length as 'self'.

**method** [{ 'backfill', 'bfill', 'pad', 'ffill', None }, default None] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed Series pad / ffill: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid backfill / bfill: use NEXT valid observation to fill gap

**limit** [int, default None] If method is specified, this is the maximum number of consecutive NaN values to forward/backward fill. In other words, if there is a gap with more than this number of consecutive NaNs, it will only be partially filled. If method is not specified, this is the maximum number of entries along the entire axis where NaNs will be filled.

### Returns

**filled** [ExtensionArray with NA/NaN filled]

## pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.floor

TimedeltaArray.**floor** (*freq, ambiguous='raise', nonexistent='raise'*)

Perform floor operation on the data to the specified *freq*.

### Parameters

**freq** [str or Offset] The frequency level to floor the index to. Must be a fixed frequency like 'S' (second) not 'ME' (month end). See *frequency aliases* for a list of possible *freq* values.

**ambiguous** ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] Only relevant for DatetimeIndex:

- ‘infer’ will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- ‘NaT’ will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- ‘raise’ will raise an AmbiguousTimeError if there are ambiguous times

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** [‘shift\_forward’, ‘shift\_backward’, ‘NaT’, timedelta,]

default ‘raise’

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- ‘shift\_forward’ will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- ‘shift\_backward’ will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- ‘NaT’ will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- ‘raise’ will raise an NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**DatetimeIndex, TimedeltaIndex, or Series** Index of the same type for a DatetimeIndex or TimedeltaIndex, or a Series with the same index for a Series.

### Raises

**ValueError** if the ‘freq’ cannot be converted.

## Examples

### DatetimeIndex

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2018 11:59:00', periods=3, freq='min')
>>> rng
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:59:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:01:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='T')
>>> rng.floor('H')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:00:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

### Series

```
>>> pd.Series(rng).dt.floor("H")
0    2018-01-01 11:00:00
1    2018-01-01 12:00:00
2    2018-01-01 12:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

### pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.isna

`TimedeltaArray.isna()`

A 1-D array indicating if each value is missing.

#### Returns

**na\_values** [Union[np.ndarray, ExtensionArray]] In most cases, this should return a NumPy ndarray. For exceptional cases like `SparseArray`, where returning an ndarray would be expensive, an `ExtensionArray` may be returned.

#### Notes

If returning an `ExtensionArray`, then

- `na_values._is_boolean` should be `True`
- `na_values` should implement `ExtensionArray._reduce()`
- `na_values.any` and `na_values.all` should be implemented

### pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.max

`TimedeltaArray.max(axis=None, skipna=True, *args, **kwargs)`

Return the maximum value of the Array or maximum along an axis.

#### See also:

`numpy.ndarray.max`

**Index.max** Return the maximum value in an Index.

**Series.max** Return the maximum value in a Series.

### pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.min

`TimedeltaArray.min(axis=None, skipna=True, *args, **kwargs)`

Return the minimum value of the Array or minimum along an axis.

#### See also:

`numpy.ndarray.min`

**Index.min** Return the minimum value in an Index.

**Series.min** Return the minimum value in a Series.

### pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.repeat

`TimedeltaArray.repeat(repeats, *args, **kwargs)`

Repeat elements of an array.

#### See also:

`numpy.ndarray.repeat`

**pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.round**

`TimedeltaArray.round(freq, ambiguous='raise', nonexistent='raise')`

Perform round operation on the data to the specified *freq*.

**Parameters**

**freq** [str or Offset] The frequency level to round the index to. Must be a fixed frequency like 'S' (second) not 'ME' (month end). See *frequency aliases* for a list of possible *freq* values.

**ambiguous** ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] Only relevant for DatetimeIndex:

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an `AmbiguousTimeError` if there are ambiguous times

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,] default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- `timedelta` objects will shift nonexistent times by the `timedelta`
- 'raise' will raise an `NonExistentTimeError` if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

**Returns**

**DatetimeIndex, TimedeltaIndex, or Series** Index of the same type for a `DatetimeIndex` or `TimedeltaIndex`, or a `Series` with the same index for a `Series`.

**Raises**

**ValueError** if the 'freq' cannot be converted.

**Examples****DatetimeIndex**

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2018 11:59:00', periods=3, freq='min')
>>> rng
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:59:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
               '2018-01-01 12:01:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='T')
```

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```
>>> rng.round('H')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 12:00:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

**Series**

```
>>> pd.Series(rng).dt.round("H")
0    2018-01-01 12:00:00
1    2018-01-01 12:00:00
2    2018-01-01 12:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

**pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.searchsorted**

`TimedeltaArray.searchsorted` (*value*, *side*='left', *sorter*=None)

Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.

Find the indices into a sorted array *self* such that, if the corresponding elements in *value* were inserted before the indices, the order of *self* would be preserved.

**Parameters**

**value** [array\_like] Values to insert into *self*.

**side** [{‘left’, ‘right’}, optional] If ‘left’, the index of the first suitable location found is given. If ‘right’, return the last such index. If there is no suitable index, return either 0 or N (where N is the length of *self*).

**sorter** [1-D array\_like, optional] Optional array of integer indices that sort *self* into ascending order. They are typically the result of `np.argsort`.

**Returns**

**indices** [array of ints] Array of insertion points with the same shape as *value*.

**pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.shift**

`TimedeltaArray.shift` (*periods*=1, *fill\_value*=None)

Shift values by desired number.

Newly introduced missing values are filled with `self.dtype.na_value`.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Parameters**

**periods** [int, default 1] The number of periods to shift. Negative values are allowed for shifting backwards.

**fill\_value** [object, optional] The scalar value to use for newly introduced missing values. The default is `self.dtype.na_value`

New in version 0.24.0.

**Returns**

**shifted** [ExtensionArray]

## Notes

If `self` is empty or `periods` is 0, a copy of `self` is returned.

If `periods > len(self)`, then an array of size `len(self)` is returned, with all values filled with `self.dtype.na_value`.

## pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.take

`TimedeltaArray.take` (*indices*, *allow\_fill=False*, *fill\_value=None*)

Take elements from an array.

### Parameters

**indices** [sequence of integers] Indices to be taken.

**allow\_fill** [bool, default False] How to handle negative values in *indices*.

- False: negative values in *indices* indicate positional indices from the right (the default). This is similar to `numpy.take()`.
- True: negative values in *indices* indicate missing values. These values are set to *fill\_value*. Any other other negative values raise a `ValueError`.

**fill\_value** [any, optional] Fill value to use for NA-indices when *allow\_fill* is True. This may be `None`, in which case the default NA value for the type, `self.dtype.na_value`, is used.

For many `ExtensionArrays`, there will be two representations of *fill\_value*: a user-facing “boxed” scalar, and a low-level physical NA value. *fill\_value* should be the user-facing version, and the implementation should handle translating that to the physical version for processing the take if necessary.

### Returns

**ExtensionArray**

### Raises

**IndexError** When the indices are out of bounds for the array.

**ValueError** When *indices* contains negative values other than `-1` and *allow\_fill* is True.

### See also:

`numpy.take`, `pandas.api.extensions.take`

## Notes

`ExtensionArray.take` is called by `Series.__getitem__`, `.loc`, `iloc`, when *indices* is a sequence of values. Additionally, it’s called by `Series.reindex()`, or any other method that causes realignment, with a *fill\_value*.

## Examples

Here’s an example implementation, which relies on casting the extension array to object dtype. This uses the helper method `pandas.api.extensions.take()`.

```

def take(self, indices, allow_fill=False, fill_value=None):
    from pandas.core.algorithms import take

    # If the ExtensionArray is backed by an ndarray, then
    # just pass that here instead of coercing to object.
    data = self.astype(object)

    if allow_fill and fill_value is None:
        fill_value = self.dtype.na_value

    # fill value should always be translated from the scalar
    # type for the array, to the physical storage type for
    # the data, before passing to take.

    result = take(data, indices, fill_value=fill_value,
                  allow_fill=allow_fill)
    return self._from_sequence(result, dtype=self.dtype)

```

### pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.to\_pytimedelta

`TimedeltaArray.to_pytimedelta()`

Return Timedelta Array/Index as object ndarray of datetime.timedelta objects.

#### Returns

**datetimes** [ndarray]

### pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.total\_seconds

`TimedeltaArray.total_seconds()`

Return total duration of each element expressed in seconds.

This method is available directly on TimedeltaArray, TimedeltaIndex and on Series containing timedelta values under the `.dt` namespace.

#### Returns

**seconds** [[ndarray, Float64Index, Series]] When the calling object is a TimedeltaArray, the return type is ndarray. When the calling object is a TimedeltaIndex, the return type is a Float64Index. When the calling object is a Series, the return type is Series of type *float64* whose index is the same as the original.

#### See also:

`datetime.timedelta.total_seconds` Standard library version of this method.

`TimedeltaIndex.components` Return a DataFrame with components of each Timedelta.

### Examples

#### Series

```

>>> s = pd.Series(pd.to_timedelta(np.arange(5), unit='d'))
>>> s
0    0 days

```

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```

1    1 days
2    2 days
3    3 days
4    4 days
dtype: timedelta64[ns]

```

```

>>> s.dt.total_seconds()
0         0.0
1    86400.0
2   172800.0
3   259200.0
4   345600.0
dtype: float64

```

**TimedeltaIndex**

```

>>> idx = pd.to_timedelta(np.arange(5), unit='d')
>>> idx
TimedeltaIndex(['0 days', '1 days', '2 days', '3 days', '4 days'],
               dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)

```

```

>>> idx.total_seconds()
Float64Index([0.0, 86400.0, 172800.0, 259200.000000000003, 345600.0],
             dtype='float64')

```

**pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.unique****TimedeltaArray.unique()**

Compute the ExtensionArray of unique values.

**Returns****uniques** [ExtensionArray]**pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.value\_counts****TimedeltaArray.value\_counts** (*dropna=False*)

Return a Series containing counts of unique values.

**Parameters****dropna** [boolean, default True] Don't include counts of NaT values.**Returns****Series****pandas.arrays.TimedeltaArray.view****TimedeltaArray.view** (*dtype=None*)

New view on this array with the same data.

**Parameters**

**dtype** [numpy dtype, optional]

**Returns**

**ndarray** With the specified *dtype*.

**map**

## 6.5.4 Timespan Data

Pandas represents spans of times as *Period* objects.

## 6.5.5 Period

*Period*

Represents a period of time

---

### pandas.Period

**class** pandas.**Period**

Represents a period of time

**Parameters**

**value** [Period or compat.string\_types, default None] The time period represented (e.g., '4Q2005')

**freq** [str, default None] One of pandas period strings or corresponding objects

**year** [int, default None]

**month** [int, default 1]

**quarter** [int, default None]

**day** [int, default 1]

**hour** [int, default 0]

**minute** [int, default 0]

**second** [int, default 0]

**Attributes**

<i>day</i>	Get day of the month that a Period falls on.
<i>dayofweek</i>	Day of the week the period lies in, with Monday=0 and Sunday=6.
<i>dayofyear</i>	Return the day of the year.
<i>days_in_month</i>	Get the total number of days in the month that this period falls on.
<i>daysinmonth</i>	Get the total number of days of the month that the Period falls in.
<i>hour</i>	Get the hour of the day component of the Period.
<i>minute</i>	Get minute of the hour component of the Period.

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<i>qyear</i>	Fiscal year the Period lies in according to its starting-quarter.
<i>second</i>	Get the second component of the Period.
<i>start_time</i>	Get the Timestamp for the start of the period.
<i>week</i>	Get the week of the year on the given Period.
<i>weekday</i>	Day of the week the period lies in, with Monday=0 and Sunday=6.

**pandas.Period.day****Period.day**

Get day of the month that a Period falls on.

**Returns**

**int**

**See also:**

***Period.dayofweek*** Get the day of the week.

***Period.dayofyear*** Get the day of the year.

**Examples**

```
>>> p = pd.Period("2018-03-11", freq='H')
>>> p.day
11
```

**pandas.Period.dayofweek****Period.dayofweek**

Day of the week the period lies in, with Monday=0 and Sunday=6.

If the period frequency is lower than daily (e.g. hourly), and the period spans over multiple days, the day at the start of the period is used.

If the frequency is higher than daily (e.g. monthly), the last day of the period is used.

**Returns**

**int** Day of the week.

**See also:**

***Period.dayofweek*** Day of the week the period lies in.

***Period.weekday*** Alias of `Period.dayofweek`.

***Period.day*** Day of the month.

***Period.dayofyear*** Day of the year.

## Examples

```
>>> per = pd.Period('2017-12-31 22:00', 'H')
>>> per.dayofweek
6
```

For periods that span over multiple days, the day at the beginning of the period is returned.

```
>>> per = pd.Period('2017-12-31 22:00', '4H')
>>> per.dayofweek
6
>>> per.start_time.dayofweek
6
```

For periods with a frequency higher than days, the last day of the period is returned.

```
>>> per = pd.Period('2018-01', 'M')
>>> per.dayofweek
2
>>> per.end_time.dayofweek
2
```

## pandas.Period.dayofyear

### Period.dayofyear

Return the day of the year.

This attribute returns the day of the year on which the particular date occurs. The return value ranges between 1 to 365 for regular years and 1 to 366 for leap years.

#### Returns

**int** The day of year.

#### See also:

**Period.day** Return the day of the month.

**Period.dayofweek** Return the day of week.

**PeriodIndex.dayofyear** Return the day of year of all indexes.

## Examples

```
>>> period = pd.Period("2015-10-23", freq='H')
>>> period.dayofyear
296
>>> period = pd.Period("2012-12-31", freq='D')
>>> period.dayofyear
366
>>> period = pd.Period("2013-01-01", freq='D')
>>> period.dayofyear
1
```

**pandas.Period.days\_in\_month****Period.days\_in\_month**

Get the total number of days in the month that this period falls on.

**Returns**

**int**

**See also:**

**Period.daysinmonth** Gets the number of days in the month.

**DatetimeIndex.daysinmonth** Gets the number of days in the month.

**calendar.monthrange** Returns a tuple containing weekday (0-6 ~ Mon-Sun) and number of days (28-31).

**Examples**

```
>>> p = pd.Period('2018-2-17')
>>> p.days_in_month
28
```

```
>>> pd.Period('2018-03-01').days_in_month
31
```

Handles the leap year case as well:

```
>>> p = pd.Period('2016-2-17')
>>> p.days_in_month
29
```

**pandas.Period.daysinmonth****Period.daysinmonth**

Get the total number of days of the month that the Period falls in.

**Returns**

**int**

**See also:**

**Period.days\_in\_month** Return the days of the month.

**Period.dayofyear** Return the day of the year.

**Examples**

```
>>> p = pd.Period("2018-03-11", freq='H')
>>> p.daysinmonth
31
```

## pandas.Period.hour

### Period.hour

Get the hour of the day component of the Period.

#### Returns

**int** The hour as an integer, between 0 and 23.

#### See also:

**Period.second** Get the second component of the Period.

**Period.minute** Get the minute component of the Period.

### Examples

```
>>> p = pd.Period("2018-03-11 13:03:12.050000")
>>> p.hour
13
```

Period longer than a day

```
>>> p = pd.Period("2018-03-11", freq="M")
>>> p.hour
0
```

## pandas.Period.minute

### Period.minute

Get minute of the hour component of the Period.

#### Returns

**int** The minute as an integer, between 0 and 59.

#### See also:

**Period.hour** Get the hour component of the Period.

**Period.second** Get the second component of the Period.

### Examples

```
>>> p = pd.Period("2018-03-11 13:03:12.050000")
>>> p.minute
3
```

## pandas.Period.qyear

### Period.qyear

Fiscal year the Period lies in according to its starting-quarter.

The *year* and the *qyear* of the period will be the same if the fiscal and calendar years are the same. When they are not, the fiscal year can be different from the calendar year of the period.

### Returns

**int** The fiscal year of the period.

### See also:

***Period.year*** Return the calendar year of the period.

### Examples

If the natural and fiscal year are the same, *qyear* and *year* will be the same.

```
>>> per = pd.Period('2018Q1', freq='Q')
>>> per.qyear
2018
>>> per.year
2018
```

If the fiscal year starts in April (*Q-MAR*), the first quarter of 2018 will start in April 2017. *year* will then be 2018, but *qyear* will be the fiscal year, 2018.

```
>>> per = pd.Period('2018Q1', freq='Q-MAR')
>>> per.start_time
Timestamp('2017-04-01 00:00:00')
>>> per.qyear
2018
>>> per.year
2017
```

## pandas.Period.second

### Period.second

Get the second component of the Period.

### Returns

**int** The second of the Period (ranges from 0 to 59).

### See also:

***Period.hour*** Get the hour component of the Period.

***Period.minute*** Get the minute component of the Period.

### Examples

```
>>> p = pd.Period("2018-03-11 13:03:12.050000")
>>> p.second
12
```

## pandas.Period.start\_time

### Period.start\_time

Get the Timestamp for the start of the period.

#### Returns

Timestamp

#### See also:

*Period.end\_time* Return the end Timestamp.

*Period.dayofyear* Return the day of year.

*Period.daysinmonth* Return the days in that month.

*Period.dayofweek* Return the day of the week.

## Examples

```
>>> period = pd.Period('2012-1-1', freq='D')
>>> period
Period('2012-01-01', 'D')
```

```
>>> period.start_time
Timestamp('2012-01-01 00:00:00')
```

```
>>> period.end_time
Timestamp('2012-01-01 23:59:59.999999999')
```

## pandas.Period.week

### Period.week

Get the week of the year on the given Period.

#### Returns

int

#### See also:

*Period.dayofweek* Get the day component of the Period.

*Period.weekday* Get the day component of the Period.

## Examples

```
>>> p = pd.Period("2018-03-11", "H")
>>> p.week
10
```

```
>>> p = pd.Period("2018-02-01", "D")
>>> p.week
5
```



```
>>> p = pd.Period("2018-01-06", "D")
>>> p.week
1
```

## pandas.Period.weekday

### Period.weekday

Day of the week the period lies in, with Monday=0 and Sunday=6.

If the period frequency is lower than daily (e.g. hourly), and the period spans over multiple days, the day at the start of the period is used.

If the frequency is higher than daily (e.g. monthly), the last day of the period is used.

#### Returns

**int** Day of the week.

#### See also:

**Period.dayofweek** Day of the week the period lies in.

**Period.weekday** Alias of Period.dayofweek.

**Period.day** Day of the month.

**Period.dayofyear** Day of the year.

## Examples

```
>>> per = pd.Period('2017-12-31 22:00', 'H')
>>> per.dayofweek
6
```

For periods that span over multiple days, the day at the beginning of the period is returned.

```
>>> per = pd.Period('2017-12-31 22:00', '4H')
>>> per.dayofweek
6
>>> per.start_time.dayofweek
6
```

For periods with a frequency higher than days, the last day of the period is returned.

```
>>> per = pd.Period('2018-01', 'M')
>>> per.dayofweek
2
>>> per.end_time.dayofweek
2
```

<b>end_time</b>	
<b>freq</b>	
<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>is_leap_year</b>	
<b>month</b>	
<b>ordinal</b>	
<b>quarter</b>	
<b>weekofyear</b>	
<b>year</b>	

## Methods

<i>asfreq</i>	Convert Period to desired frequency, either at the start or end of the interval
<i>strftime</i>	Returns the string representation of the <i>Period</i> , depending on the selected <i>fmt</i> .
<i>to_timestamp</i>	Return the Timestamp representation of the Period at the target frequency at the specified end (how) of the Period

---

### pandas.Period.asfreq

`Period.asfreq()`

Convert Period to desired frequency, either at the start or end of the interval

#### Parameters

**freq** [string]

**how** [{ 'E', 'S', 'end', 'start' }, default 'end'] Start or end of the timespan

#### Returns

**resampled** [Period]

### pandas.Period.strftime

`Period.strftime()`

Returns the string representation of the *Period*, depending on the selected *fmt*. *fmt* must be a string containing one or several directives. The method recognizes the same directives as the `time.strftime()` function of the standard Python distribution, as well as the specific additional directives `%f`, `%F`, `%q`. (formatting & docs originally from `scikits.timeries`)

Directive	Meaning	Notes
%a	Locale's abbreviated weekday name.	
%A	Locale's full weekday name.	
%b	Locale's abbreviated month name.	
%B	Locale's full month name.	
%c	Locale's appropriate date and time representation.	
%d	Day of the month as a decimal number [01,31].	
%f	'Fiscal' year without a century as a decimal number [00,99]	(1)
%F	'Fiscal' year with a century as a decimal number	(2)
%H	Hour (24-hour clock) as a decimal number [00,23].	
%I	Hour (12-hour clock) as a decimal number [01,12].	
%j	Day of the year as a decimal number [001,366].	
%m	Month as a decimal number [01,12].	
%M	Minute as a decimal number [00,59].	
%p	Locale's equivalent of either AM or PM.	(3)
%q	Quarter as a decimal number [01,04]	
%S	Second as a decimal number [00,61].	(4)
%U	Week number of the year (Sunday as the first day of the week) as a decimal number [00,53]. All days in a new year preceding the first Sunday are considered to be in week 0.	(5)
%w	Weekday as a decimal number [0(Sunday),6].	
%W	Week number of the year (Monday as the first day of the week) as a decimal number [00,53]. All days in a new year preceding the first Monday are considered to be in week 0.	(5)
%x	Locale's appropriate date representation.	
%X	Locale's appropriate time representation.	
%y	Year without century as a decimal number [00,99].	
%Y	Year with century as a decimal number.	
%Z	Time zone name (no characters if no time zone exists).	
%%	A literal '%' character.	

## Notes

- (1) The %f directive is the same as %y if the frequency is not quarterly. Otherwise, it corresponds to the 'fiscal' year, as defined by the *qyear* attribute.
- (2) The %F directive is the same as %Y if the frequency is not quarterly. Otherwise, it corresponds to the 'fiscal' year, as defined by the *qyear* attribute.
- (3) The %p directive only affects the output hour field if the %I directive is used to parse the hour.
- (4) The range really is 0 to 61; this accounts for leap seconds and the (very rare) double leap seconds.
- (5) The %U and %W directives are only used in calculations when the day of the week and the year are specified.

## Examples

```
>>> a = Period(freq='Q-JUL', year=2006, quarter=1)
>>> a.strftime('%F-Q%q')
```

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(continued from previous page)

```
'2006-Q1'
>>> # Output the last month in the quarter of this date
>>> a.strftime('%b-%Y')
'Oct-2005'
>>>
>>> a = Period(freq='D', year=2001, month=1, day=1)
>>> a.strftime('%d-%b-%Y')
'01-Jan-2006'
>>> a.strftime('%b. %d, %Y was a %A')
'Jan. 01, 2001 was a Monday'
```

## pandas.Period.to\_timestamp

`Period.to_timestamp()`

Return the Timestamp representation of the Period at the target frequency at the specified end (how) of the Period

### Parameters

**freq** [string or DateOffset] Target frequency. Default is 'D' if self.freq is week or longer and 'S' otherwise

**how** [str, default 'S' (start)] 'S', 'E'. Can be aliased as case insensitive 'Start', 'Finish', 'Begin', 'End'

### Returns

#### Timestamp

now	
-----	--

## Properties

<code>Period.day</code>	Get day of the month that a Period falls on.
<code>Period.dayofweek</code>	Day of the week the period lies in, with Monday=0 and Sunday=6.
<code>Period.dayofyear</code>	Return the day of the year.
<code>Period.days_in_month</code>	Get the total number of days in the month that this period falls on.
<code>Period.daysinmonth</code>	Get the total number of days of the month that the Period falls in.
<code>Period.end_time</code>	
<code>Period.freq</code>	
<code>Period.freqstr</code>	
<code>Period.hour</code>	Get the hour of the day component of the Period.
<code>Period.is_leap_year</code>	
<code>Period.minute</code>	Get minute of the hour component of the Period.
<code>Period.month</code>	
<code>Period.ordinal</code>	
<code>Period.quarter</code>	

Continued on next page

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<i>Period.qyear</i>	Fiscal year the Period lies in according to its starting-quarter.
<i>Period.second</i>	Get the second component of the Period.
<i>Period.start_time</i>	Get the Timestamp for the start of the period.
<i>Period.week</i>	Get the week of the year on the given Period.
<i>Period.weekday</i>	Day of the week the period lies in, with Monday=0 and Sunday=6.
<i>Period.weekofyear</i>	
<i>Period.year</i>	

**pandas.Period.end\_time**`Period.end_time`**pandas.Period.freq**`Period.freq`**pandas.Period.freqstr**`Period.freqstr`**pandas.Period.is\_leap\_year**`Period.is_leap_year`**pandas.Period.month**`Period.month`**pandas.Period.ordinal**`Period.ordinal`**pandas.Period.quarter**`Period.quarter`**pandas.Period.weekofyear**`Period.weekofyear`**pandas.Period.year**`Period.year`

## Methods

<i>Period.asfreq</i>	Convert Period to desired frequency, either at the start or end of the interval
<i>Period.now</i>	
<i>Period.strftime</i>	Returns the string representation of the <i>Period</i> , depending on the selected <i>fmt</i> .
<i>Period.to_timestamp</i>	Return the Timestamp representation of the Period at the target frequency at the specified end (how) of the Period

## pandas.Period.now

`Period.now()`

A collection of timedeltas may be stored in a `arrays.PeriodArray`. Every period in a `PeriodArray` must have the same `freq`.

<i>arrays.DatetimeArray(values[, dtype, freq, copy])</i>	Pandas ExtensionArray for tz-naive or tz-aware date-time data.
<i>PeriodDtype</i>	A Period duck-typed class, suitable for holding a period with <code>freq dtype</code> .

## pandas.PeriodDtype

**class** `pandas.PeriodDtype`

A Period duck-typed class, suitable for holding a period with `freq dtype`.

THIS IS NOT A REAL NUMPY DTYPE, but essentially a sub-class of `np.int64`.

### Attributes

<i>na_value</i>	<code>float(x)</code> -> floating point number
<i>name</i>	A string identifying the data type.
<i>names</i>	Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.

### pandas.PeriodDtype.na\_value

`PeriodDtype.na_value`

`float(x)` -> floating point number

Convert a string or number to a floating point number, if possible.

### pandas.PeriodDtype.name

`PeriodDtype.name`

A string identifying the data type.

Will be used for display in, e.g. `Series.dtype`

## pandas.PeriodDtype.names

### PeriodDtype.names

Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.

This is for compatibility with NumPy arrays, and may be removed in the future.

subtype	
---------	--

## Methods

<code>construct_array_type()</code>	Return the array type associated with this dtype
<code>construct_from_string(string)</code>	Strict construction from a string, raise a TypeError if not possible
<code>is_dtype(dtype)</code>	Return a boolean if we if the passed type is an actual dtype that we can match (via string or type)
<code>reset_cache()</code>	clear the cache
<code>type</code>	alias of <code>pandas._libs.tslibs.period.Period</code>

## pandas.PeriodDtype.construct\_array\_type

**classmethod** `PeriodDtype.construct_array_type()`

Return the array type associated with this dtype

### Returns

`type`

## pandas.PeriodDtype.construct\_from\_string

**classmethod** `PeriodDtype.construct_from_string(string)`

Strict construction from a string, raise a TypeError if not possible

## pandas.PeriodDtype.is\_dtype

**classmethod** `PeriodDtype.is_dtype(dtype)`

Return a boolean if we if the passed type is an actual dtype that we can match (via string or type)

## pandas.PeriodDtype.reset\_cache

**classmethod** `PeriodDtype.reset_cache()`

clear the cache

## 6.5.6 Interval Data

Arbitrary intervals can be represented as *Interval* objects.

*Interval*

Immutable object implementing an Interval, a bounded slice-like interval.

---

## pandas.Interval

**class** pandas.Interval

Immutable object implementing an Interval, a bounded slice-like interval.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Parameters

**left** [orderable scalar] Left bound for the interval.

**right** [orderable scalar] Right bound for the interval.

**closed** [{'left', 'right', 'both', 'neither'}, default 'right'] Whether the interval is closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither.

**closed** [{'right', 'left', 'both', 'neither'}, default 'right'] Whether the interval is closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither. See the Notes for more detailed explanation.

See also:

**IntervalIndex** An Index of Interval objects that are all closed on the same side.

**cut** Convert continuous data into discrete bins (Categorical of Interval objects).

**qcut** Convert continuous data into bins (Categorical of Interval objects) based on quantiles.

**Period** Represents a period of time.

### Notes

The parameters *left* and *right* must be from the same type, you must be able to compare them and they must satisfy  $left \leq right$ .

A closed interval (in mathematics denoted by square brackets) contains its endpoints, i.e. the closed interval  $[0, 5]$  is characterized by the conditions  $0 \leq x \leq 5$ . This is what `closed='both'` stands for. An open interval (in mathematics denoted by parentheses) does not contain its endpoints, i.e. the open interval  $(0, 5)$  is characterized by the conditions  $0 < x < 5$ . This is what `closed='neither'` stands for. Intervals can also be half-open or half-closed, i.e.  $[0, 5)$  is described by  $0 \leq x < 5$  (`closed='left'`) and  $(0, 5]$  is described by  $0 < x \leq 5$  (`closed='right'`).

### Examples

It is possible to build Intervals of different types, like numeric ones:

```
>>> iv = pd.Interval(left=0, right=5)
>>> iv
Interval(0, 5, closed='right')
```

You can check if an element belongs to it

```
>>> 2.5 in iv
True
```



You can test the bounds (closed='right', so  $0 < x \leq 5$ ):

```
>>> 0 in iv
False
>>> 5 in iv
True
>>> 0.0001 in iv
True
```

Calculate its length

```
>>> iv.length
5
```

You can operate with + and \* over an Interval and the operation is applied to each of its bounds, so the result depends on the type of the bound elements

```
>>> shifted_iv = iv + 3
>>> shifted_iv
Interval(3, 8, closed='right')
>>> extended_iv = iv * 10.0
>>> extended_iv
Interval(0.0, 50.0, closed='right')
```

To create a time interval you can use Timestamps as the bounds

```
>>> year_2017 = pd.Interval(pd.Timestamp('2017-01-01 00:00:00'),
...                          pd.Timestamp('2018-01-01 00:00:00'),
...                          closed='left')
>>> pd.Timestamp('2017-01-01 00:00:00') in year_2017
True
>>> year_2017.length
Timedelta('365 days 00:00:00')
```

And also you can create string intervals

```
>>> volume_1 = pd.Interval('Ant', 'Dog', closed='both')
>>> 'Bee' in volume_1
True
```

## Attributes

<i>closed</i>	Whether the interval is closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither
<i>closed_left</i>	Check if the interval is closed on the left side.
<i>closed_right</i>	Check if the interval is closed on the right side.
<i>left</i>	Left bound for the interval
<i>length</i>	Return the length of the Interval
<i>mid</i>	Return the midpoint of the Interval
<i>open_left</i>	Check if the interval is open on the left side.
<i>open_right</i>	Check if the interval is open on the right side.
<i>right</i>	Right bound for the interval

### **pandas.Interval.closed**

`Interval.closed`

Whether the interval is closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither

### **pandas.Interval.closed\_left**

`Interval.closed_left`

Check if the interval is closed on the left side.

For the meaning of *closed* and *open* see *Interval*.

#### **Returns**

**bool** True if the Interval is closed on the left-side, else False.

### **pandas.Interval.closed\_right**

`Interval.closed_right`

Check if the interval is closed on the right side.

For the meaning of *closed* and *open* see *Interval*.

#### **Returns**

**bool** True if the Interval is closed on the left-side, else False.

### **pandas.Interval.left**

`Interval.left`

Left bound for the interval

### **pandas.Interval.length**

`Interval.length`

Return the length of the Interval

### **pandas.Interval.mid**

`Interval.mid`

Return the midpoint of the Interval

### **pandas.Interval.open\_left**

`Interval.open_left`

Check if the interval is open on the left side.

For the meaning of *closed* and *open* see *Interval*.

#### **Returns**

**bool** True if the Interval is closed on the left-side, else False.

**pandas.Interval.open\_right**`Interval.open_right`

Check if the interval is open on the right side.

For the meaning of *closed* and *open* see *Interval*.

**Returns**

**bool** True if the Interval is closed on the left-side, else False.

**pandas.Interval.right**`Interval.right`

Right bound for the interval

**Methods**


---

*overlaps*

Check whether two Interval objects overlap.

---

**pandas.Interval.overlaps**`Interval.overlaps()`

Check whether two Interval objects overlap.

Two intervals overlap if they share a common point, including closed endpoints. Intervals that only have an open endpoint in common do not overlap.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Parameters**

**other** [Interval] The interval to check against for an overlap.

**Returns**

**bool** True if the two intervals overlap, else False.

**See also:**

**IntervalArray.overlaps** The corresponding method for IntervalArray.

**IntervalIndex.overlaps** The corresponding method for IntervalIndex.

**Examples**

```
>>> i1 = pd.Interval(0, 2)
>>> i2 = pd.Interval(1, 3)
>>> i1.overlaps(i2)
True
>>> i3 = pd.Interval(4, 5)
>>> i1.overlaps(i3)
False
```

Intervals that share closed endpoints overlap:

```
>>> i4 = pd.Interval(0, 1, closed='both')
>>> i5 = pd.Interval(1, 2, closed='both')
>>> i4.overlaps(i5)
True
```

Intervals that only have an open endpoint in common do not overlap:

```
>>> i6 = pd.Interval(1, 2, closed='neither')
>>> i4.overlaps(i6)
False
```

## Properties

<code>Interval.closed</code>	Whether the interval is closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither
<code>Interval.closed_left</code>	Check if the interval is closed on the left side.
<code>Interval.closed_right</code>	Check if the interval is closed on the right side.
<code>Interval.left</code>	Left bound for the interval
<code>Interval.length</code>	Return the length of the Interval
<code>Interval.mid</code>	Return the midpoint of the Interval
<code>Interval.open_left</code>	Check if the interval is open on the left side.
<code>Interval.open_right</code>	Check if the interval is open on the right side.
<code>Interval.overlaps</code>	Check whether two Interval objects overlap.
<code>Interval.right</code>	Right bound for the interval

A collection of intervals may be stored in an `arrays.IntervalArray`.

<code>arrays.IntervalArray</code>	Pandas array for interval data that are closed on the same side.
<code>IntervalDtype</code>	A Interval duck-typed class, suitable for holding an interval

## pandas.arrays.IntervalArray

**class** `pandas.arrays.IntervalArray`

Pandas array for interval data that are closed on the same side.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Warning:** The indexing behaviors are provisional and may change in a future version of pandas.

### Parameters

**data** [array-like (1-dimensional)] Array-like containing Interval objects from which to build the IntervalArray.

**closed** [{‘left’, ‘right’, ‘both’, ‘neither’}, default ‘right’] Whether the intervals are closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither.

**dtype** [dtype or None, default None] If None, dtype will be inferred.

New in version 0.23.0.

**copy** [bool, default False] Copy the input data.

**verify\_integrity** [bool, default True] Verify that the IntervalArray is valid.

#### See also:

**Index** The base pandas Index type.

**Interval** A bounded slice-like interval; the elements of an IntervalArray.

**interval\_range** Function to create a fixed frequency IntervalIndex.

**cut** Bin values into discrete Intervals.

**qcut** Bin values into equal-sized Intervals based on rank or sample quantiles.

#### Notes

See the [user guide](#) for more.

#### Examples

A new IntervalArray can be constructed directly from an array-like of Interval objects:

```
>>> pd.arrays.IntervalArray([pd.Interval(0, 1), pd.Interval(1, 5)])
IntervalArray([(0, 1], [1, 5]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
```

It may also be constructed using one of the constructor methods: `IntervalArray.from_arrays()`, `IntervalArray.from_breaks()`, and `IntervalArray.from_tuples()`.

#### Attributes

<code>left</code>	Return the left endpoints of each Interval in the IntervalArray as an Index
<code>right</code>	Return the right endpoints of each Interval in the IntervalArray as an Index
<code>closed</code>	Whether the intervals are closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither
<code>mid</code>	Return the midpoint of each Interval in the IntervalArray as an Index
<code>length</code>	Return an Index with entries denoting the length of each Interval in the IntervalArray
<code>is_non_overlapping_monotonic</code>	Return True if the IntervalArray is non-overlapping (no Intervals share points) and is either monotonic increasing or monotonic decreasing, else False

#### `pandas.arrays.IntervalArray.left`

`IntervalArray.left`

Return the left endpoints of each Interval in the IntervalArray as an Index

### **pandas.arrays.IntervalArray.right**

`IntervalArray.right`

Return the right endpoints of each Interval in the IntervalArray as an Index

### **pandas.arrays.IntervalArray.closed**

`IntervalArray.closed`

Whether the intervals are closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither

### **pandas.arrays.IntervalArray.mid**

`IntervalArray.mid`

Return the midpoint of each Interval in the IntervalArray as an Index

### **pandas.arrays.IntervalArray.length**

`IntervalArray.length`

Return an Index with entries denoting the length of each Interval in the IntervalArray

### **pandas.arrays.IntervalArray.is\_non\_overlapping\_monotonic**

`IntervalArray.is_non_overlapping_monotonic`

Return True if the IntervalArray is non-overlapping (no Intervals share points) and is either monotonic increasing or monotonic decreasing, else False

## **Methods**

<code>from_arrays(left, right[, closed, copy, dtype])</code>	Construct from two arrays defining the left and right bounds.
<code>from_tuples(data[, closed, copy, dtype])</code>	Construct an IntervalArray from an array-like of tuples
<code>from_breaks(breaks[, closed, copy, dtype])</code>	Construct an IntervalArray from an array of splits.
<code>overlaps(other)</code>	Check elementwise if an Interval overlaps the values in the IntervalArray.
<code>set_closed(closed)</code>	Return an IntervalArray identical to the current one, but closed on the specified side
<code>to_tuples([na_tuple])</code>	Return an ndarray of tuples of the form (left, right)

### **pandas.arrays.IntervalArray.from\_arrays**

**classmethod** `IntervalArray.from_arrays` (*left*, *right*, *closed='right'*, *copy=False*, *dtype=None*)

Construct from two arrays defining the left and right bounds.

#### **Parameters**

**left** [array-like (1-dimensional)] Left bounds for each interval.

**right** [array-like (1-dimensional)] Right bounds for each interval.

**closed** [{ 'left', 'right', 'both', 'neither' }, default 'right'] Whether the intervals are closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither.

**copy** [boolean, default False] Copy the data.

**dtype** [dtype, optional] If None, dtype will be inferred.

New in version 0.23.0.

### Returns

**IntervalArray**

### Raises

**ValueError** When a value is missing in only one of *left* or *right*. When a value in *left* is greater than the corresponding value in *right*.

### See also:

**interval\_range** Function to create a fixed frequency IntervalIndex.

**IntervalArray.from\_breaks** Construct an IntervalArray from an array of splits.

**IntervalArray.from\_tuples** Construct an IntervalArray from an array-like of tuples.

### Notes

Each element of *left* must be less than or equal to the *right* element at the same position. If an element is missing, it must be missing in both *left* and *right*. A `TypeError` is raised when using an unsupported type for *left* or *right*. At the moment, 'category', 'object', and 'string' subtypes are not supported.

### Examples

```
>>> IntervalArray.from_arrays([0, 1, 2], [1, 2, 3])
IntervalArray([(0, 1], (1, 2], (2, 3]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
```

## pandas.arrays.IntervalArray.from\_tuples

**classmethod** `IntervalArray.from_tuples` (*data*, *closed*='right', *copy*=False, *dtype*=None)

Construct an IntervalArray from an array-like of tuples

### Parameters

**data** [array-like (1-dimensional)] Array of tuples

**closed** [{ 'left', 'right', 'both', 'neither' }, default 'right'] Whether the intervals are closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither.

**copy** [boolean, default False] by-default copy the data, this is compat only and ignored

**dtype** [dtype or None, default None] If None, dtype will be inferred

..versionadded:: 0.23.0

See also:

**interval\_range** Function to create a fixed frequency IntervalIndex.

**IntervalArray.from\_arrays** Construct an IntervalArray from a left and right array.

**IntervalArray.from\_breaks** Construct an IntervalArray from an array of splits.

### Examples

```
>>> pd.arrays.IntervalArray.from_tuples([(0, 1), (1, 2)])
IntervalArray([(0, 1], (1, 2]],
              closed='right', dtype='interval[int64]')
```

### pandas.arrays.IntervalArray.from\_breaks

**classmethod** `IntervalArray.from_breaks` (*breaks*, *closed='right'*, *copy=False*, *dtype=None*)

Construct an IntervalArray from an array of splits.

#### Parameters

**breaks** [array-like (1-dimensional)] Left and right bounds for each interval.

**closed** [{‘left’, ‘right’, ‘both’, ‘neither’}, default ‘right’] Whether the intervals are closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither.

**copy** [boolean, default False] copy the data

**dtype** [dtype or None, default None] If None, dtype will be inferred

New in version 0.23.0.

See also:

**interval\_range** Function to create a fixed frequency IntervalIndex.

**IntervalArray.from\_arrays** Construct from a left and right array.

**IntervalArray.from\_tuples** Construct from a sequence of tuples.

### Examples

```
>>> pd.arrays.IntervalArray.from_breaks([0, 1, 2, 3])
IntervalArray([(0, 1], (1, 2], (2, 3]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
```

### pandas.arrays.IntervalArray.overlaps

`IntervalArray.overlaps` (*other*)

Check elementwise if an Interval overlaps the values in the IntervalArray.

Two intervals overlap if they share a common point, including closed endpoints. Intervals that only have an open endpoint in common do not overlap.



New in version 0.24.0.

### Parameters

**other** [Interval] Interval to check against for an overlap.

### Returns

**ndarray** Boolean array positionally indicating where an overlap occurs.

**See also:**

**Interval.overlaps** Check whether two Interval objects overlap.

### Examples

```
>>> intervals = pd.arrays.IntervalArray.from_tuples([(0, 1), (1, 3), (2, 4)])
>>> intervals
IntervalArray([(0, 1], (1, 3], (2, 4]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
>>> intervals.overlaps(pd.Interval(0.5, 1.5))
array([ True,  True, False])
```

Intervals that share closed endpoints overlap:

```
>>> intervals.overlaps(pd.Interval(1, 3, closed='left'))
array([ True,  True,  True])
```

Intervals that only have an open endpoint in common do not overlap:

```
>>> intervals.overlaps(pd.Interval(1, 2, closed='right'))
array([False,  True, False])
```

## pandas.arrays.IntervalArray.set\_closed

IntervalArray.**set\_closed**(*closed*)

Return an IntervalArray identical to the current one, but closed on the specified side

New in version 0.24.0.

### Parameters

**closed** [{'left', 'right', 'both', 'neither'}] Whether the intervals are closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither.

### Returns

**new\_index** [IntervalArray]

### Examples

```
>>> index = pd.interval_range(0, 3)
>>> index
IntervalIndex([(0, 1], (1, 2], (2, 3]],
              closed='right',
```

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```
dtype='interval[int64]')
>>> index.set_closed('both')
IntervalIndex([[0, 1], [1, 2], [2, 3]],
              closed='both',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
```

### pandas.arrays.IntervalArray.to\_tuples

`IntervalArray.to_tuples` (*na\_tuple=True*)  
Return an ndarray of tuples of the form (left, right)

#### Parameters

**na\_tuple** [boolean, default True] Returns NA as a tuple if True, (nan, nan), or just as the NA value itself if False, nan.

New in version 0.23.0.

#### Returns

**tuples:** ndarray

### pandas.IntervalDtype

**class** pandas.**IntervalDtype**  
A Interval duck-typed class, suitable for holding an interval  
THIS IS NOT A REAL NUMPY DTYPE

#### Attributes

<i>names</i>	Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.
<i>type</i>	The scalar type for the array, e.g.

### pandas.IntervalDtype.names

`IntervalDtype.names`  
Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.  
This is for compatibility with NumPy arrays, and may be removed in the future.

### pandas.IntervalDtype.type

`IntervalDtype.type`  
The scalar type for the array, e.g. int  
It's expected `ExtensionArray[item]` returns an instance of `ExtensionDtype.type` for scalar `item`, assuming that value is valid (not NA). NA values do not need to be instances of `type`.

<b>kind</b>	
<b>subtype</b>	

## Methods

<code>construct_array_type()</code>	Return the array type associated with this dtype
<code>construct_from_string(string)</code>	attempt to construct this type from a string, raise a TypeError if its not possible
<code>is_dtype(dtype)</code>	Return a boolean if we if the passed type is an actual dtype that we can match (via string or type)
<code>reset_cache()</code>	clear the cache

### `pandas.IntervalDtype.construct_array_type`

**classmethod** `IntervalDtype.construct_array_type()`  
Return the array type associated with this dtype

#### Returns

**type**

### `pandas.IntervalDtype.construct_from_string`

**classmethod** `IntervalDtype.construct_from_string(string)`  
attempt to construct this type from a string, raise a TypeError if its not possible

### `pandas.IntervalDtype.is_dtype`

**classmethod** `IntervalDtype.is_dtype(dtype)`  
Return a boolean if we if the passed type is an actual dtype that we can match (via string or type)

### `pandas.IntervalDtype.reset_cache`

**classmethod** `IntervalDtype.reset_cache()`  
clear the cache

## 6.5.7 Nullable Integer

`numpy.ndarray` cannot natively represent integer-data with missing values. Pandas provides this through `arrays.IntegerArray`.

<code>arrays.IntegerArray(values, mask[, copy])</code>	Array of integer (optional missing) values.
<code>Int8Dtype</code>	

## Attributes

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<i>Int16Dtype</i>	<b>Attributes</b>
<i>Int32Dtype</i>	<b>Attributes</b>
<i>Int64Dtype</i>	<b>Attributes</b>
<i>UInt8Dtype</i>	<b>Attributes</b>
<i>UInt16Dtype</i>	<b>Attributes</b>
<i>UInt32Dtype</i>	<b>Attributes</b>
<i>UInt64Dtype</i>	<b>Attributes</b>

---

### pandas.arrays.IntegerArray

**class** pandas.arrays.IntegerArray (*values, mask, copy=False*)

Array of integer (optional missing) values.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Warning:** IntegerArray is currently experimental, and its API or internal implementation may change without warning.

We represent an IntegerArray with 2 numpy arrays:

- data: contains a numpy integer array of the appropriate dtype
- mask: a boolean array holding a mask on the data, True is missing

To construct an IntegerArray from generic array-like input, use `pandas.array()` with one of the integer dtypes (see examples).

See *Nullable Integer Data Type* for more.

#### Parameters

**values** [numpy.ndarray] A 1-d integer-dtype array.

**mask** [numpy.ndarray] A 1-d boolean-dtype array indicating missing values.

**copy** [bool, default False] Whether to copy the *values* and *mask*.

### Returns

**IntegerArray**

### Examples

Create an IntegerArray with `pandas.array()`.

```
>>> int_array = pd.array([1, None, 3], dtype=pd.Int32Dtype())
>>> int_array
<IntegerArray>
[1, NaN, 3]
Length: 3, dtype: Int32
```

String aliases for the dtypes are also available. They are capitalized.

```
>>> pd.array([1, None, 3], dtype='Int32')
<IntegerArray>
[1, NaN, 3]
Length: 3, dtype: Int32
```

```
>>> pd.array([1, None, 3], dtype='UInt16')
<IntegerArray>
[1, NaN, 3]
Length: 3, dtype: UInt16
```

### Attributes

<i>nbytes</i>	The number of bytes needed to store this object in memory.
<i>ndim</i>	Extension Arrays are only allowed to be 1-dimensional.
<i>shape</i>	Return a tuple of the array dimensions.

#### **pandas.arrays.IntegerArray.nbytes**

`IntegerArray.nbytes`

The number of bytes needed to store this object in memory.

#### **pandas.arrays.IntegerArray.ndim**

`IntegerArray.ndim`

Extension Arrays are only allowed to be 1-dimensional.

## pandas.arrays.IntegerArray.shape

`IntegerArray.shape`  
Return a tuple of the array dimensions.

<code>dtype</code>	
--------------------	--

## Methods

<code>argsort([ascending, kind])</code>	Return the indices that would sort this array.
<code>astype(dtype[, copy])</code>	Cast to a NumPy array or IntegerArray with 'dtype'.
<code>copy([deep])</code>	Return a copy of the array.
<code>dropna()</code>	Return ExtensionArray without NA values
<code>factorize([na_sentinel])</code>	Encode the extension array as an enumerated type.
<code>fillna([value, method, limit])</code>	Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.
<code>isna()</code>	A 1-D array indicating if each value is missing.
<code>repeat(repeats[, axis])</code>	Repeat elements of a ExtensionArray.
<code>searchsorted(value[, side, sorter])</code>	Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.
<code>shift([periods, fill_value])</code>	Shift values by desired number.
<code>take(indexer[, allow_fill, fill_value])</code>	Take elements from an array.
<code>unique()</code>	Compute the ExtensionArray of unique values.
<code>value_counts([dropna])</code>	Returns a Series containing counts of each category.

## pandas.arrays.IntegerArray.argsort

`IntegerArray.argsort` (*ascending=True, kind='quicksort', \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Return the indices that would sort this array.

### Parameters

**ascending** [bool, default True] Whether the indices should result in an ascending or descending sort.

**kind** [{ 'quicksort', 'mergesort', 'heapsort' }, optional] Sorting algorithm.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs:** passed through to `numpy.argsort()`.

### Returns

**index\_array** [ndarray] Array of indices that sort `self`.

### See also:

`numpy.argsort` Sorting implementation used internally.

## pandas.arrays.IntegerArray.astype

`IntegerArray.astype` (*dtype, copy=True*)  
Cast to a NumPy array or IntegerArray with 'dtype'.

### Parameters

**dtype** [str or dtype] Typecode or data-type to which the array is cast.

**copy** [bool, default True] Whether to copy the data, even if not necessary. If False, a copy is made only if the old dtype does not match the new dtype.

**Returns**

**array** [ndarray or IntegerArray] NumPy ndarray or IntegerArray with 'dtype' for its dtype.

**Raises**

**TypeError** if incompatible type with an IntegerDtype, equivalent of same\_kind casting

### pandas.arrays.IntegerArray.copy

`IntegerArray.copy(deep=False)`  
Return a copy of the array.

**Parameters**

**deep** [bool, default False] Also copy the underlying data backing this array.

**Returns**

**ExtensionArray**

### pandas.arrays.IntegerArray.dropna

`IntegerArray.dropna()`  
Return ExtensionArray without NA values

**Returns**

**valid** [ExtensionArray]

### pandas.arrays.IntegerArray.factorize

`IntegerArray.factorize(na_sentinel=-1)`  
Encode the extension array as an enumerated type.

**Parameters**

**na\_sentinel** [int, default -1] Value to use in the *labels* array to indicate missing values.

**Returns**

**labels** [ndarray] An integer NumPy array that's an indexer into the original ExtensionArray.

**uniques** [ExtensionArray] An ExtensionArray containing the unique values of *self*.

---

**Note:** *uniques* will *not* contain an entry for the NA value of the ExtensionArray if there are any missing values present in *self*.

---

**See also:**

**pandas.factorize** Top-level factorize method that dispatches here.

## Notes

`pandas.factorize()` offers a `sort` keyword as well.

## pandas.arrays.IntegerArray.fillna

`IntegerArray.fillna` (*value=None, method=None, limit=None*)

Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.

### Parameters

**value** [scalar, array-like] If a scalar value is passed it is used to fill all missing values. Alternatively, an array-like ‘value’ can be given. It’s expected that the array-like have the same length as ‘self’.

**method** [{‘backfill’, ‘bfill’, ‘pad’, ‘ffill’, None}, default None] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed Series `pad` / `ffill`: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid `backfill` / `bfill`: use NEXT valid observation to fill gap

**limit** [int, default None] If method is specified, this is the maximum number of consecutive NaN values to forward/backward fill. In other words, if there is a gap with more than this number of consecutive NaNs, it will only be partially filled. If method is not specified, this is the maximum number of entries along the entire axis where NaNs will be filled.

### Returns

**filled** [ExtensionArray with NA/NaN filled]

## pandas.arrays.IntegerArray.isna

`IntegerArray.isna` ()

A 1-D array indicating if each value is missing.

### Returns

**na\_values** [Union[np.ndarray, ExtensionArray]] In most cases, this should return a NumPy ndarray. For exceptional cases like `SparseArray`, where returning an ndarray would be expensive, an `ExtensionArray` may be returned.

## Notes

If returning an `ExtensionArray`, then

- `na_values._is_boolean` should be `True`
- `na_values` should implement `ExtensionArray._reduce()`
- `na_values.any` and `na_values.all` should be implemented

## pandas.arrays.IntegerArray.repeat

`IntegerArray.repeat` (*repeats, axis=None*)

Repeat elements of a `ExtensionArray`.



Returns a new ExtensionArray where each element of the current ExtensionArray is repeated consecutively a given number of times.

#### Parameters

**repeats** [int or array of ints] The number of repetitions for each element. This should be a non-negative integer. Repeating 0 times will return an empty ExtensionArray.

**axis** [None] Must be `None`. Has no effect but is accepted for compatibility with numpy.

#### Returns

**repeated\_array** [ExtensionArray] Newly created ExtensionArray with repeated elements.

#### See also:

**Series.repeat** Equivalent function for Series.

**Index.repeat** Equivalent function for Index.

**numpy.repeat** Similar method for `numpy.ndarray`.

**ExtensionArray.take** Take arbitrary positions.

#### Examples

```
>>> cat = pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> cat
[a, b, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
>>> cat.repeat(2)
[a, a, b, b, c, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
>>> cat.repeat([1, 2, 3])
[a, b, b, c, c, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

### pandas.arrays.IntegerArray.searchsorted

`IntegerArray.searchsorted` (*value*, *side*='left', *sorter*=None)

Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.

New in version 0.24.0.

Find the indices into a sorted array *self* (*a*) such that, if the corresponding elements in *v* were inserted before the indices, the order of *self* would be preserved.

Assuming that *a* is sorted:

<i>side</i>	returned index <i>i</i> satisfies
left	$\text{self}[i-1] < v \leq \text{self}[i]$
right	$\text{self}[i-1] \leq v < \text{self}[i]$

#### Parameters

**value** [array\_like] Values to insert into *self*.

**side** [{‘left’, ‘right’}, optional] If ‘left’, the index of the first suitable location found is given. If ‘right’, return the last such index. If there is no suitable index, return either 0 or N (where N is the length of *self*).

**sorter** [1-D array\_like, optional] Optional array of integer indices that sort array *a* into ascending order. They are typically the result of `argsort`.

#### Returns

**indices** [array of ints] Array of insertion points with the same shape as *value*.

#### See also:

`numpy.searchsorted` Similar method from NumPy.

### pandas.arrays.IntegerArray.shift

`IntegerArray.shift` (*periods=1, fill\_value=None*)

Shift values by desired number.

Newly introduced missing values are filled with `self.dtype.na_value`.

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Parameters

**periods** [int, default 1] The number of periods to shift. Negative values are allowed for shifting backwards.

**fill\_value** [object, optional] The scalar value to use for newly introduced missing values. The default is `self.dtype.na_value`

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Returns

**shifted** [ExtensionArray]

#### Notes

If *self* is empty or *periods* is 0, a copy of *self* is returned.

If *periods* > `len(self)`, then an array of size `len(self)` is returned, with all values filled with `self.dtype.na_value`.

### pandas.arrays.IntegerArray.take

`IntegerArray.take` (*indexer, allow\_fill=False, fill\_value=None*)

Take elements from an array.

#### Parameters

**indices** [sequence of integers] Indices to be taken.

**allow\_fill** [bool, default False] How to handle negative values in *indices*.

- False: negative values in *indices* indicate positional indices from the right (the default). This is similar to `numpy.take()`.

- True: negative values in *indices* indicate missing values. These values are set to *fill\_value*. Any other other negative values raise a `ValueError`.

**fill\_value** [any, optional] Fill value to use for NA-indices when *allow\_fill* is True. This may be `None`, in which case the default NA value for the type, `self.dtype.na_value`, is used.

For many `ExtensionArrays`, there will be two representations of *fill\_value*: a user-facing “boxed” scalar, and a low-level physical NA value. *fill\_value* should be the user-facing version, and the implementation should handle translating that to the physical version for processing the take if necessary.

## Returns

**ExtensionArray**

## Raises

**IndexError** When the indices are out of bounds for the array.

**ValueError** When *indices* contains negative values other than `-1` and *allow\_fill* is True.

## See also:

`numpy.take`, `pandas.api.extensions.take`

## Notes

`ExtensionArray.take` is called by `Series.__getitem__`, `.loc`, `iloc`, when *indices* is a sequence of values. Additionally, it’s called by `Series.reindex()`, or any other method that causes realignment, with a *fill\_value*.

## Examples

Here’s an example implementation, which relies on casting the extension array to object dtype. This uses the helper method `pandas.api.extensions.take()`.

```
def take(self, indices, allow_fill=False, fill_value=None):
    from pandas.core.algorithms import take

    # If the ExtensionArray is backed by an ndarray, then
    # just pass that here instead of coercing to object.
    data = self.astype(object)

    if allow_fill and fill_value is None:
        fill_value = self.dtype.na_value

    # fill value should always be translated from the scalar
    # type for the array, to the physical storage type for
    # the data, before passing to take.

    result = take(data, indices, fill_value=fill_value,
                  allow_fill=allow_fill)
    return self._from_sequence(result, dtype=self.dtype)
```

### pandas.arrays.IntegerArray.unique

IntegerArray.**unique** ()  
Compute the ExtensionArray of unique values.

**Returns**

**uniques** [ExtensionArray]

### pandas.arrays.IntegerArray.value\_counts

IntegerArray.**value\_counts** (*dropna=True*)  
Returns a Series containing counts of each category.  
Every category will have an entry, even those with a count of 0.

**Parameters**

**dropna** [boolean, default True] Don't include counts of NaN.

**Returns**

**counts** [Series]

**See also:**

Series.value\_counts

## pandas.Int8Dtype

**class** pandas.Int8Dtype

### Attributes

<i>itemsize</i>	Return the number of bytes in this dtype
<i>names</i>	Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.
<i>numpy_dtype</i>	Return an instance of our numpy dtype

### pandas.Int8Dtype.itemsize

Int8Dtype.**itemsize**  
Return the number of bytes in this dtype

### pandas.Int8Dtype.names

Int8Dtype.**names**  
Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.  
This is for compatibility with NumPy arrays, and may be removed in the future.

## pandas.Int8Dtype.numpy\_dtype

`Int8Dtype.numpy_dtype`

Return an instance of our numpy dtype

<b>base</b>	
<b>is_signed_integer</b>	
<b>is_unsigned_integer</b>	
<b>kind</b>	

### Methods

<code>construct_array_type()</code>	Return the array type associated with this dtype
<code>construct_from_string(string)</code>	Construction from a string, raise a TypeError if not possible
<code>is_dtype(dtype)</code>	Check if we match 'dtype'.
<code>type</code>	alias of <code>numpy.int8</code>

## pandas.Int8Dtype.construct\_array\_type

**classmethod** `Int8Dtype.construct_array_type()`

Return the array type associated with this dtype

#### Returns

**type**

## pandas.Int8Dtype.construct\_from\_string

**classmethod** `Int8Dtype.construct_from_string(string)`

Construction from a string, raise a TypeError if not possible

## pandas.Int8Dtype.is\_dtype

**classmethod** `Int8Dtype.is_dtype(dtype)`

Check if we match 'dtype'.

#### Parameters

**dtype** [object] The object to check.

#### Returns

**is\_dtype** [bool]

### Notes

The default implementation is True if

1. `cls.construct_from_string(dtype)` is an instance of `cls`.
2. `dtype` is an object and is an instance of `cls`

3. `dtype` has a `dtype` attribute, and any of the above conditions is true for `dtype.dtype`.

## pandas.Int16Dtype

**class** pandas.Int16Dtype

### Attributes

<i>itemsize</i>	Return the number of bytes in this dtype
<i>names</i>	Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.
<i>numpy_dtype</i>	Return an instance of our numpy dtype

### pandas.Int16Dtype.itemsize

Int16Dtype.**itemsize**  
Return the number of bytes in this dtype

### pandas.Int16Dtype.names

Int16Dtype.**names**  
Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.  
This is for compatibility with NumPy arrays, and may be removed in the future.

### pandas.Int16Dtype.numpy\_dtype

Int16Dtype.**numpy\_dtype**  
Return an instance of our numpy dtype

<b>base</b>	
<b>is_signed_integer</b>	
<b>is_unsigned_integer</b>	
<b>kind</b>	

### Methods

<i>construct_array_type()</i>	Return the array type associated with this dtype
<i>construct_from_string</i> (string)	Construction from a string, raise a TypeError if not possible
<i>is_dtype</i> (dtype)	Check if we match 'dtype'.
<i>type</i>	alias of <code>numpy.int16</code>

### pandas.Int16Dtype.construct\_array\_type

**classmethod** Int16Dtype.**construct\_array\_type**()  
Return the array type associated with this dtype

**Returns****type****pandas.Int16Dtype.construct\_from\_string****classmethod** `Int16Dtype.construct_from_string` (*string*)Construction from a string, raise a `TypeError` if not possible**pandas.Int16Dtype.is\_dtype****classmethod** `Int16Dtype.is_dtype` (*dtype*)

Check if we match 'dtype'.

**Parameters****dtype** [object] The object to check.**Returns****is\_dtype** [bool]**Notes**

The default implementation is True if

1. `cls.construct_from_string(dtype)` is an instance of `cls`.
2. `dtype` is an object and is an instance of `cls`
3. `dtype` has a `dtype` attribute, and any of the above conditions is true for `dtype.dtype`.

**pandas.Int32Dtype****class** `pandas.Int32Dtype`**Attributes**

<i>itemsize</i>	Return the number of bytes in this dtype
<i>names</i>	Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.
<i>numpy_dtype</i>	Return an instance of our numpy dtype

**pandas.Int32Dtype.itemsize**`Int32Dtype.itemsize`

Return the number of bytes in this dtype

### pandas.Int32Dtype.names

`Int32Dtype.names`

Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.

This is for compatibility with NumPy arrays, and may be removed in the future.

### pandas.Int32Dtype.numpy\_dtype

`Int32Dtype.numpy_dtype`

Return an instance of our numpy dtype

<b>base</b>	
<b>is_signed_integer</b>	
<b>is_unsigned_integer</b>	
<b>kind</b>	

### Methods

<code>construct_array_type()</code>	Return the array type associated with this dtype
<code>construct_from_string(string)</code>	Construction from a string, raise a TypeError if not possible
<code>is_dtype(dtype)</code>	Check if we match 'dtype'.
<code>type</code>	alias of <code>numpy.int32</code>

### pandas.Int32Dtype.construct\_array\_type

**classmethod** `Int32Dtype.construct_array_type()`

Return the array type associated with this dtype

**Returns**

`type`

### pandas.Int32Dtype.construct\_from\_string

**classmethod** `Int32Dtype.construct_from_string(string)`

Construction from a string, raise a TypeError if not possible

### pandas.Int32Dtype.is\_dtype

**classmethod** `Int32Dtype.is_dtype(dtype)`

Check if we match 'dtype'.

**Parameters**

`dtype` [object] The object to check.

**Returns**

`is_dtype` [bool]



## Notes

The default implementation is True if

1. `cls.construct_from_string(dtype)` is an instance of `cls`.
2. `dtype` is an object and is an instance of `cls`
3. `dtype` has a `dtype` attribute, and any of the above conditions is true for `dtype.dtype`.

## pandas.Int64Dtype

**class** pandas.Int64Dtype

### Attributes

<i>itemsize</i>	Return the number of bytes in this dtype
<i>names</i>	Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.
<i>numpy_dtype</i>	Return an instance of our numpy dtype

### pandas.Int64Dtype.itemsize

Int64Dtype.**itemsize**  
Return the number of bytes in this dtype

### pandas.Int64Dtype.names

Int64Dtype.**names**  
Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.  
This is for compatibility with NumPy arrays, and may be removed in the future.

### pandas.Int64Dtype.numpy\_dtype

Int64Dtype.**numpy\_dtype**  
Return an instance of our numpy dtype

<b>base</b>	
<b>is_signed_integer</b>	
<b>is_unsigned_integer</b>	
<b>kind</b>	

### Methods

<i>construct_array_type()</i>	Return the array type associated with this dtype
<i>construct_from_string(string)</i>	Construction from a string, raise a TypeError if not possible

Continued on next page

Table 121 – continued from previous page

<code>is_dtype(dtype)</code>	Check if we match 'dtype'.
<code>type</code>	alias of <code>numpy.int64</code>

**pandas.Int64Dtype.construct\_array\_type**

**classmethod** `Int64Dtype.construct_array_type()`

Return the array type associated with this dtype

**Returns**

`type`

**pandas.Int64Dtype.construct\_from\_string**

**classmethod** `Int64Dtype.construct_from_string(string)`

Construction from a string, raise a `TypeError` if not possible

**pandas.Int64Dtype.is\_dtype**

**classmethod** `Int64Dtype.is_dtype(dtype)`

Check if we match 'dtype'.

**Parameters**

`dtype` [object] The object to check.

**Returns**

`is_dtype` [bool]

**Notes**

The default implementation is True if

1. `cls.construct_from_string(dtype)` is an instance of `cls`.
2. `dtype` is an object and is an instance of `cls`
3. `dtype` has a `dtype` attribute, and any of the above conditions is true for `dtype.dtype`.

**pandas.UInt8Dtype**

**class** `pandas.UInt8Dtype`

**Attributes**

<code>itemsize</code>	Return the number of bytes in this dtype
<code>names</code>	Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.
<code>numpy_dtype</code>	Return an instance of our numpy dtype

**pandas.UInt8Dtype.itemsize**`UInt8Dtype.itemsize`

Return the number of bytes in this dtype

**pandas.UInt8Dtype.names**`UInt8Dtype.names`

Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.

This is for compatibility with NumPy arrays, and may be removed in the future.

**pandas.UInt8Dtype.numpy\_dtype**`UInt8Dtype.numpy_dtype`

Return an instance of our numpy dtype

<b>base</b>	
<b>is_signed_integer</b>	
<b>is_unsigned_integer</b>	
<b>kind</b>	

**Methods**

<code>construct_array_type()</code>	Return the array type associated with this dtype
<code>construct_from_string(string)</code>	Construction from a string, raise a TypeError if not possible
<code>is_dtype(dtype)</code>	Check if we match 'dtype'.
<code>type</code>	alias of <code>numpy.uint8</code>

**pandas.UInt8Dtype.construct\_array\_type****classmethod** `UInt8Dtype.construct_array_type()`

Return the array type associated with this dtype

**Returns****type****pandas.UInt8Dtype.construct\_from\_string****classmethod** `UInt8Dtype.construct_from_string(string)`

Construction from a string, raise a TypeError if not possible

**pandas.UInt8Dtype.is\_dtype****classmethod** `UInt8Dtype.is_dtype(dtype)`

Check if we match 'dtype'.

**Parameters**

**dtype** [object] The object to check.

**Returns**

**is\_dtype** [bool]

**Notes**

The default implementation is True if

1. `cls.construct_from_string(dtype)` is an instance of `cls`.
2. `dtype` is an object and is an instance of `cls`
3. `dtype` has a `dtype` attribute, and any of the above conditions is true for `dtype.dtype`.

**pandas.UInt16Dtype**

**class** pandas.UInt16Dtype

**Attributes**

<i>itemsize</i>	Return the number of bytes in this dtype
<i>names</i>	Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.
<i>numpy_dtype</i>	Return an instance of our numpy dtype

**pandas.UInt16Dtype.itemsize**

UInt16Dtype.**itemsize**  
Return the number of bytes in this dtype

**pandas.UInt16Dtype.names**

UInt16Dtype.**names**  
Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.  
This is for compatibility with NumPy arrays, and may be removed in the future.

**pandas.UInt16Dtype.numpy\_dtype**

UInt16Dtype.**numpy\_dtype**  
Return an instance of our numpy dtype

<b>base</b>	
<b>is_signed_integer</b>	
<b>is_unsigned_integer</b>	
<b>kind</b>	

## Methods

<code>construct_array_type()</code>	Return the array type associated with this dtype
<code>construct_from_string(string)</code>	Construction from a string, raise a TypeError if not possible
<code>is_dtype(dtype)</code>	Check if we match 'dtype'.
<code>type</code>	alias of <code>numpy.uint16</code>

### `pandas.UInt16Dtype.construct_array_type`

**classmethod** `UInt16Dtype.construct_array_type()`

Return the array type associated with this dtype

#### Returns

`type`

### `pandas.UInt16Dtype.construct_from_string`

**classmethod** `UInt16Dtype.construct_from_string(string)`

Construction from a string, raise a TypeError if not possible

### `pandas.UInt16Dtype.is_dtype`

**classmethod** `UInt16Dtype.is_dtype(dtype)`

Check if we match 'dtype'.

#### Parameters

`dtype` [object] The object to check.

#### Returns

`is_dtype` [bool]

## Notes

The default implementation is True if

1. `cls.construct_from_string(dtype)` is an instance of `cls`.
2. `dtype` is an object and is an instance of `cls`
3. `dtype` has a `dtype` attribute, and any of the above conditions is true for `dtype.dtype`.

### `pandas.UInt32Dtype`

**class** `pandas.UInt32Dtype`

#### Attributes

<i>itemsize</i>	Return the number of bytes in this dtype
<i>names</i>	Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.
<i>numpy_dtype</i>	Return an instance of our numpy dtype

### **pandas.UInt32Dtype.itemsize**

`UInt32Dtype.itemsize`  
Return the number of bytes in this dtype

### **pandas.UInt32Dtype.names**

`UInt32Dtype.names`  
Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.  
This is for compatibility with NumPy arrays, and may be removed in the future.

### **pandas.UInt32Dtype.numpy\_dtype**

`UInt32Dtype.numpy_dtype`  
Return an instance of our numpy dtype

<b>base</b>	
<b>is_signed_integer</b>	
<b>is_unsigned_integer</b>	
<b>kind</b>	

## **Methods**

<i>construct_array_type()</i>	Return the array type associated with this dtype
<i>construct_from_string</i> (string)	Construction from a string, raise a TypeError if not possible
<i>is_dtype</i> (dtype)	Check if we match 'dtype'.
<i>type</i>	alias of <code>numpy.uint32</code>

### **pandas.UInt32Dtype.construct\_array\_type**

**classmethod** `UInt32Dtype.construct_array_type()`  
Return the array type associated with this dtype

#### **Returns**

**type**

### **pandas.UInt32Dtype.construct\_from\_string**

**classmethod** `UInt32Dtype.construct_from_string` (*string*)  
Construction from a string, raise a TypeError if not possible

**pandas.UInt32Dtype.is\_dtype****classmethod** `UInt32Dtype.is_dtype(dtype)`

Check if we match 'dtype'.

**Parameters****dtype** [object] The object to check.**Returns****is\_dtype** [bool]**Notes**

The default implementation is True if

1. `cls.construct_from_string(dtype)` is an instance of `cls`.
2. `dtype` is an object and is an instance of `cls`
3. `dtype` has a `dtype` attribute, and any of the above conditions is true for `dtype.dtype`.

**pandas.UInt64Dtype****class** `pandas.UInt64Dtype`**Attributes**

<i>itemsize</i>	Return the number of bytes in this dtype
<i>names</i>	Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.
<i>numpy_dtype</i>	Return an instance of our numpy dtype

**pandas.UInt64Dtype.itemsize**`UInt64Dtype.itemsize`

Return the number of bytes in this dtype

**pandas.UInt64Dtype.names**`UInt64Dtype.names`

Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.

This is for compatibility with NumPy arrays, and may be removed in the future.

**pandas.UInt64Dtype.numpy\_dtype**`UInt64Dtype.numpy_dtype`

Return an instance of our numpy dtype

<b>base</b>	
<b>is_signed_integer</b>	
<b>is_unsigned_integer</b>	
<b>kind</b>	

## Methods

<i>construct_array_type</i> ()	Return the array type associated with this dtype
<i>construct_from_string</i> (string)	Construction from a string, raise a TypeError if not possible
<i>is_dtype</i> (dtype)	Check if we match 'dtype'.
<i>type</i>	alias of <code>numpy.uint64</code>

### **pandas.UInt64Dtype.construct\_array\_type**

**classmethod** `UInt64Dtype.construct_array_type()`

Return the array type associated with this dtype

#### Returns

**type**

### **pandas.UInt64Dtype.construct\_from\_string**

**classmethod** `UInt64Dtype.construct_from_string(string)`

Construction from a string, raise a TypeError if not possible

### **pandas.UInt64Dtype.is\_dtype**

**classmethod** `UInt64Dtype.is_dtype(dtype)`

Check if we match 'dtype'.

#### Parameters

**dtype** [object] The object to check.

#### Returns

**is\_dtype** [bool]

## Notes

The default implementation is True if

1. `cls.construct_from_string(dtype)` is an instance of `cls`.
2. `dtype` is an object and is an instance of `cls`
3. `dtype` has a `dtype` attribute, and any of the above conditions is true for `dtype.dtype`.



## 6.5.8 Categorical Data

Pandas defines a custom data type for representing data that can take only a limited, fixed set of values. The dtype of a `Categorical` can be described by a `pandas.api.types.CategoricalDtype`.

<code>CategoricalDtype([categories, ordered])</code>	Type for categorical data with the categories and orderedness
--	---

---

### pandas.CategoricalDtype

**class** `pandas.CategoricalDtype` (*categories=None, ordered=None*)

Type for categorical data with the categories and orderedness

Changed in version 0.21.0.

#### Parameters

**categories** [sequence, optional] Must be unique, and must not contain any nulls.

**ordered** [bool, default False]

#### See also:

`pandas.Categorical`

#### Notes

This class is useful for specifying the type of a `Categorical` independent of the values. See `CategoricalDtype` for more.

#### Examples

```
>>> t = pd.CategoricalDtype(categories=['b', 'a'], ordered=True)
>>> pd.Series(['a', 'b', 'a', 'c'], dtype=t)
0      a
1      b
2      a
3     NaN
dtype: category
Categories (2, object): [b < a]
```

#### Attributes

<code>categories</code>	An Index containing the unique categories allowed.
<code>ordered</code>	Whether the categories have an ordered relationship.

---

### pandas.CategoricalDtype.categories

`CategoricalDtype.categories`

An Index containing the unique categories allowed.

## pandas.CategoricalDtype.ordered

CategoricalDtype.ordered

Whether the categories have an ordered relationship.

### Methods

None	
------	--

<i>CategoricalDtype.categories</i>	An Index containing the unique categories allowed.
<i>CategoricalDtype.ordered</i>	Whether the categories have an ordered relationship.

Categorical data can be stored in a *pandas.Categorical*

<i>Categorical(values[, categories, ordered, ...])</i>	Represents a categorical variable in classic R / S-plus fashion
--	---

## pandas.Categorical

**class** pandas.Categorical (*values, categories=None, ordered=None, dtype=None, fastpath=False*)

Represents a categorical variable in classic R / S-plus fashion

*Categoricals* can only take on only a limited, and usually fixed, number of possible values (*categories*). In contrast to statistical categorical variables, a *Categorical* might have an order, but numerical operations (additions, divisions, ...) are not possible.

All values of the *Categorical* are either in *categories* or *np.nan*. Assigning values outside of *categories* will raise a *ValueError*. Order is defined by the order of the *categories*, not lexical order of the values.

### Parameters

**values** [list-like] The values of the categorical. If categories are given, values not in categories will be replaced with NaN.

**categories** [Index-like (unique), optional] The unique categories for this categorical. If not given, the categories are assumed to be the unique values of *values* (sorted, if possible, otherwise in the order in which they appear).

**ordered** [boolean, (default False)] Whether or not this categorical is treated as a ordered categorical. If True, the resulting categorical will be ordered. An ordered categorical respects, when sorted, the order of its *categories* attribute (which in turn is the *categories* argument, if provided).

**dtype** [CategoricalDtype] An instance of *CategoricalDtype* to use for this categorical  
New in version 0.21.0.

### Raises

**ValueError** If the categories do not validate.

**TypeError** If an explicit *ordered=True* is given but no *categories* and the *values* are not sortable.

See also:

`pandas.api.types.CategoricalDtype` Type for categorical data.

`CategoricalIndex` An Index with an underlying `Categorical`.

## Notes

See the [user guide](#) for more.

## Examples

```
>>> pd.Categorical([1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3])
[1, 2, 3, 1, 2, 3]
Categories (3, int64): [1, 2, 3]
```

```
>>> pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'c', 'a', 'b', 'c'])
[a, b, c, a, b, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

Ordered *Categoricals* can be sorted according to the custom order of the categories and can have a min and max value.

```
>>> c = pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'c', 'a', 'b', 'c'], ordered=True,
...                   categories=['c', 'b', 'a'])
>>> c
[a, b, c, a, b, c]
Categories (3, object): [c < b < a]
>>> c.min()
'c'
```

## Attributes

<code>categories</code>	The categories of this categorical.
<code>codes</code>	The category codes of this categorical.
<code>ordered</code>	Whether the categories have an ordered relationship.
<code>dtype</code>	The <code>CategoricalDtype</code> for this instance

## `pandas.Categorical.categories`

### `Categorical.categories`

The categories of this categorical.

Setting assigns new values to each category (effectively a rename of each individual category).

The assigned value has to be a list-like object. All items must be unique and the number of items in the new categories must be the same as the number of items in the old categories.

Assigning to `categories` is a inplace operation!

### Raises

**ValueError** If the new categories do not validate as categories or if the number of new categories is unequal the number of old categories

See also:

`rename_categories, reorder_categories, add_categories, remove_categories, remove_unused_categories, set_categories`

### **pandas.Categorical.codes**

#### `Categorical.codes`

The category codes of this categorical.

Level codes are an array of integer which are the positions of the real values in the categories array.

There is no setter, use the other categorical methods and the normal item setter to change values in the categorical.

### **pandas.Categorical.ordered**

#### `Categorical.ordered`

Whether the categories have an ordered relationship.

### **pandas.Categorical.dtype**

#### `Categorical.dtype`

The `CategoricalDtype` for this instance

### **Methods**

<code>from_codes(codes[, categories, ordered, dtype])</code>	Make a <code>Categorical</code> type from codes and categories or dtype.
<code>__array__([dtype])</code>	The numpy array interface.

---

### **pandas.Categorical.from\_codes**

**classmethod** `Categorical.from_codes` (*codes*, *categories=None*, *ordered=None*, *dtype=None*)

Make a `Categorical` type from codes and categories or dtype.

This constructor is useful if you already have codes and categories/dtype and so do not need the (computation intensive) factorization step, which is usually done on the constructor.

If your data does not follow this convention, please use the normal constructor.

#### **Parameters**

**codes** [array-like, integers] An integer array, where each integer points to a category in categories or dtype.categories, or else is -1 for NaN

**categories** [index-like, optional] The categories for the categorical. Items need to be unique. If the categories are not given here, then they must be provided in *dtype*.

**ordered** [bool, optional] Whether or not this categorical is treated as an ordered categorical. If not given here or in *dtype*, the resulting categorical will be unordered.

**dtype** [`CategoricalDtype` or the string “category”, optional] If `CategoricalDtype`, cannot be used together with *categories* or *ordered*.

New in version 0.24.0: When *dtype* is provided, neither *categories* nor *ordered* should be provided.

### Examples

```
>>> dtype = pd.CategoricalDtype(['a', 'b'], ordered=True)
>>> pd.Categorical.from_codes(codes=[0, 1, 0, 1], dtype=dtype)
[a, b, a, b]
Categories (2, object): [a < b]
```

### pandas.Categorical.\_\_array\_\_

`Categorical.__array__ (dtype=None)`  
The numpy array interface.

#### Returns

**values** [numpy array] A numpy array of either the specified dtype or, if dtype==None (default), the same dtype as categorical.categories.dtype

The alternative `Categorical.from_codes()` constructor can be used when you have the categories and integer codes already:

<code>Categorical.from_codes(codes[,</code>	<code>categories,</code>	Make a Categorical type from codes and categories or
<code>...])</code>		dtype.

The dtype information is available on the `Categorical`

<code>Categorical.dtype</code>	The <code>CategoricalDtype</code> for this instance
<code>Categorical.categories</code>	The categories of this categorical.
<code>Categorical.ordered</code>	Whether the categories have an ordered relationship.
<code>Categorical.codes</code>	The category codes of this categorical.

`np.asarray(categorical)` works by implementing the array interface. Be aware, that this converts the `Categorical` back to a NumPy array, so categories and order information is not preserved!

<code>Categorical.__array__([dtype])</code>	The numpy array interface.
---	----------------------------

A `Categorical` can be stored in a `Series` or `DataFrame`. To create a `Series` of dtype `category`, use `cat = s.astype(dtype)` or `Series(..., dtype=dtype)` where `dtype` is either

- the string 'category'
- an instance of `CategoricalDtype`.

If the `Series` is of dtype `CategoricalDtype`, `Series.cat` can be used to change the categorical data. See *Categorical Accessor* for more.

## 6.5.9 Sparse Data

Data where a single value is repeated many times (e.g. 0 or NaN) may be stored efficiently as a *SparseArray*.

<code>SparseArray(data[, sparse_index, index, ...])</code>	An ExtensionArray for storing sparse data.
<code>SparseDtype(dtype, fill_value)</code>	Dtype for data stored in <code>SparseArray</code> .

## pandas.SparseArray

**class** `pandas.SparseArray` (*data*, *sparse\_index=None*, *index=None*, *fill\_value=None*, *kind='integer'*, *dtype=None*, *copy=False*)

An ExtensionArray for storing sparse data.

Changed in version 0.24.0: Implements the ExtensionArray interface.

### Parameters

**data** [array-like] A dense array of values to store in the SparseArray. This may contain *fill\_value*.

**sparse\_index** [SparseIndex, optional]

**index** [Index]

**fill\_value** [scalar, optional] Elements in *data* that are *fill\_value* are not stored in the SparseArray. For memory savings, this should be the most common value in *data*. By default, *fill\_value* depends on the dtype of *data*:

data.dtype	na_value
float	np.nan
int	0
bool	False
datetime64	pd.NaT
timedelta64	pd.NaT

The fill value is potentially specified in three ways. In order of precedence, these are

1. The *fill\_value* argument
2. `dtype.fill_value` if *fill\_value* is None and *dtype* is a `SparseDtype`
3. `data.dtype.fill_value` if *fill\_value* is None and *dtype* is not a `SparseDtype` and *data* is a `SparseArray`.

**kind** [{ 'integer', 'block' }, default 'integer'] The type of storage for sparse locations.

- 'block': Stores a *block* and *block\_length* for each contiguous *span* of sparse values. This is best when sparse data tends to be clumped together, with large regions of fill-value values between sparse values.
- 'integer': uses an integer to store the location of each sparse value.

**dtype** [np.dtype or SparseDtype, optional] The dtype to use for the SparseArray. For numpy dtypes, this determines the dtype of `self.sp_values`. For `SparseDtype`, this determines `self.sp_values` and `self.fill_value`.

**copy** [bool, default False] Whether to explicitly copy the incoming *data* array.

### Attributes

<i>T</i>	Returns the SparseArray.
<i>density</i>	The percent of non- <i>fill_value</i> points, as decimal.
<i>dtype</i>	An instance of 'ExtensionDtype'.
<i>fill_value</i>	Elements in <i>data</i> that are <i>fill_value</i> are not stored.
<i>kind</i>	The kind of sparse index for this array.
<i>nbytes</i>	The number of bytes needed to store this object in memory.
<i>ndim</i>	Extension Arrays are only allowed to be 1-dimensional.
<i>npoints</i>	The number of non- <i>fill_value</i> points.
<i>shape</i>	Return a tuple of the array dimensions.
<i>sp_index</i>	The SparseIndex containing the location of non- <i>fill_value</i> points.
<i>sp_values</i>	An ndarray containing the non- <i>fill_value</i> values.
<i>values</i>	Dense values

### pandas.SparseArray.T

SparseArray.**T**  
Returns the SparseArray.

### pandas.SparseArray.density

SparseArray.**density**  
The percent of non- *fill\_value* points, as decimal.

### Examples

```
>>> s = SparseArray([0, 0, 1, 1, 1], fill_value=0)
>>> s.density
0.6
```

### pandas.SparseArray.dtype

SparseArray.**dtype**  
An instance of 'ExtensionDtype'.

### pandas.SparseArray.fill\_value

SparseArray.**fill\_value**  
Elements in *data* that are *fill\_value* are not stored.  
For memory savings, this should be the most common value in the array.

### **pandas.SparseArray.kind**

`SparseArray.kind`

The kind of sparse index for this array. One of {'integer', 'block'}.

### **pandas.SparseArray.nbytes**

`SparseArray.nbytes`

The number of bytes needed to store this object in memory.

### **pandas.SparseArray.ndim**

`SparseArray.ndim`

Extension Arrays are only allowed to be 1-dimensional.

### **pandas.SparseArray.npoints**

`SparseArray.npoints`

The number of non- `fill_value` points.

#### **Examples**

```
>>> s = SparseArray([0, 0, 1, 1, 1], fill_value=0)
>>> s.npoints
3
```

### **pandas.SparseArray.shape**

`SparseArray.shape`

Return a tuple of the array dimensions.

### **pandas.SparseArray.sp\_index**

`SparseArray.sp_index`

The `SparseIndex` containing the location of non- `fill_value` points.

### **pandas.SparseArray.sp\_values**

`SparseArray.sp_values`

An ndarray containing the non- `fill_value` values.

#### **Examples**

```
>>> s = SparseArray([0, 0, 1, 0, 2], fill_value=0)
>>> s.sp_values
array([1, 2])
```



**pandas.SparseArray.values**SparseArray.**values**

Dense values

**Methods**

<code>all([axis])</code>	Tests whether all elements evaluate True
<code>any([axis])</code>	Tests whether at least one of elements evaluate True
<code>argsort([ascending, kind])</code>	Return the indices that would sort this array.
<code>astype([dtype, copy])</code>	Change the dtype of a SparseArray.
<code>copy([deep])</code>	Return a copy of the array.
<code>cumsum([axis])</code>	Cumulative sum of non-NA/null values.
<code>dropna()</code>	Return ExtensionArray without NA values
<code>factorize([na_sentinel])</code>	Encode the extension array as an enumerated type.
<code>fillna([value, method, limit])</code>	Fill missing values with <i>value</i> .
<code>get_values()</code>	Convert SparseArray to a NumPy array.
<code>isna()</code>	A 1-D array indicating if each value is missing.
<code>map(mapper)</code>	Map categories using input correspondence (dict, Series, or function).
<code>mean([axis])</code>	Mean of non-NA/null values
<code>repeat(repeats[, axis])</code>	Repeat elements of a ExtensionArray.
<code>searchsorted(v[, side, sorter])</code>	Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.
<code>shift([periods, fill_value])</code>	Shift values by desired number.
<code>sum([axis])</code>	Sum of non-NA/null values
<code>take(indices[, allow_fill, fill_value])</code>	Take elements from an array.
<code>to_dense()</code>	Convert SparseArray to a NumPy array.
<code>transpose(*axes)</code>	Returns the SparseArray.
<code>unique()</code>	Compute the ExtensionArray of unique values.
<code>value_counts([dropna])</code>	Returns a Series containing counts of unique values.

**pandas.SparseArray.all**SparseArray.**all** (*axis=None, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Tests whether all elements evaluate True

**Returns****all** [bool]**See also:**`numpy.all`**pandas.SparseArray.any**SparseArray.**any** (*axis=0, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Tests whether at least one of elements evaluate True

**Returns****any** [bool]

See also:

`numpy.any`

### `pandas.SparseArray.argsort`

`SparseArray.argsort` (*ascending=True, kind='quicksort', \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the indices that would sort this array.

#### Parameters

**ascending** [bool, default True] Whether the indices should result in an ascending or descending sort.

**kind** [{ 'quicksort', 'mergesort', 'heapsort' }, optional] Sorting algorithm.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs:** passed through to `numpy.argsort()`.

#### Returns

**index\_array** [ndarray] Array of indices that sort `self`.

See also:

`numpy.argsort` Sorting implementation used internally.

### `pandas.SparseArray.astype`

`SparseArray.astype` (*dtype=None, copy=True*)

Change the dtype of a `SparseArray`.

The output will always be a `SparseArray`. To convert to a dense `ndarray` with a certain dtype, use `numpy.asarray()`.

#### Parameters

**dtype** [np.dtype or ExtensionDtype] For `SparseDtype`, this changes the dtype of `self.sp_values` and the `self.fill_value`.

For other dtypes, this only changes the dtype of `self.sp_values`.

**copy** [bool, default True] Whether to ensure a copy is made, even if not necessary.

#### Returns

`SparseArray`

### Examples

```
>>> arr = SparseArray([0, 0, 1, 2])
>>> arr
[0, 0, 1, 2]
Fill: 0
IntIndex
Indices: array([2, 3], dtype=int32)
```

```
>>> arr.astype(np.dtype('int32'))
[0, 0, 1, 2]
Fill: 0
IntIndex
Indices: array([2, 3], dtype=int32)
```

Using a NumPy dtype with a different kind (e.g. float) will coerce just `self.sp_values`.

```
>>> arr.astype(np.dtype('float64'))
... # doctest: +NORMALIZE_WHITESPACE
[0, 0, 1.0, 2.0]
Fill: 0
IntIndex
Indices: array([2, 3], dtype=int32)
```

Use a `SparseDtype` if you wish to be change the fill value as well.

```
>>> arr.astype(SparseDtype("float64", fill_value=np.nan))
... # doctest: +NORMALIZE_WHITESPACE
[nan, nan, 1.0, 2.0]
Fill: nan
IntIndex
Indices: array([2, 3], dtype=int32)
```

### pandas.SparseArray.copy

`SparseArray.copy` (*deep=False*)  
Return a copy of the array.

#### Parameters

**deep** [bool, default False] Also copy the underlying data backing this array.

#### Returns

**ExtensionArray**

### pandas.SparseArray.cumsum

`SparseArray.cumsum` (*axis=0, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Cumulative sum of non-NA/null values.

When performing the cumulative summation, any non-NA/null values will be skipped. The resulting `SparseArray` will preserve the locations of NaN values, but the fill value will be `np.nan` regardless.

#### Parameters

**axis** [int or None] Axis over which to perform the cumulative summation. If None, perform cumulative summation over flattened array.

#### Returns

**cumsum** [SparseArray]

### pandas.SparseArray.dropna

`SparseArray.dropna()`  
Return ExtensionArray without NA values

#### Returns

**valid** [ExtensionArray]

### pandas.SparseArray.factorize

`SparseArray.factorize(na_sentinel=-1)`  
Encode the extension array as an enumerated type.

#### Parameters

**na\_sentinel** [int, default -1] Value to use in the *labels* array to indicate missing values.

#### Returns

**labels** [ndarray] An integer NumPy array that's an indexer into the original ExtensionArray.

**uniques** [ExtensionArray] An ExtensionArray containing the unique values of *self*.

---

**Note:** *uniques* will *not* contain an entry for the NA value of the ExtensionArray if there are any missing values present in *self*.

---

#### See also:

**pandas.factorize** Top-level factorize method that dispatches here.

#### Notes

`pandas.factorize()` offers a *sort* keyword as well.

### pandas.SparseArray.fillna

`SparseArray.fillna(value=None, method=None, limit=None)`  
Fill missing values with *value*.

#### Parameters

**value** [scalar, optional]

**method** [str, optional]

**Warning:** Using 'method' will result in high memory use, as all *fill\_value* methods will be converted to an in-memory ndarray

**limit** [int, optional]

#### Returns

**SparseArray**

## Notes

When *value* is specified, the result's `fill_value` depends on `self.fill_value`. The goal is to maintain low-memory use.

If `self.fill_value` is NA, the result dtype will be `SparseDtype(self.dtype, fill_value=value)`. This will preserve amount of memory used before and after filling.

When `self.fill_value` is not NA, the result dtype will be `self.dtype`. Again, this preserves the amount of memory used.

## pandas.SparseArray.get\_values

`SparseArray.get_values()`  
Convert `SparseArray` to a NumPy array.

### Returns

**arr** [NumPy array]

## pandas.SparseArray.isna

`SparseArray.isna()`  
A 1-D array indicating if each value is missing.

### Returns

**na\_values** [Union[np.ndarray, ExtensionArray]] In most cases, this should return a NumPy ndarray. For exceptional cases like `SparseArray`, where returning an ndarray would be expensive, an `ExtensionArray` may be returned.

## Notes

If returning an `ExtensionArray`, then

- `na_values._is_boolean` should be True
- `na_values` should implement `ExtensionArray._reduce()`
- `na_values.any` and `na_values.all` should be implemented

## pandas.SparseArray.map

`SparseArray.map(mapper)`  
Map categories using input correspondence (dict, Series, or function).

### Parameters

**mapper** [dict, Series, callable] The correspondence from old values to new.

### Returns

**SparseArray** The output array will have the same density as the input. The output fill value will be the result of applying the mapping to `self.fill_value`

## Examples

```
>>> arr = pd.SparseArray([0, 1, 2])
>>> arr.apply(lambda x: x + 10)
[10, 11, 12]
Fill: 10
IntIndex
Indices: array([1, 2], dtype=int32)
```

```
>>> arr.apply({0: 10, 1: 11, 2: 12})
[10, 11, 12]
Fill: 10
IntIndex
Indices: array([1, 2], dtype=int32)
```

```
>>> arr.apply(pd.Series([10, 11, 12], index=[0, 1, 2]))
[10, 11, 12]
Fill: 10
IntIndex
Indices: array([1, 2], dtype=int32)
```

## pandas.SparseArray.mean

`SparseArray.mean` (*axis=0, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Mean of non-NA/null values

### Returns

**mean** [float]

## pandas.SparseArray.repeat

`SparseArray.repeat` (*repeats, axis=None*)  
Repeat elements of a ExtensionArray.

Returns a new ExtensionArray where each element of the current ExtensionArray is repeated consecutively a given number of times.

### Parameters

**repeats** [int or array of ints] The number of repetitions for each element. This should be a non-negative integer. Repeating 0 times will return an empty ExtensionArray.

**axis** [None] Must be None. Has no effect but is accepted for compatibility with numpy.

### Returns

**repeated\_array** [ExtensionArray] Newly created ExtensionArray with repeated elements.

### See also:

**Series.repeat** Equivalent function for Series.

**Index.repeat** Equivalent function for Index.

**numpy.repeat** Similar method for `numpy.ndarray`.

**ExtensionArray.take** Take arbitrary positions.

### Examples

```
>>> cat = pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> cat
[a, b, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
>>> cat.repeat(2)
[a, a, b, b, c, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
>>> cat.repeat([1, 2, 3])
[a, b, b, c, c, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

### pandas.SparseArray.searchsorted

`SparseArray.searchsorted` (*v*, *side*='left', *sorter*=None)

Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.

New in version 0.24.0.

Find the indices into a sorted array *self* (*a*) such that, if the corresponding elements in *v* were inserted before the indices, the order of *self* would be preserved.

Assuming that *a* is sorted:

<i>side</i>	returned index <i>i</i> satisfies
left	$self[i-1] < v \leq self[i]$
right	$self[i-1] \leq v < self[i]$

#### Parameters

**value** [array\_like] Values to insert into *self*.

**side** [{'left', 'right'}, optional] If 'left', the index of the first suitable location found is given. If 'right', return the last such index. If there is no suitable index, return either 0 or N (where N is the length of *self*).

**sorter** [1-D array\_like, optional] Optional array of integer indices that sort array *a* into ascending order. They are typically the result of `argsort`.

#### Returns

**indices** [array of ints] Array of insertion points with the same shape as *value*.

See also:

`numpy.searchsorted` Similar method from NumPy.

### pandas.SparseArray.shift

`SparseArray.shift` (*periods*=1, *fill\_value*=None)

Shift values by desired number.

Newly introduced missing values are filled with `self.dtype.na_value`.

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Parameters

**periods** [int, default 1] The number of periods to shift. Negative values are allowed for shifting backwards.

**fill\_value** [object, optional] The scalar value to use for newly introduced missing values. The default is `self.dtype.na_value`

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Returns

**shifted** [ExtensionArray]

#### Notes

If `self` is empty or `periods` is 0, a copy of `self` is returned.

If `periods > len(self)`, then an array of size `len(self)` is returned, with all values filled with `self.dtype.na_value`.

### pandas.SparseArray.sum

`SparseArray.sum(axis=0, *args, **kwargs)`

Sum of non-NA/null values

#### Returns

**sum** [float]

### pandas.SparseArray.take

`SparseArray.take(indices, allow_fill=False, fill_value=None)`

Take elements from an array.

#### Parameters

**indices** [sequence of integers] Indices to be taken.

**allow\_fill** [bool, default False] How to handle negative values in *indices*.

- False: negative values in *indices* indicate positional indices from the right (the default). This is similar to `numpy.take()`.
- True: negative values in *indices* indicate missing values. These values are set to *fill\_value*. Any other other negative values raise a `ValueError`.

**fill\_value** [any, optional] Fill value to use for NA-indices when *allow\_fill* is True. This may be `None`, in which case the default NA value for the type, `self.dtype.na_value`, is used.

For many `ExtensionArrays`, there will be two representations of *fill\_value*: a user-facing “boxed” scalar, and a low-level physical NA value. *fill\_value* should be the user-facing version, and the implementation should handle translating that to the physical version for processing the take if necessary.



**Returns****ExtensionArray****Raises****IndexError** When the indices are out of bounds for the array.**ValueError** When *indices* contains negative values other than `-1` and *allow\_fill* is `True`.**See also:**`numpy.take`, `pandas.api.extensions.take`**Notes**

`ExtensionArray.take` is called by `Series.__getitem__`, `.loc`, `iloc`, when *indices* is a sequence of values. Additionally, it's called by `Series.reindex()`, or any other method that causes realignment, with a *fill\_value*.

**Examples**

Here's an example implementation, which relies on casting the extension array to object dtype. This uses the helper method `pandas.api.extensions.take()`.

```
def take(self, indices, allow_fill=False, fill_value=None):
    from pandas.core.algorithms import take

    # If the ExtensionArray is backed by an ndarray, then
    # just pass that here instead of coercing to object.
    data = self.astype(object)

    if allow_fill and fill_value is None:
        fill_value = self.dtype.na_value

    # fill value should always be translated from the scalar
    # type for the array, to the physical storage type for
    # the data, before passing to take.

    result = take(data, indices, fill_value=fill_value,
                  allow_fill=allow_fill)
    return self._from_sequence(result, dtype=self.dtype)
```

**pandas.SparseArray.to\_dense**`SparseArray.to_dense()`Convert `SparseArray` to a NumPy array.**Returns****arr** [NumPy array]**pandas.SparseArray.transpose**`SparseArray.transpose(*axes)`Returns the `SparseArray`.

### pandas.SparseArray.unique

`SparseArray.unique()`  
 Compute the ExtensionArray of unique values.

**Returns**

**uniques** [ExtensionArray]

### pandas.SparseArray.value\_counts

`SparseArray.value_counts(dropna=True)`  
 Returns a Series containing counts of unique values.

**Parameters**

**dropna** [boolean, default True] Don't include counts of NaN, even if NaN is in `sp_values`.

**Returns**

**counts** [Series]

<b>nonzero</b>	
----------------	--

### pandas.SparseDtype

**class** `pandas.SparseDtype` (*dtype=<class 'numpy.float64'>*, *fill\_value=None*)  
 Dtype for data stored in `SparseArray`.

This dtype implements the pandas ExtensionDtype interface.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Parameters**

**dtype** [str, ExtensionDtype, numpy.dtype, type, default `numpy.float64`] The dtype of the underlying array storing the non-fill value values.

**fill\_value** [scalar, optional] The scalar value not stored in the `SparseArray`. By default, this depends on *dtype*.

dtype	na_value
float	<code>np.nan</code>
int	0
bool	False
datetime64	<code>pd.NaT</code>
timedelta64	<code>pd.NaT</code>

The default value may be overridden by specifying a *fill\_value*.

### Attributes

<i>fill_value</i>	The fill value of the array.
<i>kind</i>	The sparse kind.

Continued on next page

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<i>name</i>	A string identifying the data type.
<i>names</i>	Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.
<i>type</i>	The scalar type for the array, e.g.

**pandas.SparseDtype.fill\_value**`SparseDtype.fill_value`

The fill value of the array.

Converting the SparseArray to a dense ndarray will fill the array with this value.

**Warning:** It's possible to end up with a SparseArray that has `fill_value` values in `sp_values`. This can occur, for example, when setting `SparseArray.fill_value` directly.

**pandas.SparseDtype.kind**`SparseDtype.kind`

The sparse kind. Either 'integer', or 'block'.

**pandas.SparseDtype.name**`SparseDtype.name`

A string identifying the data type.

Will be used for display in, e.g. `Series.dtype`**pandas.SparseDtype.names**`SparseDtype.names`

Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.

This is for compatibility with NumPy arrays, and may be removed in the future.

**pandas.SparseDtype.type**`SparseDtype.type`The scalar type for the array, e.g. `int`It's expected `ExtensionArray[item]` returns an instance of `ExtensionDtype.type` for scalar `item`, assuming that value is valid (not NA). NA values do not need to be instances of `type`.
 subtype 
**Methods**

<code>construct_array_type()</code>	Return the array type associated with this dtype
<code>construct_from_string(string)</code>	Construct a SparseDtype from a string form.
<code>is_dtype(dtype)</code>	Check if we match 'dtype'.
<code>update_dtype(dtype)</code>	Convert the SparseDtype to a new dtype.

### **pandas.SparseDtype.construct\_array\_type**

**classmethod** `SparseDtype.construct_array_type()`

Return the array type associated with this dtype

**Returns**

**type**

### **pandas.SparseDtype.construct\_from\_string**

**classmethod** `SparseDtype.construct_from_string(string)`

Construct a SparseDtype from a string form.

**Parameters**

**string** [str] Can take the following forms.

```
string dtype =====  
'int' SparseDtype[np.int64, 0] 'Sparse' SparseDtype[np.float64, nan]  
'Sparse[int]' SparseDtype[np.int64, 0] 'Sparse[int, 0]' SparseDtype[np.int64,  
0] =====
```

It is not possible to specify non-default fill values with a string. An argument like 'Sparse[int, 1]' will raise a `TypeError` because the default fill value for integers is 0.

**Returns**

**SparseDtype**

### **pandas.SparseDtype.is\_dtype**

**classmethod** `SparseDtype.is_dtype(dtype)`

Check if we match 'dtype'.

**Parameters**

**dtype** [object] The object to check.

**Returns**

**is\_dtype** [bool]

### **Notes**

The default implementation is True if

1. `cls.construct_from_string(dtype)` is an instance of `cls`.
2. `dtype` is an object and is an instance of `cls`

3. `dtype` has a `dtype` attribute, and any of the above conditions is true for `dtype.dtype`.

### pandas.SparseDtype.update\_dtype

`SparseDtype.update_dtype(dtype)`

Convert the `SparseDtype` to a new `dtype`.

This takes care of converting the `fill_value`.

#### Parameters

**dtype** [Union[str, numpy.dtype, SparseDtype]] The new `dtype` to use.

- For a `SparseDtype`, it is simply returned
- For a NumPy `dtype` (or `str`), the current fill value is converted to the new `dtype`, and a `SparseDtype` with `dtype` and the new fill value is returned.

#### Returns

**SparseDtype** A new `SparseDtype` with the correct `dtype` and fill value for that `dtype`.

#### Raises

**ValueError** When the current fill value cannot be converted to the new `dtype` (e.g. trying to convert `np.nan` to an integer `dtype`).

#### Examples

```
>>> SparseDtype(int, 0).update_dtype(float)
Sparse[float64, 0.0]
```

```
>>> SparseDtype(int, 1).update_dtype(SparseDtype(float, np.nan))
Sparse[float64, nan]
```

The `Series.sparse` accessor may be used to access sparse-specific attributes and methods if the `Series` contains sparse values. See *Sparse Accessor* for more.

## 6.6 Panel

### 6.6.1 Constructor

`Panel([data, items, major_axis, minor_axis, ...])` (DEPRECATED) Represents wide format panel data, stored as 3-dimensional array.

#### pandas.Panel

**class** `pandas.Panel` (`data=None`, `items=None`, `major_axis=None`, `minor_axis=None`, `copy=False`, `dtype=None`)

Represents wide format panel data, stored as 3-dimensional array.

Deprecated since version 0.20.0: The recommended way to represent 3-D data are with a `MultiIndex` on a `DataFrame` via the `to_frame()` method or with the `xarray` package. Pandas provides a `to_xarray()` method to automate this conversion.

**Parameters**

- data** [ndarray (items x major x minor), or dict of DataFrames]
- items** [Index or array-like] axis=0
- major\_axis** [Index or array-like] axis=1
- minor\_axis** [Index or array-like] axis=2
- copy** [boolean, default False] Copy data from inputs. Only affects DataFrame / 2d ndarray input
- dtype** [dtype, default None] Data type to force, otherwise infer

**Attributes**

<i>at</i>	Access a single value for a row/column label pair.
<i>axes</i>	Return index label(s) of the internal NDFrame
<i>blocks</i>	(DEPRECATED) Internal property, property synonym for <i>as_blocks()</i> .
<i>dtypes</i>	Return the dtypes in the DataFrame.
<i>empty</i>	Indicator whether DataFrame is empty.
<i>ftypes</i>	Return the ftypes (indication of sparse/dense and dtype) in DataFrame.
<i>iat</i>	Access a single value for a row/column pair by integer position.
<i>iloc</i>	Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.
<i>is_copy</i>	Return the copy.
<i>items</i>	
<i>ix</i>	A primarily label-location based indexer, with integer position fallback.
<i>loc</i>	Access a group of rows and columns by label(s) or a boolean array.
<i>major_axis</i>	
<i>minor_axis</i>	
<i>ndim</i>	Return an int representing the number of axes / array dimensions.
<i>shape</i>	Return a tuple of axis dimensions
<i>size</i>	Return an int representing the number of elements in this object.
<i>values</i>	Return a Numpy representation of the DataFrame.

**pandas.Panel.at****Panel.at**

Access a single value for a row/column label pair.

Similar to `loc`, in that both provide label-based lookups. Use `at` if you only need to get or set a single value in a DataFrame or Series.

**Raises**

**KeyError** When label does not exist in DataFrame

**See also:**

**DataFrame.iat** Access a single value for a row/column pair by integer position.

**DataFrame.loc** Access a group of rows and columns by label(s).

**Series.at** Access a single value using a label.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[0, 2, 3], [0, 4, 1], [10, 20, 30]],
...                    index=[4, 5, 6], columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df
   A  B  C
4  0  2  3
5  0  4  1
6 10 20 30
```

Get value at specified row/column pair

```
>>> df.at[4, 'B']
2
```

Set value at specified row/column pair

```
>>> df.at[4, 'B'] = 10
>>> df.at[4, 'B']
10
```

Get value within a Series

```
>>> df.loc[5].at['B']
4
```

**pandas.Panel.axes****Panel.axes**

Return index label(s) of the internal NDFrame

**pandas.Panel.blocks****Panel.blocks**

Internal property, property synonym for `as_blocks()`.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0.

**pandas.Panel.dtypes****Panel.dtypes**

Return the dtypes in the DataFrame.

This returns a Series with the data type of each column. The result's index is the original DataFrame's columns. Columns with mixed types are stored with the `object` dtype. See *the User Guide* for more.

### Returns

**pandas.Series** The data type of each column.

### See also:

**pandas.DataFrame.ftypes** Dtype and sparsity information.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'float': [1.0],
...                   'int': [1],
...                   'datetime': [pd.Timestamp('20180310')],
...                   'string': ['foo']})
>>> df.dtypes
float          float64
int            int64
datetime      datetime64[ns]
string        object
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Panel.empty

### Panel.empty

Indicator whether DataFrame is empty.

True if DataFrame is entirely empty (no items), meaning any of the axes are of length 0.

### Returns

**bool** If DataFrame is empty, return True, if not return False.

### See also:

*pandas.Series.dropna, pandas.DataFrame.dropna*

### Notes

If DataFrame contains only NaNs, it is still not considered empty. See the example below.

### Examples

An example of an actual empty DataFrame. Notice the index is empty:

```
>>> df_empty = pd.DataFrame({'A' : []})
>>> df_empty
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [A]
Index: []
>>> df_empty.empty
True
```

If we only have NaNs in our DataFrame, it is not considered empty! We will need to drop the NaNs to make the DataFrame empty:



```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A' : [np.nan]})
>>> df
   A
0 NaN
>>> df.empty
False
>>> df.dropna().empty
True

```

## pandas.Panel.ftypes

### Panel.ftypes

Return the ftypes (indication of sparse/dense and dtype) in DataFrame.

This returns a Series with the data type of each column. The result's index is the original DataFrame's columns. Columns with mixed types are stored with the `object` dtype. See *the User Guide* for more.

#### Returns

**pandas.Series** The data type and indication of sparse/dense of each column.

#### See also:

**pandas.DataFrame.dtypes** Series with just dtype information.

**pandas.SparseDataFrame** Container for sparse tabular data.

## Notes

Sparse data should have the same dtypes as its dense representation.

## Examples

```

>>> arr = np.random.RandomState(0).randn(100, 4)
>>> arr[arr < .8] = np.nan
>>> pd.DataFrame(arr).ftypes
0    float64:dense
1    float64:dense
2    float64:dense
3    float64:dense
dtype: object

```

```

>>> pd.SparseDataFrame(arr).ftypes
0    float64:sparse
1    float64:sparse
2    float64:sparse
3    float64:sparse
dtype: object

```

## pandas.Panel.iat

### Panel.iat

Access a single value for a row/column pair by integer position.

Similar to `iloc`, in that both provide integer-based lookups. Use `iat` if you only need to get or set a single value in a DataFrame or Series.

**Raises**

**IndexError** When integer position is out of bounds

**See also:**

**DataFrame.at** Access a single value for a row/column label pair.

**DataFrame.loc** Access a group of rows and columns by label(s).

**DataFrame.iloc** Access a group of rows and columns by integer position(s).

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[0, 2, 3], [0, 4, 1], [10, 20, 30]],
...                    columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df
   A  B  C
0  0  2  3
1  0  4  1
2 10 20 30
```

Get value at specified row/column pair

```
>>> df.iat[1, 2]
1
```

Set value at specified row/column pair

```
>>> df.iat[1, 2] = 10
>>> df.iat[1, 2]
10
```

Get value within a series

```
>>> df.loc[0].iat[1]
2
```

**pandas.Panel.iloc**

**Panel.iloc**

Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.

`.iloc[]` is primarily integer position based (from 0 to `length-1` of the axis), but may also be used with a boolean array.

Allowed inputs are:

- An integer, e.g. 5.
- A list or array of integers, e.g. [4, 3, 0].
- A slice object with ints, e.g. 1:7.
- A boolean array.

- A callable function with one argument (the calling Series, DataFrame or Panel) and that returns valid output for indexing (one of the above). This is useful in method chains, when you don't have a reference to the calling object, but would like to base your selection on some value.

`.iloc` will raise `IndexError` if a requested indexer is out-of-bounds, except *slice* indexers which allow out-of-bounds indexing (this conforms with python/numpy *slice* semantics).

See more at [ref:Selection by Position <indexing.integer>](#).

**See also:**

**`DataFrame.iat`** Fast integer location scalar accessor.

**`DataFrame.loc`** Purely label-location based indexer for selection by label.

**`Series.iloc`** Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.

## Examples

```
>>> mydict = [{'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3, 'd': 4},
...           {'a': 100, 'b': 200, 'c': 300, 'd': 400},
...           {'a': 1000, 'b': 2000, 'c': 3000, 'd': 4000}]
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(mydict)
>>> df
   a    b    c    d
0   1    2    3    4
1 100  200 300 400
2 1000 2000 3000 4000
```

### Indexing just the rows

With a scalar integer.

```
>>> type(df.iloc[0])
<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>
>>> df.iloc[0]
a    1
b    2
c    3
d    4
Name: 0, dtype: int64
```

With a list of integers.

```
>>> df.iloc[[0]]
   a  b  c  d
0  1  2  3  4
>>> type(df.iloc[[0]])
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
```

```
>>> df.iloc[[0, 1]]
   a  b  c  d
0  1  2  3  4
1 100 200 300 400
```

With a *slice* object.

```
>>> df.iloc[:3]
   a    b    c    d
0   1    2    3    4
1  100  200  300  400
2 1000 2000 3000 4000
```

With a boolean mask the same length as the index.

```
>>> df.iloc[[True, False, True]]
   a    b    c    d
0   1    2    3    4
2 1000 2000 3000 4000
```

With a callable, useful in method chains. The `x` passed to the `lambda` is the `DataFrame` being sliced. This selects the rows whose index label even.

```
>>> df.iloc[lambda x: x.index % 2 == 0]
   a    b    c    d
0   1    2    3    4
2 1000 2000 3000 4000
```

### Indexing both axes

You can mix the indexer types for the index and columns. Use `:` to select the entire axis.

With scalar integers.

```
>>> df.iloc[0, 1]
2
```

With lists of integers.

```
>>> df.iloc[[0, 2], [1, 3]]
   b    d
0   2    4
2 2000 4000
```

With *slice* objects.

```
>>> df.iloc[1:3, 0:3]
   a    b    c
1  100  200  300
2 1000 2000 3000
```

With a boolean array whose length matches the columns.

```
>>> df.iloc[:, [True, False, True, False]]
   a    c
0   1    3
1  100  300
2 1000 3000
```

With a callable function that expects the `Series` or `DataFrame`.

```
>>> df.iloc[:, lambda df: [0, 2]]
   a    c
0   1    3
```

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1	100	300
2	1000	3000

### pandas.Panel.is\_copy

Panel.**is\_copy**

Return the copy.

### pandas.Panel.items

Panel.**items**

### pandas.Panel.ix

Panel.**ix**

A primarily label-location based indexer, with integer position fallback.

Warning: Starting in 0.20.0, the `.ix` indexer is deprecated, in favor of the more strict `.iloc` and `.loc` indexers.

`.ix[]` supports mixed integer and label based access. It is primarily label based, but will fall back to integer positional access unless the corresponding axis is of integer type.

`.ix` is the most general indexer and will support any of the inputs in `.loc` and `.iloc`. `.ix` also supports floating point label schemes. `.ix` is exceptionally useful when dealing with mixed positional and label based hierarchical indexes.

However, when an axis is integer based, **ONLY** label based access and not positional access is supported. Thus, in such cases, it's usually better to be explicit and use `.iloc` or `.loc`.

See more at *Advanced Indexing*.

### pandas.Panel.loc

Panel.**loc**

Access a group of rows and columns by label(s) or a boolean array.

`.loc[]` is primarily label based, but may also be used with a boolean array.

Allowed inputs are:

- A single label, e.g. 5 or 'a', (note that 5 is interpreted as a *label* of the index, and **never** as an integer position along the index).
- A list or array of labels, e.g. ['a', 'b', 'c'].
- A slice object with labels, e.g. 'a':'f'.

**Warning:** Note that contrary to usual python slices, **both** the start and the stop are included

- A boolean array of the same length as the axis being sliced, e.g. [True, False, True].
- A callable function with one argument (the calling Series, DataFrame or Panel) and that returns valid output for indexing (one of the above)

See more at *Selection by Label*

### Raises

**KeyError:** when any items are not found

### See also:

**DataFrame.at** Access a single value for a row/column label pair.

**DataFrame.iloc** Access group of rows and columns by integer position(s).

**DataFrame.xs** Returns a cross-section (row(s) or column(s)) from the Series/DataFrame.

**Series.loc** Access group of values using labels.

## Examples

### Getting values

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [4, 5], [7, 8]],
...                    index=['cobra', 'viper', 'sidewinder'],
...                    columns=['max_speed', 'shield'])
>>> df
```

	max_speed	shield
cobra	1	2
viper	4	5
sidewinder	7	8

Single label. Note this returns the row as a Series.

```
>>> df.loc['viper']
max_speed    4
shield       5
Name: viper, dtype: int64
```

List of labels. Note using `[[]]` returns a DataFrame.

```
>>> df.loc[['viper', 'sidewinder']]
```

	max_speed	shield
viper	4	5
sidewinder	7	8

Single label for row and column

```
>>> df.loc['cobra', 'shield']
2
```

Slice with labels for row and single label for column. As mentioned above, note that both the start and stop of the slice are included.

```
>>> df.loc['cobra':'viper', 'max_speed']
cobra    1
viper    4
Name: max_speed, dtype: int64
```

Boolean list with the same length as the row axis

```
>>> df.loc[[False, False, True]]
           max_speed  shield
sidewinder           7      8
```

Conditional that returns a boolean Series

```
>>> df.loc[df['shield'] > 6]
           max_speed  shield
sidewinder           7      8
```

Conditional that returns a boolean Series with column labels specified

```
>>> df.loc[df['shield'] > 6, ['max_speed']]
           max_speed
sidewinder           7
```

Callable that returns a boolean Series

```
>>> df.loc[lambda df: df['shield'] == 8]
           max_speed  shield
sidewinder           7      8
```

### Setting values

Set value for all items matching the list of labels

```
>>> df.loc[['viper', 'sidewinder'], ['shield']] = 50
>>> df
           max_speed  shield
cobra              1      2
viper              4     50
sidewinder         7     50
```

Set value for an entire row

```
>>> df.loc['cobra'] = 10
>>> df
           max_speed  shield
cobra            10     10
viper             4     50
sidewinder        7     50
```

Set value for an entire column

```
>>> df.loc[:, 'max_speed'] = 30
>>> df
           max_speed  shield
cobra              30     10
viper              30     50
sidewinder         30     50
```

Set value for rows matching callable condition

```
>>> df.loc[df['shield'] > 35] = 0
>>> df
           max_speed  shield
cobra              30     10
```

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```
viper          0      0
sidewinder     0      0
```

### Getting values on a DataFrame with an index that has integer labels

Another example using integers for the index

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [4, 5], [7, 8]],
...                    index=[7, 8, 9], columns=['max_speed', 'shield'])
>>> df
   max_speed  shield
7           1       2
8           4       5
9           7       8
```

Slice with integer labels for rows. As mentioned above, note that both the start and stop of the slice are included.

```
>>> df.loc[7:9]
   max_speed  shield
7           1       2
8           4       5
9           7       8
```

### Getting values with a MultiIndex

A number of examples using a DataFrame with a MultiIndex

```
>>> tuples = [
...     ('cobra', 'mark i'), ('cobra', 'mark ii'),
...     ('sidewinder', 'mark i'), ('sidewinder', 'mark ii'),
...     ('viper', 'mark ii'), ('viper', 'mark iii')
... ]
>>> index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(tuples)
>>> values = [[12, 2], [0, 4], [10, 20],
...           [1, 4], [7, 1], [16, 36]]
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(values, columns=['max_speed', 'shield'], index=index)
>>> df
                max_speed  shield
cobra  mark i             12       2
       mark ii            0       4
sidewinder  mark i          10      20
           mark ii           1       4
viper      mark ii           7       1
           mark iii          16      36
```

Single label. Note this returns a DataFrame with a single index.

```
>>> df.loc['cobra']
   max_speed  shield
mark i       12       2
mark ii      0       4
```

Single index tuple. Note this returns a Series.

```
>>> df.loc[('cobra', 'mark ii')]
max_speed    0
```

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```
shield      4
Name: (cobra, mark ii), dtype: int64
```

Single label for row and column. Similar to passing in a tuple, this returns a Series.

```
>>> df.loc['cobra', 'mark i']
max_speed    12
shield        2
Name: (cobra, mark i), dtype: int64
```

Single tuple. Note using `[[]]` returns a DataFrame.

```
>>> df.loc[(['cobra', 'mark ii'])]
      max_speed  shield
cobra mark ii      0      4
```

Single tuple for the index with a single label for the column

```
>>> df.loc[('cobra', 'mark i'), 'shield']
2
```

Slice from index tuple to single label

```
>>> df.loc[('cobra', 'mark i'):'viper']
      max_speed  shield
cobra      mark i      12      2
           mark ii      0      4
sidewinder mark i      10     20
           mark ii      1      4
viper      mark ii      7      1
           mark iii     16     36
```

Slice from index tuple to index tuple

```
>>> df.loc[('cobra', 'mark i'):(('viper', 'mark ii'))]
      max_speed  shield
cobra      mark i      12      2
           mark ii      0      4
sidewinder mark i      10     20
           mark ii      1      4
viper      mark ii      7      1
```

## pandas.Panel.major\_axis

Panel.major\_axis

## pandas.Panel.minor\_axis

Panel.minor\_axis

## pandas.Panel.ndim

### Panel.ndim

Return an int representing the number of axes / array dimensions.

Return 1 if Series. Otherwise return 2 if DataFrame.

**See also:**

**ndarray.ndim** Number of array dimensions.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series({'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3})
>>> s.ndim
1
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'col1': [1, 2], 'col2': [3, 4]})
>>> df.ndim
2
```

## pandas.Panel.shape

### Panel.shape

Return a tuple of axis dimensions

## pandas.Panel.size

### Panel.size

Return an int representing the number of elements in this object.

Return the number of rows if Series. Otherwise return the number of rows times number of columns if DataFrame.

**See also:**

**ndarray.size** Number of elements in the array.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series({'a': 1, 'b': 2, 'c': 3})
>>> s.size
3
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'col1': [1, 2], 'col2': [3, 4]})
>>> df.size
4
```

## pandas.Panel.values

### Panel.values

Return a Numpy representation of the DataFrame.

**Warning:** We recommend using `DataFrame.to_numpy()` instead.

Only the values in the DataFrame will be returned, the axes labels will be removed.

#### Returns

**numpy.ndarray** The values of the DataFrame.

#### See also:

**DataFrame.to\_numpy** Recommended alternative to this method.

**pandas.DataFrame.index** Retrieve the index labels.

**pandas.DataFrame.columns** Retrieving the column names.

#### Notes

The dtype will be a lower-common-denominator dtype (implicit upcasting); that is to say if the dtypes (even of numeric types) are mixed, the one that accommodates all will be chosen. Use this with care if you are not dealing with the blocks.

e.g. If the dtypes are float16 and float32, dtype will be upcast to float32. If dtypes are int32 and uint8, dtype will be upcast to int32. By `numpy.find_common_type()` convention, mixing int64 and uint64 will result in a float64 dtype.

#### Examples

A DataFrame where all columns are the same type (e.g., int64) results in an array of the same type.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'age':    [ 3,  29],
...                   'height': [94, 170],
...                   'weight': [31, 115]})
>>> df
   age  height  weight
0    3     94     31
1   29    170    115
>>> df.dtypes
age          int64
height       int64
weight       int64
dtype: object
>>> df.values
array([[ 3,  94,  31],
       [29, 170, 115]], dtype=int64)
```

A DataFrame with mixed type columns(e.g., str/object, int64, float32) results in an ndarray of the broadest type that accommodates these mixed types (e.g., object).

```
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame([('parrot', 24.0, 'second'),
...                     ('lion', 80.5, 1),
...                     ('monkey', np.nan, None)],
...                     columns=('name', 'max_speed', 'rank'))
>>> df2.dtypes
name          object
max_speed     float64
rank          object
dtype: object
>>> df2.values
array([[ 'parrot', 24.0, 'second'],
       [ 'lion', 80.5, 1],
       [ 'monkey', nan, None]], dtype=object)
```

**timetuple**

**Methods**

<i>abs()</i>	Return a Series/DataFrame with absolute numeric value of each element.
<i>add(other[, axis])</i>	Addition of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>add</i> ).
<i>add_prefix(prefix)</i>	Prefix labels with string <i>prefix</i> .
<i>add_suffix(suffix)</i>	Suffix labels with string <i>suffix</i> .
<i>align(other, **kwargs)</i>	Align two objects on their axes with the specified join method for each axis Index.
<i>all([axis, bool_only, skipna, level])</i>	Return whether all elements are True, potentially over an axis.
<i>any([axis, bool_only, skipna, level])</i>	Return whether any element is True, potentially over an axis.
<i>apply(func[, axis])</i>	Applies function along axis (or axes) of the Panel.
<i>as_blocks([copy])</i>	(DEPRECATED) Convert the frame to a dict of dtype -> Constructor Types that each has a homogeneous dtype.
<i>as_matrix()</i>	Convert the frame to its Numpy-array representation.
<i>asfreq(freq[, method, how, normalize, ...])</i>	Convert TimeSeries to specified frequency.
<i>asof(when[, subset])</i>	Return the last row(s) without any NaNs before <i>where</i> .
<i>astype(dtype[, copy, errors])</i>	Cast a pandas object to a specified dtype <i>dtype</i> .
<i>at_time(time[, asof, axis])</i>	Select values at particular time of day (e.g.
<i>between_time(start_time, end_time[, ...])</i>	Select values between particular times of the day (e.g., 9:00-9:30 AM).
<i>bfill([axis, inplace, limit, downcast])</i>	Synonym for <i>DataFrame.fillna()</i> with <i>method='bfill'</i> .
<i>bool()</i>	Return the bool of a single element PandasObject.
<i>clip([lower, upper, axis, inplace])</i>	Trim values at input threshold(s).
<i>clip_lower(threshold[, axis, inplace])</i>	(DEPRECATED) Trim values below a given threshold.
<i>clip_upper(threshold[, axis, inplace])</i>	(DEPRECATED) Trim values above a given threshold.

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<code>compound([axis, skipna, level])</code>	Return the compound percentage of the values for the requested axis.
<code>conform(frame[, axis])</code>	Conform input DataFrame to align with chosen axis pair.
<code>convert_objects([convert_dates, ...])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Attempt to infer better dtype for object columns.
<code>copy([deep])</code>	Make a copy of this object's indices and data.
<code>count([axis])</code>	Return number of observations over requested axis.
<code>cummax([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative maximum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>cummin([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative minimum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>cumprod([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative product over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>cumsum([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative sum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>describe([percentiles, include, exclude])</code>	Generate descriptive statistics that summarize the central tendency, dispersion and shape of a dataset's distribution, excluding NaN values.
<code>div(other[, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>truediv</code> ).
<code>divide(other[, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>truediv</code> ).
<code>droplevel(level[, axis])</code>	Return DataFrame with requested index / column level(s) removed.
<code>dropna([axis, how, inplace])</code>	Drop 2D from panel, holding passed axis constant.
<code>eq(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method <code>eq</code>
<code>equals(other)</code>	Test whether two objects contain the same elements.
<code>ffill([axis, inplace, limit, downcast])</code>	Synonym for <code>DataFrame.fillna()</code> with <code>method='ffill'</code> .
<code>fillna([value, method, axis, inplace, ...])</code>	Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.
<code>filter([items, like, regex, axis])</code>	Subset rows or columns of dataframe according to labels in the specified index.
<code>first(offset)</code>	Convenience method for subsetting initial periods of time series data based on a date offset.
<code>first_valid_index()</code>	Return index for first non-NA/null value.
<code>floordiv(other[, axis])</code>	Integer division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>floordiv</code> ).
<code>fromDict(data[, intersect, orient, dtype])</code>	Construct Panel from dict of DataFrame objects.
<code>from_dict(data[, intersect, orient, dtype])</code>	Construct Panel from dict of DataFrame objects.
<code>ge(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method <code>ge</code>
<code>get(key[, default])</code>	Get item from object for given key (DataFrame column, Panel slice, etc.).
<code>get_dtype_counts()</code>	Return counts of unique dtypes in this object.
<code>get_ftype_counts()</code>	(DEPRECATED) Return counts of unique ftypes in this object.
<code>get_value(*args, **kwargs)</code>	(DEPRECATED) Quickly retrieve single value at (item, major, minor) location.
<code>get_values()</code>	Return an ndarray after converting sparse values to dense.
<code>groupby(function[, axis])</code>	Group data on given axis, returning GroupBy object.

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<code>gt(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method <code>gt</code>
<code>head([n])</code>	Return the first $n$ rows.
<code>infer_objects()</code>	Attempt to infer better dtypes for object columns.
<code>interpolate([method, axis, limit, inplace, ...])</code>	Interpolate values according to different methods.
<code>isna()</code>	Detect missing values.
<code>isnull()</code>	Detect missing values.
<code>iteritems()</code>	Iterate over (label, values) on info axis
<code>join(other[, how, lsuffix, rsuffix])</code>	Join items with other Panel either on major and minor axes column.
<code>keys()</code>	Get the ‘info axis’ (see Indexing for more)
<code>kurt([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher’s definition of kurtosis (kurtosis of normal == 0.0).
<code>kurtosis([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher’s definition of kurtosis (kurtosis of normal == 0.0).
<code>last(offset)</code>	Convenience method for subsetting final periods of time series data based on a date offset.
<code>last_valid_index()</code>	Return index for last non-NA/null value.
<code>le(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method <code>le</code>
<code>lt(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method <code>lt</code>
<code>mad([axis, skipna, level])</code>	Return the mean absolute deviation of the values for the requested axis.
<code>major_xs(key)</code>	Return slice of panel along major axis.
<code>mask(cond[, other, inplace, axis, level, ...])</code>	Replace values where the condition is True.
<code>max([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the maximum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>mean([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the mean of the values for the requested axis.
<code>median([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the median of the values for the requested axis.
<code>min([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the minimum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>minor_xs(key)</code>	Return slice of panel along minor axis.
<code>mod(other[, axis])</code>	Modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>mod</code> ).
<code>mul(other[, axis])</code>	Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>mul</code> ).
<code>multiply(other[, axis])</code>	Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>mul</code> ).
<code>ne(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method <code>ne</code>
<code>notna()</code>	Detect existing (non-missing) values.
<code>notnull()</code>	Detect existing (non-missing) values.
<code>pct_change([periods, fill_method, limit, freq])</code>	Percentage change between the current and a prior element.
<code>pipe(func, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Apply <code>func(self, *args, **kwargs)</code> .
<code>pop(item)</code>	Return item and drop from frame.
<code>pow(other[, axis])</code>	Exponential power of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>pow</code> ).
<code>prod([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only, ...])</code>	Return the product of the values for the requested axis.

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<code>product([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only, ...])</code>	Return the product of the values for the requested axis.
<code>radd(other[, axis])</code>	Addition of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>radd</code> ).
<code>rank([axis, method, numeric_only, ...])</code>	Compute numerical data ranks (1 through n) along axis.
<code>rdiv(other[, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rtruediv</code> ).
<code>reindex(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Conform Panel to new index with optional filling logic, placing NA/NaN in locations having no value in the previous index.
<code>reindex_axis(labels[, axis, method, level, ...])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Conform input object to new index.
<code>reindex_like(other[, method, copy, limit, ...])</code>	Return an object with matching indices as other object.
<code>rename([items, major_axis, minor_axis])</code>	Alter axes input function or functions.
<code>rename_axis([mapper, index, columns, axis, ...])</code>	Set the name of the axis for the index or columns.
<code>replace([to_replace, value, inplace, limit, ...])</code>	Replace values given in <code>to_replace</code> with <code>value</code> .
<code>resample(rule[, how, axis, fill_method, ...])</code>	Resample time-series data.
<code>rfloordiv(other[, axis])</code>	Integer division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rfloordiv</code> ).
<code>rmod(other[, axis])</code>	Modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rmod</code> ).
<code>rmul(other[, axis])</code>	Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rmul</code> ).
<code>round([decimals])</code>	Round each value in Panel to a specified number of decimal places.
<code>rpow(other[, axis])</code>	Exponential power of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rpow</code> ).
<code>rsub(other[, axis])</code>	Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rsub</code> ).
<code>rtruediv(other[, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <code>rtruediv</code> ).
<code>sample([n, frac, replace, weights, ...])</code>	Return a random sample of items from an axis of object.
<code>select(crit[, axis])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Return data corresponding to axis labels matching criteria.
<code>sem([axis, skipna, level, ddof, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased standard error of the mean over requested axis.
<code>set_axis(labels[, axis, inplace])</code>	Assign desired index to given axis.
<code>set_value(*args, **kwargs)</code>	(DEPRECATED) Quickly set single value at (item, major, minor) location.
<code>shift([periods, freq, axis])</code>	Shift index by desired number of periods with an optional time freq.
<code>skew([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased skew over requested axis Normalized by N-1.
<code>slice_shift([periods, axis])</code>	Equivalent to <code>shift</code> without copying data.
<code>sort_index([axis, level, ascending, ...])</code>	Sort object by labels (along an axis)

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<code>sort_values(*args, **kwargs)</code>	NOT IMPLEMENTED: do not call this method, as sorting values is not supported for Panel objects and will raise an error.
<code>squeeze([axis])</code>	Squeeze 1 dimensional axis objects into scalars.
<code>std([axis, skipna, level, ddof, numeric_only])</code>	Return sample standard deviation over requested axis.
<code>sub(other[, axis])</code>	Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>sub</i> ).
<code>subtract(other[, axis])</code>	Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>sub</i> ).
<code>sum([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only, ...])</code>	Return the sum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>swapaxes(axis1, axis2[, copy])</code>	Interchange axes and swap values axes appropriately.
<code>swaplevel([i, j, axis])</code>	Swap levels i and j in a MultiIndex on a particular axis
<code>tail([n])</code>	Return the last <i>n</i> rows.
<code>take(indices[, axis, convert, is_copy])</code>	Return the elements in the given <i>positional</i> indices along an axis.
<code>to_clipboard([excel, sep])</code>	Copy object to the system clipboard.
<code>to_csv([path_or_buf, sep, na_rep, ...])</code>	Write object to a comma-separated values (csv) file.
<code>to_dense()</code>	Return dense representation of NDFrame (as opposed to sparse).
<code>to_excel(path[, na_rep, engine])</code>	Write each DataFrame in Panel to a separate excel sheet.
<code>to_frame([filter_observations])</code>	Transform wide format into long (stacked) format as DataFrame whose columns are the Panel's items and whose index is a MultiIndex formed of the Panel's major and minor axes.
<code>to_hdf(path_or_buf, key, **kwargs)</code>	Write the contained data to an HDF5 file using HDF-Store.
<code>to_json([path_or_buf, orient, date_format, ...])</code>	Convert the object to a JSON string.
<code>to_latex([buf, columns, col_space, header, ...])</code>	Render an object to a LaTeX tabular environment table.
<code>to_msgpack([path_or_buf, encoding])</code>	Serialize object to input file path using msgpack format.
<code>to_pickle(path[, compression, protocol])</code>	Pickle (serialize) object to file.
<code>to_sparse(*args, **kwargs)</code>	NOT IMPLEMENTED: do not call this method, as sparsifying is not supported for Panel objects and will raise an error.
<code>to_sql(name, con[, schema, if_exists, ...])</code>	Write records stored in a DataFrame to a SQL database.
<code>to_xarray()</code>	Return an xarray object from the pandas object.
<code>transform(func, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Call <i>func</i> on self producing a NDFrame with transformed values and that has the same axis length as self.
<code>transpose(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Permute the dimensions of the Panel
<code>truediv(other[, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>truediv</i> ).
<code>truncate([before, after, axis, copy])</code>	Truncate a Series or DataFrame before and after some index value.
<code>tshift([periods, freq, axis])</code>	Shift the time index, using the index's frequency if available.

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<code>tz_convert(tz[, axis, level, copy])</code>	Convert tz-aware axis to target time zone.
<code>tz_localize(tz[, axis, level, copy, ...])</code>	Localize tz-naive index of a Series or DataFrame to target time zone.
<code>update(other[, join, overwrite, ...])</code>	Modify Panel in place using non-NA values from other Panel.
<code>var([axis, skipna, level, ddof, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased variance over requested axis.
<code>where(cond[, other, inplace, axis, level, ...])</code>	Replace values where the condition is False.
<code>xs(key[, axis])</code>	Return slice of panel along selected axis.

**pandas.Panel.abs**`Panel.abs()`

Return a Series/DataFrame with absolute numeric value of each element.

This function only applies to elements that are all numeric.

**Returns****abs** Series/DataFrame containing the absolute value of each element.**See also:**`numpy.absolute` Calculate the absolute value element-wise.**Notes**For complex inputs,  $1.2 + 1j$ , the absolute value is  $\sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$ .**Examples**

Absolute numeric values in a Series.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([-1.10, 2, -3.33, 4])
>>> s.abs()
0    1.10
1    2.00
2    3.33
3    4.00
dtype: float64
```

Absolute numeric values in a Series with complex numbers.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1.2 + 1j])
>>> s.abs()
0    1.56205
dtype: float64
```

Absolute numeric values in a Series with a Timedelta element.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([pd.Timedelta('1 days')])
>>> s.abs()
0    1 days
dtype: timedelta64[ns]
```

Select rows with data closest to certain value using `argsort` (from [StackOverflow](#)).

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'a': [4, 5, 6, 7],
...     'b': [10, 20, 30, 40],
...     'c': [100, 50, -30, -50]
... })
>>> df
   a   b   c
0  4  10 100
1  5  20  50
2  6  30 -30
3  7  40 -50
>>> df.loc[(df.c - 43).abs().argsort()]
   a   b   c
1  5  20  50
0  4  10 100
2  6  30 -30
3  7  40 -50

```

### pandas.Panel.add

`Panel.add(other, axis=0)`

Addition of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *add*). Equivalent to `panel + other`.

#### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame or Panel]

**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over

#### Returns

**Panel**

#### See also:

`Panel.radd`

### pandas.Panel.add\_prefix

`Panel.add_prefix(prefix)`

Prefix labels with string *prefix*.

For Series, the row labels are prefixed. For DataFrame, the column labels are prefixed.

#### Parameters

**prefix** [str] The string to add before each label.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** New Series or DataFrame with updated labels.

#### See also:

`Series.add_suffix` Suffix row labels with string *suffix*.

`DataFrame.add_suffix` Suffix column labels with string *suffix*.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.add_prefix('item_')
item_0    1
item_1    2
item_2    3
item_3    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3, 4], 'B': [3, 4, 5, 6]})
>>> df
   A  B
0  1  3
1  2  4
2  3  5
3  4  6
```

```
>>> df.add_prefix('col_')
   col_A  col_B
0      1      3
1      2      4
2      3      5
3      4      6
```

## pandas.Panel.add\_suffix

`Panel.add_suffix` (*suffix*)

Suffix labels with string *suffix*.

For Series, the row labels are suffixed. For DataFrame, the column labels are suffixed.

### Parameters

**suffix** [str] The string to add after each label.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** New Series or DataFrame with updated labels.

### See also:

***Series.add\_prefix*** Prefix row labels with string *prefix*.

***DataFrame.add\_prefix*** Prefix column labels with string *prefix*.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.add_suffix('_item')
0_item    1
1_item    2
2_item    3
3_item    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3, 4], 'B': [3, 4, 5, 6]})
>>> df
   A  B
0  1  3
1  2  4
2  3  5
3  4  6
```

```
>>> df.add_suffix('_col')
   A_col  B_col
0      1     3
1      2     4
2      3     5
3      4     6
```

## pandas.Panel.align

`Panel.align` (*other*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Align two objects on their axes with the specified join method for each axis Index.

### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame or Series]

**join** [{‘outer’, ‘inner’, ‘left’, ‘right’}, default ‘outer’]

**axis** [allowed axis of the other object, default None] Align on index (0), columns (1), or both (None)

**level** [int or level name, default None] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**copy** [boolean, default True] Always returns new objects. If copy=False and no reindexing is required then original objects are returned.

**fill\_value** [scalar, default np.NaN] Value to use for missing values. Defaults to NaN, but can be any “compatible” value

**method** [{‘backfill’, ‘bfill’, ‘pad’, ‘ffill’, None}, default None] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed Series pad / ffill: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid backfill / bfill: use NEXT valid observation to fill gap

**limit** [int, default None] If method is specified, this is the maximum number of consecutive NaN values to forward/backward fill. In other words, if there is a gap with more than this number of consecutive NaNs, it will only be partially filled. If method is not specified, this is the maximum number of entries along the entire axis where NaNs will be filled. Must be greater than 0 if not None.

**fill\_axis** [int or labels for object, default 0] Filling axis, method and limit

**broadcast\_axis** [int or labels for object, default None] Broadcast values along this axis, if aligning two objects of different dimensions

### Returns

**(left, right)** [(NDFrame, type of other)] Aligned objects

## pandas.Panel.all

`Panel.all` (*axis=0, bool\_only=None, skipna=True, level=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return whether all elements are True, potentially over an axis.

Returns True unless there at least one element within a series or along a DataFrame axis that is False or equivalent (e.g. zero or empty).

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default 0] Indicate which axis or axes should be reduced.

- 0 / 'index' : reduce the index, return a Series whose index is the original column labels.
- 1 / 'columns' : reduce the columns, return a Series whose index is the original index.
- None : reduce all axes, return a scalar.

**bool\_only** [bool, default None] Include only boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only boolean data. Not implemented for Series.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If the entire row/column is NA and skipna is True, then the result will be True, as for an empty row/column. If skipna is False, then NA are treated as True, because these are not equal to zero.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame.

**\*\*kwargs** [any, default None] Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

### Returns

**DataFrame or Panel** If level is specified, then, Panel is returned; otherwise, DataFrame is returned.

### See also:

**Series.all** Return True if all elements are True.

**DataFrame.any** Return True if one (or more) elements are True.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> pd.Series([True, True]).all()
True
>>> pd.Series([True, False]).all()
False
>>> pd.Series([]).all()
True
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).all()
True
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).all(skipna=False)
True
```

### DataFrames

Create a dataframe from a dictionary.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'col1': [True, True], 'col2': [True, False]})
>>> df
   col1  col2
0  True  True
1  True False
```

Default behaviour checks if column-wise values all return True.

```
>>> df.all()
col1    True
col2   False
dtype: bool
```

Specify `axis='columns'` to check if row-wise values all return True.

```
>>> df.all(axis='columns')
0    True
1   False
dtype: bool
```

Or `axis=None` for whether every value is True.

```
>>> df.all(axis=None)
False
```

## pandas.Panel.any

`Panel.any` (*axis=0*, *bool\_only=None*, *skipna=True*, *level=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return whether any element is True, potentially over an axis.

Returns False unless there at least one element within a series or along a Dataframe axis that is True or equivalent (e.g. non-zero or non-empty).

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default 0] Indicate which axis or axes should be reduced.

- 0 / 'index' : reduce the index, return a Series whose index is the original column labels.
- 1 / 'columns' : reduce the columns, return a Series whose index is the original index.
- None : reduce all axes, return a scalar.

**bool\_only** [bool, default None] Include only boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only boolean data. Not implemented for Series.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If the entire row/column is NA and skipna is True, then the result will be False, as for an empty row/column. If skipna is False, then NA are treated as True, because these are not equal to zero.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame.

**\*\*kwargs** [any, default None] Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

### Returns

**DataFrame or Panel** If level is specified, then, Panel is returned; otherwise, DataFrame is returned.

### See also:

**numpy.any** Numpy version of this method.

**Series.any** Return whether any element is True.

**Series.all** Return whether all elements are True.

**DataFrame.any** Return whether any element is True over requested axis.

**DataFrame.all** Return whether all elements are True over requested axis.

## Examples

### Series

For Series input, the output is a scalar indicating whether any element is True.

```
>>> pd.Series([False, False]).any()
False
>>> pd.Series([True, False]).any()
True
>>> pd.Series([]).any()
False
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).any()
False
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).any(skipna=False)
True
```

### DataFrame

Whether each column contains at least one True element (the default).

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2], "B": [0, 2], "C": [0, 0]})
>>> df
   A  B  C
0  1  0  0
1  2  2  0
```

```
>>> df.any()
A      True
B      True
C     False
dtype: bool
```

Aggregating over the columns.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [True, False], "B": [1, 2]})
>>> df
   A  B
0  True  1
1 False  2
```

```
>>> df.any(axis='columns')
0     True
1     True
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [True, False], "B": [1, 0]})
>>> df
   A  B
0  True  1
1 False  0
```

```
>>> df.any(axis='columns')
0     True
1    False
dtype: bool
```

Aggregating over the entire DataFrame with axis=None.

```
>>> df.any(axis=None)
True
```

any for an empty DataFrame is an empty Series.

```
>>> pd.DataFrame([]).any()
Series([], dtype: bool)
```

## pandas.Panel.apply

Panel.**apply** (*func*, *axis='major'*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Applies function along axis (or axes) of the Panel.

### Parameters

**func** [function] Function to apply to each combination of 'other' axes e.g. if axis = 'items', the combination of major\_axis/minor\_axis will each be passed as a Series;



if axis = ('items', 'major'), DataFrames of items & major axis will be passed

**axis** [{ 'items', 'minor', 'major' }, or {0, 1, 2}, or a tuple with two] axes

**Additional keyword arguments will be passed as keywords to the function**

### Returns

**result** [Panel, DataFrame, or Series]

### Examples

Returns a Panel with the square root of each element

```
>>> p = pd.Panel(np.random.rand(4, 3, 2)) # doctest: +SKIP
>>> p.apply(np.sqrt)
```

Equivalent to p.sum(1), returning a DataFrame

```
>>> p.apply(lambda x: x.sum(), axis=1) # doctest: +SKIP
```

Equivalent to previous:

```
>>> p.apply(lambda x: x.sum(), axis='major') # doctest: +SKIP
```

Return the shapes of each DataFrame over axis 2 (i.e the shapes of items x major), as a Series

```
>>> p.apply(lambda x: x.shape, axis=(0,1)) # doctest: +SKIP
```

### pandas.Panel.as\_blocks

Panel.**as\_blocks** (*copy=True*)

Convert the frame to a dict of dtype -> Constructor Types that each has a homogeneous dtype.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0.

**NOTE: the dtypes of the blocks WILL BE PRESERVED HERE (unlike in as\_matrix)**

#### Parameters

**copy** [boolean, default True]

#### Returns

**values** [a dict of dtype -> Constructor Types]

### pandas.Panel.as\_matrix

Panel.**as\_matrix** ()

Convert the frame to its Numpy-array representation.

Deprecated since version 0.23.0: Use *DataFrame.values* () instead.

#### Parameters

**columns** [list, optional, default:None] If None, return all columns, otherwise, returns specified columns.

### Returns

**values** [ndarray] If the caller is heterogeneous and contains booleans or objects, the result will be of dtype=object. See Notes.

### See also:

*DataFrame.values*

### Notes

Return is NOT a Numpy-matrix, rather, a Numpy-array.

The dtype will be a lower-common-denominator dtype (implicit upcasting); that is to say if the dtypes (even of numeric types) are mixed, the one that accommodates all will be chosen. Use this with care if you are not dealing with the blocks.

e.g. If the dtypes are float16 and float32, dtype will be upcast to float32. If dtypes are int32 and uint8, dtype will be upcase to int32. By `numpy.find_common_type` convention, mixing int64 and uint64 will result in a float64 dtype.

This method is provided for backwards compatibility. Generally, it is recommended to use `‘.values’`.

## pandas.Panel.asfreq

`Panel.asfreq` (*freq*, *method=None*, *how=None*, *normalize=False*, *fill\_value=None*)

Convert TimeSeries to specified frequency.

Optionally provide filling method to pad/backfill missing values.

Returns the original data conformed to a new index with the specified frequency. `resample` is more appropriate if an operation, such as summarization, is necessary to represent the data at the new frequency.

### Parameters

**freq** [DateOffset object, or string]

**method** [{‘backfill’/‘bfill’, ‘pad’/‘ffill’}, default None] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed Series (note this does not fill NaNs that already were present):

- ‘pad’ / ‘ffill’: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid
- ‘backfill’ / ‘bfill’: use NEXT valid observation to fill

**how** [{‘start’, ‘end’}, default end] For PeriodIndex only, see `PeriodIndex.asfreq`

**normalize** [bool, default False] Whether to reset output index to midnight

**fill\_value** [scalar, optional] Value to use for missing values, applied during upsampling (note this does not fill NaNs that already were present).

New in version 0.20.0.

### Returns

**converted** [same type as caller]

### See also:

*reindex*

## Notes

To learn more about the frequency strings, please see [this link](#).

## Examples

Start by creating a series with 4 one minute timestamps.

```
>>> index = pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=4, freq='T')
>>> series = pd.Series([0.0, None, 2.0, 3.0], index=index)
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'s':series})
>>> df
```

	s
2000-01-01 00:00:00	0.0
2000-01-01 00:01:00	NaN
2000-01-01 00:02:00	2.0
2000-01-01 00:03:00	3.0

Upsample the series into 30 second bins.

```
>>> df.asfreq(freq='30S')
```

	s
2000-01-01 00:00:00	0.0
2000-01-01 00:00:30	NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:00	NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:30	NaN
2000-01-01 00:02:00	2.0
2000-01-01 00:02:30	NaN
2000-01-01 00:03:00	3.0

Upsample again, providing a fill value.

```
>>> df.asfreq(freq='30S', fill_value=9.0)
```

	s
2000-01-01 00:00:00	0.0
2000-01-01 00:00:30	9.0
2000-01-01 00:01:00	NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:30	9.0
2000-01-01 00:02:00	2.0
2000-01-01 00:02:30	9.0
2000-01-01 00:03:00	3.0

Upsample again, providing a method.

```
>>> df.asfreq(freq='30S', method='bfill')
```

	s
2000-01-01 00:00:00	0.0
2000-01-01 00:00:30	NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:00	NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:30	2.0
2000-01-01 00:02:00	2.0
2000-01-01 00:02:30	3.0
2000-01-01 00:03:00	3.0

## pandas.Panel.asof

`Panel.asof` (*where*, *subset=None*)

Return the last row(s) without any NaNs before *where*.

The last row (for each element in *where*, if list) without any NaN is taken. In case of a `DataFrame`, the last row without NaN considering only the subset of columns (if not `None`)

New in version 0.19.0: For `DataFrame`

If there is no good value, NaN is returned for a `Series` or a `Series` of NaN values for a `DataFrame`

### Parameters

**where** [date or array-like of dates] Date(s) before which the last row(s) are returned.

**subset** [str or array-like of str, default `None`] For `DataFrame`, if not `None`, only use these columns to check for NaNs.

### Returns

**scalar, Series, or DataFrame**

- scalar : when *self* is a `Series` and *where* is a scalar
- Series: when *self* is a `Series` and *where* is an array-like, or when *self* is a `DataFrame` and *where* is a scalar
- DataFrame : when *self* is a `DataFrame` and *where* is an array-like

**See also:**

`merge_asof` Perform an asof merge. Similar to left join.

### Notes

Dates are assumed to be sorted. Raises if this is not the case.

### Examples

A `Series` and a scalar *where*.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, np.nan, 4], index=[10, 20, 30, 40])
>>> s
10    1.0
20    2.0
30    NaN
40    4.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.asof(20)
2.0
```

For a sequence *where*, a `Series` is returned. The first value is NaN, because the first element of *where* is before the first index value.

```
>>> s.asof([5, 20])
5      NaN
20     2.0
dtype: float64
```

Missing values are not considered. The following is 2.0, not NaN, even though NaN is at the index location for 30.

```
>>> s.asof(30)
2.0
```

Take all columns into consideration

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [10, 20, 30, 40, 50],
...                    'b': [None, None, None, None, 500]},
...                   index=pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-02-27 09:01:00',
...                                           '2018-02-27 09:02:00',
...                                           '2018-02-27 09:03:00',
...                                           '2018-02-27 09:04:00',
...                                           '2018-02-27 09:05:00']))
>>> df.asof(pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-02-27 09:03:30',
...                           '2018-02-27 09:04:30']))
              a      b
2018-02-27 09:03:30 NaN NaN
2018-02-27 09:04:30 NaN NaN
```

Take a single column into consideration

```
>>> df.asof(pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-02-27 09:03:30',
...                           '2018-02-27 09:04:30']),
...         subset=['a'])
              a      b
2018-02-27 09:03:30  30.0 NaN
2018-02-27 09:04:30  40.0 NaN
```

## pandas.Panel.astype

`Panel.astype` (*dtype*, *copy=True*, *errors='raise'*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Cast a pandas object to a specified dtype dtype.

### Parameters

**dtype** [data type, or dict of column name -> data type] Use a numpy.dtype or Python type to cast entire pandas object to the same type. Alternatively, use {col: dtype, ...}, where col is a column label and dtype is a numpy.dtype or Python type to cast one or more of the DataFrame's columns to column-specific types.

**copy** [bool, default True] Return a copy when copy=True (be very careful setting copy=False as changes to values then may propagate to other pandas objects).

**errors** [{'raise', 'ignore'}, default 'raise'] Control raising of exceptions on invalid data for provided dtype.

- `raise`: allow exceptions to be raised
- `ignore`: suppress exceptions. On error return original object

New in version 0.20.0.

**kwargs** [keyword arguments to pass on to the constructor]

**Returns**

**casted** [same type as caller]

**See also:**

**to\_datetime** Convert argument to datetime.

**to\_timedelta** Convert argument to timedelta.

**to\_numeric** Convert argument to a numeric type.

**numpy.ndarray.astype** Cast a numpy array to a specified type.

**Examples**

```
>>> ser = pd.Series([1, 2], dtype='int32')
>>> ser
0    1
1    2
dtype: int32
>>> ser.astype('int64')
0    1
1    2
dtype: int64
```

Convert to categorical type:

```
>>> ser.astype('category')
0    1
1    2
dtype: category
Categories (2, int64): [1, 2]
```

Convert to ordered categorical type with custom ordering:

```
>>> cat_dtype = pd.api.types.CategoricalDtype(
...             categories=[2, 1], ordered=True)
>>> ser.astype(cat_dtype)
0    1
1    2
dtype: category
Categories (2, int64): [2 < 1]
```

Note that using `copy=False` and changing data on a new pandas object may propagate changes:

```
>>> s1 = pd.Series([1,2])
>>> s2 = s1.astype('int64', copy=False)
>>> s2[0] = 10
>>> s1 # note that s1[0] has changed too
0    10
1     2
dtype: int64
```

## pandas.Panel.at\_time

`Panel.at_time` (*time*, *asof=False*, *axis=None*)  
 Select values at particular time of day (e.g. 9:30AM).

### Parameters

**time** [datetime.time or string]  
**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**values\_at\_time** [same type as caller]

### Raises

**TypeError** If the index is not a *DatetimeIndex*

### See also:

**between\_time** Select values between particular times of the day.

**first** Select initial periods of time series based on a date offset.

**last** Select final periods of time series based on a date offset.

**DatetimeIndex.indexer\_at\_time** Get just the index locations for values at particular time of the day.

## Examples

```
>>> i = pd.date_range('2018-04-09', periods=4, freq='12H')
>>> ts = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1,2,3,4]}, index=i)
>>> ts
```

	A
2018-04-09 00:00:00	1
2018-04-09 12:00:00	2
2018-04-10 00:00:00	3
2018-04-10 12:00:00	4

```
>>> ts.at_time('12:00')
```

	A
2018-04-09 12:00:00	2
2018-04-10 12:00:00	4

## pandas.Panel.between\_time

`Panel.between_time` (*start\_time*, *end\_time*, *include\_start=True*, *include\_end=True*, *axis=None*)  
 Select values between particular times of the day (e.g., 9:00-9:30 AM).

By setting *start\_time* to be later than *end\_time*, you can get the times that are *not* between the two times.

### Parameters

**start\_time** [datetime.time or string]  
**end\_time** [datetime.time or string]

**include\_start** [boolean, default True]  
**include\_end** [boolean, default True]  
**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] New in version 0.24.0.

**Returns**

**values\_between\_time** [same type as caller]

**Raises**

**TypeError** If the index is not a *DatetimeIndex*

**See also:**

**at\_time** Select values at a particular time of the day.

**first** Select initial periods of time series based on a date offset.

**last** Select final periods of time series based on a date offset.

**DatetimeIndex.indexer\_between\_time** Get just the index locations for values between particular times of the day.

**Examples**

```
>>> i = pd.date_range('2018-04-09', periods=4, freq='1D20min')
>>> ts = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1,2,3,4]}, index=i)
>>> ts
              A
2018-04-09 00:00:00  1
2018-04-10 00:20:00  2
2018-04-11 00:40:00  3
2018-04-12 01:00:00  4
```

```
>>> ts.between_time('0:15', '0:45')
              A
2018-04-10 00:20:00  2
2018-04-11 00:40:00  3
```

You get the times that are *not* between two times by setting `start_time` later than `end_time`:

```
>>> ts.between_time('0:45', '0:15')
              A
2018-04-09 00:00:00  1
2018-04-12 01:00:00  4
```

**pandas.Panel.bfill**

`Panel.bfill` (*axis=None, inplace=False, limit=None, downcast=None*)  
Synonym for `DataFrame.fillna()` with `method='bfill'`.

**pandas.Panel.bool**

`Panel.bool()`  
Return the bool of a single element `PandasObject`.



This must be a boolean scalar value, either True or False. Raise a ValueError if the PandasObject does not have exactly 1 element, or that element is not boolean

## pandas.Panel.clip

`Panel.clip` (*lower=None, upper=None, axis=None, inplace=False, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Trim values at input threshold(s).

Assigns values outside boundary to boundary values. Thresholds can be singular values or array like, and in the latter case the clipping is performed element-wise in the specified axis.

### Parameters

**lower** [float or array\_like, default None] Minimum threshold value. All values below this threshold will be set to it.

**upper** [float or array\_like, default None] Maximum threshold value. All values above this threshold will be set to it.

**axis** [int or string axis name, optional] Align object with lower and upper along the given axis.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to perform the operation in place on the data.

New in version 0.21.0.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with numpy.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Same type as calling object with the values outside the clip boundaries replaced

## Examples

```
>>> data = {'col_0': [9, -3, 0, -1, 5], 'col_1': [-2, -7, 6, 8, -5]}
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(data)
>>> df
   col_0  col_1
0      9     -2
1     -3     -7
2      0      6
3     -1      8
4      5     -5
```

Clips per column using lower and upper thresholds:

```
>>> df.clip(-4, 6)
   col_0  col_1
0      6     -2
1     -3     -4
2      0      6
3     -1      6
4      5     -4
```

Clips using specific lower and upper thresholds per column element:

```
>>> t = pd.Series([2, -4, -1, 6, 3])
>>> t
0    2
1   -4
2   -1
3    6
4    3
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df.clip(t, t + 4, axis=0)
   col_0  col_1
0      6      2
1     -3     -4
2      0      3
3      6      8
4      5      3
```

## pandas.Panel.clip\_lower

`Panel.clip_lower` (*threshold*, *axis=None*, *inplace=False*)

Trim values below a given threshold.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0: Use `clip(lower=threshold)` instead.

Elements below the *threshold* will be changed to match the *threshold* value(s). Threshold can be a single value or an array, in the latter case it performs the truncation element-wise.

### Parameters

**threshold** [numeric or array-like] Minimum value allowed. All values below threshold will be set to this value.

- float : every value is compared to *threshold*.
- array-like : The shape of *threshold* should match the object it's compared to. When *self* is a Series, *threshold* should be the length. When *self* is a DataFrame, *threshold* should 2-D and the same shape as *self* for *axis=None*, or 1-D and the same length as the axis being compared.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Align *self* with *threshold* along the given axis.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to perform the operation in place on the data.

New in version 0.21.0.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Original data with values trimmed.

**See also:**

**Series.clip** General purpose method to trim Series values to given threshold(s).

**DataFrame.clip** General purpose method to trim DataFrame values to given threshold(s).

## Examples

Series single threshold clipping:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([5, 6, 7, 8, 9])
>>> s.clip(lower=8)
0    8
1    8
2    8
3    8
4    9
dtype: int64
```

Series clipping element-wise using an array of thresholds. *threshold* should be the same length as the Series.

```
>>> elemwise_thresholds = [4, 8, 7, 2, 5]
>>> s.clip(lower=elemwise_thresholds)
0    5
1    8
2    7
3    8
4    9
dtype: int64
```

DataFrames can be compared to a scalar.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 3, 5], "B": [2, 4, 6]})
>>> df
   A  B
0  1  2
1  3  4
2  5  6
```

```
>>> df.clip(lower=3)
   A  B
0  3  3
1  3  4
2  5  6
```

Or to an array of values. By default, *threshold* should be the same shape as the DataFrame.

```
>>> df.clip(lower=np.array([[3, 4], [2, 2], [6, 2]]))
   A  B
0  3  4
1  3  4
2  6  6
```

Control how *threshold* is broadcast with *axis*. In this case *threshold* should be the same length as the axis specified by *axis*.

```
>>> df.clip(lower=[3, 3, 5], axis='index')
   A  B
0  3  3
1  3  4
2  5  6
```

```
>>> df.clip(lower=[4, 5], axis='columns')
   A  B
0  4  5
```

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```
1  4  5
2  5  6
```

## pandas.Panel.clip\_upper

Panel.**clip\_upper** (*threshold*, *axis=None*, *inplace=False*)

Trim values above a given threshold.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0: Use clip(upper=threshold) instead.

Elements above the *threshold* will be changed to match the *threshold* value(s). Threshold can be a single value or an array, in the latter case it performs the truncation element-wise.

### Parameters

**threshold** [numeric or array-like] Maximum value allowed. All values above threshold will be set to this value.

- float : every value is compared to *threshold*.
- array-like : The shape of *threshold* should match the object it's compared to. When *self* is a Series, *threshold* should be the length. When *self* is a DataFrame, *threshold* should 2-D and the same shape as *self* for *axis=None*, or 1-D and the same length as the axis being compared.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Align object with *threshold* along the given axis.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to perform the operation in place on the data.

New in version 0.21.0.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Original data with values trimmed.

**See also:**

**Series.clip** General purpose method to trim Series values to given threshold(s).

**DataFrame.clip** General purpose method to trim DataFrame values to given threshold(s).

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
4    5
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.clip(upper=3)
0    1
1    2
2    3
```

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```
3    3
4    3
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> elemwise_thresholds = [5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
>>> elemwise_thresholds
[5, 4, 3, 2, 1]
```

```
>>> s.clip(upper=elemwise_thresholds)
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    2
4    1
dtype: int64
```

### pandas.Panel.compound

`Panel.compound` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None*)

Return the compound percentage of the values for the requested axis.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{items (0), major\_axis (1), minor\_axis (2)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

#### Returns

**compounded** [DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)]

### pandas.Panel.conform

`Panel.conform` (*frame, axis='items'*)

Conform input DataFrame to align with chosen axis pair.

#### Parameters

**frame** [DataFrame]

**axis** [{'items', 'major', 'minor'}] Axis the input corresponds to. E.g., if axis='major', then the frame's columns would be items, and the index would be values of the minor axis

#### Returns

**DataFrame**

## pandas.Panel.convert\_objects

`Panel.convert_objects` (*convert\_dates=True*, *convert\_numeric=False*, *convert\_timedeltas=True*, *copy=True*)

Attempt to infer better dtype for object columns.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0.

### Parameters

**convert\_dates** [boolean, default True] If True, convert to date where possible. If ‘coerce’, force conversion, with unconvertible values becoming NaT.

**convert\_numeric** [boolean, default False] If True, attempt to coerce to numbers (including strings), with unconvertible values becoming NaN.

**convert\_timedeltas** [boolean, default True] If True, convert to timedelta where possible. If ‘coerce’, force conversion, with unconvertible values becoming NaT.

**copy** [boolean, default True] If True, return a copy even if no copy is necessary (e.g. no conversion was done). Note: This is meant for internal use, and should not be confused with inplace.

### Returns

**converted** [same as input object]

### See also:

*to\_datetime* Convert argument to datetime.

*to\_timedelta* Convert argument to timedelta.

*to\_numeric* Convert argument to numeric type.

## pandas.Panel.copy

`Panel.copy` (*deep=True*)

Make a copy of this object’s indices and data.

When `deep=True` (default), a new object will be created with a copy of the calling object’s data and indices. Modifications to the data or indices of the copy will not be reflected in the original object (see notes below).

When `deep=False`, a new object will be created without copying the calling object’s data or index (only references to the data and index are copied). Any changes to the data of the original will be reflected in the shallow copy (and vice versa).

### Parameters

**deep** [bool, default True] Make a deep copy, including a copy of the data and the indices. With `deep=False` neither the indices nor the data are copied.

### Returns

**copy** [Series, DataFrame or Panel] Object type matches caller.

## Notes

When `deep=True`, data is copied but actual Python objects will not be copied recursively, only the reference to the object. This is in contrast to `copy.deepcopy` in the Standard Library, which recursively copies object data (see examples below).

While Index objects are copied when `deep=True`, the underlying numpy array is not copied for performance reasons. Since Index is immutable, the underlying data can be safely shared and a copy is not needed.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2], index=["a", "b"])
>>> s
a    1
b    2
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s_copy = s.copy()
>>> s_copy
a    1
b    2
dtype: int64
```

### Shallow copy versus default (deep) copy:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2], index=["a", "b"])
>>> deep = s.copy()
>>> shallow = s.copy(deep=False)
```

Shallow copy shares data and index with original.

```
>>> s is shallow
False
>>> s.values is shallow.values and s.index is shallow.index
True
```

Deep copy has own copy of data and index.

```
>>> s is deep
False
>>> s.values is deep.values or s.index is deep.index
False
```

Updates to the data shared by shallow copy and original is reflected in both; deep copy remains unchanged.

```
>>> s[0] = 3
>>> shallow[1] = 4
>>> s
a    3
b    4
dtype: int64
>>> shallow
a    3
b    4
dtype: int64
```

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```
>>> deep
a    1
b    2
dtype: int64
```

Note that when copying an object containing Python objects, a deep copy will copy the data, but will not do so recursively. Updating a nested data object will be reflected in the deep copy.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([[1, 2], [3, 4]])
>>> deep = s.copy()
>>> s[0][0] = 10
>>> s
0    [10, 2]
1     [3, 4]
dtype: object
>>> deep
0    [10, 2]
1     [3, 4]
dtype: object
```

### pandas.Panel.count

`Panel.count` (*axis='major'*)

Return number of observations over requested axis.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{‘items’, ‘major’, ‘minor’} or {0, 1, 2}]

#### Returns

**count** [DataFrame]

### pandas.Panel.cummax

`Panel.cummax` (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative maximum over a DataFrame or Series axis.

Returns a DataFrame or Series of the same size containing the cumulative maximum.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or ‘index’, 1 or ‘columns’}, default 0] The index or the name of the axis. 0 is equivalent to None or ‘index’.

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** : Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

#### Returns

**cummax** [DataFrame or Panel]

See also:

**core.window.Expanding.max** Similar functionality but ignores NaN values.



**Panel.max** Return the maximum over Panel axis.

**Panel.cummax** Return cumulative maximum over Panel axis.

**Panel.cummin** Return cumulative minimum over Panel axis.

**Panel.cumsum** Return cumulative sum over Panel axis.

**Panel.cumprod** Return cumulative product over Panel axis.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series([2, np.nan, 5, -1, 0])
>>> s
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    5.0
3   -1.0
4    0.0
dtype: float64
```

By default, NA values are ignored.

```
>>> s.cummax()
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    5.0
3    5.0
4    5.0
dtype: float64
```

To include NA values in the operation, use `skipna=False`

```
>>> s.cummax(skipna=False)
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

### DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[2.0, 1.0],
...                   [3.0, np.nan],
...                   [1.0, 0.0]],
...                   columns=list('AB'))
>>> df
   A  B
0  2.0 1.0
1  3.0 NaN
2  1.0 0.0
```

By default, iterates over rows and finds the maximum in each column. This is equivalent to `axis=None` or `axis='index'`.

```
>>> df.cummax()
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  3.0  1.0
```

To iterate over columns and find the maximum in each row, use `axis=1`

```
>>> df.cummax(axis=1)
   A    B
0  2.0  2.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  1.0
```

## pandas.Panel.cummin

`Panel.cummin` (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative minimum over a DataFrame or Series axis.

Returns a DataFrame or Series of the same size containing the cumulative minimum.

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The index or the name of the axis. 0 is equivalent to None or 'index'.

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs**: Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

### Returns

**cummin** [DataFrame or Panel]

See also:

***core.window.Expanding.min*** Similar functionality but ignores NaN values.

***Panel.min*** Return the minimum over Panel axis.

***Panel.cummax*** Return cumulative maximum over Panel axis.

***Panel.cummin*** Return cumulative minimum over Panel axis.

***Panel.cumsum*** Return cumulative sum over Panel axis.

***Panel.cumprod*** Return cumulative product over Panel axis.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series([2, np.nan, 5, -1, 0])
>>> s
0    2.0
1    NaN
```

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```

2    5.0
3   -1.0
4    0.0
dtype: float64

```

By default, NA values are ignored.

```

>>> s.cummin()
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    2.0
3   -1.0
4   -1.0
dtype: float64

```

To include NA values in the operation, use `skipna=False`

```

>>> s.cummin(skipna=False)
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64

```

## DataFrame

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[2.0, 1.0],
...                   [3.0, np.nan],
...                   [1.0, 0.0]],
...                   columns=list('AB'))
>>> df
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0

```

By default, iterates over rows and finds the minimum in each column. This is equivalent to `axis=None` or `axis='index'`.

```

>>> df.cummin()
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  2.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0

```

To iterate over columns and find the minimum in each row, use `axis=1`

```

>>> df.cummin(axis=1)
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0

```

**pandas.Panel.cumprod**

`Panel.cumprod` (*axis=None*, *skipna=True*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative product over a DataFrame or Series axis.

Returns a DataFrame or Series of the same size containing the cumulative product.

**Parameters**

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The index or the name of the axis. 0 is equivalent to None or 'index'.

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** : Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

**Returns**

**cumprod** [DataFrame or Panel]

**See also:**

**core.window.Expanding.prod** Similar functionality but ignores NaN values.

**Panel.prod** Return the product over Panel axis.

**Panel.cummax** Return cumulative maximum over Panel axis.

**Panel.cummin** Return cumulative minimum over Panel axis.

**Panel.cumsum** Return cumulative sum over Panel axis.

**Panel.cumprod** Return cumulative product over Panel axis.

**Examples****Series**

```
>>> s = pd.Series([2, np.nan, 5, -1, 0])
>>> s
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    5.0
3   -1.0
4    0.0
dtype: float64
```

By default, NA values are ignored.

```
>>> s.cumprod()
0    2.0
1    NaN
2   10.0
3  -10.0
4   -0.0
dtype: float64
```

To include NA values in the operation, use `skipna=False`

```
>>> s.cumprod(skipna=False)
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

### DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[2.0, 1.0],
...                    [3.0, np.nan],
...                    [1.0, 0.0]],
...                   columns=list('AB'))
>>> df
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0
```

By default, iterates over rows and finds the product in each column. This is equivalent to `axis=None` or `axis='index'`.

```
>>> df.cumprod()
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  6.0  NaN
2  6.0  0.0
```

To iterate over columns and find the product in each row, use `axis=1`

```
>>> df.cumprod(axis=1)
   A    B
0  2.0  2.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0
```

## pandas.Panel.cumsum

`Panel.cumsum` (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative sum over a DataFrame or Series axis.

Returns a DataFrame or Series of the same size containing the cumulative sum.

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The index or the name of the axis. 0 is equivalent to None or 'index'.

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** : Additional keywords have no effect but might be accepted for compatibility with NumPy.

### Returns

**cumsum** [DataFrame or Panel]

See also:

***core.window.Expanding.sum*** Similar functionality but ignores NaN values.

***Panel.sum*** Return the sum over Panel axis.

***Panel.cummax*** Return cumulative maximum over Panel axis.

***Panel.cummin*** Return cumulative minimum over Panel axis.

***Panel.cumsum*** Return cumulative sum over Panel axis.

***Panel.cumprod*** Return cumulative product over Panel axis.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series([2, np.nan, 5, -1, 0])
>>> s
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    5.0
3   -1.0
4    0.0
dtype: float64
```

By default, NA values are ignored.

```
>>> s.cumsum()
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    7.0
3    6.0
4    6.0
dtype: float64
```

To include NA values in the operation, use `skipna=False`

```
>>> s.cumsum(skipna=False)
0    2.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

### DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[2.0, 1.0],
...                   [3.0, np.nan],
...                   [1.0, 0.0]],
...                   columns=list('AB'))
>>> df
   A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  0.0
```

By default, iterates over rows and finds the sum in each column. This is equivalent to `axis=None` or `axis='index'`.

```
>>> df.cumsum()
      A    B
0  2.0  1.0
1  5.0  NaN
2  6.0  1.0
```

To iterate over columns and find the sum in each row, use `axis=1`

```
>>> df.cumsum(axis=1)
      A    B
0  2.0  3.0
1  3.0  NaN
2  1.0  1.0
```

## pandas.Panel.describe

`Panel.describe` (*percentiles=None, include=None, exclude=None*)

Generate descriptive statistics that summarize the central tendency, dispersion and shape of a dataset's distribution, excluding NaN values.

Analyzes both numeric and object series, as well as `DataFrame` column sets of mixed data types. The output will vary depending on what is provided. Refer to the notes below for more detail.

### Parameters

**percentiles** [list-like of numbers, optional] The percentiles to include in the output. All should fall between 0 and 1. The default is `[.25, .5, .75]`, which returns the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles.

**include** ['all', list-like of dtypes or None (default), optional] A white list of data types to include in the result. Ignored for `Series`. Here are the options:

- 'all' : All columns of the input will be included in the output.
- A list-like of dtypes : Limits the results to the provided data types. To limit the result to numeric types submit `numpy.number`. To limit it instead to object columns submit the `numpy.object` data type. Strings can also be used in the style of `select_dtypes` (e.g. `df.describe(include=['O'])`). To select pandas categorical columns, use 'category'
- None (default) : The result will include all numeric columns.

**exclude** [list-like of dtypes or None (default), optional] A black list of data types to omit from the result. Ignored for `Series`. Here are the options:

- A list-like of dtypes : Excludes the provided data types from the result. To exclude numeric types submit `numpy.number`. To exclude object columns submit the data type `numpy.object`. Strings can also be used in the style of `select_dtypes` (e.g. `df.describe(include=['O'])`). To exclude pandas categorical columns, use 'category'
- None (default) : The result will exclude nothing.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Summary statistics of the Series or Dataframe provided.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.count** Count number of non-NA/null observations.

**DataFrame.max** Maximum of the values in the object.

**DataFrame.min** Minimum of the values in the object.

**DataFrame.mean** Mean of the values.

**DataFrame.std** Standard deviation of the observations.

**DataFrame.select\_dtypes** Subset of a DataFrame including/excluding columns based on their dtype.

**Notes**

For numeric data, the result's index will include `count`, `mean`, `std`, `min`, `max` as well as `lower`, 50 and upper percentiles. By default the lower percentile is 25 and the upper percentile is 75. The 50 percentile is the same as the median.

For object data (e.g. strings or timestamps), the result's index will include `count`, `unique`, `top`, and `freq`. The `top` is the most common value. The `freq` is the most common value's frequency. Timestamps also include the `first` and `last` items.

If multiple object values have the highest count, then the `count` and `top` results will be arbitrarily chosen from among those with the highest count.

For mixed data types provided via a `DataFrame`, the default is to return only an analysis of numeric columns. If the dataframe consists only of object and categorical data without any numeric columns, the default is to return an analysis of both the object and categorical columns. If `include='all'` is provided as an option, the result will include a union of attributes of each type.

The `include` and `exclude` parameters can be used to limit which columns in a `DataFrame` are analyzed for the output. The parameters are ignored when analyzing a `Series`.

**Examples**

Describing a numeric Series.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s.describe()
count      3.0
mean       2.0
std        1.0
min        1.0
25%        1.5
50%        2.0
75%        2.5
max        3.0
dtype: float64
```

Describing a categorical Series.

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['a', 'a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> s.describe()
count      4
unique     3
```

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```

top      a
freq     2
dtype: object

```

Describing a timestamp Series.

```

>>> s = pd.Series([
...     np.datetime64("2000-01-01"),
...     np.datetime64("2010-01-01"),
...     np.datetime64("2010-01-01")
... ])
>>> s.describe()
count          3
unique         2
top      2010-01-01 00:00:00
freq          2
first      2000-01-01 00:00:00
last       2010-01-01 00:00:00
dtype: object

```

Describing a DataFrame. By default only numeric fields are returned.

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'categorical': pd.Categorical(['d', 'e', 'f']),
...                    'numeric': [1, 2, 3],
...                    'object': ['a', 'b', 'c']
... })
>>> df.describe()
      numeric
count      3.0
mean       2.0
std        1.0
min        1.0
25%        1.5
50%        2.0
75%        2.5
max        3.0

```

Describing all columns of a DataFrame regardless of data type.

```

>>> df.describe(include='all')
      categorical  numeric  object
count           3        3.0      3
unique          3        NaN      3
top            f         NaN      c
freq           1         NaN      1
mean           NaN        2.0     NaN
std            NaN        1.0     NaN
min            NaN        1.0     NaN
25%            NaN        1.5     NaN
50%            NaN        2.0     NaN
75%            NaN        2.5     NaN
max            NaN        3.0     NaN

```

Describing a column from a DataFrame by accessing it as an attribute.

```

>>> df.numeric.describe()
count      3.0

```

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```

mean      2.0
std       1.0
min       1.0
25%      1.5
50%      2.0
75%      2.5
max       3.0
Name: numeric, dtype: float64

```

Including only numeric columns in a DataFrame description.

```

>>> df.describe(include=[np.number])
      numeric
count      3.0
mean       2.0
std        1.0
min        1.0
25%       1.5
50%       2.0
75%       2.5
max        3.0

```

Including only string columns in a DataFrame description.

```

>>> df.describe(include=[np.object])
      object
count      3
unique     3
top        c
freq       1

```

Including only categorical columns from a DataFrame description.

```

>>> df.describe(include=['category'])
      categorical
count          3
unique         3
top            f
freq           1

```

Excluding numeric columns from a DataFrame description.

```

>>> df.describe(exclude=[np.number])
      categorical  object
count           3      3
unique          3      3
top             f      c
freq            1      1

```

Excluding object columns from a DataFrame description.

```

>>> df.describe(exclude=[np.object])
      categorical  numeric
count           3      3.0
unique          3      NaN
top             f      NaN

```

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freq	1	NaN
mean	NaN	2.0
std	NaN	1.0
min	NaN	1.0
25%	NaN	1.5
50%	NaN	2.0
75%	NaN	2.5
max	NaN	3.0

**pandas.Panel.div**`Panel.div` (*other*, *axis=0*)

Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *truediv*). Equivalent to `panel / other`.

**Parameters**

**other** [DataFrame or Panel]

**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over

**Returns**

**Panel**

**See also:**

`Panel.rtruediv`

**pandas.Panel.divide**`Panel.divide` (*other*, *axis=0*)

Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *truediv*). Equivalent to `panel / other`.

**Parameters**

**other** [DataFrame or Panel]

**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over

**Returns**

**Panel**

**See also:**

`Panel.rtruediv`

**pandas.Panel.droplevel**`Panel.droplevel` (*level*, *axis=0*)

Return DataFrame with requested index / column level(s) removed.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Parameters**

**level** [int, str, or list-like] If a string is given, must be the name of a level. If list-like, elements must be names or positional indexes of levels.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0]

### Returns

**DataFrame.droplevel()**

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([
...     [1, 2, 3, 4],
...     [5, 6, 7, 8],
...     [9, 10, 11, 12]
... ]).set_index([0, 1]).rename_axis(['a', 'b'])
```

```
>>> df.columns = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([
...     ('c', 'e'), ('d', 'f')
... ], names=['level_1', 'level_2'])
```

```
>>> df
level_1  c  d
level_2  e  f
a b
1 2      3  4
5 6      7  8
9 10     11 12
```

```
>>> df.droplevel('a')
level_1  c  d
level_2  e  f
b
2      3  4
6      7  8
10     11 12
```

```
>>> df.droplevel('level2', axis=1)
level_1  c  d
a b
1 2      3  4
5 6      7  8
9 10     11 12
```

### pandas.Panel.dropna

**Panel.dropna** (*axis=0, how='any', inplace=False*)

Drop 2D from panel, holding passed axis constant.

#### Parameters

**axis** [int, default 0] Axis to hold constant. E.g. axis=1 will drop major\_axis entries having a certain amount of NA data

**how** [{‘all’, ‘any’}, default ‘any’] ‘any’: one or more values are NA in the DataFrame along the axis. For ‘all’ they all must be.

**inplace** [bool, default False] If True, do operation inplace and return None.

### Returns

**dropped** [Panel]

## pandas.Panel.eq

`Panel.eq` (*other*, *axis=None*)

Wrapper for comparison method eq

## pandas.Panel.equals

`Panel.equals` (*other*)

Test whether two objects contain the same elements.

This function allows two Series or DataFrames to be compared against each other to see if they have the same shape and elements. NaNs in the same location are considered equal. The column headers do not need to have the same type, but the elements within the columns must be the same dtype.

### Parameters

**other** [Series or DataFrame] The other Series or DataFrame to be compared with the first.

### Returns

**bool** True if all elements are the same in both objects, False otherwise.

### See also:

**Series.eq** Compare two Series objects of the same length and return a Series where each element is True if the element in each Series is equal, False otherwise.

**DataFrame.eq** Compare two DataFrame objects of the same shape and return a DataFrame where each element is True if the respective element in each DataFrame is equal, False otherwise.

**assert\_series\_equal** Return True if left and right Series are equal, False otherwise.

**assert\_frame\_equal** Return True if left and right DataFrames are equal, False otherwise.

**numpy.array\_equal** Return True if two arrays have the same shape and elements, False otherwise.

### Notes

This function requires that the elements have the same dtype as their respective elements in the other Series or DataFrame. However, the column labels do not need to have the same type, as long as they are still considered equal.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'1': [10], '2': [20]})
>>> df
   1  2
0 10 20
```

DataFrames `df` and `exactly_equal` have the same types and values for their elements and column labels, which will return True.

```
>>> exactly_equal = pd.DataFrame({1: [10], 2: [20]})
>>> exactly_equal
   1  2
0 10 20
>>> df.equals(exactly_equal)
True
```

DataFrames `df` and `different_column_type` have the same element types and values, but have different types for the column labels, which will still return `True`.

```
>>> different_column_type = pd.DataFrame({1.0: [10], 2.0: [20]})
>>> different_column_type
   1.0  2.0
0  10   20
>>> df.equals(different_column_type)
True
```

DataFrames `df` and `different_data_type` have different types for the same values for their elements, and will return `False` even though their column labels are the same values and types.

```
>>> different_data_type = pd.DataFrame({1: [10.0], 2: [20.0]})
>>> different_data_type
   1    2
0 10.0 20.0
>>> df.equals(different_data_type)
False
```

## pandas.Panel.ffill

`Panel.ffill` (*axis=None, inplace=False, limit=None, downcast=None*)  
Synonym for `DataFrame.fillna()` with `method='ffill'`.

## pandas.Panel.fillna

`Panel.fillna` (*value=None, method=None, axis=None, inplace=False, limit=None, downcast=None, \*\*kwargs*)  
Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.

### Parameters

**value** [scalar, dict, Series, or DataFrame] Value to use to fill holes (e.g. 0), alternately a dict/Series/DataFrame of values specifying which value to use for each index (for a Series) or column (for a DataFrame). (values not in the dict/Series/DataFrame will not be filled). This value cannot be a list.

**method** [{‘backfill’, ‘bfill’, ‘pad’, ‘ffill’, None}, default None] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed Series `pad` / `ffill`: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid `backfill` / `bfill`: use NEXT valid observation to fill gap

**axis** [{0, 1, 2, ‘items’, ‘major\_axis’, ‘minor\_axis’}]

**inplace** [boolean, default False] If True, fill in place. Note: this will modify any other views on this object, (e.g. a no-copy slice for a column in a DataFrame).

**limit** [int, default None] If method is specified, this is the maximum number of consecutive NaN values to forward/backward fill. In other words, if there is a gap with more

than this number of consecutive NaNs, it will only be partially filled. If method is not specified, this is the maximum number of entries along the entire axis where NaNs will be filled. Must be greater than 0 if not None.

**downcast** [dict, default is None] a dict of item->dtype of what to downcast if possible, or the string 'infer' which will try to downcast to an appropriate equal type (e.g. float64 to int64 if possible)

### Returns

**filled** [Panel]

### See also:

***interpolate*** Fill NaN values using interpolation.

*reindex, asfreq*

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[np.nan, 2, np.nan, 0],
...                    [3, 4, np.nan, 1],
...                    [np.nan, np.nan, np.nan, 5],
...                    [np.nan, 3, np.nan, 4]],
...                   columns=list('ABCD'))
>>> df
   A    B    C    D
0 NaN  2.0 NaN  0
1  3.0  4.0 NaN  1
2 NaN  NaN NaN  5
3 NaN  3.0 NaN  4
```

Replace all NaN elements with 0s.

```
>>> df.fillna(0)
   A    B    C    D
0  0.0  2.0  0.0  0
1  3.0  4.0  0.0  1
2  0.0  0.0  0.0  5
3  0.0  3.0  0.0  4
```

We can also propagate non-null values forward or backward.

```
>>> df.fillna(method='ffill')
   A    B    C    D
0 NaN  2.0 NaN  0
1  3.0  4.0 NaN  1
2  3.0  4.0 NaN  5
3  3.0  3.0 NaN  4
```

Replace all NaN elements in column 'A', 'B', 'C', and 'D', with 0, 1, 2, and 3 respectively.

```
>>> values = {'A': 0, 'B': 1, 'C': 2, 'D': 3}
>>> df.fillna(value=values)
   A    B    C    D
0  0.0  2.0  2.0  0
1  3.0  4.0  2.0  1
```

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```
2  0.0 1.0 2.0 5
3  0.0 3.0 2.0 4
```

Only replace the first NaN element.

```
>>> df.fillna(value=values, limit=1)
   A    B    C    D
0  0.0  2.0  2.0  0
1  3.0  4.0  NaN  1
2  NaN  1.0  NaN  5
3  NaN  3.0  NaN  4
```

## pandas.Panel.filter

`Panel.filter` (*items=None, like=None, regex=None, axis=None*)

Subset rows or columns of dataframe according to labels in the specified index.

Note that this routine does not filter a dataframe on its contents. The filter is applied to the labels of the index.

### Parameters

**items** [list-like] List of axis to restrict to (must not all be present).

**like** [string] Keep axis where “arg in col == True”.

**regex** [string (regular expression)] Keep axis with `re.search(regex, col) == True`.

**axis** [int or string axis name] The axis to filter on. By default this is the info axis, ‘index’ for Series, ‘columns’ for DataFrame.

### Returns

same type as input object

### See also:

`DataFrame.loc`

### Notes

The `items`, `like`, and `regex` parameters are enforced to be mutually exclusive.

`axis` defaults to the info axis that is used when indexing with `[]`.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.array([[1,2,3], [4,5,6]]),
...                   index=['mouse', 'rabbit'],
...                   columns=['one', 'two', 'three'])
```

```
>>> # select columns by name
>>> df.filter(items=['one', 'three'])
      one  three
mouse    1     3
rabbit    4     6
```



```
>>> # select columns by regular expression
>>> df.filter(regex='e$', axis=1)
      one  three
mouse   1     3
rabbit  4     6
```

```
>>> # select rows containing 'bbi'
>>> df.filter(like='bbi', axis=0)
      one two three
rabbit  4  5     6
```

## pandas.Panel.first

Panel.**first** (*offset*)

Convenience method for subsetting initial periods of time series data based on a date offset.

### Parameters

**offset** [string, DateOffset, dateutil.relativedelta]

### Returns

**subset** [same type as caller]

### Raises

**TypeError** If the index is not a *DatetimeIndex*

**See also:**

**last** Select final periods of time series based on a date offset.

**at\_time** Select values at a particular time of the day.

**between\_time** Select values between particular times of the day.

## Examples

```
>>> i = pd.date_range('2018-04-09', periods=4, freq='2D')
>>> ts = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1,2,3,4]}, index=i)
>>> ts
      A
2018-04-09  1
2018-04-11  2
2018-04-13  3
2018-04-15  4
```

Get the rows for the first 3 days:

```
>>> ts.first('3D')
      A
2018-04-09  1
2018-04-11  2
```

Notice the data for 3 first calendar days were returned, not the first 3 days observed in the dataset, and therefore data for 2018-04-13 was not returned.

### pandas.Panel.first\_valid\_index

`Panel.first_valid_index()`  
Return index for first non-NA/null value.

#### Returns

**scalar** [type of index]

#### Notes

If all elements are non-NA/null, returns None. Also returns None for empty NDFrame.

### pandas.Panel.floordiv

`Panel.floordiv(other, axis=0)`  
Integer division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *floordiv*). Equivalent to `panel // other`.

#### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame or Panel]

**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over

#### Returns

**Panel**

#### See also:

`Panel.rfloordiv`

### pandas.Panel.fromDict

**classmethod** `Panel.fromDict(data, intersect=False, orient='items', dtype=None)`  
Construct Panel from dict of DataFrame objects.

#### Parameters

**data** [dict] {field : DataFrame}

**intersect** [boolean] Intersect indexes of input DataFrames

**orient** [{‘items’, ‘minor’}, default ‘items’] The “orientation” of the data. If the keys of the passed dict should be the items of the result panel, pass ‘items’ (default). Otherwise if the columns of the values of the passed DataFrame objects should be the items (which in the case of mixed-dtype data you should do), instead pass ‘minor’

**dtype** [dtype, default None] Data type to force, otherwise infer

#### Returns

**Panel**

**pandas.Panel.from\_dict**

**classmethod** `Panel.from_dict` (*data*, *intersect=False*, *orient='items'*, *dtype=None*)

Construct Panel from dict of DataFrame objects.

**Parameters**

**data** [dict] {field : DataFrame}

**intersect** [boolean] Intersect indexes of input DataFrames

**orient** [{ 'items', 'minor' }, default 'items'] The “orientation” of the data. If the keys of the passed dict should be the items of the result panel, pass 'items' (default). Otherwise if the columns of the values of the passed DataFrame objects should be the items (which in the case of mixed-dtype data you should do), instead pass 'minor'

**dtype** [dtype, default None] Data type to force, otherwise infer

**Returns**

**Panel**

**pandas.Panel.ge**

`Panel.ge` (*other*, *axis=None*)

Wrapper for comparison method `ge`

**pandas.Panel.get**

`Panel.get` (*key*, *default=None*)

Get item from object for given key (DataFrame column, Panel slice, etc.). Returns default value if not found.

**Parameters**

**key** [object]

**Returns**

**value** [same type as items contained in object]

**pandas.Panel.get\_dtype\_counts**

`Panel.get_dtype_counts` ()

Return counts of unique dtypes in this object.

**Returns**

**dtype** [Series] Series with the count of columns with each dtype.

**See also:**

***dtypes*** Return the dtypes in this object.

## Examples

```
>>> a = [['a', 1, 1.0], ['b', 2, 2.0], ['c', 3, 3.0]]
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(a, columns=['str', 'int', 'float'])
>>> df
   str  int  float
0   a    1   1.0
1   b    2   2.0
2   c    3   3.0
```

```
>>> df.get_dtype_counts()
float64    1
int64      1
object     1
dtype: int64
```

## pandas.Panel.get\_ftype\_counts

Panel.**get\_ftype\_counts**()

Return counts of unique ftypes in this object.

Deprecated since version 0.23.0.

This is useful for SparseDataFrame or for DataFrames containing sparse arrays.

### Returns

**dtype** [Series] Series with the count of columns with each type and sparsity (dense/sparse)

### See also:

**ftypes** Return ftypes (indication of sparse/dense and dtype) in this object.

## Examples

```
>>> a = [['a', 1, 1.0], ['b', 2, 2.0], ['c', 3, 3.0]]
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(a, columns=['str', 'int', 'float'])
>>> df
   str  int  float
0   a    1   1.0
1   b    2   2.0
2   c    3   3.0
```

```
>>> df.get_ftype_counts() # doctest: +SKIP
float64:dense    1
int64:dense     1
object:dense    1
dtype: int64
```

## pandas.Panel.get\_value

Panel.**get\_value**(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Quickly retrieve single value at (item, major, minor) location.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0.

Please use `.at[]` or `.iat[]` accessors.

#### Parameters

**item** [item label (panel item)]  
**major** [major axis label (panel item row)]  
**minor** [minor axis label (panel item column)]  
**takeable** [interpret the passed labels as indexers, default False]

#### Returns

**value** [scalar value]

### pandas.Panel.get\_values

`Panel.get_values()`

Return an ndarray after converting sparse values to dense.

This is the same as `.values` for non-sparse data. For sparse data contained in a `pandas.SparseArray`, the data are first converted to a dense representation.

#### Returns

**numpy.ndarray** Numpy representation of DataFrame

**See also:**

**values** Numpy representation of DataFrame.

**pandas.SparseArray** Container for sparse data.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2], 'b': [True, False],
...                   'c': [1.0, 2.0]})
>>> df
   a     b     c
0  1  True  1.0
1  2 False  2.0
```

```
>>> df.get_values()
array([[1, True, 1.0], [2, False, 2.0]], dtype=object)
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"a": pd.SparseArray([1, None, None]),
...                   "c": [1.0, 2.0, 3.0]})
>>> df
   a     c
0  1.0  1.0
1  NaN  2.0
2  NaN  3.0
```

```
>>> df.get_values()
array([[ 1.,  1.],
       [nan,  2.],
       [nan,  3.]])
```

## pandas.Panel.groupby

Panel.**groupby** (*function*, *axis='major'*)

Group data on given axis, returning GroupBy object.

### Parameters

**function** [callable] Mapping function for chosen access

**axis** [{'major', 'minor', 'items'}, default 'major']

### Returns

**grouped** [PanelGroupBy]

## pandas.Panel.gt

Panel.**gt** (*other*, *axis=None*)

Wrapper for comparison method gt

## pandas.Panel.head

Panel.**head** (*n=5*)

Return the first *n* rows.

This function returns the first *n* rows for the object based on position. It is useful for quickly testing if your object has the right type of data in it.

### Parameters

**n** [int, default 5] Number of rows to select.

### Returns

**obj\_head** [same type as caller] The first *n* rows of the caller object.

### See also:

**DataFrame.tail** Returns the last *n* rows.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'animal':['alligator', 'bee', 'falcon', 'lion',
...                               'monkey', 'parrot', 'shark', 'whale', 'zebra']})
>>> df
   animal
0 alligator
1      bee
2   falcon
3      lion
```

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```

4    monkey
5    parrot
6     shark
7     whale
8     zebra

```

Viewing the first 5 lines

```

>>> df.head()
      animal
0  alligator
1         bee
2     falcon
3         lion
4         monkey

```

Viewing the first  $n$  lines (three in this case)

```

>>> df.head(3)
      animal
0  alligator
1         bee
2     falcon

```

## pandas.Panel.infer\_objects

Panel.**infer\_objects** ()

Attempt to infer better dtypes for object columns.

Attempts soft conversion of object-dtyped columns, leaving non-object and unconvertible columns unchanged. The inference rules are the same as during normal Series/DataFrame construction.

New in version 0.21.0.

### Returns

**converted** [same type as input object]

**See also:**

**to\_datetime** Convert argument to datetime.

**to\_timedelta** Convert argument to timedelta.

**to\_numeric** Convert argument to numeric type.

### Examples

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": ["a", 1, 2, 3]})
>>> df = df.iloc[1:]
>>> df
      A
1    1
2    2
3    3

```

```
>>> df.dtypes
A    object
dtype: object
```

```
>>> df.infer_objects().dtypes
A    int64
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Panel.interpolate

`Panel.interpolate` (*method='linear', axis=0, limit=None, inplace=False, limit\_direction='forward', limit\_area=None, downcast=None, \*\*kwargs*)  
Interpolate values according to different methods.

Please note that only `method='linear'` is supported for `DataFrame/Series` with a `MultiIndex`.

### Parameters

**method** [str, default 'linear'] Interpolation technique to use. One of:

- 'linear': Ignore the index and treat the values as equally spaced. This is the only method supported on `MultiIndexes`.
- 'time': Works on daily and higher resolution data to interpolate given length of interval.
- 'index', 'values': use the actual numerical values of the index.
- 'pad': Fill in NaNs using existing values.
- 'nearest', 'zero', 'slinear', 'quadratic', 'cubic', 'spline', 'barycentric', 'polynomial': Passed to `scipy.interpolate.interp1d`. Both 'polynomial' and 'spline' require that you also specify an `order` (int), e.g. `df.interpolate(method='polynomial', order=4)`. These use the numerical values of the index.
- 'krogh', 'piecewise\_polynomial', 'spline', 'pchip', 'akima': Wrappers around the SciPy interpolation methods of similar names. See *Notes*.
- 'from\_derivatives': Refers to `scipy.interpolate.BPoly.from_derivatives` which replaces 'piecewise\_polynomial' interpolation method in `scipy 0.18`.

New in version 0.18.1: Added support for the 'akima' method. Added interpolate method 'from\_derivatives' which replaces 'piecewise\_polynomial' in SciPy 0.18; backwards-compatible with SciPy < 0.18

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default None] Axis to interpolate along.

**limit** [int, optional] Maximum number of consecutive NaNs to fill. Must be greater than 0.

**inplace** [bool, default False] Update the data in place if possible.

**limit\_direction** [{'forward', 'backward', 'both'}, default 'forward'] If limit is specified, consecutive NaNs will be filled in this direction.

**limit\_area** [{None, 'inside', 'outside'}, default None] If limit is specified, consecutive NaNs will be filled with this restriction.

- None: No fill restriction.



- ‘inside’: Only fill NaNs surrounded by valid values (interpolate).
- ‘outside’: Only fill NaNs outside valid values (extrapolate).

New in version 0.21.0.

**downcast** [optional, ‘infer’ or None, defaults to None] Downcast dtypes if possible.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass on to the interpolating function.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returns the same object type as the caller, interpolated at some or all NaN values

### See also:

**fillna** Fill missing values using different methods.

**scipy.interpolate.Akima1DInterpolator** Piecewise cubic polynomials (Akima interpolator).

**scipy.interpolate.BPoly.from\_derivatives** Piecewise polynomial in the Bernstein basis.

**scipy.interpolate.interpld** Interpolate a 1-D function.

**scipy.interpolate.KroghInterpolator** Interpolate polynomial (Krogh interpolator).

**scipy.interpolate.PchipInterpolator** PCHIP 1-d monotonic cubic interpolation.

**scipy.interpolate.CubicSpline** Cubic spline data interpolator.

### Notes

The ‘krogh’, ‘piecewise\_polynomial’, ‘spline’, ‘pchip’ and ‘akima’ methods are wrappers around the respective SciPy implementations of similar names. These use the actual numerical values of the index. For more information on their behavior, see the [SciPy documentation](#) and [SciPy tutorial](#).

### Examples

Filling in NaN in a *Series* via linear interpolation.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0, 1, np.nan, 3])
>>> s
0    0.0
1    1.0
2    NaN
3    3.0
dtype: float64
>>> s.interpolate()
0    0.0
1    1.0
2    2.0
3    3.0
dtype: float64
```

Filling in NaN in a *Series* by padding, but filling at most two consecutive NaN at a time.

```

>>> s = pd.Series([np.nan, "single_one", np.nan,
...               "fill_two_more", np.nan, np.nan, np.nan,
...               4.71, np.nan])
>>> s
0          NaN
1    single_one
2          NaN
3    fill_two_more
4          NaN
5          NaN
6          NaN
7          4.71
8          NaN
dtype: object
>>> s.interpolate(method='pad', limit=2)
0          NaN
1    single_one
2    single_one
3    fill_two_more
4    fill_two_more
5    fill_two_more
6          NaN
7          4.71
8          4.71
dtype: object

```

Filling in NaN in a Series via polynomial interpolation or splines: Both 'polynomial' and 'spline' methods require that you also specify an `order` (int).

```

>>> s = pd.Series([0, 2, np.nan, 8])
>>> s.interpolate(method='polynomial', order=2)
0    0.000000
1    2.000000
2    4.666667
3    8.000000
dtype: float64

```

Fill the DataFrame forward (that is, going down) along each column using linear interpolation.

Note how the last entry in column 'a' is interpolated differently, because there is no entry after it to use for interpolation. Note how the first entry in column 'b' remains NaN, because there is no entry before it to use for interpolation.

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame([(0.0, np.nan, -1.0, 1.0),
...                   (np.nan, 2.0, np.nan, np.nan),
...                   (2.0, 3.0, np.nan, 9.0),
...                   (np.nan, 4.0, -4.0, 16.0)],
...                   columns=list('abcd'))
>>> df
   a    b    c    d
0  0.0 NaN -1.0  1.0
1  NaN  2.0 NaN  NaN
2  2.0  3.0 NaN  9.0
3  NaN  4.0 -4.0 16.0
>>> df.interpolate(method='linear', limit_direction='forward', axis=0)
   a    b    c    d
0  0.0 NaN -1.0  1.0

```

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```

1  1.0  2.0 -2.0   5.0
2  2.0  3.0 -3.0   9.0
3  2.0  4.0 -4.0  16.0

```

Using polynomial interpolation.

```

>>> df['d'].interpolate(method='polynomial', order=2)
0    1.0
1    4.0
2    9.0
3   16.0
Name: d, dtype: float64

```

## pandas.Panel.isna

Panel.**isna**()

Detect missing values.

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are NA. NA values, such as None or numpy . NaN, gets mapped to True values. Everything else gets mapped to False values. Characters such as empty strings '' or numpy . inf are not considered NA values (unless you set pandas . options . mode . use\_inf\_as\_na = True).

### Returns

**NDFrame** Mask of bool values for each element in NDFrame that indicates whether an element is not an NA value.

**See also:**

**NDFrame.isnull** Alias of isna.

**NDFrame.notna** Boolean inverse of isna.

**NDFrame.dropna** Omit axes labels with missing values.

**isna** Top-level isna.

## Examples

Show which entries in a DataFrame are NA.

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'age': [5, 6, np.NaN],
...                    'born': [pd.NaT, pd.Timestamp('1939-05-27'),
...                             pd.Timestamp('1940-04-25')],
...                    'name': ['Alfred', 'Batman', ''],
...                    'toy': [None, 'Batmobile', 'Joker']})
>>> df
   age      born      name      toy
0  5.0      NaT  Alfred    None
1  6.0  1939-05-27  Batman  Batmobile
2  NaN  1940-04-25      Joker

```

```
>>> df.isna()
   age  born  name  toy
0  False  True  False  True
1  False  False  False  False
2   True  False  False  False
```

Show which entries in a Series are NA.

```
>>> ser = pd.Series([5, 6, np.NaN])
>>> ser
0    5.0
1    6.0
2    NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> ser.isna()
0    False
1    False
2     True
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Panel.isnull

`Panel.isnull()`

Detect missing values.

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are NA. NA values, such as `None` or `numpy.NaN`, gets mapped to `True` values. Everything else gets mapped to `False` values. Characters such as empty strings `' '` or `numpy.inf` are not considered NA values (unless you set `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na = True`).

### Returns

**NDFrame** Mask of bool values for each element in NDFrame that indicates whether an element is not an NA value.

### See also:

**NDFrame.isnull** Alias of `isna`.

**NDFrame.notna** Boolean inverse of `isna`.

**NDFrame.dropna** Omit axes labels with missing values.

**isna** Top-level `isna`.

## Examples

Show which entries in a DataFrame are NA.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'age': [5, 6, np.NaN],
...                    'born': [pd.NaT, pd.Timestamp('1939-05-27'),
...                             pd.Timestamp('1940-04-25')],
...                    'name': ['Alfred', 'Batman', ''],
...                    'toy': [None, 'Batmobile', 'Joker']})
>>> df
```

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```

   age      born      name      toy
0  5.0      NaT    Alfred      None
1  6.0 1939-05-27   Batman  Batmobile
2  NaN 1940-04-25      Joker

```

```

>>> df.isna()
   age  born  name  toy
0  False  True  False  True
1  False  False  False  False
2   True  False  False  False

```

Show which entries in a Series are NA.

```

>>> ser = pd.Series([5, 6, np.NaN])
>>> ser
0    5.0
1    6.0
2    NaN
dtype: float64

```

```

>>> ser.isna()
0    False
1    False
2     True
dtype: bool

```

## pandas.Panel.iteritems

`Panel.iteritems()`

Iterate over (label, values) on info axis

This is index for Series, columns for DataFrame, `major_axis` for Panel, and so on.

## pandas.Panel.join

`Panel.join(other, how='left', lsuffix="", rsuffix="")`

Join items with other Panel either on major and minor axes column.

### Parameters

**other** [Panel or list of Panels] Index should be similar to one of the columns in this one

**how** [{ 'left', 'right', 'outer', 'inner' }] How to handle indexes of the two objects. Default: 'left' for joining on index, None otherwise \* left: use calling frame's index \* right: use input frame's index \* outer: form union of indexes \* inner: use intersection of indexes

**lsuffix** [string] Suffix to use from left frame's overlapping columns

**rsuffix** [string] Suffix to use from right frame's overlapping columns

### Returns

**joined** [Panel]

## pandas.Panel.keys

`Panel.keys()`

Get the 'info axis' (see Indexing for more)

This is index for Series, columns for DataFrame and `major_axis` for Panel.

## pandas.Panel.kurt

`Panel.kurt` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher's definition of kurtosis (kurtosis of normal == 0.0). Normalized by N-1.

### Parameters

**axis** [{items (0), major\_axis (1), minor\_axis (2)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**kurt** [DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)]

## pandas.Panel.kurtosis

`Panel.kurtosis` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher's definition of kurtosis (kurtosis of normal == 0.0). Normalized by N-1.

### Parameters

**axis** [{items (0), major\_axis (1), minor\_axis (2)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**kurt** [DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)]

## pandas.Panel.last

`Panel.last` (*offset*)

Convenience method for subsetting final periods of time series data based on a date offset.

### Parameters

**offset** [string, DateOffset, dateutil.relativedelta]

### Returns

**subset** [same type as caller]

### Raises

**TypeError** If the index is not a *DatetimeIndex*

**See also:**

**first** Select initial periods of time series based on a date offset.

**at\_time** Select values at a particular time of the day.

**between\_time** Select values between particular times of the day.

## Examples

```

>>> i = pd.date_range('2018-04-09', periods=4, freq='2D')
>>> ts = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1,2,3,4]}, index=i)
>>> ts

```

	A
2018-04-09	1
2018-04-11	2
2018-04-13	3
2018-04-15	4

Get the rows for the last 3 days:

```

>>> ts.last('3D')

```

	A
2018-04-13	3
2018-04-15	4

Notice the data for 3 last calendar days were returned, not the last 3 observed days in the dataset, and therefore data for 2018-04-11 was not returned.

## pandas.Panel.last\_valid\_index

`Panel.last_valid_index` ()

Return index for last non-NA/null value.

### Returns

**scalar** [type of index]

## Notes

If all elements are non-NA/null, returns None. Also returns None for empty NDFrame.

### pandas.Panel.le

Panel.**le** (*other, axis=None*)  
Wrapper for comparison method le

### pandas.Panel.lt

Panel.**lt** (*other, axis=None*)  
Wrapper for comparison method lt

### pandas.Panel.mad

Panel.**mad** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None*)  
Return the mean absolute deviation of the values for the requested axis.

#### Parameters

- axis** [{items (0), major\_axis (1), minor\_axis (2)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.
- skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.
- level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame.
- numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.
- \*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

#### Returns

**mad** [DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)]

### pandas.Panel.major\_xs

Panel.**major\_xs** (*key*)  
Return slice of panel along major axis.

#### Parameters

**key** [object] Major axis label

#### Returns

**y** [DataFrame] index -> minor axis, columns -> items

#### Notes

major\_xs is only for getting, not setting values.

MultiIndex Slicers is a generic way to get/set values on any level or levels and is a superset of major\_xs functionality, see *MultiIndex Slicers*



**pandas.Panel.mask**

`Panel.mask` (*cond*, *other=nan*, *inplace=False*, *axis=None*, *level=None*, *errors='raise'*,  
*try\_cast=False*, *raise\_on\_error=None*)

Replace values where the condition is True.

**Parameters**

**cond** [boolean NDFrame, array-like, or callable] Where *cond* is False, keep the original value. Where True, replace with corresponding value from *other*. If *cond* is callable, it is computed on the NDFrame and should return boolean NDFrame or array. The callable must not change input NDFrame (though pandas doesn't check it).

New in version 0.18.1: A callable can be used as *cond*.

**other** [scalar, NDFrame, or callable] Entries where *cond* is True are replaced with corresponding value from *other*. If *other* is callable, it is computed on the NDFrame and should return scalar or NDFrame. The callable must not change input NDFrame (though pandas doesn't check it).

New in version 0.18.1: A callable can be used as *other*.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to perform the operation in place on the data.

**axis** [int, default None] Alignment axis if needed.

**level** [int, default None] Alignment level if needed.

**errors** [str, {'raise', 'ignore'}, default *raise*] Note that currently this parameter won't affect the results and will always coerce to a suitable dtype.

- *raise* : allow exceptions to be raised.
- *ignore* : suppress exceptions. On error return original object.

**try\_cast** [boolean, default False] Try to cast the result back to the input type (if possible).

**raise\_on\_error** [boolean, default True] Whether to raise on invalid data types (e.g. trying to where on strings).

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use *errors*.

**Returns**

**wh** [same type as caller]

**See also:**

`DataFrame.where()` Return an object of same shape as self.

**Notes**

The mask method is an application of the if-then idiom. For each element in the calling DataFrame, if *cond* is False the element is used; otherwise the corresponding element from the DataFrame *other* is used.

The signature for `DataFrame.where()` differs from `numpy.where()`. Roughly `df1.where(m, df2)` is equivalent to `np.where(m, df1, df2)`.

For further details and examples see the mask documentation in *indexing*.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(5))
>>> s.where(s > 0)
0    NaN
1    1.0
2    2.0
3    3.0
4    4.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.mask(s > 0)
0    0.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.where(s > 1, 10)
0    10
1    10
2    2
3    3
4    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(10).reshape(-1, 2), columns=['A', 'B'])
>>> m = df % 3 == 0
>>> df.where(m, -df)
   A  B
0  0 -1
1 -2  3
2 -4 -5
3  6 -7
4 -8  9
>>> df.where(m, -df) == np.where(m, df, -df)
   A  B
0  True  True
1  True  True
2  True  True
3  True  True
4  True  True
>>> df.where(m, -df) == df.mask(~m, -df)
   A  B
0  True  True
1  True  True
2  True  True
3  True  True
4  True  True
```

## pandas.Panel.max

Panel **.max** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)  
Return the maximum of the values for the requested axis.

If you want the *index* of the maximum, use `idxmax`. This is the equivalent of the `numpy.ndarray` method `argmax`.

### Parameters

- axis** [{items (0), major\_axis (1), minor\_axis (2)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.
- skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.
- level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame.
- numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.
- \*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

- max** [DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)]

### See also:

**Series.sum** Return the sum.

**Series.min** Return the minimum.

**Series.max** Return the maximum.

**Series.idxmin** Return the index of the minimum.

**Series.idxmax** Return the index of the maximum.

**DataFrame.min** Return the sum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.min** Return the minimum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.max** Return the maximum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.idxmin** Return the index of the minimum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.idxmax** Return the index of the maximum over the requested axis.

### Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([
...     ['warm', 'warm', 'cold', 'cold'],
...     ['dog', 'falcon', 'fish', 'spider']],
...     names=['blooded', 'animal'])
>>> s = pd.Series([4, 2, 0, 8], name='legs', index=idx)
>>> s
blooded  animal
warm     dog      4
         falcon   2
cold     fish     0
         spider   8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.max()
8
```

Max using level names, as well as indices.

```
>>> s.max(level='blooded')
blooded
warm      4
cold      8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.max(level=0)
blooded
warm      4
cold      8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

### pandas.Panel.mean

Panel **.mean** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the mean of the values for the requested axis.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{items (0), major\_axis (1), minor\_axis (2)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

#### Returns

**mean** [DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)]

### pandas.Panel.median

Panel **.median** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the median of the values for the requested axis.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{items (0), major\_axis (1), minor\_axis (2)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

#### Returns

**median** [DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)]

## pandas.Panel.min

Panel.**min** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the minimum of the values for the requested axis.

If you want the *index* of the minimum, use `idxmin`. This is the equivalent of the `numpy.ndarray` method `argmin`.

### Parameters

**axis** [{items (0), major\_axis (1), minor\_axis (2)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**min** [DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)]

### See also:

**Series.sum** Return the sum.

**Series.min** Return the minimum.

**Series.max** Return the maximum.

**Series.idxmin** Return the index of the minimum.

**Series.idxmax** Return the index of the maximum.

**DataFrame.min** Return the sum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.min** Return the minimum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.max** Return the maximum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.idxmin** Return the index of the minimum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.idxmax** Return the index of the maximum over the requested axis.

## Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([
...     ['warm', 'warm', 'cold', 'cold'],
...     ['dog', 'falcon', 'fish', 'spider']],
...     names=['blooded', 'animal'])
>>> s = pd.Series([4, 2, 0, 8], name='legs', index=idx)
>>> s
blooded  animal
```

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```
warm    dog      4
        falcon   2
cold    fish     0
        spider   8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.min()
0
```

Min using level names, as well as indices.

```
>>> s.min(level='blooded')
blooded
warm    2
cold    0
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.min(level=0)
blooded
warm    2
cold    0
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

## pandas.Panel.minor\_xs

Panel.**minor\_xs** (*key*)

Return slice of panel along minor axis.

### Parameters

**key** [object] Minor axis label

### Returns

**y** [DataFrame] index -> major axis, columns -> items

### Notes

minor\_xs is only for getting, not setting values.

MultiIndex Slicers is a generic way to get/set values on any level or levels and is a superset of minor\_xs functionality, see *MultiIndex Slicers*

## pandas.Panel.mod

Panel.**mod** (*other*, *axis=0*)

Modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *mod*). Equivalent to `panel % other`.

### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame or Panel]

**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over

### Returns

**Panel****See also:***Panel.rmod***pandas.Panel.mul***Panel.mul* (*other*, *axis=0*)Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *mul*). Equivalent to `panel * other`.**Parameters****other** [DataFrame or Panel]**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over**Returns****Panel****See also:***Panel.rmul***pandas.Panel.multiply***Panel.multiply* (*other*, *axis=0*)Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *mul*). Equivalent to `panel * other`.**Parameters****other** [DataFrame or Panel]**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over**Returns****Panel****See also:***Panel.rmul***pandas.Panel.ne***Panel.ne* (*other*, *axis=None*)Wrapper for comparison method `ne`**pandas.Panel.notna***Panel.notna* ()

Detect existing (non-missing) values.

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are not NA. Non-missing values get mapped to True. Characters such as empty strings `' '` or `numpy.inf` are not considered NA values (unless you set `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na = True`). NA values, such as `None` or `numpy.NaN`, get mapped to False values.

**Returns**

**NDFrame** Mask of bool values for each element in NDFrame that indicates whether an element is not an NA value.

**See also:**

**NDFrame.notnull** Alias of notna.

**NDFrame.isna** Boolean inverse of notna.

**NDFrame.dropna** Omit axes labels with missing values.

**notna** Top-level notna.

**Examples**

Show which entries in a DataFrame are not NA.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'age': [5, 6, np.NaN],
...                    'born': [pd.NaT, pd.Timestamp('1939-05-27'),
...                             pd.Timestamp('1940-04-25')],
...                    'name': ['Alfred', 'Batman', ''],
...                    'toy': [None, 'Batmobile', 'Joker']})
>>> df
   age      born  name      toy
0  5.0      NaT  Alfred    None
1  6.0  1939-05-27  Batman  Batmobile
2  NaN  1940-04-25         Joker
```

```
>>> df.notna()
   age  born  name  toy
0  True  False  True  False
1  True   True  True   True
2  False   True  True   True
```

Show which entries in a Series are not NA.

```
>>> ser = pd.Series([5, 6, np.NaN])
>>> ser
0    5.0
1    6.0
2    NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> ser.notna()
0     True
1     True
2    False
dtype: bool
```

**pandas.Panel.notnull**

**Panel.notnull()**

Detect existing (non-missing) values.



Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are not NA. Non-missing values get mapped to True. Characters such as empty strings '' or `numpy.inf` are not considered NA values (unless you set `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na = True`). NA values, such as `None` or `numpy.NaN`, get mapped to False values.

### Returns

**NDFrame** Mask of bool values for each element in NDFrame that indicates whether an element is not an NA value.

### See also:

**NDFrame.notnull** Alias of `notna`.

**NDFrame.isna** Boolean inverse of `notna`.

**NDFrame.dropna** Omit axes labels with missing values.

**notna** Top-level `notna`.

### Examples

Show which entries in a DataFrame are not NA.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'age': [5, 6, np.NaN],
...                    'born': [pd.NaT, pd.Timestamp('1939-05-27'),
...                             pd.Timestamp('1940-04-25')],
...                    'name': ['Alfred', 'Batman', ''],
...                    'toy': [None, 'Batmobile', 'Joker']})
>>> df
   age      born  name      toy
0  5.0      NaT  Alfred    None
1  6.0 1939-05-27  Batman  Batmobile
2  NaN 1940-04-25         Joker
```

```
>>> df.notna()
   age  born  name  toy
0  True False  True False
1  True  True  True  True
2  False  True  True  True
```

Show which entries in a Series are not NA.

```
>>> ser = pd.Series([5, 6, np.NaN])
>>> ser
0    5.0
1    6.0
2     NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> ser.notna()
0     True
1     True
2    False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.Panel.pct\_change

`Panel.pct_change` (*periods=1, fill\_method='pad', limit=None, freq=None, \*\*kwargs*)  
 Percentage change between the current and a prior element.

Computes the percentage change from the immediately previous row by default. This is useful in comparing the percentage of change in a time series of elements.

### Parameters

- periods** [int, default 1] Periods to shift for forming percent change.
- fill\_method** [str, default 'pad'] How to handle NAs before computing percent changes.
- limit** [int, default None] The number of consecutive NAs to fill before stopping.
- freq** [DateOffset, timedelta, or offset alias string, optional] Increment to use from time series API (e.g. 'M' or BDay()).
- \*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments are passed into *DataFrame.shift* or *Series.shift*.

### Returns

**chg** [Series or DataFrame] The same type as the calling object.

### See also:

**Series.diff** Compute the difference of two elements in a Series.

**DataFrame.diff** Compute the difference of two elements in a DataFrame.

**Series.shift** Shift the index by some number of periods.

**DataFrame.shift** Shift the index by some number of periods.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series([90, 91, 85])
>>> s
0    90
1    91
2    85
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.pct_change()
0      NaN
1    0.011111
2   -0.065934
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.pct_change(periods=2)
0      NaN
1      NaN
2   -0.055556
dtype: float64
```

See the percentage change in a Series where filling NAs with last valid observation forward to next valid.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([90, 91, None, 85])
>>> s
0    90.0
1    91.0
2     NaN
3    85.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.pct_change(fill_method='ffill')
0     NaN
1    0.011111
2    0.000000
3   -0.065934
dtype: float64
```

## DataFrame

Percentage change in French franc, Deutsche Mark, and Italian lira from 1980-01-01 to 1980-03-01.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'FR': [4.0405, 4.0963, 4.3149],
...     'GR': [1.7246, 1.7482, 1.8519],
...     'IT': [804.74, 810.01, 860.13]},
...     index=['1980-01-01', '1980-02-01', '1980-03-01'])
>>> df
```

	FR	GR	IT
1980-01-01	4.0405	1.7246	804.74
1980-02-01	4.0963	1.7482	810.01
1980-03-01	4.3149	1.8519	860.13

```
>>> df.pct_change()
```

	FR	GR	IT
1980-01-01	NaN	NaN	NaN
1980-02-01	0.013810	0.013684	0.006549
1980-03-01	0.053365	0.059318	0.061876

Percentage of change in GOOG and APPL stock volume. Shows computing the percentage change between columns.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     '2016': [1769950, 30586265],
...     '2015': [1500923, 40912316],
...     '2014': [1371819, 41403351]},
...     index=['GOOG', 'APPL'])
>>> df
```

	2016	2015	2014
GOOG	1769950	1500923	1371819
APPL	30586265	40912316	41403351

```
>>> df.pct_change(axis='columns')
```

	2016	2015	2014
GOOG	NaN	-0.151997	-0.086016
APPL	NaN	0.337604	0.012002

## pandas.Panel.pipe

Panel.**pipe** (*func*, \**args*, \*\**kwargs*)  
Apply func(self, \*args, \*\*kwargs).

### Parameters

**func** [function] function to apply to the NDFrame. *args*, and *kwargs* are passed into *func*. Alternatively a (callable, *data\_keyword*) tuple where *data\_keyword* is a string indicating the keyword of callable that expects the NDFrame.

**args** [iterable, optional] positional arguments passed into *func*.

**kwargs** [mapping, optional] a dictionary of keyword arguments passed into *func*.

### Returns

**object** [the return type of *func*.]

### See also:

*DataFrame.apply*, *DataFrame.applymap*, *Series.map*

### Notes

Use `.pipe` when chaining together functions that expect Series, DataFrames or GroupBy objects. Instead of writing

```
>>> f(g(h(df), arg1=a), arg2=b, arg3=c)
```

You can write

```
>>> (df.pipe(h)
...   .pipe(g, arg1=a)
...   .pipe(f, arg2=b, arg3=c)
... )
```

If you have a function that takes the data as (say) the second argument, pass a tuple indicating which keyword expects the data. For example, suppose *f* takes its data as *arg2*:

```
>>> (df.pipe(h)
...   .pipe(g, arg1=a)
...   .pipe((f, 'arg2'), arg1=a, arg3=c)
... )
```

## pandas.Panel.pop

Panel.**pop** (*item*)  
Return item and drop from frame. Raise KeyError if not found.

### Parameters

**item** [str] Column label to be popped

### Returns

**popped** [Series]

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([('falcon', 'bird', 389.0),
...                    ('parrot', 'bird', 24.0),
...                    ('lion', 'mammal', 80.5),
...                    ('monkey', 'mammal', np.nan)],
...                   columns=('name', 'class', 'max_speed'))
>>> df
   name  class  max_speed
0  falcon  bird    389.0
1  parrot  bird     24.0
2   lion  mammal    80.5
3  monkey  mammal     NaN
```

```
>>> df.pop('class')
0    bird
1    bird
2  mammal
3  mammal
Name: class, dtype: object
```

```
>>> df
   name  max_speed
0  falcon    389.0
1  parrot     24.0
2   lion     80.5
3  monkey     NaN
```

## pandas.Panel.pow

Panel.**pow** (*other*, *axis=0*)

Exponential power of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *pow*). Equivalent to `panel ** other`.

### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame or Panel]

**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over

### Returns

Panel

### See also:

`Panel.rpow`

## pandas.Panel.prod

Panel.**prod** (*axis=None*, *skipna=None*, *level=None*, *numeric\_only=None*, *min\_count=0*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return the product of the values for the requested axis.

### Parameters

**axis** [{items (0), major\_axis (1), minor\_axis (2)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**min\_count** [int, default 0] The required number of valid values to perform the operation. If fewer than `min_count` non-NA values are present the result will be NA.

New in version 0.22.0: Added with the default being 0. This means the sum of an all-NA or empty Series is 0, and the product of an all-NA or empty Series is 1.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**prod** [DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)]

### Examples

By default, the product of an empty or all-NA Series is 1

```
>>> pd.Series([]).prod()
1.0
```

This can be controlled with the `min_count` parameter

```
>>> pd.Series([]).prod(min_count=1)
nan
```

Thanks to the `skipna` parameter, `min_count` handles all-NA and empty series identically.

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).prod()
1.0
```

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).prod(min_count=1)
nan
```

### pandas.Panel.product

`Panel.product` (*axis=None*, *skipna=None*, *level=None*, *numeric\_only=None*, *min\_count=0*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return the product of the values for the requested axis.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{items (0), major\_axis (1), minor\_axis (2)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**min\_count** [int, default 0] The required number of valid values to perform the operation. If fewer than `min_count` non-NA values are present the result will be NA.

New in version 0.22.0: Added with the default being 0. This means the sum of an all-NA or empty Series is 0, and the product of an all-NA or empty Series is 1.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**prod** [DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)]

### Examples

By default, the product of an empty or all-NA Series is 1

```
>>> pd.Series([]).prod()
1.0
```

This can be controlled with the `min_count` parameter

```
>>> pd.Series([]).prod(min_count=1)
nan
```

Thanks to the `skipna` parameter, `min_count` handles all-NA and empty series identically.

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).prod()
1.0
```

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).prod(min_count=1)
nan
```

## pandas.Panel.radd

`Panel.radd` (*other*, *axis=0*)

Addition of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *radd*). Equivalent to `other + panel`.

### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame or Panel]

**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over

### Returns

**Panel**

**See also:**

`Panel.add`

## pandas.Panel.rank

`Panel.rank` (*axis=0*, *method='average'*, *numeric\_only=None*, *na\_option='keep'*, *ascending=True*, *pct=False*)

Compute numerical data ranks (1 through n) along axis. Equal values are assigned a rank that is the average of the ranks of those values.

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] index to direct ranking

**method** [{'average', 'min', 'max', 'first', 'dense'}]

- average: average rank of group
- min: lowest rank in group
- max: highest rank in group
- first: ranks assigned in order they appear in the array
- dense: like 'min', but rank always increases by 1 between groups

**numeric\_only** [boolean, default None] Include only float, int, boolean data. Valid only for DataFrame or Panel objects

**na\_option** [{'keep', 'top', 'bottom'}]

- keep: leave NA values where they are
- top: smallest rank if ascending
- bottom: smallest rank if descending

**ascending** [boolean, default True] False for ranks by high (1) to low (N)

**pct** [boolean, default False] Computes percentage rank of data

### Returns

**ranks** [same type as caller]

## pandas.Panel.rdiv

`Panel.rdiv` (*other*, *axis=0*)

Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *rtruediv*). Equivalent to `other / panel`.

### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame or Panel]

**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over

### Returns

**Panel**

**See also:**

`Panel.truediv`

## pandas.Panel.reindex

`Panel.reindex` (*\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Conform Panel to new index with optional filling logic, placing NA/NaN in locations having no value in the previous index. A new object is produced unless the new index is equivalent to the current one and `copy=False`.

### Parameters



**items, major\_axis, minor\_axis** [array-like, optional] New labels / index to conform to, should be specified using keywords. Preferably an Index object to avoid duplicating data

**method** [{None, 'backfill'/'bfill', 'pad'/'ffill', 'nearest'}] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed DataFrame. Please note: this is only applicable to DataFrames/Series with a monotonically increasing/decreasing index.

- None (default): don't fill gaps
- pad / ffill: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid
- backfill / bfill: use next valid observation to fill gap
- nearest: use nearest valid observations to fill gap

**copy** [bool, default True] Return a new object, even if the passed indexes are the same.

**level** [int or name] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed Multi-Index level.

**fill\_value** [scalar, default np.NaN] Value to use for missing values. Defaults to NaN, but can be any "compatible" value.

**limit** [int, default None] Maximum number of consecutive elements to forward or backward fill.

**tolerance** [optional] Maximum distance between original and new labels for inexact matches. The values of the index at the matching locations must satisfy the equation  $\text{abs}(\text{index}[\text{indexer}] - \text{target}) \leq \text{tolerance}$ .

Tolerance may be a scalar value, which applies the same tolerance to all values, or list-like, which applies variable tolerance per element. List-like includes list, tuple, array, Series, and must be the same size as the index and its dtype must exactly match the index's type.

New in version 0.21.0: (list-like tolerance)

## Returns

**Panel with changed index.**

See also:

**DataFrame.set\_index** Set row labels.

**DataFrame.reset\_index** Remove row labels or move them to new columns.

**DataFrame.reindex\_like** Change to same indices as other DataFrame.

## Examples

DataFrame.reindex supports two calling conventions

- (index=index\_labels, columns=column\_labels, ...)
- (labels, axis={'index', 'columns'}, ...)

We *highly* recommend using keyword arguments to clarify your intent.

Create a dataframe with some fictional data.

```

>>> index = ['Firefox', 'Chrome', 'Safari', 'IE10', 'Konqueror']
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'http_status': [200,200,404,404,301],
...     'response_time': [0.04, 0.02, 0.07, 0.08, 1.0]},
...     index=index)
>>> df

```

	http_status	response_time
Firefox	200	0.04
Chrome	200	0.02
Safari	404	0.07
IE10	404	0.08
Konqueror	301	1.00

Create a new index and reindex the dataframe. By default values in the new index that do not have corresponding records in the dataframe are assigned NaN.

```

>>> new_index= ['Safari', 'Iceweasel', 'Comodo Dragon', 'IE10',
...             'Chrome']
>>> df.reindex(new_index)

```

	http_status	response_time
Safari	404.0	0.07
Iceweasel	NaN	NaN
Comodo Dragon	NaN	NaN
IE10	404.0	0.08
Chrome	200.0	0.02

We can fill in the missing values by passing a value to the keyword `fill_value`. Because the index is not monotonically increasing or decreasing, we cannot use arguments to the keyword method to fill the NaN values.

```

>>> df.reindex(new_index, fill_value=0)

```

	http_status	response_time
Safari	404	0.07
Iceweasel	0	0.00
Comodo Dragon	0	0.00
IE10	404	0.08
Chrome	200	0.02

```

>>> df.reindex(new_index, fill_value='missing')

```

	http_status	response_time
Safari	404	0.07
Iceweasel	missing	missing
Comodo Dragon	missing	missing
IE10	404	0.08
Chrome	200	0.02

We can also reindex the columns.

```

>>> df.reindex(columns=['http_status', 'user_agent'])

```

	http_status	user_agent
Firefox	200	NaN
Chrome	200	NaN
Safari	404	NaN
IE10	404	NaN
Konqueror	301	NaN

Or we can use “axis-style” keyword arguments

```
>>> df.reindex(['http_status', 'user_agent'], axis="columns")
      http_status  user_agent
Firefox          200         NaN
Chrome           200         NaN
Safari           404         NaN
IE10             404         NaN
Konqueror        301         NaN
```

To further illustrate the filling functionality in `reindex`, we will create a dataframe with a monotonically increasing index (for example, a sequence of dates).

```
>>> date_index = pd.date_range('1/1/2010', periods=6, freq='D')
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame({"prices": [100, 101, np.nan, 100, 89, 88]},
...                    index=date_index)
>>> df2
      prices
2010-01-01  100.0
2010-01-02  101.0
2010-01-03    NaN
2010-01-04  100.0
2010-01-05   89.0
2010-01-06   88.0
```

Suppose we decide to expand the dataframe to cover a wider date range.

```
>>> date_index2 = pd.date_range('12/29/2009', periods=10, freq='D')
>>> df2.reindex(date_index2)
      prices
2009-12-29    NaN
2009-12-30    NaN
2009-12-31    NaN
2010-01-01  100.0
2010-01-02  101.0
2010-01-03    NaN
2010-01-04  100.0
2010-01-05   89.0
2010-01-06   88.0
2010-01-07    NaN
```

The index entries that did not have a value in the original data frame (for example, '2009-12-29') are by default filled with `NaN`. If desired, we can fill in the missing values using one of several options.

For example, to back-propagate the last valid value to fill the `NaN` values, pass `bfill` as an argument to the method keyword.

```
>>> df2.reindex(date_index2, method='bfill')
      prices
2009-12-29  100.0
2009-12-30  100.0
2009-12-31  100.0
2010-01-01  100.0
2010-01-02  101.0
2010-01-03    NaN
2010-01-04  100.0
2010-01-05   89.0
2010-01-06   88.0
2010-01-07    NaN
```

Please note that the NaN value present in the original dataframe (at index value 2010-01-03) will not be filled by any of the value propagation schemes. This is because filling while reindexing does not look at dataframe values, but only compares the original and desired indexes. If you do want to fill in the NaN values present in the original dataframe, use the `fillna()` method.

See the *user guide* for more.

### **pandas.Panel.reindex\_axis**

`Panel.reindex_axis` (*labels*, *axis=0*, *method=None*, *level=None*, *copy=True*, *limit=None*, *fill\_value=nan*)

Conform input object to new index.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use *reindex* instead.

By default, places NaN in locations having no value in the previous index. A new object is produced unless the new index is equivalent to the current one and `copy=False`.

#### **Parameters**

**labels** [array-like] New labels / index to conform to. Preferably an Index object to avoid duplicating data.

**axis** [{0, 1, 2, 'items', 'major\_axis', 'minor\_axis'}] Indicate whether to use rows or columns.

**method** [{None, 'backfill'/'bfill', 'pad'/'ffill', 'nearest'}] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed DataFrame:

- default: don't fill gaps.
- pad / ffill: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid.
- backfill / bfill: use next valid observation to fill gap.
- nearest: use nearest valid observations to fill gap.

**level** [int or str] Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level.

**copy** [bool, default True] Return a new object, even if the passed indexes are the same.

**limit** [int, optional] Maximum number of consecutive elements to forward or backward fill.

**fill\_value** [float, default NaN] Value used to fill in locations having no value in the previous index.

New in version 0.21.0: (list-like tolerance)

#### **Returns**

**Panel** Returns a new DataFrame object with new indices, unless the new index is equivalent to the current one and `copy=False`.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.set\_index** Set row labels.

**DataFrame.reset\_index** Remove row labels or move them to new columns.

**DataFrame.reindex** Change to new indices or expand indices.

**DataFrame.reindex\_like** Change to same indices as other DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'num_legs': [4, 2], 'num_wings': [0, 2]},
...                    index=['dog', 'hawk'])
>>> df
   num_legs  num_wings
dog         4         0
hawk        2         2
>>> df.reindex(['num_wings', 'num_legs', 'num_heads'],
...            axis='columns')
   num_wings  num_legs  num_heads
dog          0         4         NaN
hawk         2         2         NaN
```

## pandas.Panel.reindex\_like

`Panel.reindex_like` (*other, method=None, copy=True, limit=None, tolerance=None*)

Return an object with matching indices as other object.

Conform the object to the same index on all axes. Optional filling logic, placing NaN in locations having no value in the previous index. A new object is produced unless the new index is equivalent to the current one and `copy=False`.

### Parameters

**other** [Object of the same data type] Its row and column indices are used to define the new indices of this object.

**method** [{None, 'backfill'/'bfill', 'pad'/'ffill', 'nearest'}] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed DataFrame. Please note: this is only applicable to DataFrames/Series with a monotonically increasing/decreasing index.

- None (default): don't fill gaps
- pad / ffill: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid
- backfill / bfill: use next valid observation to fill gap
- nearest: use nearest valid observations to fill gap

**copy** [bool, default True] Return a new object, even if the passed indexes are the same.

**limit** [int, default None] Maximum number of consecutive labels to fill for inexact matches.

**tolerance** [optional] Maximum distance between original and new labels for inexact matches. The values of the index at the matching locations must satisfy the equation  $\text{abs}(\text{index}[\text{indexer}] - \text{target}) \leq \text{tolerance}$ .

Tolerance may be a scalar value, which applies the same tolerance to all values, or list-like, which applies variable tolerance per element. List-like includes list, tuple, array, Series, and must be the same size as the index and its dtype must exactly match the index's type.

New in version 0.21.0: (list-like tolerance)

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Same type as caller, but with changed indices on each axis.

See also:

**DataFrame.set\_index** Set row labels.

**DataFrame.reset\_index** Remove row labels or move them to new columns.

**DataFrame.reindex** Change to new indices or expand indices.

## Notes

Same as calling `.reindex(index=other.index, columns=other.columns, ...)`.

## Examples

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame([[24.3, 75.7, 'high'],
...                     [31, 87.8, 'high'],
...                     [22, 71.6, 'medium'],
...                     [35, 95, 'medium']],
...                     columns=['temp_celsius', 'temp_fahrenheit', 'windspeed'],
...                     index=pd.date_range(start='2014-02-12',
...                                         end='2014-02-15', freq='D'))
```

```
>>> df1
           temp_celsius  temp_fahrenheit  windspeed
2014-02-12           24.3             75.7         high
2014-02-13           31.0             87.8         high
2014-02-14           22.0             71.6        medium
2014-02-15           35.0             95.0        medium
```

```
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame([[28, 'low'],
...                     [30, 'low'],
...                     [35.1, 'medium']],
...                     columns=['temp_celsius', 'windspeed'],
...                     index=pd.DatetimeIndex(['2014-02-12', '2014-02-13',
...                                             '2014-02-15']))
```

```
>>> df2
           temp_celsius  windspeed
2014-02-12           28.0         low
2014-02-13           30.0         low
2014-02-15           35.1        medium
```

```
>>> df2.reindex_like(df1)
           temp_celsius  temp_fahrenheit  windspeed
2014-02-12           28.0             NaN         low
2014-02-13           30.0             NaN         low
2014-02-14             NaN             NaN         NaN
2014-02-15           35.1             NaN        medium
```

## pandas.Panel.rename

Panel **.rename** (*items=None, major\_axis=None, minor\_axis=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Alter axes input function or functions. Function / dict values must be unique (1-to-1). Labels not contained in a dict / Series will be left as-is. Extra labels listed don't throw an error. Alternatively, change `Series.name` with a scalar value (Series only).

**Parameters**

**items, major\_axis, minor\_axis** [scalar, list-like, dict-like or function, optional] Scalar or list-like will alter the `Series.name` attribute, and raise on `DataFrame` or `Panel`. dict-like or functions are transformations to apply to that axis' values

**copy** [boolean, default True] Also copy underlying data

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to return a new `Panel`. If True then value of copy is ignored.

**level** [int or level name, default None] In case of a `MultiIndex`, only rename labels in the specified level.

**Returns**

**renamed** [`Panel` (new object)]

**See also:**

`pandas.NDFrame.rename_axis`

**Examples**

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
dtype: int64
>>> s.rename("my_name") # scalar, changes Series.name
0    1
1    2
2    3
Name: my_name, dtype: int64
>>> s.rename(lambda x: x ** 2) # function, changes labels
0    1
1    2
4    3
dtype: int64
>>> s.rename({1: 3, 2: 5}) # mapping, changes labels
0    1
3    2
5    3
dtype: int64
```

Since `DataFrame` doesn't have a `.name` attribute, only mapping-type arguments are allowed.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2, 3], "B": [4, 5, 6]})
>>> df.rename(2)
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
TypeError: 'int' object is not callable
```

`DataFrame.rename` supports two calling conventions

- `(index=index_mapper, columns=columns_mapper, ...)`
- `(mapper, axis={'index', 'columns'}, ...)`

We *highly* recommend using keyword arguments to clarify your intent.

```
>>> df.rename(index=str, columns={"A": "a", "B": "c"})
   a  c
0  1  4
1  2  5
2  3  6
```

```
>>> df.rename(index=str, columns={"A": "a", "C": "c"})
   a  B
0  1  4
1  2  5
2  3  6
```

Using axis-style parameters

```
>>> df.rename(str.lower, axis='columns')
   a  b
0  1  4
1  2  5
2  3  6
```

```
>>> df.rename({1: 2, 2: 4}, axis='index')
   A  B
0  1  4
2  2  5
4  3  6
```

See the *user guide* for more.

### pandas.Panel.rename\_axis

`Panel.rename_axis` (*mapper=None, index=None, columns=None, axis=None, copy=True, inplace=False*)

Set the name of the axis for the index or columns.

#### Parameters

**mapper** [scalar, list-like, optional] Value to set the axis name attribute.

**index, columns** [scalar, list-like, dict-like or function, optional] A scalar, list-like, dict-like or functions transformations to apply to that axis' values.

Use either `mapper` and `axis` to specify the axis to target with `mapper`, or `index` and/or `columns`.

Changed in version 0.24.0.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The axis to rename.

**copy** [bool, default True] Also copy underlying data.

**inplace** [bool, default False] Modifies the object directly, instead of creating a new Series or DataFrame.

#### Returns

**Series, DataFrame, or None** The same type as the caller or None if *inplace* is True.

See also:



**Series.rename** Alter Series index labels or name.

**DataFrame.rename** Alter DataFrame index labels or name.

**Index.rename** Set new names on index.

## Notes

Prior to version 0.21.0, `rename_axis` could also be used to change the axis *labels* by passing a mapping or scalar. This behavior is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use `rename` instead.

`DataFrame.rename_axis` supports two calling conventions

- `(index=index_mapper, columns=columns_mapper, ...)`
- `(mapper, axis={'index', 'columns'}, ...)`

The first calling convention will only modify the names of the index and/or the names of the Index object that is the columns. In this case, the parameter `copy` is ignored.

The second calling convention will modify the names of the the corresponding index if `mapper` is a list or a scalar. However, if `mapper` is dict-like or a function, it will use the deprecated behavior of modifying the axis *labels*.

We *highly* recommend using keyword arguments to clarify your intent.

## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series(["dog", "cat", "monkey"])
>>> s
0      dog
1      cat
2    monkey
dtype: object
>>> s.rename_axis("animal")
animal
0      dog
1      cat
2    monkey
dtype: object
```

### DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"num_legs": [4, 4, 2],
...                    "num_arms": [0, 0, 2]},
...                    ["dog", "cat", "monkey"])
>>> df
   num_legs  num_arms
dog         4         0
cat         4         0
monkey      2         2
>>> df = df.rename_axis("animal")
>>> df
   num_legs  num_arms
animal
dog         4         0
```

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```

cat          4          0
monkey       2          2
>>> df = df.rename_axis("limbs", axis="columns")
>>> df
limbs  num_legs  num_arms
animal
dog          4          0
cat          4          0
monkey       2          2

```

### MultiIndex

```

>>> df.index = pd.MultiIndex.from_product(['mammal'],
...                                       ['dog', 'cat', 'monkey']),
...                                       names=['type', 'name'])
>>> df
limbs  num_legs  num_arms
type  name
mammal dog          4          0
       cat          4          0
       monkey       2          2

```

```

>>> df.rename_axis(index={'type': 'class'})
limbs  num_legs  num_arms
class  name
mammal dog          4          0
       cat          4          0
       monkey       2          2

```

```

>>> df.rename_axis(columns=str.upper)
LIMBS  num_legs  num_arms
type  name
mammal dog          4          0
       cat          4          0
       monkey       2          2

```

### pandas.Panel.replace

`Panel.replace` (*to\_replace=None*, *value=None*, *inplace=False*, *limit=None*, *regex=False*, *method='pad'*)

Replace values given in *to\_replace* with *value*.

Values of the NDFrame are replaced with other values dynamically. This differs from updating with `.loc` or `.iloc`, which require you to specify a location to update with some value.

#### Parameters

**to\_replace** [str, regex, list, dict, Series, int, float, or None] How to find the values that will be replaced.

- numeric, str or regex:
  - numeric: numeric values equal to *to\_replace* will be replaced with *value*
  - str: string exactly matching *to\_replace* will be replaced with *value*
  - regex: regexs matching *to\_replace* will be replaced with *value*

- list of str, regex, or numeric:
  - First, if *to\_replace* and *value* are both lists, they **must** be the same length.
  - Second, if `regex=True` then all of the strings in **both** lists will be interpreted as regexs otherwise they will match directly. This doesn't matter much for *value* since there are only a few possible substitution regexes you can use.
  - str, regex and numeric rules apply as above.
- dict:
  - Dicts can be used to specify different replacement values for different existing values. For example, `{'a': 'b', 'y': 'z'}` replaces the value 'a' with 'b' and 'y' with 'z'. To use a dict in this way the *value* parameter should be *None*.
  - For a DataFrame a dict can specify that different values should be replaced in different columns. For example, `{'a': 1, 'b': 'z'}` looks for the value 1 in column 'a' and the value 'z' in column 'b' and replaces these values with whatever is specified in *value*. The *value* parameter should not be *None* in this case. You can treat this as a special case of passing two lists except that you are specifying the column to search in.
  - For a DataFrame nested dictionaries, e.g., `{'a': {'b': np.nan}}`, are read as follows: look in column 'a' for the value 'b' and replace it with NaN. The *value* parameter should be *None* to use a nested dict in this way. You can nest regular expressions as well. Note that column names (the top-level dictionary keys in a nested dictionary) **cannot** be regular expressions.
- None:
  - This means that the *regex* argument must be a string, compiled regular expression, or list, dict, ndarray or Series of such elements. If *value* is also *None* then this **must** be a nested dictionary or Series.

See the examples section for examples of each of these.

**value** [scalar, dict, list, str, regex, default None] Value to replace any values matching *to\_replace* with. For a DataFrame a dict of values can be used to specify which value to use for each column (columns not in the dict will not be filled). Regular expressions, strings and lists or dicts of such objects are also allowed.

**inplace** [bool, default False] If True, in place. Note: this will modify any other views on this object (e.g. a column from a DataFrame). Returns the caller if this is True.

**limit** [int, default None] Maximum size gap to forward or backward fill.

**regex** [bool or same types as *to\_replace*, default False] Whether to interpret *to\_replace* and/or *value* as regular expressions. If this is `True` then *to\_replace* *must* be a string. Alternatively, this could be a regular expression or a list, dict, or array of regular expressions in which case *to\_replace* *must* be *None*.

**method** [{'pad', 'ffill', 'bfill', *None*}] The method to use when for replacement, when *to\_replace* is a scalar, list or tuple and *value* is *None*.

Changed in version 0.23.0: Added to DataFrame.

#### Returns

**NDFrame** Object after replacement.

#### Raises

**AssertionError**

- If *regex* is not a `bool` and *to\_replace* is not `None`.

**TypeError**

- If *to\_replace* is a `dict` and *value* is not a `list`, `dict`, `ndarray`, or `Series`
- If *to\_replace* is `None` and *regex* is not compilable into a regular expression or is a `list`, `dict`, `ndarray`, or `Series`.
- When replacing multiple `bool` or `datetime64` objects and the arguments to *to\_replace* does not match the type of the value being replaced

**ValueError**

- If a `list` or an `ndarray` is passed to *to\_replace* and *value* but they are not the same length.

**See also:**

**NDFrame.fillna** Fill NA values.

**NDFrame.where** Replace values based on boolean condition.

**Series.str.replace** Simple string replacement.

**Notes**

- Regex substitution is performed under the hood with `re.sub`. The rules for substitution for `re.sub` are the same.
- Regular expressions will only substitute on strings, meaning you cannot provide, for example, a regular expression matching floating point numbers and expect the columns in your frame that have a numeric dtype to be matched. However, if those floating point numbers *are* strings, then you can do this.
- This method has *a lot* of options. You are encouraged to experiment and play with this method to gain intuition about how it works.
- When `dict` is used as the *to\_replace* value, it is like `key(s)` in the `dict` are the *to\_replace* part and `value(s)` in the `dict` are the *value* parameter.

**Examples****Scalar ‘to\_replace’ and ‘value’**

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s.replace(0, 5)
0    5
1    1
2    2
3    3
4    4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
...                   'B': [5, 6, 7, 8, 9],
...                   'C': ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e']})
```

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```
>>> df.replace(0, 5)
   A  B  C
0  5  5  a
1  1  6  b
2  2  7  c
3  3  8  d
4  4  9  e
```

**List-like 'to\_replace'**

```
>>> df.replace([0, 1, 2, 3], 4)
   A  B  C
0  4  5  a
1  4  6  b
2  4  7  c
3  4  8  d
4  4  9  e
```

```
>>> df.replace([0, 1, 2, 3], [4, 3, 2, 1])
   A  B  C
0  4  5  a
1  3  6  b
2  2  7  c
3  1  8  d
4  4  9  e
```

```
>>> s.replace([1, 2], method='bfill')
0    0
1    3
2    3
3    3
4    4
dtype: int64
```

**dict-like 'to\_replace'**

```
>>> df.replace({0: 10, 1: 100})
   A  B  C
0  10  5  a
1 100  6  b
2   2  7  c
3   3  8  d
4   4  9  e
```

```
>>> df.replace({'A': 0, 'B': 5}, 100)
   A  B  C
0 100 100  a
1   1   6  b
2   2   7  c
3   3   8  d
4   4   9  e
```

```
>>> df.replace({'A': {0: 100, 4: 400}})
   A  B  C
0 100  5  a
```

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```

1    1    6    b
2    2    7    c
3    3    8    d
4   400    9    e

```

**Regular expression 'to\_replace'**

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['bat', 'foo', 'bait'],
...                    'B': ['abc', 'bar', 'xyz']})
>>> df.replace(to_replace=r'^ba.$', value='new', regex=True)
   A    B
0  new  abc
1  foo  new
2  bait xyz

```

```

>>> df.replace({'A': r'^ba.$'}, {'A': 'new'}, regex=True)
   A    B
0  new  abc
1  foo  bar
2  bait xyz

```

```

>>> df.replace(regex=r'^ba.$', value='new')
   A    B
0  new  abc
1  foo  new
2  bait xyz

```

```

>>> df.replace(regex={'r'^ba.$': 'new', 'foo': 'xyz'})
   A    B
0  new  abc
1  xyz  new
2  bait xyz

```

```

>>> df.replace(regex=[r'^ba.$', 'foo'], value='new')
   A    B
0  new  abc
1  new  new
2  bait xyz

```

Note that when replacing multiple bool or datetime64 objects, the data types in the `to_replace` parameter must match the data type of the value being replaced:

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [True, False, True],
...                    'B': [False, True, False]})
>>> df.replace({'a string': 'new value', True: False}) # raises
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
TypeError: Cannot compare types 'ndarray(dtype=bool)' and 'str'

```

This raises a `TypeError` because one of the dict keys is not of the correct type for replacement.

Compare the behavior of `s.replace({'a': None})` and `s.replace('a', None)` to understand the peculiarities of the `to_replace` parameter:

```

>>> s = pd.Series([10, 'a', 'a', 'b', 'a'])

```

When one uses a dict as the *to\_replace* value, it is like the value(s) in the dict are equal to the *value* parameter. `s.replace({'a': None})` is equivalent to `s.replace(to_replace={'a': None}, value=None, method=None)`:

```
>>> s.replace({'a': None})
0      10
1     None
2     None
3       b
4     None
dtype: object
```

When *value=None* and *to\_replace* is a scalar, list or tuple, *replace* uses the method parameter (default 'pad') to do the replacement. So this is why the 'a' values are being replaced by 10 in rows 1 and 2 and 'b' in row 4 in this case. The command `s.replace('a', None)` is actually equivalent to `s.replace(to_replace='a', value=None, method='pad')`:

```
>>> s.replace('a', None)
0      10
1      10
2      10
3       b
4       b
dtype: object
```

## pandas.Panel.resample

`Panel.resample` (*rule*, *how=None*, *axis=0*, *fill\_method=None*, *closed=None*, *label=None*, *convention='start'*, *kind=None*, *loffset=None*, *limit=None*, *base=0*, *on=None*, *level=None*)

Resample time-series data.

Convenience method for frequency conversion and resampling of time series. Object must have a datetime-like index (*DatetimeIndex*, *PeriodIndex*, or *TimedeltaIndex*), or pass datetime-like values to the *on* or *level* keyword.

### Parameters

**rule** [str] The offset string or object representing target conversion.

**how** [str] Method for down/re-sampling, default to 'mean' for downsampling.

Deprecated since version 0.18.0: The new syntax is `.resample(...).mean()`, or `.resample(...).apply(<func>)`

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Which axis to use for up- or down-sampling. For *Series* this will default to 0, i.e. along the rows. Must be *DatetimeIndex*, *TimedeltaIndex* or *PeriodIndex*.

**fill\_method** [str, default None] Filling method for upsampling.

Deprecated since version 0.18.0: The new syntax is `.resample(...).<func>()`, e.g. `.resample(...).pad()`

**closed** [{ 'right', 'left' }, default None] Which side of bin interval is closed. The default is 'left' for all frequency offsets except for 'M', 'A', 'Q', 'BM', 'BA', 'BQ', and 'W' which all have a default of 'right'.

**label** [{‘right’, ‘left’}, default None] Which bin edge label to label bucket with. The default is ‘left’ for all frequency offsets except for ‘M’, ‘A’, ‘Q’, ‘BM’, ‘BA’, ‘BQ’, and ‘W’ which all have a default of ‘right’.

**convention** [{‘start’, ‘end’, ‘s’, ‘e’}, default ‘start’] For *PeriodIndex* only, controls whether to use the start or end of *rule*.

**kind** [{‘timestamp’, ‘period’}, optional, default None] Pass ‘timestamp’ to convert the resulting index to a *DateTimeIndex* or ‘period’ to convert it to a *PeriodIndex*. By default the input representation is retained.

**loffset** [timedelta, default None] Adjust the resampled time labels.

**limit** [int, default None] Maximum size gap when reindexing with *fill\_method*.

Deprecated since version 0.18.0.

**base** [int, default 0] For frequencies that evenly subdivide 1 day, the “origin” of the aggregated intervals. For example, for ‘5min’ frequency, base could range from 0 through 4. Defaults to 0.

**on** [str, optional] For a DataFrame, column to use instead of index for resampling. Column must be datetime-like.

New in version 0.19.0.

**level** [str or int, optional] For a MultiIndex, level (name or number) to use for resampling. *level* must be datetime-like.

New in version 0.19.0.

## Returns

### Resampler object

See also:

***groupby*** Group by mapping, function, label, or list of labels.

***Series.resample*** Resample a Series.

***DataFrame.resample*** Resample a DataFrame.

## Notes

See the [user guide](#) for more.

To learn more about the offset strings, please see [this link](#).

## Examples

Start by creating a series with 9 one minute timestamps.

```
>>> index = pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=9, freq='T')
>>> series = pd.Series(range(9), index=index)
>>> series
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0
2000-01-01 00:01:00    1
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2
2000-01-01 00:03:00    3
2000-01-01 00:04:00    4
```

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```

2000-01-01 00:05:00    5
2000-01-01 00:06:00    6
2000-01-01 00:07:00    7
2000-01-01 00:08:00    8
Freq: T, dtype: int64

```

Downsample the series into 3 minute bins and sum the values of the timestamps falling into a bin.

```

>>> series.resample('3T').sum()
2000-01-01 00:00:00    3
2000-01-01 00:03:00   12
2000-01-01 00:06:00   21
Freq: 3T, dtype: int64

```

Downsample the series into 3 minute bins as above, but label each bin using the right edge instead of the left. Please note that the value in the bucket used as the label is not included in the bucket, which it labels. For example, in the original series the bucket 2000-01-01 00:03:00 contains the value 3, but the summed value in the resampled bucket with the label 2000-01-01 00:03:00 does not include 3 (if it did, the summed value would be 6, not 3). To include this value close the right side of the bin interval as illustrated in the example below this one.

```

>>> series.resample('3T', label='right').sum()
2000-01-01 00:03:00    3
2000-01-01 00:06:00   12
2000-01-01 00:09:00   21
Freq: 3T, dtype: int64

```

Downsample the series into 3 minute bins as above, but close the right side of the bin interval.

```

>>> series.resample('3T', label='right', closed='right').sum()
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0
2000-01-01 00:03:00    6
2000-01-01 00:06:00   15
2000-01-01 00:09:00   15
Freq: 3T, dtype: int64

```

Upsample the series into 30 second bins.

```

>>> series.resample('30S').asfreq()[0:5] # Select first 5 rows
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0.0
2000-01-01 00:00:30   NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:00    1.0
2000-01-01 00:01:30   NaN
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2.0
Freq: 30S, dtype: float64

```

Upsample the series into 30 second bins and fill the NaN values using the pad method.

```

>>> series.resample('30S').pad()[0:5]
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0
2000-01-01 00:00:30    0
2000-01-01 00:01:00    1
2000-01-01 00:01:30    1
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2
Freq: 30S, dtype: int64

```

Upsample the series into 30 second bins and fill the NaN values using the bfill method.

```
>>> series.resample('30S').bfill()[0:5]
2000-01-01 00:00:00    0
2000-01-01 00:00:30    1
2000-01-01 00:01:00    1
2000-01-01 00:01:30    2
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2
Freq: 30S, dtype: int64
```

Pass a custom function via `apply`

```
>>> def custom_resampler(array_like):
...     return np.sum(array_like) + 5
...
>>> series.resample('3T').apply(custom_resampler)
2000-01-01 00:00:00    8
2000-01-01 00:03:00   17
2000-01-01 00:06:00   26
Freq: 3T, dtype: int64
```

For a Series with a PeriodIndex, the keyword *convention* can be used to control whether to use the start or end of *rule*.

Resample a year by quarter using 'start' *convention*. Values are assigned to the first quarter of the period.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2], index=pd.period_range('2012-01-01',
...                                             freq='A',
...                                             periods=2))
>>> s
2012    1
2013    2
Freq: A-DEC, dtype: int64
>>> s.resample('Q', convention='start').asfreq()
2012Q1    1.0
2012Q2    NaN
2012Q3    NaN
2012Q4    NaN
2013Q1    2.0
2013Q2    NaN
2013Q3    NaN
2013Q4    NaN
Freq: Q-DEC, dtype: float64
```

Resample quarters by month using 'end' *convention*. Values are assigned to the last month of the period.

```
>>> q = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4], index=pd.period_range('2018-01-01',
...                                                  freq='Q',
...                                                  periods=4))
>>> q
2018Q1    1
2018Q2    2
2018Q3    3
2018Q4    4
Freq: Q-DEC, dtype: int64
>>> q.resample('M', convention='end').asfreq()
2018-03    1.0
2018-04    NaN
2018-05    NaN
2018-06    2.0
```

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```

2018-07    NaN
2018-08    NaN
2018-09     3.0
2018-10    NaN
2018-11    NaN
2018-12     4.0
Freq: M, dtype: float64

```

For DataFrame objects, the keyword *on* can be used to specify the column instead of the index for resampling.

```

>>> d = dict({'price': [10, 11, 9, 13, 14, 18, 17, 19],
...          'volume': [50, 60, 40, 100, 50, 100, 40, 50]})
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(d)
>>> df['week_starting'] = pd.date_range('01/01/2018',
...                                     periods=8,
...                                     freq='W')
>>> df
   price  volume week_starting
0     10     50  2018-01-07
1     11     60  2018-01-14
2      9     40  2018-01-21
3     13    100  2018-01-28
4     14     50  2018-02-04
5     18    100  2018-02-11
6     17     40  2018-02-18
7     19     50  2018-02-25
>>> df.resample('M', on='week_starting').mean()
   price  volume
week_starting
2018-01-31    10.75    62.5
2018-02-28    17.00    60.0

```

For a DataFrame with MultiIndex, the keyword *level* can be used to specify on which level the resampling needs to take place.

```

>>> days = pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=4, freq='D')
>>> d2 = dict({'price': [10, 11, 9, 13, 14, 18, 17, 19],
...          'volume': [50, 60, 40, 100, 50, 100, 40, 50]})
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame(d2,
...                    index=pd.MultiIndex.from_product([days,
...                                                       ['morning',
...                                                       'afternoon']])
>>> df2
           price  volume
2000-01-01 morning     10     50
           afternoon    11     60
2000-01-02 morning      9     40
           afternoon    13    100
2000-01-03 morning    14     50
           afternoon    18    100
2000-01-04 morning    17     40
           afternoon    19     50
>>> df2.resample('D', level=0).sum()
           price  volume

```

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2000-01-01	21	110
2000-01-02	22	140
2000-01-03	32	150
2000-01-04	36	90

### pandas.Panel.rfloordiv

`Panel.rfloordiv` (*other*, *axis=0*)

Integer division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *rfloordiv*). Equivalent to `other // panel`.

#### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame or Panel]

**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over

#### Returns

**Panel**

#### See also:

`Panel.floordiv`

### pandas.Panel.rmod

`Panel.rmod` (*other*, *axis=0*)

Modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *rmod*). Equivalent to `other % panel`.

#### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame or Panel]

**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over

#### Returns

**Panel**

#### See also:

`Panel.mod`

### pandas.Panel.rmul

`Panel.rmul` (*other*, *axis=0*)

Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *rmul*). Equivalent to `other * panel`.

#### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame or Panel]

**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over

#### Returns

**Panel**

**See also:**`Panel.mul`**pandas.Panel.round**`Panel.round` (*decimals=0*, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

Round each value in Panel to a specified number of decimal places.

New in version 0.18.0.

**Parameters****decimals** [int] Number of decimal places to round to (default: 0). If decimals is negative, it specifies the number of positions to the left of the decimal point.**Returns****Panel object****See also:**`numpy.around`**pandas.Panel.rpow**`Panel.rpow` (*other*, *axis=0*)Exponential power of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *rpow*). Equivalent to `other ** panel`.**Parameters****other** [DataFrame or Panel]**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over**Returns****Panel****See also:**`Panel.pow`**pandas.Panel.rsub**`Panel.rsub` (*other*, *axis=0*)Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *rsub*). Equivalent to `other - panel`.**Parameters****other** [DataFrame or Panel]**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over**Returns****Panel****See also:**`Panel.sub`

### pandas.Panel.rtruediv

`Panel.rtruediv` (*other*, *axis=0*)

Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *rtruediv*). Equivalent to `other / panel`.

#### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame or Panel]

**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over

#### Returns

**Panel**

**See also:**

`Panel.truediv`

### pandas.Panel.sample

`Panel.sample` (*n=None*, *frac=None*, *replace=False*, *weights=None*, *random\_state=None*, *axis=None*)

Return a random sample of items from an axis of object.

You can use *random\_state* for reproducibility.

#### Parameters

**n** [int, optional] Number of items from axis to return. Cannot be used with *frac*. Default = 1 if *frac* = None.

**frac** [float, optional] Fraction of axis items to return. Cannot be used with *n*.

**replace** [bool, default False] Sample with or without replacement.

**weights** [str or ndarray-like, optional] Default 'None' results in equal probability weighting. If passed a Series, will align with target object on index. Index values in weights not found in sampled object will be ignored and index values in sampled object not in weights will be assigned weights of zero. If called on a DataFrame, will accept the name of a column when *axis* = 0. Unless weights are a Series, weights must be same length as axis being sampled. If weights do not sum to 1, they will be normalized to sum to 1. Missing values in the weights column will be treated as zero. Infinite values not allowed.

**random\_state** [int or numpy.random.RandomState, optional] Seed for the random number generator (if int), or numpy RandomState object.

**axis** [int or string, optional] Axis to sample. Accepts axis number or name. Default is stat axis for given data type (0 for Series and DataFrames, 1 for Panels).

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** A new object of same type as caller containing *n* items randomly sampled from the caller object.

**See also:**

`numpy.random.choice` Generates a random sample from a given 1-D numpy array.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'num_legs': [2, 4, 8, 0],
...                    'num_wings': [2, 0, 0, 0],
...                    'num_specimen_seen': [10, 2, 1, 8]},
...                    index=['falcon', 'dog', 'spider', 'fish'])
>>> df
```

	num_legs	num_wings	num_specimen_seen
falcon	2	2	10
dog	4	0	2
spider	8	0	1
fish	0	0	8

Extract 3 random elements from the Series `df['num_legs']`: Note that we use `random_state` to ensure the reproducibility of the examples.

```
>>> df['num_legs'].sample(n=3, random_state=1)
fish      0
spider    8
falcon    2
Name: num_legs, dtype: int64
```

A random 50% sample of the DataFrame with replacement:

```
>>> df.sample(frac=0.5, replace=True, random_state=1)
```

	num_legs	num_wings	num_specimen_seen
dog	4	0	2
fish	0	0	8

Using a DataFrame column as weights. Rows with larger value in the `num_specimen_seen` column are more likely to be sampled.

```
>>> df.sample(n=2, weights='num_specimen_seen', random_state=1)
```

	num_legs	num_wings	num_specimen_seen
falcon	2	2	10
fish	0	0	8

## pandas.Panel.select

`Panel.select` (*crit*, *axis=0*)

Return data corresponding to axis labels matching criteria.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use `df.loc[df.index.map(crit)]` to select via labels

### Parameters

**crit** [function] To be called on each index (label). Should return True or False

**axis** [int]

### Returns

**selection** [same type as caller]

## pandas.Panel.sem

`Panel.sem` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, ddof=1, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return unbiased standard error of the mean over requested axis.

Normalized by N-1 by default. This can be changed using the `ddof` argument

### Parameters

**axis** [{items (0), major\_axis (1), minor\_axis (2)}]

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame

**ddof** [int, default 1] Delta Degrees of Freedom. The divisor used in calculations is N - ddof, where N represents the number of elements.

**numeric\_only** [boolean, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

### Returns

**sem** [DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)]

## pandas.Panel.set\_axis

`Panel.set_axis` (*labels, axis=0, inplace=None*)

Assign desired index to given axis.

Indexes for column or row labels can be changed by assigning a list-like or Index.

Changed in version 0.21.0: The signature is now *labels* and *axis*, consistent with the rest of pandas API. Previously, the *axis* and *labels* arguments were respectively the first and second positional arguments.

### Parameters

**labels** [list-like, Index] The values for the new index.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] The axis to update. The value 0 identifies the rows, and 1 identifies the columns.

**inplace** [boolean, default None] Whether to return a new `%(klass)s` instance.

**Warning:** `inplace=None` currently falls back to `True`, but in a future version, will default to `False`. Use `inplace=True` explicitly rather than relying on the default.

### Returns

**renamed** [%(klass)s or None] An object of same type as caller if `inplace=False`, None otherwise.

See also:

**DataFrame.rename\_axis** Alter the name of the index or columns.



## Examples

### Series

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.set_axis(['a', 'b', 'c'], axis=0, inplace=False)
a    1
b    2
c    3
dtype: int64
```

The original object is not modified.

```
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
dtype: int64
```

### DataFrame

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2, 3], "B": [4, 5, 6]})
```

Change the row labels.

```
>>> df.set_axis(['a', 'b', 'c'], axis='index', inplace=False)
  A  B
a  1  4
b  2  5
c  3  6
```

Change the column labels.

```
>>> df.set_axis(['I', 'II'], axis='columns', inplace=False)
  I  II
0  1  4
1  2  5
2  3  6
```

Now, update the labels inplace.

```
>>> df.set_axis(['i', 'ii'], axis='columns', inplace=True)
>>> df
  i  ii
0  1  4
1  2  5
2  3  6
```

### pandas.Panel.set\_value

Panel.**set\_value** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Quickly set single value at (item, major, minor) location.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0.

Please use .at[] or .iat[] accessors.

#### Parameters

**item** [item label (panel item)]

**major** [major axis label (panel item row)]

**minor** [minor axis label (panel item column)]

**value** [scalar]

**takeable** [interpret the passed labels as indexers, default False]

#### Returns

**panel** [Panel] If label combo is contained, will be reference to calling Panel, otherwise a new object

### pandas.Panel.shift

Panel.**shift** (periods=1, freq=None, axis='major')

Shift index by desired number of periods with an optional time freq.

The shifted data will not include the dropped periods and the shifted axis will be smaller than the original.

This is different from the behavior of DataFrame.shift()

#### Parameters

**periods** [int] Number of periods to move, can be positive or negative

**freq** [DateOffset, timedelta, or time rule string, optional]

**axis** [{ 'items', 'major', 'minor' } or {0, 1, 2}]

#### Returns

**shifted** [Panel]

### pandas.Panel.skew

Panel.**skew** (axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs)

Return unbiased skew over requested axis Normalized by N-1.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{items (0), major\_axis (1), minor\_axis (2)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**skew** [DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)]

## pandas.Panel.slice\_shift

Panel.**slice\_shift** (*periods=1, axis=0*)

Equivalent to *shift* without copying data. The shifted data will not include the dropped periods and the shifted axis will be smaller than the original.

### Parameters

**periods** [int] Number of periods to move, can be positive or negative

### Returns

**shifted** [same type as caller]

### Notes

While the *slice\_shift* is faster than *shift*, you may pay for it later during alignment.

## pandas.Panel.sort\_index

Panel.**sort\_index** (*axis=0, level=None, ascending=True, inplace=False, kind='quicksort', na\_position='last', sort\_remaining=True*)

Sort object by labels (along an axis)

### Parameters

**axis** [%(*axes*)s to direct sorting]

**level** [int or level name or list of ints or list of level names] if not None, sort on values in specified index level(s)

**ascending** [boolean, default True] Sort ascending vs. descending

**inplace** [bool, default False] if True, perform operation in-place

**kind** [{ 'quicksort', 'mergesort', 'heapsort' }, default 'quicksort'] Choice of sorting algorithm. See also `ndarray.sort` for more information. *mergesort* is the only stable algorithm. For DataFrames, this option is only applied when sorting on a single column or label.

**na\_position** [{ 'first', 'last' }, default 'last'] *first* puts NaNs at the beginning, *last* puts NaNs at the end. Not implemented for MultiIndex.

**sort\_remaining** [bool, default True] if true and sorting by level and index is multilevel, sort by other levels too (in order) after sorting by specified level

### Returns

**sorted\_obj** [%(*klass*)s]

### pandas.Panel.sort\_values

`Panel.sort_values` (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

NOT IMPLEMENTED: do not call this method, as sorting values is not supported for Panel objects and will raise an error.

### pandas.Panel.squeeze

`Panel.squeeze` (axis=None)

Squeeze 1 dimensional axis objects into scalars.

Series or DataFrames with a single element are squeezed to a scalar. DataFrames with a single column or a single row are squeezed to a Series. Otherwise the object is unchanged.

This method is most useful when you don't know if your object is a Series or DataFrame, but you do know it has just a single column. In that case you can safely call *squeeze* to ensure you have a Series.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default None] A specific axis to squeeze. By default, all length-1 axes are squeezed.

New in version 0.20.0.

#### Returns

**DataFrame, Series, or scalar** The projection after squeezing *axis* or all the axes.

**See also:**

***Series.iloc*** Integer-location based indexing for selecting scalars.

***DataFrame.iloc*** Integer-location based indexing for selecting Series.

***Series.to\_frame*** Inverse of `DataFrame.squeeze` for a single-column DataFrame.

### Examples

```
>>> primes = pd.Series([2, 3, 5, 7])
```

Slicing might produce a Series with a single value:

```
>>> even_primes = primes[primes % 2 == 0]
>>> even_primes
0    2
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> even_primes.squeeze()
2
```

Squeezing objects with more than one value in every axis does nothing:

```
>>> odd_primes = primes[primes % 2 == 1]
>>> odd_primes
1    3
2    5
3    7
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> odd_primes.squeeze()
1    3
2    5
3    7
dtype: int64
```

Squeezing is even more effective when used with DataFrames.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [3, 4]], columns=['a', 'b'])
>>> df
   a  b
0  1  2
1  3  4
```

Slicing a single column will produce a DataFrame with the columns having only one value:

```
>>> df_a = df[['a']]
>>> df_a
   a
0  1
1  3
```

So the columns can be squeezed down, resulting in a Series:

```
>>> df_a.squeeze('columns')
0    1
1    3
Name: a, dtype: int64
```

Slicing a single row from a single column will produce a single scalar DataFrame:

```
>>> df_0a = df.loc[df.index < 1, ['a']]
>>> df_0a
   a
0  1
```

Squeezing the rows produces a single scalar Series:

```
>>> df_0a.squeeze('rows')
a    1
Name: 0, dtype: int64
```

Squeezing all axes will project directly into a scalar:

```
>>> df_0a.squeeze()
1
```

## pandas.Panel.std

`Panel.std` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, ddof=1, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return sample standard deviation over requested axis.

Normalized by N-1 by default. This can be changed using the `ddof` argument

### Parameters

**axis** [{items (0), major\_axis (1), minor\_axis (2)}]

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame

**ddof** [int, default 1] Delta Degrees of Freedom. The divisor used in calculations is  $N - \text{ddof}$ , where  $N$  represents the number of elements.

**numeric\_only** [boolean, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

#### Returns

**std** [DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)]

### pandas.Panel.sub

Panel.**sub** (*other*, *axis=0*)

Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *sub*). Equivalent to `panel - other`.

#### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame or Panel]

**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over

#### Returns

**Panel**

#### See also:

*Panel.rsub*

### pandas.Panel.subtract

Panel.**subtract** (*other*, *axis=0*)

Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *sub*). Equivalent to `panel - other`.

#### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame or Panel]

**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over

#### Returns

**Panel**

#### See also:

*Panel.rsub*

### pandas.Panel.sum

Panel.**sum** (*axis=None*, *skipna=None*, *level=None*, *numeric\_only=None*, *min\_count=0*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return the sum of the values for the requested axis.

This is equivalent to the method `numpy.sum`.

### Parameters

**axis** [{items (0), major\_axis (1), minor\_axis (2)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**min\_count** [int, default 0] The required number of valid values to perform the operation. If fewer than `min_count` non-NA values are present the result will be NA.

New in version 0.22.0: Added with the default being 0. This means the sum of an all-NA or empty Series is 0, and the product of an all-NA or empty Series is 1.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

### Returns

**sum** [DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)]

### See also:

**Series.sum** Return the sum.

**Series.min** Return the minimum.

**Series.max** Return the maximum.

**Series.idxmin** Return the index of the minimum.

**Series.idxmax** Return the index of the maximum.

**DataFrame.min** Return the sum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.min** Return the minimum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.max** Return the maximum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.idxmin** Return the index of the minimum over the requested axis.

**DataFrame.idxmax** Return the index of the maximum over the requested axis.

### Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([
...     ['warm', 'warm', 'cold', 'cold'],
...     ['dog', 'falcon', 'fish', 'spider']],
...     names=['blooded', 'animal'])
>>> s = pd.Series([4, 2, 0, 8], name='legs', index=idx)
>>> s
blooded  animal
warm     dog      4
         falcon   2
cold     fish     0
         spider   8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.sum()
14
```

Sum using level names, as well as indices.

```
>>> s.sum(level='blooded')
blooded
warm    6
cold    8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.sum(level=0)
blooded
warm    6
cold    8
Name: legs, dtype: int64
```

By default, the sum of an empty or all-NA Series is 0.

```
>>> pd.Series([]).sum() # min_count=0 is the default
0.0
```

This can be controlled with the `min_count` parameter. For example, if you'd like the sum of an empty series to be NaN, pass `min_count=1`.

```
>>> pd.Series([]).sum(min_count=1)
nan
```

Thanks to the `skipna` parameter, `min_count` handles all-NA and empty series identically.

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).sum()
0.0
```

```
>>> pd.Series([np.nan]).sum(min_count=1)
nan
```

## pandas.Panel.swapaxes

`Panel.swapaxes` (*axis1*, *axis2*, *copy=True*)  
Interchange axes and swap values axes appropriately.

### Returns

*y* [same as input]

## pandas.Panel.swaplevel

`Panel.swaplevel` (*i=-2*, *j=-1*, *axis=0*)  
Swap levels *i* and *j* in a MultiIndex on a particular axis

### Parameters

*i*, *j* [int, string (can be mixed)] Level of index to be swapped. Can pass level name as string.



**Returns****swapped** [same type as caller (new object)]**.. versionchanged:: 0.18.1** The indexes *i* and *j* are now optional, and default to the two innermost levels of the index.**pandas.Panel.tail**`Panel.tail (n=5)`Return the last *n* rows.This function returns last *n* rows from the object based on position. It is useful for quickly verifying data, for example, after sorting or appending rows.**Parameters****n** [int, default 5] Number of rows to select.**Returns****type of caller** The last *n* rows of the caller object.**See also:****DataFrame.head** The first *n* rows of the caller object.**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'animal':['alligator', 'bee', 'falcon', 'lion',
...                               'monkey', 'parrot', 'shark', 'whale', 'zebra']})
>>> df
   animal
0  alligator
1     bee
2   falcon
3     lion
4   monkey
5   parrot
6    shark
7    whale
8    zebra
```

**Viewing the last 5 lines**

```
>>> df.tail()
   animal
4   monkey
5   parrot
6    shark
7    whale
8    zebra
```

Viewing the last *n* lines (three in this case)

```
>>> df.tail(3)
      animal
6    shark
7    whale
8    zebra
```

## pandas.Panel.take

`Panel.take` (*indices*, *axis=0*, *convert=None*, *is\_copy=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return the elements in the given *positional* indices along an axis.

This means that we are not indexing according to actual values in the index attribute of the object. We are indexing according to the actual position of the element in the object.

### Parameters

**indices** [array-like] An array of ints indicating which positions to take.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default 0] The axis on which to select elements. 0 means that we are selecting rows, 1 means that we are selecting columns.

**convert** [bool, default True] Whether to convert negative indices into positive ones. For example, `-1` would map to the `len(axis) - 1`. The conversions are similar to the behavior of indexing a regular Python list.

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: In the future, negative indices will always be converted.

**is\_copy** [bool, default True] Whether to return a copy of the original object or not.

**\*\*kwargs** For compatibility with `numpy.take()`. Has no effect on the output.

### Returns

**taken** [same type as caller] An array-like containing the elements taken from the object.

### See also:

**DataFrame.loc** Select a subset of a DataFrame by labels.

**DataFrame.iloc** Select a subset of a DataFrame by positions.

**numpy.take** Take elements from an array along an axis.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([('falcon', 'bird', 389.0),
...                   ('parrot', 'bird', 24.0),
...                   ('lion', 'mammal', 80.5),
...                   ('monkey', 'mammal', np.nan)],
...                   columns=['name', 'class', 'max_speed'],
...                   index=[0, 2, 3, 1])
>>> df
   name  class  max_speed
0  falcon  bird    389.0
2  parrot  bird     24.0
3    lion  mammal    80.5
1  monkey  mammal     NaN
```

Take elements at positions 0 and 3 along the axis 0 (default).

Note how the actual indices selected (0 and 1) do not correspond to our selected indices 0 and 3. That's because we are selecting the 0th and 3rd rows, not rows whose indices equal 0 and 3.

```
>>> df.take([0, 3])
   name  class  max_speed
0  falcon  bird    389.0
1  monkey  mammal     NaN
```

Take elements at indices 1 and 2 along the axis 1 (column selection).

```
>>> df.take([1, 2], axis=1)
   class  max_speed
0  bird    389.0
2  bird    24.0
3  mammal    80.5
1  mammal     NaN
```

We may take elements using negative integers for positive indices, starting from the end of the object, just like with Python lists.

```
>>> df.take([-1, -2])
   name  class  max_speed
1  monkey  mammal     NaN
3  lion  mammal    80.5
```

## pandas.Panel.to\_clipboard

`Panel.to_clipboard` (*excel=True, sep=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Copy object to the system clipboard.

Write a text representation of object to the system clipboard. This can be pasted into Excel, for example.

### Parameters

**excel** [bool, default True]

- True, use the provided separator, writing in a csv format for allowing easy pasting into excel.
- False, write a string representation of the object to the clipboard.

**sep** [str, default '\t'] Field delimiter.

**\*\*kwargs** These parameters will be passed to `DataFrame.to_csv`.

See also:

**DataFrame.to\_csv** Write a DataFrame to a comma-separated values (csv) file.

**read\_clipboard** Read text from clipboard and pass to `read_table`.

### Notes

Requirements for your platform.

- Linux : `xclip`, or `xsel` (with `gtk` or `PyQt4` modules)
- Windows : none

- OS X : none

## Examples

Copy the contents of a DataFrame to the clipboard.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]], columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df.to_clipboard(sep=',')
... # Wrote the following to the system clipboard:
... # ,A,B,C
... # 0,1,2,3
... # 1,4,5,6
```

We can omit the the index by passing the keyword *index* and setting it to false.

```
>>> df.to_clipboard(sep=',', index=False)
... # Wrote the following to the system clipboard:
... # A,B,C
... # 1,2,3
... # 4,5,6
```

## pandas.Panel.to\_csv

`Panel.to_csv` (*path\_or\_buf=None*, *sep=', '*, *na\_rep=""*, *float\_format=None*, *columns=None*, *header=True*, *index=True*, *index\_label=None*, *mode='w'*, *encoding=None*, *compression='infer'*, *quoting=None*, *quotechar='"'*, *line\_terminator=None*, *chunksize=None*, *tupleize\_cols=None*, *date\_format=None*, *doublequote=True*, *escapechar=None*, *decimal='.'*)

Write object to a comma-separated values (csv) file.

Changed in version 0.24.0: The order of arguments for Series was changed.

### Parameters

**path\_or\_buf** [str or file handle, default None] File path or object, if None is provided the result is returned as a string.

Changed in version 0.24.0: Was previously named “path” for Series.

**sep** [str, default ‘,’] String of length 1. Field delimiter for the output file.

**na\_rep** [str, default ‘’] Missing data representation.

**float\_format** [str, default None] Format string for floating point numbers.

**columns** [sequence, optional] Columns to write.

**header** [bool or list of str, default True] Write out the column names. If a list of strings is given it is assumed to be aliases for the column names.

Changed in version 0.24.0: Previously defaulted to False for Series.

**index** [bool, default True] Write row names (index).

**index\_label** [str or sequence, or False, default None] Column label for index column(s) if desired. If None is given, and *header* and *index* are True, then the index names are used. A sequence should be given if the object uses MultiIndex. If False do not print fields for index names. Use *index\_label=False* for easier importing in R.

**mode** [str] Python write mode, default ‘w’.

**encoding** [str, optional] A string representing the encoding to use in the output file, defaults to 'ascii' on Python 2 and 'utf-8' on Python 3.

**compression** [str, default 'infer'] Compression mode among the following possible values: {'infer', 'gzip', 'bz2', 'zip', 'xz', None}. If 'infer' and *path\_or\_buf* is path-like, then detect compression from the following extensions: '.gz', '.bz2', '.zip' or '.xz'. (otherwise no compression).

Changed in version 0.24.0: 'infer' option added and set to default.

**quoting** [optional constant from csv module] Defaults to csv.QUOTE\_MINIMAL. If you have set a *float\_format* then floats are converted to strings and thus csv.QUOTE\_NONNUMERIC will treat them as non-numeric.

**quotechar** [str, default '"'] String of length 1. Character used to quote fields.

**line\_terminator** [string, optional] The newline character or character sequence to use in the output file. Defaults to *os.linesep*, which depends on the OS in which this method is called ('n' for linux, 'rn' for Windows, i.e.).

Changed in version 0.24.0.

**chunksize** [int or None] Rows to write at a time.

**tupleize\_cols** [bool, default False] Write MultiIndex columns as a list of tuples (if True) or in the new, expanded format, where each MultiIndex column is a row in the CSV (if False).

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: This argument will be removed and will always write each row of the multi-index as a separate row in the CSV file.

**date\_format** [str, default None] Format string for datetime objects.

**doublequote** [bool, default True] Control quoting of *quotechar* inside a field.

**escapechar** [str, default None] String of length 1. Character used to escape *sep* and *quotechar* when appropriate.

**decimal** [str, default '.'] Character recognized as decimal separator. E.g. use ',' for European data.

### Returns

**None or str** If *path\_or\_buf* is None, returns the resulting csv format as a string. Otherwise returns None.

### See also:

**read\_csv** Load a CSV file into a DataFrame.

**to\_excel** Load an Excel file into a DataFrame.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'name': ['Raphael', 'Donatello'],
...                   'mask': ['red', 'purple'],
...                   'weapon': ['sai', 'bo staff']})
>>> df.to_csv(index=False)
'name,mask,weapon\nRaphael,red,sai\nDonatello,purple,bo staff\n'
```

### pandas.Panel.to\_dense

Panel.to\_dense()

Return dense representation of NDFrame (as opposed to sparse).

### pandas.Panel.to\_excel

Panel.to\_excel(*path*, *na\_rep=""*, *engine=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Write each DataFrame in Panel to a separate excel sheet.

#### Parameters

**path** [string or ExcelWriter object] File path or existing ExcelWriter

**na\_rep** [string, default ''] Missing data representation

**engine** [string, default None] write engine to use - you can also set this via the options `io.excel.xlsx.writer`, `io.excel.xls.writer`, and `io.excel.xlsm.writer`.

#### Other Parameters

**float\_format** [string, default None] Format string for floating point numbers

**cols** [sequence, optional] Columns to write

**header** [boolean or list of string, default True] Write out column names. If a list of string is given it is assumed to be aliases for the column names

**index** [boolean, default True] Write row names (index)

**index\_label** [string or sequence, default None] Column label for index column(s) if desired. If None is given, and *header* and *index* are True, then the index names are used. A sequence should be given if the DataFrame uses MultiIndex.

**startrow** [upper left cell row to dump data frame]

**startcol** [upper left cell column to dump data frame]

#### Notes

Keyword arguments (and *na\_rep*) are passed to the `to_excel` method for each DataFrame written.

### pandas.Panel.to\_frame

Panel.to\_frame(*filter\_observations=True*)

Transform wide format into long (stacked) format as DataFrame whose columns are the Panel's items and whose index is a MultiIndex formed of the Panel's major and minor axes.

#### Parameters

**filter\_observations** [boolean, default True] Drop (major, minor) pairs without a complete set of observations across all the items

#### Returns

*y* [DataFrame]

## pandas.Panel.to\_hdf

`Panel.to_hdf` (*path\_or\_buf*, *key*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Write the contained data to an HDF5 file using HDFStore.

Hierarchical Data Format (HDF) is self-describing, allowing an application to interpret the structure and contents of a file with no outside information. One HDF file can hold a mix of related objects which can be accessed as a group or as individual objects.

In order to add another DataFrame or Series to an existing HDF file please use append mode and a different a key.

For more information see the *user guide*.

### Parameters

**path\_or\_buf** [str or pandas.HDFStore] File path or HDFStore object.

**key** [str] Identifier for the group in the store.

**mode** [{‘a’, ‘w’, ‘r+’}, default ‘a’] Mode to open file:

- ‘w’: write, a new file is created (an existing file with the same name would be deleted).
- ‘a’: append, an existing file is opened for reading and writing, and if the file does not exist it is created.
- ‘r+’: similar to ‘a’, but the file must already exist.

**format** [{‘fixed’, ‘table’}, default ‘fixed’] Possible values:

- ‘fixed’: Fixed format. Fast writing/reading. Not-appendable, nor searchable.
- ‘table’: Table format. Write as a PyTables Table structure which may perform worse but allow more flexible operations like searching / selecting subsets of the data.

**append** [bool, default False] For Table formats, append the input data to the existing.

**data\_columns** [list of columns or True, optional] List of columns to create as indexed data columns for on-disk queries, or True to use all columns. By default only the axes of the object are indexed. See *Query via Data Columns*. Applicable only to format=‘table’.

**complevel** [{0-9}, optional] Specifies a compression level for data. A value of 0 disables compression.

**complib** [{‘zlib’, ‘lzo’, ‘bzip2’, ‘blosc’}, default ‘zlib’] Specifies the compression library to be used. As of v0.20.2 these additional compressors for Blosc are supported (default if no compressor specified: ‘blosc:blosclz’): {‘blosc:blosclz’, ‘blosc:lz4’, ‘blosc:lz4hc’, ‘blosc:snappy’, ‘blosc:zlib’, ‘blosc:zstd’}. Specifying a compression library which is not available issues a ValueError.

**fletcher32** [bool, default False] If applying compression use the fletcher32 checksum.

**dropna** [bool, default False] If true, ALL nan rows will not be written to store.

**errors** [str, default ‘strict’] Specifies how encoding and decoding errors are to be handled. See the errors argument for `open()` for a full list of options.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.read\_hdf** Read from HDF file.

**DataFrame.to\_parquet** Write a DataFrame to the binary parquet format.

**DataFrame.to\_sql** Write to a sql table.

**DataFrame.to\_feather** Write out feather-format for DataFrames.

**DataFrame.to\_csv** Write out to a csv file.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3], 'B': [4, 5, 6]},
...                   index=['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> df.to_hdf('data.h5', key='df', mode='w')
```

We can add another object to the same file:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s.to_hdf('data.h5', key='s')
```

Reading from HDF file:

```
>>> pd.read_hdf('data.h5', 'df')
A  B
a  1  4
b  2  5
c  3  6
>>> pd.read_hdf('data.h5', 's')
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
dtype: int64
```

Deleting file with data:

```
>>> import os
>>> os.remove('data.h5')
```

## pandas.Panel.to\_json

**Panel.to\_json** (*path\_or\_buf=None, orient=None, date\_format=None, double\_precision=10, force\_ascii=True, date\_unit='ms', default\_handler=None, lines=False, compression='infer', index=True*)

Convert the object to a JSON string.

Note NaN's and None will be converted to null and datetime objects will be converted to UNIX timestamps.

### Parameters

**path\_or\_buf** [string or file handle, optional] File path or object. If not specified, the result is returned as a string.

**orient** [string] Indication of expected JSON string format.

- Series
  - default is 'index'



- allowed values are: {‘split’,‘records’,‘index’,‘table’}
- DataFrame
  - default is ‘columns’
  - allowed values are: {‘split’,‘records’,‘index’,‘columns’,‘values’,‘table’}
- The format of the JSON string
  - ‘split’ : dict like {‘index’ -> [index], ‘columns’ -> [columns], ‘data’ -> [values]}
  - ‘records’ : list like [{column -> value}, ... , {column -> value}]
  - ‘index’ : dict like {index -> {column -> value}}
  - ‘columns’ : dict like {column -> {index -> value}}
  - ‘values’ : just the values array
  - ‘table’ : dict like {‘schema’: {schema}, ‘data’: {data}} describing the data, and the data component is like `orient=‘records’`.

Changed in version 0.20.0.

**date\_format** [[None, ‘epoch’, ‘iso’]] Type of date conversion. ‘epoch’ = epoch milliseconds, ‘iso’ = ISO8601. The default depends on the *orient*. For `orient=‘table’`, the default is ‘iso’. For all other orients, the default is ‘epoch’.

**double\_precision** [int, default 10] The number of decimal places to use when encoding floating point values.

**force\_ascii** [bool, default True] Force encoded string to be ASCII.

**date\_unit** [string, default ‘ms’ (milliseconds)] The time unit to encode to, governs timestamp and ISO8601 precision. One of ‘s’, ‘ms’, ‘us’, ‘ns’ for second, millisecond, microsecond, and nanosecond respectively.

**default\_handler** [callable, default None] Handler to call if object cannot otherwise be converted to a suitable format for JSON. Should receive a single argument which is the object to convert and return a serialisable object.

**lines** [bool, default False] If ‘orient’ is ‘records’ write out line delimited json format. Will throw `ValueError` if incorrect ‘orient’ since others are not list like.

New in version 0.19.0.

**compression** [{‘infer’, ‘gzip’, ‘bz2’, ‘zip’, ‘xz’, None}] A string representing the compression to use in the output file, only used when the first argument is a filename. By default, the compression is inferred from the filename.

New in version 0.21.0.

Changed in version 0.24.0: ‘infer’ option added and set to default

**index** [bool, default True] Whether to include the index values in the JSON string. Not including the index (`index=False`) is only supported when orient is ‘split’ or ‘table’.

New in version 0.23.0.

**See also:**

`read_json`

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[ 'a', 'b'], [ 'c', 'd']],
...                    index=['row 1', 'row 2'],
...                    columns=['col 1', 'col 2'])
>>> df.to_json(orient='split')
'{"columns":["col 1","col 2"],
  "index":["row 1","row 2"],
  "data":[["a","b"],["c","d"]}]'
```

Encoding/decoding a Dataframe using 'records' formatted JSON. Note that index labels are not preserved with this encoding.

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='records')
'[{"col 1":"a","col 2":"b"}, {"col 1":"c","col 2":"d"}]'
```

Encoding/decoding a Dataframe using 'index' formatted JSON:

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='index')
'{"row 1":{"col 1":"a","col 2":"b"},"row 2":{"col 1":"c","col 2":"d"}}'
```

Encoding/decoding a Dataframe using 'columns' formatted JSON:

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='columns')
'{"col 1":{"row 1":"a","row 2":"c"},"col 2":{"row 1":"b","row 2":"d"}}'
```

Encoding/decoding a Dataframe using 'values' formatted JSON:

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='values')
'[["a","b"],["c","d"]]
```

Encoding with Table Schema

```
>>> df.to_json(orient='table')
'{"schema": {"fields": [{"name": "index", "type": "string"},
                        {"name": "col 1", "type": "string"},
                        {"name": "col 2", "type": "string"}],
  "primaryKey": "index",
  "pandas_version": "0.20.0"},
  "data": [{"index": "row 1", "col 1": "a", "col 2": "b"},
            {"index": "row 2", "col 1": "c", "col 2": "d"}]}'
```

## pandas.Panel.to\_latex

`Panel.to_latex` (*buf=None, columns=None, col\_space=None, header=True, index=True, na\_rep='NaN', formatters=None, float\_format=None, sparsify=None, index\_names=True, bold\_rows=False, column\_format=None, longtable=None, escape=None, encoding=None, decimal='.', multicolumn=None, multirow=None, multirow\_format=None, multirow=None*)

Render an object to a LaTeX tabular environment table.

Render an object to a tabular environment table. You can splice this into a LaTeX document. Requires `usepackage{booktabs}`.

Changed in version 0.20.2: Added to Series

### Parameters

- buf** [file descriptor or None] Buffer to write to. If None, the output is returned as a string.
- columns** [list of label, optional] The subset of columns to write. Writes all columns by default.
- col\_space** [int, optional] The minimum width of each column.
- header** [bool or list of str, default True] Write out the column names. If a list of strings is given, it is assumed to be aliases for the column names.
- index** [bool, default True] Write row names (index).
- na\_rep** [str, default 'NaN'] Missing data representation.
- formatters** [list of functions or dict of {str: function}, optional] Formatter functions to apply to columns' elements by position or name. The result of each function must be a unicode string. List must be of length equal to the number of columns.
- float\_format** [str, optional] Format string for floating point numbers.
- sparsify** [bool, optional] Set to False for a DataFrame with a hierarchical index to print every multiindex key at each row. By default, the value will be read from the config module.
- index\_names** [bool, default True] Prints the names of the indexes.
- bold\_rows** [bool, default False] Make the row labels bold in the output.
- column\_format** [str, optional] The columns format as specified in [LaTeX table format](#) e.g. 'rcl' for 3 columns. By default, 'l' will be used for all columns except columns of numbers, which default to 'r'.
- longtable** [bool, optional] By default, the value will be read from the pandas config module. Use a longtable environment instead of tabular. Requires adding a usepackage{longtable} to your LaTeX preamble.
- escape** [bool, optional] By default, the value will be read from the pandas config module. When set to False prevents from escaping latex special characters in column names.
- encoding** [str, optional] A string representing the encoding to use in the output file, defaults to 'ascii' on Python 2 and 'utf-8' on Python 3.
- decimal** [str, default '.'] Character recognized as decimal separator, e.g. ',' in Europe. .. versionadded:: 0.18.0
- multicolumn** [bool, default True] Use multicolumn to enhance MultiIndex columns. The default will be read from the config module. .. versionadded:: 0.20.0
- multicolumn\_format** [str, default 'l'] The alignment for multicolumns, similar to *column\_format* The default will be read from the config module. .. versionadded:: 0.20.0
- multirow** [bool, default False] Use multirow to enhance MultiIndex rows. Requires adding a usepackage{multirow} to your LaTeX preamble. Will print centered labels (instead of top-aligned) across the contained rows, separating groups via clines. The default will be read from the pandas config module. .. versionadded:: 0.20.0

### Returns

**str or None** If buf is None, returns the resulting LaTeX format as a string. Otherwise returns None.

### See also:

**DataFrame.to\_string** Render a DataFrame to a console-friendly tabular output.

**DataFrame.to\_html** Render a DataFrame as an HTML table.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'name': ['Raphael', 'Donatello'],
...                    'mask': ['red', 'purple'],
...                    'weapon': ['sai', 'bo staff']})
>>> df.to_latex(index=False) # doctest: +NORMALIZE_WHITESPACE
'\\begin{tabular}{lll}\\n\\toprule\\n      name &      mask &      weapon
\\\\\\n\\midrule\\n  Raphael &      red &      sai \\\\\\n Donatello &
purple & bo staff \\\\\\n\\bottomrule\\n\\end{tabular}\\n'
```

### pandas.Panel.to\_msgpack

**Panel.to\_msgpack** (*path\_or\_buf=None, encoding='utf-8', \*\*kwargs*)  
Serialize object to input file path using msgpack format.

THIS IS AN EXPERIMENTAL LIBRARY and the storage format may not be stable until a future release.

#### Parameters

- path** [string File path, buffer-like, or None] if None, return generated string
- append** [bool whether to append to an existing msgpack] (default is False)
- compress** [type of compressor (zlib or blosc), default to None (no) compression]

### pandas.Panel.to\_pickle

**Panel.to\_pickle** (*path, compression='infer', protocol=4*)  
Pickle (serialize) object to file.

#### Parameters

- path** [str] File path where the pickled object will be stored.
- compression** [{ 'infer', 'gzip', 'bz2', 'zip', 'xz', None }, default 'infer'] A string representing the compression to use in the output file. By default, infers from the file extension in specified path.

New in version 0.20.0.

- protocol** [int] Int which indicates which protocol should be used by the pickler, default HIGHEST\_PROTOCOL (see [?] paragraph 12.1.2). The possible values for this parameter depend on the version of Python. For Python 2.x, possible values are 0, 1, 2. For Python >= 3.0, 3 is a valid value. For Python >= 3.4, 4 is a valid value. A negative value for the protocol parameter is equivalent to setting its value to HIGHEST\_PROTOCOL.

New in version 0.21.0.

**See also:**

**read\_pickle** Load pickled pandas object (or any object) from file.

**DataFrame.to\_hdf** Write DataFrame to an HDF5 file.

**DataFrame.to\_sql** Write DataFrame to a SQL database.

**DataFrame.to\_parquet** Write a DataFrame to the binary parquet format.

### Examples

```
>>> original_df = pd.DataFrame({"foo": range(5), "bar": range(5, 10)})
>>> original_df
   foo  bar
0    0    5
1    1    6
2    2    7
3    3    8
4    4    9
>>> original_df.to_pickle("./dummy.pkl")
```

```
>>> unpickled_df = pd.read_pickle("./dummy.pkl")
>>> unpickled_df
   foo  bar
0    0    5
1    1    6
2    2    7
3    3    8
4    4    9
```

```
>>> import os
>>> os.remove("./dummy.pkl")
```

### pandas.Panel.to\_sparse

Panel.**to\_sparse** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

NOT IMPLEMENTED: do not call this method, as sparsifying is not supported for Panel objects and will raise an error.

Convert to SparsePanel.

### pandas.Panel.to\_sql

Panel.**to\_sql** (name, con, schema=None, if\_exists='fail', index=True, index\_label=None, chunk-size=None, dtype=None, method=None)

Write records stored in a DataFrame to a SQL database.

Databases supported by SQLAlchemy [?] are supported. Tables can be newly created, appended to, or overwritten.

#### Parameters

**name** [string] Name of SQL table.

**con** [sqlalchemy.engine.Engine or sqlite3.Connection] Using SQLAlchemy makes it possible to use any DB supported by that library. Legacy support is provided for sqlite3.Connection objects.

**schema** [string, optional] Specify the schema (if database flavor supports this). If None, use default schema.

**if\_exists** [{‘fail’, ‘replace’, ‘append’}, default ‘fail’] How to behave if the table already exists.

- fail: Raise a ValueError.
- replace: Drop the table before inserting new values.
- append: Insert new values to the existing table.

**index** [bool, default True] Write DataFrame index as a column. Uses *index\_label* as the column name in the table.

**index\_label** [string or sequence, default None] Column label for index column(s). If None is given (default) and *index* is True, then the index names are used. A sequence should be given if the DataFrame uses MultiIndex.

**chunksize** [int, optional] Rows will be written in batches of this size at a time. By default, all rows will be written at once.

**dtype** [dict, optional] Specifying the datatype for columns. The keys should be the column names and the values should be the SQLAlchemy types or strings for the sqlite3 legacy mode.

**method** [{None, ‘multi’, callable}, default None] Controls the SQL insertion clause used:

- None : Uses standard SQL INSERT clause (one per row).
- ‘multi’: Pass multiple values in a single INSERT clause.
- callable with signature (pd\_table, conn, keys, data\_iter).

Details and a sample callable implementation can be found in the section *insert method*.

New in version 0.24.0.

### Raises

**ValueError** When the table already exists and *if\_exists* is ‘fail’ (the default).

### See also:

***read\_sql*** Read a DataFrame from a table.

### Notes

Timezone aware datetime columns will be written as `Timestamp with timezone` type with SQLAlchemy if supported by the database. Otherwise, the datetimes will be stored as timezone unaware timestamps local to the original timezone.

New in version 0.24.0.

### References

[?], [?]

### Examples

Create an in-memory SQLite database.

```
>>> from sqlalchemy import create_engine
>>> engine = create_engine('sqlite://', echo=False)
```

Create a table from scratch with 3 rows.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'name' : ['User 1', 'User 2', 'User 3']})
>>> df
   name
0  User 1
1  User 2
2  User 3
```

```
>>> df.to_sql('users', con=engine)
>>> engine.execute("SELECT * FROM users").fetchall()
[(0, 'User 1'), (1, 'User 2'), (2, 'User 3')]
```

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame({'name' : ['User 4', 'User 5']})
>>> df1.to_sql('users', con=engine, if_exists='append')
>>> engine.execute("SELECT * FROM users").fetchall()
[(0, 'User 1'), (1, 'User 2'), (2, 'User 3'),
 (0, 'User 4'), (1, 'User 5')]
```

Overwrite the table with just df1.

```
>>> df1.to_sql('users', con=engine, if_exists='replace',
...           index_label='id')
>>> engine.execute("SELECT * FROM users").fetchall()
[(0, 'User 4'), (1, 'User 5')]
```

Specify the dtype (especially useful for integers with missing values). Notice that while pandas is forced to store the data as floating point, the database supports nullable integers. When fetching the data with Python, we get back integer scalars.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, None, 2]})
>>> df
   A
0  1.0
1  NaN
2  2.0
```

```
>>> from sqlalchemy.types import Integer
>>> df.to_sql('integers', con=engine, index=False,
...          dtype={"A": Integer()})
```

```
>>> engine.execute("SELECT * FROM integers").fetchall()
[(1,), (None,), (2,)]
```

## pandas.Panel.to\_xarray

`Panel.to_xarray()`

Return an xarray object from the pandas object.

### Returns

**xarray.DataArray or xarray.Dataset** Data in the pandas structure converted to Dataset if the object is a DataFrame, or a DataArray if the object is a Series.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.to\_hdf** Write DataFrame to an HDF5 file.

**DataFrame.to\_parquet** Write a DataFrame to the binary parquet format.

## Notes

See the [xarray docs](#)

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([('falcon', 'bird', 389.0, 2),
...                    ('parrot', 'bird', 24.0, 2),
...                    ('lion', 'mammal', 80.5, 4),
...                    ('monkey', 'mammal', np.nan, 4)],
...                   columns=['name', 'class', 'max_speed',
...                             'num_legs'])
>>> df
   name  class  max_speed  num_legs
0  falcon  bird     389.0         2
1  parrot  bird      24.0         2
2   lion  mammal     80.5         4
3  monkey  mammal      NaN         4
```

```
>>> df.to_xarray()
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:  (index: 4)
Coordinates:
  * index    (index) int64 0 1 2 3
Data variables:
  name      (index) object 'falcon' 'parrot' 'lion' 'monkey'
  class     (index) object 'bird' 'bird' 'mammal' 'mammal'
  max_speed (index) float64 389.0 24.0 80.5 nan
  num_legs  (index) int64 2 2 4 4
```

```
>>> df['max_speed'].to_xarray()
<xarray.DataArray 'max_speed' (index: 4)>
array([389. , 24. , 80.5, nan])
Coordinates:
  * index    (index) int64 0 1 2 3
```

```
>>> dates = pd.to_datetime(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-01',
...                         '2018-01-02', '2018-01-02'])
>>> df_multiindex = pd.DataFrame({'date': dates,
...                               'animal': ['falcon', 'parrot', 'falcon',
...                                         'parrot'],
...                               'speed': [350, 18, 361, 15]}).set_index(['date',
...                               'animal'])
>>> df_multiindex
           speed
date  animal
```

(continues on next page)



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```

2018-01-01 falcon    350
           parrot    18
2018-01-02 falcon    361
           parrot    15

```

```

>>> df_multiindex.to_xarray()
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:  (animal: 2, date: 2)
Coordinates:
  * date      (date) datetime64[ns] 2018-01-01 2018-01-02
  * animal    (animal) object 'falcon' 'parrot'
Data variables:
  speed      (date, animal) int64 350 18 361 15

```

## pandas.Panel.transform

`Panel.transform` (*func*, \**args*, \*\**kwargs*)

Call *func* on self producing a NDFrame with transformed values and that has the same axis length as self.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Parameters

**func** [function, str, list or dict] Function to use for transforming the data. If a function, must either work when passed a NDFrame or when passed to NDFrame.apply.

Accepted combinations are:

- function
- string function name
- list of functions and/or function names, e.g. `[np.exp, 'sqrt']`
- dict of axis labels -> functions, function names or list of such.

**\*args** Positional arguments to pass to *func*.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass to *func*.

### Returns

**NDFrame** A NDFrame that must have the same length as self.

### Raises

**ValueError** [If the returned NDFrame has a different length than self.]

**See also:**

**NDFrame.agg** Only perform aggregating type operations.

**NDFrame.apply** Invoke function on a NDFrame.

## Examples

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': range(3), 'B': range(1, 4)})
>>> df
   A  B
0  0  1
1  1  2
2  2  3
>>> df.transform(lambda x: x + 1)
   A  B
0  1  2
1  2  3
2  3  4

```

Even though the resulting NDFrame must have the same length as the input NDFrame, it is possible to provide several input functions:

```

>>> s = pd.Series(range(3))
>>> s
0    0
1    1
2    2
dtype: int64
>>> s.transform([np.sqrt, np.exp])
      sqrt      exp
0  0.000000  1.000000
1  1.000000  2.718282
2  1.414214  7.389056

```

## pandas.Panel.transpose

Panel.**transpose** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Permute the dimensions of the Panel

### Parameters

**args** [three positional arguments: each one of]

{0, 1, 2, 'items', 'major\_axis', 'minor\_axis'}

**copy** [boolean, default False] Make a copy of the underlying data. Mixed-dtype data will always result in a copy

### Returns

**y** [same as input]

## Examples

```

>>> p.transpose(2, 0, 1)
>>> p.transpose(2, 0, 1, copy=True)

```

## pandas.Panel.truediv

Panel.**truediv** (other, axis=0)

Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator *truediv*). Equivalent to `panel / other`.

**Parameters**

**other** [DataFrame or Panel]  
**axis** [{items, major\_axis, minor\_axis}] Axis to broadcast over

**Returns**

**Panel**

**See also:**

`Panel.rtruediv`

**pandas.Panel.truncate**

`Panel.truncate` (*before=None, after=None, axis=None, copy=True*)

Truncate a Series or DataFrame before and after some index value.

This is a useful shorthand for boolean indexing based on index values above or below certain thresholds.

**Parameters**

**before** [date, string, int] Truncate all rows before this index value.  
**after** [date, string, int] Truncate all rows after this index value.  
**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, optional] Axis to truncate. Truncates the index (rows) by default.  
**copy** [boolean, default is True,] Return a copy of the truncated section.

**Returns**

**type of caller** The truncated Series or DataFrame.

**See also:**

`DataFrame.loc` Select a subset of a DataFrame by label.

`DataFrame.iloc` Select a subset of a DataFrame by position.

**Notes**

If the index being truncated contains only datetime values, *before* and *after* may be specified as strings instead of Timestamps.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'],
...                   'B': ['f', 'g', 'h', 'i', 'j'],
...                   'C': ['k', 'l', 'm', 'n', 'o']},
...                   index=[1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> df
   A  B  C
1  a  f  k
2  b  g  l
3  c  h  m
4  d  i  n
5  e  j  o
```

```
>>> df.truncate(before=2, after=4)
   A B C
2  b g l
3  c h m
4  d i n
```

The columns of a DataFrame can be truncated.

```
>>> df.truncate(before="A", after="B", axis="columns")
   A B
1  a f
2  b g
3  c h
4  d i
5  e j
```

For Series, only rows can be truncated.

```
>>> df['A'].truncate(before=2, after=4)
2    b
3    c
4    d
Name: A, dtype: object
```

The index values in `truncate` can be datetimes or string dates.

```
>>> dates = pd.date_range('2016-01-01', '2016-02-01', freq='s')
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(index=dates, data={'A': 1})
>>> df.tail()
                A
2016-01-31 23:59:56  1
2016-01-31 23:59:57  1
2016-01-31 23:59:58  1
2016-01-31 23:59:59  1
2016-02-01 00:00:00  1
```

```
>>> df.truncate(before=pd.Timestamp('2016-01-05'),
...             after=pd.Timestamp('2016-01-10')).tail()
                A
2016-01-09 23:59:56  1
2016-01-09 23:59:57  1
2016-01-09 23:59:58  1
2016-01-09 23:59:59  1
2016-01-10 00:00:00  1
```

Because the index is a `DatetimeIndex` containing only dates, we can specify *before* and *after* as strings. They will be coerced to `Timestamps` before truncation.

```
>>> df.truncate('2016-01-05', '2016-01-10').tail()
                A
2016-01-09 23:59:56  1
2016-01-09 23:59:57  1
2016-01-09 23:59:58  1
2016-01-09 23:59:59  1
2016-01-10 00:00:00  1
```

Note that `truncate` assumes a 0 value for any unspecified time component (midnight). This differs from partial string slicing, which returns any partially matching dates.

```
>>> df.loc['2016-01-05':'2016-01-10', :].tail()
      A
2016-01-10 23:59:55  1
2016-01-10 23:59:56  1
2016-01-10 23:59:57  1
2016-01-10 23:59:58  1
2016-01-10 23:59:59  1
```

## pandas.Panel.tshift

`Panel.tshift` (*periods=1, freq=None, axis='major'*)

Shift the time index, using the index's frequency if available.

### Parameters

**periods** [int] Number of periods to move, can be positive or negative

**freq** [DateOffset, timedelta, or time rule string, default None] Increment to use from the tseries module or time rule (e.g. 'EOM')

**axis** [int or basestring] Corresponds to the axis that contains the Index

### Returns

**shifted** [NDFrame]

### Notes

If freq is not specified then tries to use the freq or inferred\_freq attributes of the index. If neither of those attributes exist, a ValueError is thrown

## pandas.Panel.tz\_convert

`Panel.tz_convert` (*tz, axis=0, level=None, copy=True*)

Convert tz-aware axis to target time zone.

### Parameters

**tz** [string or pytz.timezone object]

**axis** [the axis to convert]

**level** [int, str, default None] If axis is a MultiIndex, convert a specific level. Otherwise must be None

**copy** [boolean, default True] Also make a copy of the underlying data

### Raises

**TypeError** If the axis is tz-naive.

## pandas.Panel.tz\_localize

`Panel.tz_localize` (*tz, axis=0, level=None, copy=True, ambiguous='raise', nonexistent='raise'*)

Localize tz-naive index of a Series or DataFrame to target time zone.

This operation localizes the Index. To localize the values in a timezone-naive Series, use `Series.dt.tz_localize()`.

### Parameters

**tz** [string or pytz.timezone object]

**axis** [the axis to localize]

**level** [int, str, default None] If axis is a MultiIndex, localize a specific level. Otherwise must be None

**copy** [boolean, default True] Also make a copy of the underlying data

**ambiguous** ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] When clocks moved backward due to DST, ambiguous times may arise. For example in Central European Time (UTC+01), when going from 03:00 DST to 02:00 non-DST, 02:30:00 local time occurs both at 00:30:00 UTC and at 01:30:00 UTC. In such a situation, the *ambiguous* parameter dictates how ambiguous times should be handled.

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an AmbiguousTimeError if there are ambiguous times

**nonexistent** [str, default 'raise'] A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST. Valid values are:

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise a NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Same type as the input.

### Raises

**TypeError** If the TimeSeries is tz-aware and tz is not None.

## Examples

Localize local times:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1],
... index=pd.DatetimeIndex(['2018-09-15 01:30:00']))
>>> s.tz_localize('CET')
2018-09-15 01:30:00+02:00    1
dtype: int64
```

Be careful with DST changes. When there is sequential data, pandas can infer the DST time:

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(7), index=pd.DatetimeIndex([
... '2018-10-28 01:30:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:00:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:30:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:00:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:30:00',
... '2018-10-28 03:00:00',
... '2018-10-28 03:30:00']))
>>> s.tz_localize('CET', ambiguous='infer')
2018-10-28 01:30:00+02:00    0
2018-10-28 02:00:00+02:00    1
2018-10-28 02:30:00+02:00    2
2018-10-28 02:00:00+01:00    3
2018-10-28 02:30:00+01:00    4
2018-10-28 03:00:00+01:00    5
2018-10-28 03:30:00+01:00    6
dtype: int64
```

In some cases, inferring the DST is impossible. In such cases, you can pass an ndarray to the `ambiguous` parameter to set the DST explicitly

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(3), index=pd.DatetimeIndex([
... '2018-10-28 01:20:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:36:00',
... '2018-10-28 03:46:00']))
>>> s.tz_localize('CET', ambiguous=np.array([True, True, False]))
2018-10-28 01:20:00+02:00    0
2018-10-28 02:36:00+02:00    1
2018-10-28 03:46:00+01:00    2
dtype: int64
```

If the DST transition causes nonexistent times, you can shift these dates forward or backwards with a `timedelta` object or `'shift_forward'` or `'shift_backwards'`. `>>> s = pd.Series(range(2), index=pd.DatetimeIndex([ ... '2015-03-29 02:30:00', ... '2015-03-29 03:30:00'])) >>> s.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='shift_forward')` 2015-03-29 03:00:00+02:00 0 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 1 dtype: int64 `>>> s.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='shift_backward')` 2015-03-29 01:59:59.999999999+01:00 0 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 1 dtype: int64 `>>> s.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent=pd.Timedelta('1H'))` 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 0 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 1 dtype: int64

## pandas.Panel.update

`Panel.update` (*other*, *join*='left', *overwrite*=True, *filter\_func*=None, *errors*='ignore')

Modify Panel in place using non-NA values from other Panel.

May also use object coercible to Panel. Will align on items.

### Parameters

**other** [Panel, or object coercible to Panel] The object from which the caller will be updated.

**join** [{'left', 'right', 'outer', 'inner'}, default 'left'] How individual DataFrames are joined.

**overwrite** [bool, default True] If True then overwrite values for common keys in the calling Panel.

**filter\_func** [callable(1d-array) -> 1d-array<bool>, default None] Can choose to replace values other than NA. Return True for values that should be updated.

**errors** [{‘raise’, ‘ignore’}, default ‘ignore’] If ‘raise’, will raise an error if a DataFrame and other both.

Changed in version 0.24.0: Changed from *raise\_conflict=False|True* to *errors='ignore'|'raise'*.

**See also:**

**DataFrame.update** Similar method for DataFrames.

**dict.update** Similar method for dictionaries.

### pandas.Panel.var

`Panel.var` (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, ddof=1, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return unbiased variance over requested axis.

Normalized by N-1 by default. This can be changed using the `ddof` argument

#### Parameters

**axis** [{items (0), major\_axis (1), minor\_axis (2)}]

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a DataFrame

**ddof** [int, default 1] Delta Degrees of Freedom. The divisor used in calculations is N - ddof, where N represents the number of elements.

**numeric\_only** [boolean, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

#### Returns

**var** [DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)]

### pandas.Panel.where

`Panel.where` (*cond, other=nan, inplace=False, axis=None, level=None, errors='raise', try\_cast=False, raise\_on\_error=None*)

Replace values where the condition is False.

#### Parameters

**cond** [boolean NDFrame, array-like, or callable] Where *cond* is True, keep the original value. Where False, replace with corresponding value from *other*. If *cond* is callable, it is computed on the NDFrame and should return boolean NDFrame or array. The callable must not change input NDFrame (though pandas doesn't check it).

New in version 0.18.1: A callable can be used as *cond*.

**other** [scalar, NDFrame, or callable] Entries where *cond* is False are replaced with corresponding value from *other*. If *other* is callable, it is computed on the NDFrame



and should return scalar or NDFrame. The callable must not change input NDFrame (though pandas doesn't check it).

New in version 0.18.1: A callable can be used as other.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Whether to perform the operation in place on the data.

**axis** [int, default None] Alignment axis if needed.

**level** [int, default None] Alignment level if needed.

**errors** [str, {'raise', 'ignore'}, default *raise*] Note that currently this parameter won't affect the results and will always coerce to a suitable dtype.

- *raise* : allow exceptions to be raised.
- *ignore* : suppress exceptions. On error return original object.

**try\_cast** [boolean, default False] Try to cast the result back to the input type (if possible).

**raise\_on\_error** [boolean, default True] Whether to raise on invalid data types (e.g. trying to where on strings).

Deprecated since version 0.21.0: Use *errors*.

### Returns

**wh** [same type as caller]

### See also:

***DataFrame.mask()*** Return an object of same shape as self.

### Notes

The where method is an application of the if-then idiom. For each element in the calling DataFrame, if *cond* is True the element is used; otherwise the corresponding element from the DataFrame *other* is used.

The signature for *DataFrame.where()* differs from *numpy.where()*. Roughly *df1.where(m, df2)* is equivalent to *np.where(m, df1, df2)*.

For further details and examples see the where documentation in *indexing*.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(range(5))
>>> s.where(s > 0)
0    NaN
1    1.0
2    2.0
3    3.0
4    4.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.mask(s > 0)
0    0.0
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
```

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```
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.where(s > 1, 10)
0    10
1    10
2     2
3     3
4     4
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(10).reshape(-1, 2), columns=['A', 'B'])
>>> m = df % 3 == 0
>>> df.where(m, -df)
   A  B
0  0 -1
1 -2  3
2 -4 -5
3  6 -7
4 -8  9
>>> df.where(m, -df) == np.where(m, df, -df)
   A      B
0  True  True
1  True  True
2  True  True
3  True  True
4  True  True
>>> df.where(m, -df) == df.mask(~m, -df)
   A      B
0  True  True
1  True  True
2  True  True
3  True  True
4  True  True
```

## pandas.Panel.xs

Panel.**xs** (*key*, *axis=1*)

Return slice of panel along selected axis.

### Parameters

**key** [object] Label

**axis** [{‘items’, ‘major’, ‘minor’}, default 1/‘major’]

### Returns

**y** [ndim(self)-1]

## Notes

xs is only for getting, not setting values.

MultiIndex Slicers is a generic way to get/set values on any level or levels and is a superset of xs functionality, see *MultiIndex Slicers*

<b>agg</b>	
<b>aggregate</b>	
<b>drop</b>	

## 6.6.2 Properties and underlying data

### Axes

- **items**: axis 0; each item corresponds to a DataFrame contained inside
- **major\_axis**: axis 1; the index (rows) of each of the DataFrames
- **minor\_axis**: axis 2; the columns of each of the DataFrames

<i>Panel.values</i>	Return a Numpy representation of the DataFrame.
<i>Panel.axes</i>	Return index label(s) of the internal NDFrame
<i>Panel.ndim</i>	Return an int representing the number of axes / array dimensions.
<i>Panel.size</i>	Return an int representing the number of elements in this object.
<i>Panel.shape</i>	Return a tuple of axis dimensions
<i>Panel.dtypes</i>	Return the dtypes in the DataFrame.
<i>Panel.ftypes</i>	Return the ftypes (indication of sparse/dense and dtype) in DataFrame.
<i>Panel.get_dtype_counts()</i>	Return counts of unique dtypes in this object.
<i>Panel.get_ftype_counts()</i>	(DEPRECATED) Return counts of unique ftypes in this object.

## 6.6.3 Conversion

<i>Panel.astype(dtype[, copy, errors])</i>	Cast a pandas object to a specified dtype dtype.
<i>Panel.copy([deep])</i>	Make a copy of this object's indices and data.
<i>Panel.isna()</i>	Detect missing values.
<i>Panel.notna()</i>	Detect existing (non-missing) values.

## 6.6.4 Getting and setting

<i>Panel.get_value(*args, **kwargs)</i>	(DEPRECATED) Quickly retrieve single value at (item, major, minor) location.
<i>Panel.set_value(*args, **kwargs)</i>	(DEPRECATED) Quickly set single value at (item, major, minor) location.

## 6.6.5 Indexing, iteration, slicing

<i>Panel.at</i>	Access a single value for a row/column label pair.
<i>Panel.iat</i>	Access a single value for a row/column pair by integer position.

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<code>Panel.loc</code>	Access a group of rows and columns by label(s) or a boolean array.
<code>Panel.iloc</code>	Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.
<code>Panel.__iter__()</code>	Iterate over infor axis
<code>Panel.iteritems()</code>	Iterate over (label, values) on info axis
<code>Panel.pop(item)</code>	Return item and drop from frame.
<code>Panel.xs(key[, axis])</code>	Return slice of panel along selected axis.
<code>Panel.major_xs(key)</code>	Return slice of panel along major axis.
<code>Panel.minor_xs(key)</code>	Return slice of panel along minor axis.

**pandas.Panel.\_\_iter\_\_**

`Panel.__iter__()`

Iterate over infor axis

For more information on `.at`, `.iat`, `.loc`, and `.iloc`, see the *indexing documentation*.

**6.6.6 Binary operator functions**

<code>Panel.add(other[, axis])</code>	Addition of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>add</i> ).
<code>Panel.sub(other[, axis])</code>	Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>sub</i> ).
<code>Panel.mul(other[, axis])</code>	Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>mul</i> ).
<code>Panel.div(other[, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>truediv</i> ).
<code>Panel.truediv(other[, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>truediv</i> ).
<code>Panel.floordiv(other[, axis])</code>	Integer division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>floordiv</i> ).
<code>Panel.mod(other[, axis])</code>	Modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>mod</i> ).
<code>Panel.pow(other[, axis])</code>	Exponential power of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>pow</i> ).
<code>Panel.radd(other[, axis])</code>	Addition of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>radd</i> ).
<code>Panel.rsub(other[, axis])</code>	Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rsub</i> ).
<code>Panel.rmul(other[, axis])</code>	Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rmul</i> ).
<code>Panel.rdiv(other[, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rtruediv</i> ).
<code>Panel.rtruediv(other[, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rtruediv</i> ).
<code>Panel.rfloordiv(other[, axis])</code>	Integer division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rfloordiv</i> ).
<code>Panel.rmod(other[, axis])</code>	Modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rmod</i> ).

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<code>Panel.rpow(other[, axis])</code>	Exponential power of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rpow</i> ).
<code>Panel.lt(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method <code>lt</code>
<code>Panel.gt(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method <code>gt</code>
<code>Panel.le(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method <code>le</code>
<code>Panel.ge(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method <code>ge</code>
<code>Panel.ne(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method <code>ne</code>
<code>Panel.eq(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method <code>eq</code>

## 6.6.7 Function application, GroupBy

<code>Panel.apply(func[, axis])</code>	Applies function along axis (or axes) of the Panel.
<code>Panel.groupby(function[, axis])</code>	Group data on given axis, returning GroupBy object.

## 6.6.8 Computations / Descriptive Stats

<code>Panel.abs()</code>	Return a Series/DataFrame with absolute numeric value of each element.
<code>Panel.clip([lower, upper, axis, inplace])</code>	Trim values at input threshold(s).
<code>Panel.clip_lower(threshold[, axis, inplace])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Trim values below a given threshold.
<code>Panel.clip_upper(threshold[, axis, inplace])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Trim values above a given threshold.
<code>Panel.count([axis])</code>	Return number of observations over requested axis.
<code>Panel.cummax([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative maximum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>Panel.cummin([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative minimum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>Panel.cumprod([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative product over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>Panel.cumsum([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative sum over a DataFrame or Series axis.
<code>Panel.max([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the maximum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>Panel.mean([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the mean of the values for the requested axis.
<code>Panel.median([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the median of the values for the requested axis.
<code>Panel.min([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return the minimum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>Panel.pct_change([periods, fill_method, ...])</code>	Percentage change between the current and a prior element.
<code>Panel.prod([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return the product of the values for the requested axis.
<code>Panel.sem([axis, skipna, level, ddof, ...])</code>	Return unbiased standard error of the mean over requested axis.
<code>Panel.skew([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased skew over requested axis Normalized by N-1.
<code>Panel.sum([axis, skipna, level, ...])</code>	Return the sum of the values for the requested axis.
<code>Panel.std([axis, skipna, level, ddof, ...])</code>	Return sample standard deviation over requested axis.
<code>Panel.var([axis, skipna, level, ddof, ...])</code>	Return unbiased variance over requested axis.

## 6.6.9 Reindexing / Selection / Label manipulation

<code>Panel.add_prefix(prefix)</code>	Prefix labels with string <i>prefix</i> .
<code>Panel.add_suffix(suffix)</code>	Suffix labels with string <i>suffix</i> .
<code>Panel.drop([labels, axis, index, columns, ...])</code>	
<code>Panel.equals(other)</code>	Test whether two objects contain the same elements.
<code>Panel.filter([items, like, regex, axis])</code>	Subset rows or columns of dataframe according to labels in the specified index.
<code>Panel.first(offset)</code>	Convenience method for subsetting initial periods of time series data based on a date offset.
<code>Panel.last(offset)</code>	Convenience method for subsetting final periods of time series data based on a date offset.
<code>Panel.reindex(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Conform Panel to new index with optional filling logic, placing NA/NaN in locations having no value in the previous index.
<code>Panel.reindex_axis(labels[, axis, method, ...])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Conform input object to new index.
<code>Panel.reindex_like(other[, method, copy, ...])</code>	Return an object with matching indices as other object.
<code>Panel.rename([items, major_axis, minor_axis])</code>	Alter axes input function or functions.
<code>Panel.sample([n, frac, replace, weights, ...])</code>	Return a random sample of items from an axis of object.
<code>Panel.select(crit[, axis])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Return data corresponding to axis labels matching criteria.
<code>Panel.take(indices[, axis, convert, is_copy])</code>	Return the elements in the given <i>positional</i> indices along an axis.
<code>Panel.truncate([before, after, axis, copy])</code>	Truncate a Series or DataFrame before and after some index value.

### **pandas.Panel.drop**

`Panel.drop` (*labels=None, axis=0, index=None, columns=None, level=None, inplace=False, errors='raise'*)

### **6.6.10 Missing data handling**

<code>Panel.dropna([axis, how, inplace])</code>	Drop 2D from panel, holding passed axis constant.
---	---

### **6.6.11 Reshaping, sorting, transposing**

<code>Panel.sort_index([axis, level, ascending, ...])</code>	Sort object by labels (along an axis)
<code>Panel.swaplevel([i, j, axis])</code>	Swap levels i and j in a MultiIndex on a particular axis
<code>Panel.transpose(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Permute the dimensions of the Panel
<code>Panel.swapaxes(axis1, axis2[, copy])</code>	Interchange axes and swap values axes appropriately.
<code>Panel.conform(frame[, axis])</code>	Conform input DataFrame to align with chosen axis pair.

### **6.6.12 Combining / joining / merging**

<code>Panel.join(other[, how, lsuffix, rsuffix])</code>	Join items with other Panel either on major and minor axes column.
---	--

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<code>Panel.update(other[, join, overwrite, ...])</code>	Modify Panel in place using non-NA values from other Panel.
--	---

### 6.6.13 Time series-related

<code>Panel.asfreq(freq[, method, how, normalize, ...])</code>	Convert TimeSeries to specified frequency.
<code>Panel.shift([periods, freq, axis])</code>	Shift index by desired number of periods with an optional time freq.
<code>Panel.resample(rule[, how, axis, ...])</code>	Resample time-series data.
<code>Panel.tz_convert(tz[, axis, level, copy])</code>	Convert tz-aware axis to target time zone.
<code>Panel.tz_localize(tz[, axis, level, copy, ...])</code>	Localize tz-naive index of a Series or DataFrame to target time zone.

### 6.6.14 Serialization / IO / Conversion

<code>Panel.from_dict(data[, intersect, orient, dtype])</code>	Construct Panel from dict of DataFrame objects.
<code>Panel.to_pickle(path[, compression, protocol])</code>	Pickle (serialize) object to file.
<code>Panel.to_excel(path[, na_rep, engine])</code>	Write each DataFrame in Panel to a separate excel sheet.
<code>Panel.to_hdf(path_or_buf, key, **kwargs)</code>	Write the contained data to an HDF5 file using HDFStore.
<code>Panel.to_sparse(*args, **kwargs)</code>	NOT IMPLEMENTED: do not call this method, as sparsifying is not supported for Panel objects and will raise an error.
<code>Panel.to_frame([filter_observations])</code>	Transform wide format into long (stacked) format as DataFrame whose columns are the Panel's items and whose index is a MultiIndex formed of the Panel's major and minor axes.
<code>Panel.to_clipboard([excel, sep])</code>	Copy object to the system clipboard.

## 6.7 Indexing

### 6.7.1 Index

Many of these methods or variants thereof are available on the objects that contain an index (Series/DataFrame) and those should most likely be used before calling these methods directly.

<i>Index</i>	Immutable ndarray implementing an ordered, sliceable set.
--------------	---

#### pandas.Index

**class** pandas.Index

Immutable ndarray implementing an ordered, sliceable set. The basic object storing axis labels for all pandas objects.

#### Parameters

**data** [array-like (1-dimensional)]

**dtype** [NumPy dtype (default: object)] If dtype is None, we find the dtype that best fits the data. If an actual dtype is provided, we coerce to that dtype if it's safe. Otherwise, an error will be raised.

**copy** [bool] Make a copy of input ndarray

**name** [object] Name to be stored in the index

**tupleize\_cols** [bool (default: True)] When True, attempt to create a MultiIndex if possible

See also:

**RangeIndex** Index implementing a monotonic integer range.

**CategoricalIndex** Index of *Categorical*s.

**MultiIndex** A multi-level, or hierarchical, Index.

**IntervalIndex** An Index of *Interval*s.

*DatetimeIndex*, *TimedeltaIndex*, *PeriodIndex*, *Int64Index*, *UInt64Index*, *Float64Index*

## Notes

An Index instance can **only** contain hashable objects

## Examples

```
>>> pd.Index([1, 2, 3])
Int64Index([1, 2, 3], dtype='int64')
```

```
>>> pd.Index(list('abc'))
Index(['a', 'b', 'c'], dtype='object')
```

## Attributes

<i>T</i>	Return the transpose, which is by definition self.
<i>array</i>	The ExtensionArray of the data backing this Series or Index.
<i>base</i>	Return the base object if the memory of the underlying data is shared.
<i>data</i>	Return the data pointer of the underlying data.
<i>dtype</i>	Return the dtype object of the underlying data.
<i>dtype_str</i>	Return the dtype str of the underlying data.
<i>flags</i>	
<i>hasnans</i>	Return if I have any nans; enables various perf speedups.
<i>inferred_type</i>	Return a string of the type inferred from the values.
<i>is_monotonic</i>	Alias for <i>is_monotonic_increasing</i> .
<i>is_monotonic_decreasing</i>	Return if the index is monotonic decreasing (only equal or decreasing) values.

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<i>is_monotonic_increasing</i>	Return if the index is monotonic increasing (only equal or increasing) values.
<i>is_unique</i>	Return if the index has unique values.
<i>itemsize</i>	Return the size of the dtype of the item of the underlying data.
<i>nbytes</i>	Return the number of bytes in the underlying data.
<i>ndim</i>	Number of dimensions of the underlying data, by definition 1.
<i>shape</i>	Return a tuple of the shape of the underlying data.
<i>size</i>	Return the number of elements in the underlying data.
<i>strides</i>	Return the strides of the underlying data.
<i>values</i>	Return an array representing the data in the Index.

**pandas.Index.T****Index.T**

Return the transpose, which is by definition self.

**pandas.Index.array****Index.array**

The ExtensionArray of the data backing this Series or Index.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Returns**

**array** [ExtensionArray] An ExtensionArray of the values stored within. For extension types, this is the actual array. For NumPy native types, this is a thin (no copy) wrapper around `numpy.ndarray`.

`.array` differs `.values` which may require converting the data to a different form.

**See also:**

***Index.to\_numpy*** Similar method that always returns a NumPy array.

***Series.to\_numpy*** Similar method that always returns a NumPy array.

**Notes**

This table lays out the different array types for each extension dtype within pandas.

dtype	array type
category	Categorical
period	PeriodArray
interval	IntervalArray
IntegerNA	IntegerArray
datetime64[ns, tz]	DatetimeArray

For any 3rd-party extension types, the array type will be an ExtensionArray.

For all remaining dtypes `.array` will be a `arrays.NumpyExtensionArray` wrapping the actual ndarray stored within. If you absolutely need a NumPy array (possibly with copying / coercing data), then use `Series.to_numpy()` instead.

### Examples

For regular NumPy types like int, and float, a `PandasArray` is returned.

```
>>> pd.Series([1, 2, 3]).array
<PandasArray>
[1, 2, 3]
Length: 3, dtype: int64
```

For extension types, like Categorical, the actual `ExtensionArray` is returned

```
>>> ser = pd.Series(pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'a']))
>>> ser.array
[a, b, a]
Categories (2, object): [a, b]
```

### **pandas.Index.base**

#### **Index.base**

Return the base object if the memory of the underlying data is shared.

### **pandas.Index.data**

#### **Index.data**

Return the data pointer of the underlying data.

### **pandas.Index.dtype**

#### **Index.dtype**

Return the dtype object of the underlying data.

### **pandas.Index.dtype\_str**

#### **Index.dtype\_str**

Return the dtype str of the underlying data.

### **pandas.Index.flags**

#### **Index.flags**

### **pandas.Index.hasnans**

#### **Index.hasnans**

Return if I have any nans; enables various perf speedups.

### **pandas.Index.inferred\_type**

#### **Index.inferred\_type**

Return a string of the type inferred from the values.

### **pandas.Index.is\_monotonic**

#### **Index.is\_monotonic**

Alias for `is_monotonic_increasing`.

### **pandas.Index.is\_monotonic\_decreasing**

#### **Index.is\_monotonic\_decreasing**

Return if the index is monotonic decreasing (only equal or decreasing) values.

#### **Examples**

```
>>> Index([3, 2, 1]).is_monotonic_decreasing
True
>>> Index([3, 2, 2]).is_monotonic_decreasing
True
>>> Index([3, 1, 2]).is_monotonic_decreasing
False
```

### **pandas.Index.is\_monotonic\_increasing**

#### **Index.is\_monotonic\_increasing**

Return if the index is monotonic increasing (only equal or increasing) values.

#### **Examples**

```
>>> Index([1, 2, 3]).is_monotonic_increasing
True
>>> Index([1, 2, 2]).is_monotonic_increasing
True
>>> Index([1, 3, 2]).is_monotonic_increasing
False
```

### **pandas.Index.is\_unique**

#### **Index.is\_unique**

Return if the index has unique values.

### **pandas.Index.itemsize**

#### **Index.itemsize**

Return the size of the dtype of the item of the underlying data.

### **pandas.Index.nbytes**

#### **Index.nbytes**

Return the number of bytes in the underlying data.

### **pandas.Index.ndim**

#### **Index.ndim**

Number of dimensions of the underlying data, by definition 1.

### **pandas.Index.shape**

#### **Index.shape**

Return a tuple of the shape of the underlying data.

### **pandas.Index.size**

#### **Index.size**

Return the number of elements in the underlying data.

### **pandas.Index.strides**

#### **Index.strides**

Return the strides of the underlying data.

### **pandas.Index.values**

#### **Index.values**

Return an array representing the data in the Index.

**Warning:** We recommend using `Index.array` or `Index.to_numpy()`, depending on whether you need a reference to the underlying data or a NumPy array.

#### **Returns**

**array:** `numpy.ndarray` or `ExtensionArray`

#### **See also:**

**`Index.array`** Reference to the underlying data.

**`Index.to_numpy`** A NumPy array representing the underlying data.

Return

<b>asi8</b>	
<b>empty</b>	
<b>has_duplicates</b>	
<b>is_all_dates</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>names</b>	
<b>nlevels</b>	

## Methods

<i>all</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Return whether all elements are True.
<i>any</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Return whether any element is True.
<i>append</i> (other)	Append a collection of Index options together.
<i>argmax</i> ([axis, skipna])	Return a ndarray of the maximum argument indexer.
<i>argmin</i> ([axis, skipna])	Return a ndarray of the minimum argument indexer.
<i>argsort</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Return the integer indices that would sort the index.
<i>asof</i> (label)	Return the label from the index, or, if not present, the previous one.
<i>asof_locs</i> (where, mask)	Finds the locations (indices) of the labels from the index for every entry in the <i>where</i> argument.
<i>astype</i> (dtype[, copy])	Create an Index with values cast to dtypes.
<i>contains</i> (key)	Return a boolean indicating whether the provided key is in the index.
<i>copy</i> ([name, deep, dtype])	Make a copy of this object.
<i>delete</i> (loc)	Make new Index with passed location(-s) deleted.
<i>difference</i> (other[, sort])	Return a new Index with elements from the index that are not in <i>other</i> .
<i>drop</i> (labels[, errors])	Make new Index with passed list of labels deleted.
<i>drop_duplicates</i> ([keep])	Return Index with duplicate values removed.
<i>droplevel</i> ([level])	Return index with requested level(s) removed.
<i>dropna</i> ([how])	Return Index without NA/NaN values
<i>duplicated</i> ([keep])	Indicate duplicate index values.
<i>equals</i> (other)	Determines if two Index objects contain the same elements.
<i>factorize</i> ([sort, na_sentinel])	Encode the object as an enumerated type or categorical variable.
<i>fillna</i> ([value, downcast])	Fill NA/NaN values with the specified value
<i>format</i> ([name, formatter])	Render a string representation of the Index.
<i>get_duplicates</i> ()	(DEPRECATED) Extract duplicated index elements.
<i>get_indexer</i> (target[, method, limit, tolerance])	Compute indexer and mask for new index given the current index.
<i>get_indexer_for</i> (target, **kwargs)	Guaranteed return of an indexer even when non-unique.
<i>get_indexer_non_unique</i> (target)	Compute indexer and mask for new index given the current index.
<i>get_level_values</i> (level)	Return an Index of values for requested level.
<i>get_loc</i> (key[, method, tolerance])	Get integer location, slice or boolean mask for requested label.
<i>get_slice_bound</i> (label, side, kind)	Calculate slice bound that corresponds to given label.

Continued on next page

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<code>get_value(series, key)</code>	Fast lookup of value from 1-dimensional ndarray.
<code>get_values()</code>	Return <i>Index</i> data as an <i>numpy.ndarray</i> .
<code>groupby(values)</code>	Group the index labels by a given array of values.
<code>identical(other)</code>	Similar to <code>equals</code> , but check that other comparable attributes are also equal.
<code>insert(loc, item)</code>	Make new <i>Index</i> inserting new item at location.
<code>intersection(other[, sort])</code>	Form the intersection of two <i>Index</i> objects.
<code>is_(other)</code>	More flexible, faster check like <code>is</code> but that works through views.
<code>is_categorical()</code>	Check if the <i>Index</i> holds categorical data.
<code>isin(values[, level])</code>	Return a boolean array where the index values are in <i>values</i> .
<code>isna()</code>	Detect missing values.
<code>isnull()</code>	Detect missing values.
<code>item()</code>	Return the first element of the underlying data as a python scalar.
<code>join(other[, how, level, return_indexers, sort])</code>	Compute <code>join_index</code> and <code>indexers</code> to conform data structures to the new index.
<code>map(mapper[, na_action])</code>	Map values using input correspondence (a dict, <i>Series</i> , or function).
<code>max([axis, skipna])</code>	Return the maximum value of the <i>Index</i> .
<code>memory_usage([deep])</code>	Memory usage of the values
<code>min([axis, skipna])</code>	Return the minimum value of the <i>Index</i> .
<code>notna()</code>	Detect existing (non-missing) values.
<code>notnull()</code>	Detect existing (non-missing) values.
<code>nunique([dropna])</code>	Return number of unique elements in the object.
<code>putmask(mask, value)</code>	Return a new <i>Index</i> of the values set with the mask.
<code>ravel([order])</code>	Return an ndarray of the flattened values of the underlying data.
<code>reindex(target[, method, level, limit, ...])</code>	Create index with target's values (move/add/delete values as necessary).
<code>rename(name[, inplace])</code>	Alter <i>Index</i> or <i>MultiIndex</i> name.
<code>repeat(repeats[, axis])</code>	Repeat elements of a <i>Index</i> .
<code>searchsorted(value[, side, sorter])</code>	Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.
<code>set_names(names[, level, inplace])</code>	Set <i>Index</i> or <i>MultiIndex</i> name.
<code>set_value(arr, key, value)</code>	Fast lookup of value from 1-dimensional ndarray.
<code>shift([periods, freq])</code>	Shift index by desired number of time frequency increments.
<code>slice_indexer([start, end, step, kind])</code>	For an ordered or unique index, compute the slice indexer for input labels and step.
<code>slice_locs([start, end, step, kind])</code>	Compute slice locations for input labels.
<code>sort_values([return_indexer, ascending])</code>	Return a sorted copy of the index.
<code>sortlevel([level, ascending, sort_remaining])</code>	For internal compatibility with with the <i>Index</i> API.
<code>str</code>	alias of <code>pandas.core.strings.StringMethods</code>
<code>summary([name])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Return a summarized representation.
<code>symmetric_difference(other[, result_name, sort])</code>	Compute the symmetric difference of two <i>Index</i> objects.

Continued on next page

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<code>take(indices[, axis, allow_fill, fill_value])</code>	Return a new Index of the values selected by the indices.
<code>to_flat_index()</code>	Identity method.
<code>to_frame([index, name])</code>	Create a DataFrame with a column containing the Index.
<code>to_list()</code>	Return a list of the values.
<code>to_native_types([slicer])</code>	Format specified values of <i>self</i> and return them.
<code>to_numpy([dtype, copy])</code>	A NumPy ndarray representing the values in this Series or Index.
<code>to_series([index, name])</code>	Create a Series with both index and values equal to the index keys useful with map for returning an indexer based on an index.
<code>tolist()</code>	Return a list of the values.
<code>transpose(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return the transpose, which is by definition self.
<code>union(other[, sort])</code>	Form the union of two Index objects.
<code>unique([level])</code>	Return unique values in the index.
<code>value_counts([normalize, sort, ascending, ...])</code>	Return a Series containing counts of unique values.
<code>where(cond[, other])</code>	Return an Index of same shape as self and whose corresponding entries are from self where cond is True and otherwise are from other.

## pandas.Index.all

`Index.all(*args, **kwargs)`

Return whether all elements are True.

### Parameters

**\*args** These parameters will be passed to `numpy.all`.

**\*\*kwargs** These parameters will be passed to `numpy.all`.

### Returns

**all** [bool or array\_like (if axis is specified)] A single element array\_like may be converted to bool.

### See also:

**pandas.Index.any** Return whether any element in an Index is True.

**pandas.Series.any** Return whether any element in a Series is True.

**pandas.Series.all** Return whether all elements in a Series are True.

### Notes

Not a Number (NaN), positive infinity and negative infinity evaluate to True because these are not equal to zero.

### Examples

**all**

True, because nonzero integers are considered True.

```
>>> pd.Index([1, 2, 3]).all()
True
```

False, because 0 is considered False.

```
>>> pd.Index([0, 1, 2]).all()
False
```

#### **any**

True, because 1 is considered True.

```
>>> pd.Index([0, 0, 1]).any()
True
```

False, because 0 is considered False.

```
>>> pd.Index([0, 0, 0]).any()
False
```

### **pandas.Index.any**

`Index.any(*args, **kwargs)`

Return whether any element is True.

#### **Parameters**

**\*args** These parameters will be passed to `numpy.any`.

**\*\*kwargs** These parameters will be passed to `numpy.any`.

#### **Returns**

**any** [bool or array\_like (if axis is specified)] A single element array\_like may be converted to bool.

#### **See also:**

*pandas.Index.all* Return whether all elements are True.

*pandas.Series.all* Return whether all elements are True.

#### **Notes**

Not a Number (NaN), positive infinity and negative infinity evaluate to True because these are not equal to zero.

#### **Examples**

```
>>> index = pd.Index([0, 1, 2])
>>> index.any()
True
```



```
>>> index = pd.Index([0, 0, 0])
>>> index.any()
False
```

### pandas.Index.append

`Index.append` (*other*)

Append a collection of Index options together.

#### Parameters

**other** [Index or list/tuple of indices]

#### Returns

**appended** [Index]

### pandas.Index.argmax

`Index.argmax` (*axis=None, skipna=True*)

Return a ndarray of the maximum argument indexer.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{None}] Dummy argument for consistency with Series

**skipna** [bool, default True]

#### See also:

`numpy.ndarray.argmax`

### pandas.Index.argmin

`Index.argmin` (*axis=None, skipna=True*)

Return a ndarray of the minimum argument indexer.

#### Parameters

**axis** [{None}] Dummy argument for consistency with Series

**skipna** [bool, default True]

#### See also:

`numpy.ndarray.argmin`

### pandas.Index.argsort

`Index.argsort` (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the integer indices that would sort the index.

#### Parameters

**\*args** Passed to `numpy.ndarray.argsort`.

**\*\*kwargs** Passed to `numpy.ndarray.argsort`.

**Returns**

**numpy.ndarray** Integer indices that would sort the index if used as an indexer.

**See also:**

**numpy.argsort** Similar method for NumPy arrays.

**Index.sort\_values** Return sorted copy of Index.

**Examples**

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(['b', 'a', 'd', 'c'])
>>> idx
Index(['b', 'a', 'd', 'c'], dtype='object')
```

```
>>> order = idx.argsort()
>>> order
array([1, 0, 3, 2])
```

```
>>> idx[order]
Index(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'], dtype='object')
```

**pandas.Index.asof**

**Index.asof** (*label*)

Return the label from the index, or, if not present, the previous one.

Assuming that the index is sorted, return the passed index label if it is in the index, or return the previous index label if the passed one is not in the index.

**Parameters**

**label** [object] The label up to which the method returns the latest index label.

**Returns**

**object** The passed label if it is in the index. The previous label if the passed label is not in the sorted index or *NaN* if there is no such label.

**See also:**

**Series.asof** Return the latest value in a Series up to the passed index.

**merge\_asof** Perform an asof merge (similar to left join but it matches on nearest key rather than equal key).

**Index.get\_loc** An *asof* is a thin wrapper around *get\_loc* with `method='pad'`.

**Examples**

*Index.asof* returns the latest index label up to the passed label.

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(['2013-12-31', '2014-01-02', '2014-01-03'])
>>> idx.asof('2014-01-01')
'2013-12-31'
```

If the label is in the index, the method returns the passed label.

```
>>> idx.asof('2014-01-02')
'2014-01-02'
```

If all of the labels in the index are later than the passed label, NaN is returned.

```
>>> idx.asof('1999-01-02')
nan
```

If the index is not sorted, an error is raised.

```
>>> idx_not_sorted = pd.Index(['2013-12-31', '2015-01-02',
...                            '2014-01-03'])
>>> idx_not_sorted.asof('2013-12-31')
Traceback (most recent call last):
ValueError: index must be monotonic increasing or decreasing
```

## pandas.Index.asof\_locs

`Index.asof_locs` (*where, mask*)

Finds the locations (indices) of the labels from the index for every entry in the *where* argument.

As in the *asof* function, if the label (a particular entry in *where*) is not in the index, the latest index label upto the passed label is chosen and its index returned.

If all of the labels in the index are later than a label in *where*, -1 is returned.

*mask* is used to ignore NA values in the index during calculation.

### Parameters

**where** [Index] An Index consisting of an array of timestamps.

**mask** [array-like] Array of booleans denoting where values in the original data are not NA.

### Returns

**numpy.ndarray** An array of locations (indices) of the labels from the Index which correspond to the return values of the *asof* function for every element in *where*.

## pandas.Index.astype

`Index.astype` (*dtype, copy=True*)

Create an Index with values cast to dtypes. The class of a new Index is determined by *dtype*. When conversion is impossible, a `ValueError` exception is raised.

### Parameters

**dtype** [numpy dtype or pandas type] Note that any signed integer *dtype* is treated as `'int64'`, and any unsigned integer *dtype* is treated as `'uint64'`, regardless of the size.

**copy** [bool, default True] By default, *astype* always returns a newly allocated object. If *copy* is set to `False` and internal requirements on *dtype* are satisfied, the original data is used to create a new Index or the original Index is returned.

New in version 0.19.0.

## pandas.Index.contains

`Index.contains` (*key*)

Return a boolean indicating whether the provided key is in the index.

### Parameters

**key** [label] The key to check if it is present in the index.

### Returns

**bool** Whether the key search is in the index.

**See also:**

**`Index.isin`** Returns an ndarray of boolean dtype indicating whether the list-like key is in the index.

## Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.Index([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> idx
Int64Index([1, 2, 3, 4], dtype='int64')
```

```
>>> idx.contains(2)
True
>>> idx.contains(6)
False
```

This is equivalent to:

```
>>> 2 in idx
True
>>> 6 in idx
False
```

## pandas.Index.copy

`Index.copy` (*name=None, deep=False, dtype=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Make a copy of this object. Name and dtype sets those attributes on the new object.

### Parameters

**name** [string, optional]

**deep** [boolean, default False]

**dtype** [numpy dtype or pandas type]

### Returns

**copy** [Index]

## Notes

In most cases, there should be no functional difference from using `deep`, but if `deep` is passed it will attempt to deepcopy.

**pandas.Index.delete**`Index.delete` (*loc*)

Make new Index with passed location(-s) deleted.

**Returns****new\_index** [Index]**pandas.Index.difference**`Index.difference` (*other, sort=None*)Return a new Index with elements from the index that are not in *other*.

This is the set difference of two Index objects.

**Parameters****other** [Index or array-like]**sort** [False or None, default None] Whether to sort the resulting index. By default, the values are attempted to be sorted, but any `TypeError` from incomparable elements is caught by pandas.

- `None` : Attempt to sort the result, but catch any `TypeError`s from comparing incomparable elements.
- `False` : Do not sort the result.

New in version 0.24.0.

Changed in version 0.24.1: Changed the default value from `True` to `None` (without change in behaviour).**Returns****difference** [Index]**Examples**

```
>>> idx1 = pd.Index([2, 1, 3, 4])
>>> idx2 = pd.Index([3, 4, 5, 6])
>>> idx1.difference(idx2)
Int64Index([1, 2], dtype='int64')
>>> idx1.difference(idx2, sort=False)
Int64Index([2, 1], dtype='int64')
```

**pandas.Index.drop**`Index.drop` (*labels, errors='raise'*)

Make new Index with passed list of labels deleted.

**Parameters****labels** [array-like]**errors** [{'ignore', 'raise'}, default 'raise'] If 'ignore', suppress error and existing labels are dropped.

**Returns****dropped** [Index]**Raises****KeyError** If not all of the labels are found in the selected axis**pandas.Index.drop\_duplicates****Index.drop\_duplicates** (*keep='first'*)

Return Index with duplicate values removed.

**Parameters****keep** [{ 'first', 'last', False }, default 'first']

- 'first' : Drop duplicates except for the first occurrence.
- 'last' : Drop duplicates except for the last occurrence.
- False : Drop all duplicates.

**Returns****deduplicated** [Index]**See also:****Series.drop\_duplicates** Equivalent method on Series.**DataFrame.drop\_duplicates** Equivalent method on DataFrame.**Index.duplicated** Related method on Index, indicating duplicate Index values.**Examples**

Generate an pandas.Index with duplicate values.

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(['lama', 'cow', 'lama', 'beetle', 'lama', 'hippo'])
```

The *keep* parameter controls which duplicate values are removed. The value 'first' keeps the first occurrence for each set of duplicated entries. The default value of *keep* is 'first'.

```
>>> idx.drop_duplicates(keep='first')
Index(['lama', 'cow', 'beetle', 'hippo'], dtype='object')
```

The value 'last' keeps the last occurrence for each set of duplicated entries.

```
>>> idx.drop_duplicates(keep='last')
Index(['cow', 'beetle', 'lama', 'hippo'], dtype='object')
```

The value False discards all sets of duplicated entries.

```
>>> idx.drop_duplicates(keep=False)
Index(['cow', 'beetle', 'hippo'], dtype='object')
```

**pandas.Index.droplevel**`Index.droplevel (level=0)`

Return index with requested level(s) removed.

If resulting index has only 1 level left, the result will be of Index type, not MultiIndex.

New in version 0.23.1: (support for non-MultiIndex)

**Parameters****level** [int, str, or list-like, default 0] If a string is given, must be the name of a level If list-like, elements must be names or indexes of levels.**Returns****index** [Index or MultiIndex]**pandas.Index.dropna**`Index.dropna (how='any')`

Return Index without NA/NaN values

**Parameters****how** [{ 'any', 'all' }, default 'any'] If the Index is a MultiIndex, drop the value when any or all levels are NaN.**Returns****valid** [Index]**pandas.Index.duplicated**`Index.duplicated (keep='first')`

Indicate duplicate index values.

Duplicated values are indicated as `True` values in the resulting array. Either all duplicates, all except the first, or all except the last occurrence of duplicates can be indicated.**Parameters****keep** [{ 'first', 'last', False }, default 'first'] The value or values in a set of duplicates to mark as missing.

- 'first' : Mark duplicates as `True` except for the first occurrence.
- 'last' : Mark duplicates as `True` except for the last occurrence.
- False : Mark all duplicates as `True`.

**Returns****numpy.ndarray****See also:*****pandas.Series.duplicated*** Equivalent method on `pandas.Series`.***pandas.DataFrame.duplicated*** Equivalent method on `pandas.DataFrame`.***pandas.Index.drop\_duplicates*** Remove duplicate values from Index.

## Examples

By default, for each set of duplicated values, the first occurrence is set to False and all others to True:

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(['lama', 'cow', 'lama', 'beetle', 'lama'])
>>> idx.duplicated()
array([False, False,  True, False,  True])
```

which is equivalent to

```
>>> idx.duplicated(keep='first')
array([False, False,  True, False,  True])
```

By using 'last', the last occurrence of each set of duplicated values is set on False and all others on True:

```
>>> idx.duplicated(keep='last')
array([ True, False,  True, False, False])
```

By setting keep on False, all duplicates are True:

```
>>> idx.duplicated(keep=False)
array([ True, False,  True, False,  True])
```

## pandas.Index.equals

`Index.equals` (*other*)

Determines if two Index objects contain the same elements.

## pandas.Index.factorize

`Index.factorize` (*sort=False, na\_sentinel=-1*)

Encode the object as an enumerated type or categorical variable.

This method is useful for obtaining a numeric representation of an array when all that matters is identifying distinct values. *factorize* is available as both a top-level function `pandas.factorize()`, and as a method `Series.factorize()` and `Index.factorize()`.

### Parameters

**sort** [boolean, default False] Sort *uniques* and shuffle *labels* to maintain the relationship.

**na\_sentinel** [int, default -1] Value to mark “not found”.

### Returns

**labels** [ndarray] An integer ndarray that’s an indexer into *uniques*. `uniques.take(labels)` will have the same values as *values*.

**uniques** [ndarray, Index, or Categorical] The unique valid values. When *values* is Categorical, *uniques* is a Categorical. When *values* is some other pandas object, an *Index* is returned. Otherwise, a 1-D ndarray is returned.

---

**Note:** Even if there’s a missing value in *values*, *uniques* will *not* contain an entry for it.

---



**See also:****cut** Discretize continuous-valued array.**unique** Find the unique value in an array.**Examples**

These examples all show factorize as a top-level method like `pd.factorize(values)`. The results are identical for methods like `Series.factorize()`.

```
>>> labels, uniques = pd.factorize(['b', 'b', 'a', 'c', 'b'])
>>> labels
array([0, 0, 1, 2, 0])
>>> uniques
array(['b', 'a', 'c'], dtype=object)
```

With `sort=True`, the *uniques* will be sorted, and *labels* will be shuffled so that the relationship is the maintained.

```
>>> labels, uniques = pd.factorize(['b', 'b', 'a', 'c', 'b'], sort=True)
>>> labels
array([1, 1, 0, 2, 1])
>>> uniques
array(['a', 'b', 'c'], dtype=object)
```

Missing values are indicated in *labels* with *na\_sentinel* (-1 by default). Note that missing values are never included in *uniques*.

```
>>> labels, uniques = pd.factorize(['b', None, 'a', 'c', 'b'])
>>> labels
array([ 0, -1,  1,  2,  0])
>>> uniques
array(['b', 'a', 'c'], dtype=object)
```

Thus far, we've only factorized lists (which are internally coerced to NumPy arrays). When factorizing pandas objects, the type of *uniques* will differ. For Categoricals, a *Categorical* is returned.

```
>>> cat = pd.Categorical(['a', 'a', 'c'], categories=['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> labels, uniques = pd.factorize(cat)
>>> labels
array([0, 0, 1])
>>> uniques
[a, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

Notice that 'b' is in `uniques.categories`, despite not being present in `cat.values`.

For all other pandas objects, an Index of the appropriate type is returned.

```
>>> cat = pd.Series(['a', 'a', 'c'])
>>> labels, uniques = pd.factorize(cat)
>>> labels
array([0, 0, 1])
>>> uniques
Index(['a', 'c'], dtype='object')
```

### pandas.Index.fillna

`Index.fillna` (*value=None, downcast=None*)  
Fill NA/NaN values with the specified value

#### Parameters

**value** [scalar] Scalar value to use to fill holes (e.g. 0). This value cannot be a list-likes.

**downcast** [dict, default is None] a dict of item->dtype of what to downcast if possible, or the string 'infer' which will try to downcast to an appropriate equal type (e.g. float64 to int64 if possible)

#### Returns

**filled** [Index]

### pandas.Index.format

`Index.format` (*name=False, formatter=None, \*\*kwargs*)  
Render a string representation of the Index.

### pandas.Index.get\_duplicates

`Index.get_duplicates` ()  
Extract duplicated index elements.

Deprecated since version 0.23.0: Use `idx[idx.duplicated()].unique()` instead

Returns a sorted list of index elements which appear more than once in the index.

#### Returns

**array-like** List of duplicated indexes.

**See also:**

**`Index.duplicated`** Return boolean array denoting duplicates.

**`Index.drop_duplicates`** Return Index with duplicates removed.

### Examples

Works on different Index of types.

```
>>> pd.Index([1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4]).get_duplicates() # doctest: +SKIP
[2, 3]
```

Note that for a `DatetimeIndex`, it does not return a list but a new `DatetimeIndex`:

```
>>> dates = pd.to_datetime(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-02', '2018-01-03',
...                          '2018-01-03', '2018-01-04', '2018-01-04'],
...                          format='%Y-%m-%d')
>>> pd.Index(dates).get_duplicates() # doctest: +SKIP
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-03', '2018-01-04'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

Sorts duplicated elements even when indexes are unordered.

```
>>> pd.Index([1, 2, 3, 2, 3, 4, 3]).get_duplicates() # doctest: +SKIP
[2, 3]
```

Return empty array-like structure when all elements are unique.

```
>>> pd.Index([1, 2, 3, 4]).get_duplicates() # doctest: +SKIP
[]
>>> dates = pd.to_datetime(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-02', '2018-01-03'],
...                          format='%Y-%m-%d')
>>> pd.Index(dates).get_duplicates() # doctest: +SKIP
DatetimeIndex([], dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

## pandas.Index.get\_indexer

`Index.get_indexer` (*target*, *method=None*, *limit=None*, *tolerance=None*)

Compute indexer and mask for new index given the current index. The indexer should be then used as an input to `ndarray.take` to align the current data to the new index.

### Parameters

**target** [Index]

**method** [{None, 'pad'/'ffill', 'backfill'/'bfill', 'nearest'}, optional]

- default: exact matches only.
- pad / ffill: find the PREVIOUS index value if no exact match.
- backfill / bfill: use NEXT index value if no exact match
- nearest: use the NEAREST index value if no exact match. Tied distances are broken by preferring the larger index value.

**limit** [int, optional] Maximum number of consecutive labels in `target` to match for inexact matches.

**tolerance** [optional] Maximum distance between original and new labels for inexact matches. The values of the index at the matching locations must satisfy the equation `abs(index[indexer] - target) <= tolerance`.

Tolerance may be a scalar value, which applies the same tolerance to all values, or list-like, which applies variable tolerance per element. List-like includes list, tuple, array, Series, and must be the same size as the index and its dtype must exactly match the index's type.

New in version 0.21.0: (list-like tolerance)

### Returns

**indexer** [ndarray of int] Integers from 0 to `n - 1` indicating that the index at these positions matches the corresponding target values. Missing values in the target are marked by `-1`.

## Examples

```
>>> index = pd.Index(['c', 'a', 'b'])
>>> index.get_indexer(['a', 'b', 'x'])
array([ 1,  2, -1])
```

Notice that the return value is an array of locations in `index` and `x` is marked by `-1`, as it is not in `index`.

### **pandas.Index.get\_indexer\_for**

`Index.get_indexer_for` (*target*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Guaranteed return of an indexer even when non-unique.

This dispatches to `get_indexer` or `get_indexer_nonunique` as appropriate.

### **pandas.Index.get\_indexer\_non\_unique**

`Index.get_indexer_non_unique` (*target*)

Compute indexer and mask for new index given the current index. The indexer should be then used as an input to `ndarray.take` to align the current data to the new index.

#### **Parameters**

**target** [Index]

#### **Returns**

**indexer** [ndarray of int] Integers from 0 to `n - 1` indicating that the index at these positions matches the corresponding target values. Missing values in the target are marked by `-1`.

**missing** [ndarray of int] An indexer into the target of the values not found. These correspond to the `-1` in the indexer array

### **pandas.Index.get\_level\_values**

`Index.get_level_values` (*level*)

Return an Index of values for requested level.

This is primarily useful to get an individual level of values from a `MultiIndex`, but is provided on `Index` as well for compatibility.

#### **Parameters**

**level** [int or str] It is either the integer position or the name of the level.

#### **Returns**

**values** [Index] Calling object, as there is only one level in the `Index`.

**See also:**

**`MultiIndex.get_level_values`** Get values for a level of a `MultiIndex`.

#### **Notes**

For `Index`, `level` should be `0`, since there are no multiple levels.

## Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(list('abc'))
>>> idx
Index(['a', 'b', 'c'], dtype='object')
```

Get level values by supplying *level* as integer:

```
>>> idx.get_level_values(0)
Index(['a', 'b', 'c'], dtype='object')
```

## pandas.Index.get\_loc

`Index.get_loc` (*key*, *method=None*, *tolerance=None*)

Get integer location, slice or boolean mask for requested label.

### Parameters

**key** [label]

**method** [{None, 'pad'/'ffill', 'backfill'/'bfill', 'nearest'}], optional]

- default: exact matches only.
- pad / ffill: find the PREVIOUS index value if no exact match.
- backfill / bfill: use NEXT index value if no exact match
- nearest: use the NEAREST index value if no exact match. Tied distances are broken by preferring the larger index value.

**tolerance** [optional] Maximum distance from index value for inexact matches. The value of the index at the matching location most satisfy the equation  $\text{abs}(\text{index}[\text{loc}] - \text{key}) \leq \text{tolerance}$ .

Tolerance may be a scalar value, which applies the same tolerance to all values, or list-like, which applies variable tolerance per element. List-like includes list, tuple, array, Series, and must be the same size as the index and its dtype must exactly match the index's type.

New in version 0.21.0: (list-like tolerance)

### Returns

**loc** [int if unique index, slice if monotonic index, else mask]

## Examples

```
>>> unique_index = pd.Index(list('abc'))
>>> unique_index.get_loc('b')
1
```

```
>>> monotonic_index = pd.Index(list('abbc'))
>>> monotonic_index.get_loc('b')
slice(1, 3, None)
```

```
>>> non_monotonic_index = pd.Index(list('abcb'))
>>> non_monotonic_index.get_loc('b')
array([False,  True, False,  True], dtype=bool)
```

### pandas.Index.get\_slice\_bound

`Index.get_slice_bound` (*label, side, kind*)

Calculate slice bound that corresponds to given label.

Returns leftmost (one-past-the-rightmost if `side=='right'`) position of given label.

#### Parameters

**label** [object]

**side** [{'left', 'right'}]

**kind** [{'ix', 'loc', 'getitem'}]

### pandas.Index.get\_value

`Index.get_value` (*series, key*)

Fast lookup of value from 1-dimensional ndarray. Only use this if you know what you're doing.

### pandas.Index.get\_values

`Index.get_values` ()

Return *Index* data as an *numpy.ndarray*.

#### Returns

**numpy.ndarray** A one-dimensional numpy array of the *Index* values.

**See also:**

***Index.values*** The attribute that `get_values` wraps.

### Examples

Getting the *Index* values of a *DataFrame*:

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6], [7, 8, 9]],
...                   index=['a', 'b', 'c'], columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df
   A  B  C
a  1  2  3
b  4  5  6
c  7  8  9
>>> df.index.get_values()
array(['a', 'b', 'c'], dtype=object)
```

Standalone *Index* values:

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(['1', '2', '3'])
>>> idx.get_values()
array(['1', '2', '3'], dtype=object)
```

*MultiIndex* arrays also have only one dimension:

```
>>> midx = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([[1, 2, 3], ['a', 'b', 'c']],
...                                 names=('number', 'letter'))
>>> midx.get_values()
array([(1, 'a'), (2, 'b'), (3, 'c')], dtype=object)
>>> midx.get_values().ndim
1
```

## pandas.Index.groupby

`Index.groupby` (*values*)

Group the index labels by a given array of values.

### Parameters

**values** [array] Values used to determine the groups.

### Returns

**groups** [dict] {group name -> group labels}

## pandas.Index.identical

`Index.identical` (*other*)

Similar to `equals`, but check that other comparable attributes are also equal.

## pandas.Index.insert

`Index.insert` (*loc, item*)

Make new Index inserting new item at location.

Follows Python list.append semantics for negative values.

### Parameters

**loc** [int]

**item** [object]

### Returns

**new\_index** [Index]

## pandas.Index.intersection

`Index.intersection` (*other, sort=False*)

Form the intersection of two Index objects.

This returns a new Index with elements common to the index and *other*.

### Parameters

**other** [Index or array-like]

**sort** [False or None, default False] Whether to sort the resulting index.

- False : do not sort the result.
- None : sort the result, except when *self* and *other* are equal or when the values cannot be compared.

New in version 0.24.0.

Changed in version 0.24.1: Changed the default from `True` to `False`, to match the behaviour of 0.23.4 and earlier.

### Returns

**intersection** [Index]

### Examples

```
>>> idx1 = pd.Index([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> idx2 = pd.Index([3, 4, 5, 6])
>>> idx1.intersection(idx2)
Int64Index([3, 4], dtype='int64')
```

### pandas.Index.is\_

`Index.is_` (*other*)

More flexible, faster check like `is` but that works through views.

Note: this is *not* the same as `Index.identical()`, which checks that metadata is also the same.

#### Parameters

**other** [object] other object to compare against.

#### Returns

**True if both have same underlying data, False otherwise** [bool]

### pandas.Index.is\_categorical

`Index.is_categorical()`

Check if the Index holds categorical data.

#### Returns

**boolean** True if the Index is categorical.

**See also:**

***CategoricalIndex*** Index for categorical data.

### Examples



```
>>> idx = pd.Index(["Watermelon", "Orange", "Apple",
...                 "Watermelon"]).astype("category")
>>> idx.is_categorical()
True
```

```
>>> idx = pd.Index([1, 3, 5, 7])
>>> idx.is_categorical()
False
```

```
>>> s = pd.Series(["Peter", "Victor", "Elisabeth", "Mar"])
>>> s
0      Peter
1      Victor
2  Elisabeth
3         Mar
dtype: object
>>> s.index.is_categorical()
False
```

## pandas.Index.isin

`Index.isin` (*values*, *level=None*)

Return a boolean array where the index values are in *values*.

Compute boolean array of whether each index value is found in the passed set of values. The length of the returned boolean array matches the length of the index.

### Parameters

**values** [set or list-like] Sought values.

New in version 0.18.1: Support for values as a set.

**level** [str or int, optional] Name or position of the index level to use (if the index is a *MultiIndex*).

### Returns

**is\_contained** [ndarray] NumPy array of boolean values.

**See also:**

***Series.isin*** Same for Series.

***DataFrame.isin*** Same method for DataFrames.

## Notes

In the case of *MultiIndex* you must either specify *values* as a list-like object containing tuples that are the same length as the number of levels, or specify *level*. Otherwise it will raise a `ValueError`.

If *level* is specified:

- if it is the name of one *and only one* index level, use that level;
- otherwise it should be a number indicating level position.

## Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.Index([1,2,3])
>>> idx
Int64Index([1, 2, 3], dtype='int64')
```

Check whether each index value in a list of values. `>>> idx.isin([1, 4])` `array([ True, False, False])`

```
>>> midx = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([[1,2,3],
...                                 ['red', 'blue', 'green']],
...                                 names=('number', 'color'))
>>> midx
MultiIndex(levels=[[1, 2, 3], ['blue', 'green', 'red']],
            codes=[[0, 1, 2], [2, 0, 1]],
            names=['number', 'color'])
```

Check whether the strings in the ‘color’ level of the MultiIndex are in a list of colors.

```
>>> midx.isin(['red', 'orange', 'yellow'], level='color')
array([ True, False, False])
```

To check across the levels of a MultiIndex, pass a list of tuples:

```
>>> midx.isin([(1, 'red'), (3, 'red')])
array([ True, False, False])
```

For a DatetimeIndex, string values in *values* are converted to Timestamps.

```
>>> dates = ['2000-03-11', '2000-03-12', '2000-03-13']
>>> dti = pd.to_datetime(dates)
>>> dti
DatetimeIndex(['2000-03-11', '2000-03-12', '2000-03-13'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

```
>>> dti.isin(['2000-03-11'])
array([ True, False, False])
```

## pandas.Index.isna

`Index.isna()`

Detect missing values.

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are NA. NA values, such as `None`, `numpy.NaN` or `pd.NaT`, get mapped to `True` values. Everything else get mapped to `False` values. Characters such as empty strings “” or `numpy.inf` are not considered NA values (unless you set `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na = True`).

New in version 0.20.0.

### Returns

`numpy.ndarray` A boolean array of whether my values are NA

See also:

`pandas.Index.notna` Boolean inverse of `isna`.

**pandas.Index.dropna** Omit entries with missing values.

**pandas.isna** Top-level isna.

**Series.isna** Detect missing values in Series object.

## Examples

Show which entries in a pandas.Index are NA. The result is an array.

```
>>> idx = pd.Index([5.2, 6.0, np.NaN])
>>> idx
Float64Index([5.2, 6.0, nan], dtype='float64')
>>> idx.isna()
array([False, False,  True], dtype=bool)
```

Empty strings are not considered NA values. None is considered an NA value.

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(['black', '', 'red', None])
>>> idx
Index(['black', '', 'red', None], dtype='object')
>>> idx.isna()
array([False, False, False,  True], dtype=bool)
```

For datetimes, *NaT* (Not a Time) is considered as an NA value.

```
>>> idx = pd.DatetimeIndex([pd.Timestamp('1940-04-25'),
...                          pd.Timestamp(''), None, pd.NaT])
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['1940-04-25', 'NaT', 'NaT', 'NaT'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
>>> idx.isna()
array([False,  True,  True,  True], dtype=bool)
```

## pandas.Index.isnull

`Index.isnull()`

Detect missing values.

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are NA. NA values, such as `None`, `numpy.NaN` or `pd.NaT`, get mapped to `True` values. Everything else get mapped to `False` values. Characters such as empty strings `''` or `numpy.inf` are not considered NA values (unless you set `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na = True`).

New in version 0.20.0.

### Returns

**numpy.ndarray** A boolean array of whether my values are NA

See also:

**pandas.Index.notna** Boolean inverse of isna.

**pandas.Index.dropna** Omit entries with missing values.

**pandas.isna** Top-level isna.

**Series.isna** Detect missing values in Series object.

## Examples

Show which entries in a pandas.Index are NA. The result is an array.

```
>>> idx = pd.Index([5.2, 6.0, np.NaN])
>>> idx
Float64Index([5.2, 6.0, nan], dtype='float64')
>>> idx.isna()
array([False, False,  True], dtype=bool)
```

Empty strings are not considered NA values. None is considered an NA value.

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(['black', '', 'red', None])
>>> idx
Index(['black', '', 'red', None], dtype='object')
>>> idx.isna()
array([False, False, False,  True], dtype=bool)
```

For datetimes, *NaT* (Not a Time) is considered as an NA value.

```
>>> idx = pd.DatetimeIndex([pd.Timestamp('1940-04-25'),
...                          pd.Timestamp(''), None, pd.NaT])
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['1940-04-25', 'NaT', 'NaT', 'NaT'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
>>> idx.isna()
array([False,  True,  True,  True], dtype=bool)
```

## pandas.Index.item

`Index.item()`

Return the first element of the underlying data as a python scalar.

## pandas.Index.join

`Index.join` (*other*, *how*='left', *level*=None, *return\_indexers*=False, *sort*=False)

Compute `join_index` and `indexers` to conform data structures to the new index.

### Parameters

**other** [Index]

**how** [{'left', 'right', 'inner', 'outer'}]

**level** [int or level name, default None]

**return\_indexers** [boolean, default False]

**sort** [boolean, default False] Sort the join keys lexicographically in the result Index. If False, the order of the join keys depends on the join type (how keyword)

New in version 0.20.0.

### Returns

**join\_index**, (**left\_indexer**, **right\_indexer**)

## pandas.Index.map

`Index.map` (*mapper*, *na\_action=None*)

Map values using input correspondence (a dict, Series, or function).

### Parameters

**mapper** [function, dict, or Series] Mapping correspondence.

**na\_action** [{None, 'ignore'}] If 'ignore', propagate NA values, without passing them to the mapping correspondence.

### Returns

**applied** [Union[Index, MultiIndex], inferred] The output of the mapping function applied to the index. If the function returns a tuple with more than one element a MultiIndex will be returned.

## pandas.Index.max

`Index.max` (*axis=None*, *skipna=True*)

Return the maximum value of the Index.

### Parameters

**axis** [int, optional] For compatibility with NumPy. Only 0 or None are allowed.

**skipna** [bool, default True]

### Returns

**scalar** Maximum value.

**See also:**

**`Index.min`** Return the minimum value in an Index.

**`Series.max`** Return the maximum value in a Series.

**`DataFrame.max`** Return the maximum values in a DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.Index([3, 2, 1])
>>> idx.max()
3
```

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(['c', 'b', 'a'])
>>> idx.max()
'c'
```

For a MultiIndex, the maximum is determined lexicographically.

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_product([('a', 'b'), (2, 1)])
>>> idx.max()
('b', 2)
```

## pandas.Index.memory\_usage

`Index.memory_usage` (*deep=False*)

Memory usage of the values

### Parameters

**deep** [bool] Introspect the data deeply, interrogate *object* dtypes for system-level memory consumption

### Returns

bytes used

### See also:

`numpy.ndarray.nbytes`

### Notes

Memory usage does not include memory consumed by elements that are not components of the array if `deep=False` or if used on PyPy

## pandas.Index.min

`Index.min` (*axis=None, skipna=True*)

Return the minimum value of the Index.

### Parameters

**axis** [{None}] Dummy argument for consistency with Series

**skipna** [bool, default True]

### Returns

**scalar** Minimum value.

### See also:

**`Index.max`** Return the maximum value of the object.

**`Series.min`** Return the minimum value in a Series.

**`DataFrame.min`** Return the minimum values in a DataFrame.

### Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.Index([3, 2, 1])
>>> idx.min()
1
```

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(['c', 'b', 'a'])
>>> idx.min()
'a'
```

For a MultiIndex, the minimum is determined lexicographically.

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_product(['a', 'b'], (2, 1))
>>> idx.min()
('a', 1)
```

## pandas.Index.notna

`Index.notna()`

Detect existing (non-missing) values.

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are not NA. Non-missing values get mapped to True. Characters such as empty strings '' or `numpy.inf` are not considered NA values (unless you set `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na = True`). NA values, such as `None` or `numpy.NaN`, get mapped to False values.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Returns

`numpy.ndarray` Boolean array to indicate which entries are not NA.

**See also:**

**`Index.notnull`** Alias of `notna`.

**`Index.isna`** Inverse of `notna`.

**`pandas.notna`** Top-level `notna`.

## Examples

Show which entries in an `Index` are not NA. The result is an array.

```
>>> idx = pd.Index([5.2, 6.0, np.NaN])
>>> idx
Float64Index([5.2, 6.0, nan], dtype='float64')
>>> idx.notna()
array([ True,  True, False])
```

Empty strings are not considered NA values. `None` is considered a NA value.

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(['black', '', 'red', None])
>>> idx
Index(['black', '', 'red', None], dtype='object')
>>> idx.notna()
array([ True,  True,  True, False])
```

## pandas.Index.notnull

`Index.notnull()`

Detect existing (non-missing) values.

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are not NA. Non-missing values get mapped to True. Characters such as empty strings '' or `numpy.inf` are not considered NA values (unless you set `pandas.options.mode.use_inf_as_na = True`). NA values, such as `None` or `numpy.NaN`, get mapped to False values.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Returns

**numpy.ndarray** Boolean array to indicate which entries are not NA.

**See also:**

***Index.notnull*** Alias of notna.

***Index.isna*** Inverse of notna.

***pandas.notna*** Top-level notna.

### Examples

Show which entries in an Index are not NA. The result is an array.

```
>>> idx = pd.Index([5.2, 6.0, np.NaN])
>>> idx
Float64Index([5.2, 6.0, nan], dtype='float64')
>>> idx.notna()
array([ True,  True, False])
```

Empty strings are not considered NA values. None is considered a NA value.

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(['black', '', 'red', None])
>>> idx
Index(['black', '', 'red', None], dtype='object')
>>> idx.notna()
array([ True,  True,  True, False])
```

## pandas.Index.nunique

**Index.nunique** (*dropna=True*)

Return number of unique elements in the object.

Excludes NA values by default.

### Parameters

**dropna** [boolean, default True] Don't include NaN in the count.

### Returns

**nunique** [int]

## pandas.Index.putmask

**Index.putmask** (*mask, value*)

Return a new Index of the values set with the mask.

**See also:**

`numpy.ndarray.putmask`



## pandas.Index.ravel

`Index.ravel` (*order='C'*)

Return an ndarray of the flattened values of the underlying data.

**See also:**

`numpy.ndarray.ravel`

## pandas.Index.reindex

`Index.reindex` (*target, method=None, level=None, limit=None, tolerance=None*)

Create index with target's values (move/add/delete values as necessary).

**Parameters**

**target** [an iterable]

**Returns**

**new\_index** [pd.Index] Resulting index

**indexer** [np.ndarray or None] Indices of output values in original index

## pandas.Index.rename

`Index.rename` (*name, inplace=False*)

Alter Index or MultiIndex name.

Able to set new names without level. Defaults to returning new index. Length of names must match number of levels in MultiIndex.

**Parameters**

**name** [label or list of labels] Name(s) to set.

**inplace** [boolean, default False] Modifies the object directly, instead of creating a new Index or MultiIndex.

**Returns**

**Index** The same type as the caller or None if inplace is True.

**See also:**

**`Index.set_names`** Able to set new names partially and by level.

## Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(['A', 'C', 'A', 'B'], name='score')
>>> idx.rename('grade')
Index(['A', 'C', 'A', 'B'], dtype='object', name='grade')
```

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_product(['python', 'cobra',
...                                  [2018, 2019]],
...                                  names=['kind', 'year'])
>>> idx
```

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```

MultiIndex(levels=[['cobra', 'python'], [2018, 2019]],
            codes=[[1, 1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, 1]],
            names=['kind', 'year'])
>>> idx.rename(['species', 'year'])
MultiIndex(levels=[['cobra', 'python'], [2018, 2019]],
            codes=[[1, 1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, 1]],
            names=['species', 'year'])
>>> idx.rename('species')
Traceback (most recent call last):
TypeError: Must pass list-like as `names`.

```

## pandas.Index.repeat

`Index.repeat` (*repeats*, *axis=None*)

Repeat elements of a Index.

Returns a new Index where each element of the current Index is repeated consecutively a given number of times.

### Parameters

**repeats** [int or array of ints] The number of repetitions for each element. This should be a non-negative integer. Repeating 0 times will return an empty Index.

**axis** [None] Must be None. Has no effect but is accepted for compatibility with numpy.

### Returns

**repeated\_index** [Index] Newly created Index with repeated elements.

See also:

**Series.repeat** Equivalent function for Series.

**numpy.repeat** Similar method for `numpy.ndarray`.

## Examples

```

>>> idx = pd.Index(['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> idx
Index(['a', 'b', 'c'], dtype='object')
>>> idx.repeat(2)
Index(['a', 'a', 'b', 'b', 'c', 'c'], dtype='object')
>>> idx.repeat([1, 2, 3])
Index(['a', 'b', 'b', 'c', 'c', 'c'], dtype='object')

```

## pandas.Index.searchsorted

`Index.searchsorted` (*value*, *side='left'*, *sorter=None*)

Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.

Find the indices into a sorted `IndexOpsMixin self` such that, if the corresponding elements in *value* were inserted before the indices, the order of *self* would be preserved.

### Parameters

**value** [array\_like] Values to insert into *self*.

**side** [{‘left’, ‘right’}, optional] If ‘left’, the index of the first suitable location found is given. If ‘right’, return the last such index. If there is no suitable index, return either 0 or N (where N is the length of *self*).

**sorter** [1-D array\_like, optional] Optional array of integer indices that sort *self* into ascending order. They are typically the result of `np.argsort`.

### Returns

**int or array of int** A scalar or array of insertion points with the same shape as *value*.

Changed in version 0.24.0: If *value* is a scalar, an int is now always returned. Previously, scalar inputs returned an 1-item array for *Series* and *Categorical*.

### See also:

`numpy.searchsorted`

### Notes

Binary search is used to find the required insertion points.

### Examples

```
>>> x = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> x
0    1
1    2
2    3
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> x.searchsorted(4)
3
```

```
>>> x.searchsorted([0, 4])
array([0, 3])
```

```
>>> x.searchsorted([1, 3], side='left')
array([0, 2])
```

```
>>> x.searchsorted([1, 3], side='right')
array([1, 3])
```

```
>>> x = pd.Categorical(['apple', 'bread', 'bread',
                       'cheese', 'milk'], ordered=True)
[apple, bread, bread, cheese, milk]
Categories (4, object): [apple < bread < cheese < milk]
```

```
>>> x.searchsorted('bread')
1
```

```
>>> x.searchsorted(['bread'], side='right')
array([3])
```

## pandas.Index.set\_names

`Index.set_names` (*names*, *level=None*, *inplace=False*)

Set Index or MultiIndex name.

Able to set new names partially and by level.

### Parameters

**names** [label or list of label] Name(s) to set.

**level** [int, label or list of int or label, optional] If the index is a MultiIndex, level(s) to set (None for all levels). Otherwise level must be None.

**inplace** [bool, default False] Modifies the object directly, instead of creating a new Index or MultiIndex.

### Returns

**Index** The same type as the caller or None if `inplace` is True.

**See also:**

**`Index.rename`** Able to set new names without level.

## Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.Index([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> idx
Int64Index([1, 2, 3, 4], dtype='int64')
>>> idx.set_names('quarter')
Int64Index([1, 2, 3, 4], dtype='int64', name='quarter')
```

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_product(['python', 'cobra'],
...                                  [2018, 2019])
>>> idx
MultiIndex(levels=[['cobra', 'python'], [2018, 2019]],
            codes=[[1, 1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, 1]])
>>> idx.set_names(['kind', 'year'], inplace=True)
>>> idx
MultiIndex(levels=[['cobra', 'python'], [2018, 2019]],
            codes=[[1, 1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, 1]],
            names=['kind', 'year'])
>>> idx.set_names('species', level=0)
MultiIndex(levels=[['cobra', 'python'], [2018, 2019]],
            codes=[[1, 1, 0, 0], [0, 1, 0, 1]],
            names=['species', 'year'])
```

## pandas.Index.set\_value

`Index.set_value` (*arr*, *key*, *value*)

Fast lookup of value from 1-dimensional ndarray.

### Notes

Only use this if you know what you're doing.

## pandas.Index.shift

`Index.shift` (*periods=1, freq=None*)

Shift index by desired number of time frequency increments.

This method is for shifting the values of datetime-like indexes by a specified time increment a given number of times.

### Parameters

**periods** [int, default 1] Number of periods (or increments) to shift by, can be positive or negative.

**freq** [pandas.DateOffset, pandas.Timedelta or string, optional] Frequency increment to shift by. If None, the index is shifted by its own *freq* attribute. Offset aliases are valid strings, e.g., 'D', 'W', 'M' etc.

### Returns

**pandas.Index** shifted index

### See also:

**Series.shift** Shift values of Series.

### Notes

This method is only implemented for datetime-like index classes, i.e., `DatetimeIndex`, `PeriodIndex` and `TimedeltaIndex`.

### Examples

Put the first 5 month starts of 2011 into an index.

```
>>> month_starts = pd.date_range('1/1/2011', periods=5, freq='MS')
>>> month_starts
DatetimeIndex(['2011-01-01', '2011-02-01', '2011-03-01', '2011-04-01',
              '2011-05-01'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='MS')
```

Shift the index by 10 days.

```
>>> month_starts.shift(10, freq='D')
DatetimeIndex(['2011-01-11', '2011-02-11', '2011-03-11', '2011-04-11',
              '2011-05-11'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

The default value of *freq* is the *freq* attribute of the index, which is 'MS' (month start) in this example.

```
>>> month_starts.shift(10)
DatetimeIndex(['2011-11-01', '2011-12-01', '2012-01-01', '2012-02-01',
              '2012-03-01'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='MS')
```

## pandas.Index.slice\_indexer

Index.**slice\_indexer** (*start=None, end=None, step=None, kind=None*)

For an ordered or unique index, compute the slice indexer for input labels and step.

### Parameters

**start** [label, default None] If None, defaults to the beginning

**end** [label, default None] If None, defaults to the end

**step** [int, default None]

**kind** [string, default None]

### Returns

**indexer** [slice]

### Raises

**KeyError** [If key does not exist, or key is not unique and index is] not ordered.

### Notes

This function assumes that the data is sorted, so use at your own peril

### Examples

This is a method on all index types. For example you can do:

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(list('abcd'))
>>> idx.slice_indexer(start='b', end='c')
slice(1, 3)
```

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([list('abcd'), list('efgh')])
>>> idx.slice_indexer(start='b', end=('c', 'g'))
slice(1, 3)
```

## pandas.Index.slice\_locs

Index.**slice\_locs** (*start=None, end=None, step=None, kind=None*)

Compute slice locations for input labels.

### Parameters

**start** [label, default None] If None, defaults to the beginning

**end** [label, default None] If None, defaults to the end

**step** [int, defaults None] If None, defaults to 1

**kind** [{ 'ix', 'loc', 'getitem' } or None]

### Returns

**start, end** [int]

See also:

**`Index.get_loc`** Get location for a single label.

## Notes

This method only works if the index is monotonic or unique.

## Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(list('abcd'))
>>> idx.slice_locs(start='b', end='c')
(1, 3)
```

## pandas.Index.sort\_values

`Index.sort_values` (*return\_indexer=False, ascending=True*)

Return a sorted copy of the index.

Return a sorted copy of the index, and optionally return the indices that sorted the index itself.

### Parameters

**return\_indexer** [bool, default False] Should the indices that would sort the index be returned.

**ascending** [bool, default True] Should the index values be sorted in an ascending order.

### Returns

**sorted\_index** [pandas.Index] Sorted copy of the index.

**indexer** [numpy.ndarray, optional] The indices that the index itself was sorted by.

See also:

**`pandas.Series.sort_values`** Sort values of a Series.

**`pandas.DataFrame.sort_values`** Sort values in a DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.Index([10, 100, 1, 1000])
>>> idx
Int64Index([10, 100, 1, 1000], dtype='int64')
```

Sort values in ascending order (default behavior).

```
>>> idx.sort_values()
Int64Index([1, 10, 100, 1000], dtype='int64')
```

Sort values in descending order, and also get the indices *idx* was sorted by.

```
>>> idx.sort_values(ascending=False, return_indexer=True)
(Int64Index([1000, 100, 10, 1], dtype='int64'), array([3, 1, 0, 2]))
```

### pandas.Index.sortlevel

`Index.sortlevel` (*level=None, ascending=True, sort\_remaining=None*)

For internal compatibility with with the Index API.

Sort the Index. This is for compat with MultiIndex

#### Parameters

**ascending** [boolean, default True] False to sort in descending order

**level, sort\_remaining** are compat parameters

#### Returns

**sorted\_index** [Index]

### pandas.Index.str

`Index.str` ()

Vectorized string functions for Series and Index. NAs stay NA unless handled otherwise by a particular method. Patterned after Python's string methods, with some inspiration from R's stringr package.

#### Examples

```
>>> s.str.split('_')
>>> s.str.replace('_', '')
```

### pandas.Index.summary

`Index.summary` (*name=None*)

Return a summarized representation.

Deprecated since version 0.23.0.

### pandas.Index.symmetric\_difference

`Index.symmetric_difference` (*other, result\_name=None, sort=None*)

Compute the symmetric difference of two Index objects.

#### Parameters

**other** [Index or array-like]

**result\_name** [str]

**sort** [False or None, default None] Whether to sort the resulting index. By default, the values are attempted to be sorted, but any `TypeError` from incomparable elements is caught by pandas.

- None : Attempt to sort the result, but catch any `TypeError`s from comparing incomparable elements.
- False : Do not sort the result.



New in version 0.24.0.

Changed in version 0.24.1: Changed the default value from `True` to `None` (without change in behaviour).

### Returns

`symmetric_difference` [Index]

### Notes

`symmetric_difference` contains elements that appear in either `idx1` or `idx2` but not both. Equivalent to the Index created by `idx1.difference(idx2) | idx2.difference(idx1)` with duplicates dropped.

### Examples

```
>>> idx1 = pd.Index([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> idx2 = pd.Index([2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> idx1.symmetric_difference(idx2)
Int64Index([1, 5], dtype='int64')
```

You can also use the `^` operator:

```
>>> idx1 ^ idx2
Int64Index([1, 5], dtype='int64')
```

## pandas.Index.take

`Index.take` (*indices*, *axis=0*, *allow\_fill=True*, *fill\_value=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return a new Index of the values selected by the indices.

For internal compatibility with numpy arrays.

### Parameters

**indices** [list] Indices to be taken

**axis** [int, optional] The axis over which to select values, always 0.

**allow\_fill** [bool, default True]

**fill\_value** [bool, default None] If `allow_fill=True` and `fill_value` is not `None`, indices specified by -1 is regarded as NA. If Index doesn't hold NA, raise `ValueError`

### See also:

`numpy.ndarray.take`

## pandas.Index.to\_flat\_index

`Index.to_flat_index()`

Identity method.

New in version 0.24.0.

This is implemented for compatibility with subclass implementations when chaining.

**Returns**

**pd.Index** Caller.

**See also:**

**MultiIndex.to\_flat\_index** Subclass implementation.

**pandas.Index.to\_frame**

**Index.to\_frame** (*index=True, name=None*)

Create a DataFrame with a column containing the Index.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Parameters**

**index** [boolean, default True] Set the index of the returned DataFrame as the original Index.

**name** [object, default None] The passed name should substitute for the index name (if it has one).

**Returns**

**DataFrame** DataFrame containing the original Index data.

**See also:**

**Index.to\_series** Convert an Index to a Series.

**Series.to\_frame** Convert Series to DataFrame.

**Examples**

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(['Ant', 'Bear', 'Cow'], name='animal')
>>> idx.to_frame()
      animal
animal
Ant      Ant
Bear     Bear
Cow      Cow
```

By default, the original Index is reused. To enforce a new Index:

```
>>> idx.to_frame(index=False)
      animal
0      Ant
1     Bear
2      Cow
```

To override the name of the resulting column, specify *name*:

```
>>> idx.to_frame(index=False, name='zoo')
      zoo
0      Ant
1     Bear
2      Cow
```

## pandas.Index.to\_list

`Index.to_list()`

Return a list of the values.

These are each a scalar type, which is a Python scalar (for str, int, float) or a pandas scalar (for Timestamp/Timedelta/Interval/Period)

**See also:**

`numpy.ndarray.tolist`

## pandas.Index.to\_native\_types

`Index.to_native_types(slicer=None, **kwargs)`

Format specified values of *self* and return them.

### Parameters

**slicer** [int, array-like] An indexer into *self* that specifies which values are used in the formatting process.

**kwargs** [dict] Options for specifying how the values should be formatted. These options include the following:

- 1) **na\_rep** [str] The value that serves as a placeholder for NULL values
- 2) **quoting** [bool or None] Whether or not there are quoted values in *self*
- 3) **date\_format** [str] The format used to represent date-like values

## pandas.Index.to\_numpy

`Index.to_numpy(dtype=None, copy=False)`

A NumPy ndarray representing the values in this Series or Index.

New in version 0.24.0.

### Parameters

**dtype** [str or numpy.dtype, optional] The dtype to pass to `numpy.asarray()`

**copy** [bool, default False] Whether to ensure that the returned value is a not a view on another array. Note that `copy=False` does not *ensure* that `to_numpy()` is no-copy. Rather, `copy=True` ensure that a copy is made, even if not strictly necessary.

### Returns

`numpy.ndarray`

**See also:**

**`Series.array`** Get the actual data stored within.

**`Index.array`** Get the actual data stored within.

**`DataFrame.to_numpy`** Similar method for DataFrame.

## Notes

The returned array will be the same up to equality (values equal in *self* will be equal in the returned array; likewise for values that are not equal). When *self* contains an ExtensionArray, the dtype may be different. For example, for a category-dtype Series, `to_numpy()` will return a NumPy array and the categorical dtype will be lost.

For NumPy dtypes, this will be a reference to the actual data stored in this Series or Index (assuming `copy=False`). Modifying the result in place will modify the data stored in the Series or Index (not that we recommend doing that).

For extension types, `to_numpy()` may require copying data and coercing the result to a NumPy type (possibly object), which may be expensive. When you need a no-copy reference to the underlying data, `Series.array` should be used instead.

This table lays out the different dtypes and default return types of `to_numpy()` for various dtypes within pandas.

dtype	array type
category[T]	ndarray[T] (same dtype as input)
period	ndarray[object] (Periods)
interval	ndarray[object] (Intervals)
IntegerNA	ndarray[object]
datetime64[ns]	datetime64[ns]
datetime64[ns, tz]	ndarray[object] (Timestamps)

## Examples

```
>>> ser = pd.Series(pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'a']))
>>> ser.to_numpy()
array(['a', 'b', 'a'], dtype=object)
```

Specify the *dtype* to control how datetime-aware data is represented. Use `dtype=object` to return an ndarray of pandas *Timestamp* objects, each with the correct *tz*.

```
>>> ser = pd.Series(pd.date_range('2000', periods=2, tz="CET"))
>>> ser.to_numpy(dtype=object)
array([Timestamp('2000-01-01 00:00:00+0100', tz='CET', freq='D'),
       Timestamp('2000-01-02 00:00:00+0100', tz='CET', freq='D')],
      dtype=object)
```

Or `dtype='datetime64[ns]'` to return an ndarray of native `datetime64` values. The values are converted to UTC and the timezone info is dropped.

```
>>> ser.to_numpy(dtype="datetime64[ns]")
... # doctest: +ELLIPSIS
array(['1999-12-31T23:00:00.000000000', '2000-01-01T23:00:00...'],
      dtype='datetime64[ns]')
```

## pandas.Index.to\_series

`Index.to_series` (*index=None, name=None*)

Create a Series with both index and values equal to the index keys useful with `map` for returning an indexer based on an index.

**Parameters**

**index** [Index, optional] index of resulting Series. If None, defaults to original index

**name** [string, optional] name of resulting Series. If None, defaults to name of original index

**Returns**

**Series** [dtype will be based on the type of the Index values.]

**pandas.Index.tolist**

`Index.tolist()`

Return a list of the values.

These are each a scalar type, which is a Python scalar (for str, int, float) or a pandas scalar (for Timestamp/Timedelta/Interval/Period)

**See also:**

`numpy.ndarray.tolist`

**pandas.Index.transpose**

`Index.transpose(*args, **kwargs)`

Return the transpose, which is by definition self.

**pandas.Index.union**

`Index.union(other, sort=None)`

Form the union of two Index objects.

**Parameters**

**other** [Index or array-like]

**sort** [bool or None, default None] Whether to sort the resulting Index.

- None : Sort the result, except when

1. *self* and *other* are equal.
2. *self* or *other* has length 0.
3. Some values in *self* or *other* cannot be compared. A RuntimeWarning is issued in this case.

- False : do not sort the result.

New in version 0.24.0.

Changed in version 0.24.1: Changed the default value from True to None (without change in behaviour).

**Returns**

**union** [Index]

## Examples

```
>>> idx1 = pd.Index([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> idx2 = pd.Index([3, 4, 5, 6])
>>> idx1.union(idx2)
Int64Index([1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6], dtype='int64')
```

## pandas.Index.unique

`Index.unique` (*level=None*)

Return unique values in the index. Uniques are returned in order of appearance, this does NOT sort.

### Parameters

**level** [int or str, optional, default None] Only return values from specified level (for MultiIndex)

New in version 0.23.0.

### Returns

**Index without duplicates**

### See also:

*unique*, *Series.unique*

## pandas.Index.value\_counts

`Index.value_counts` (*normalize=False, sort=True, ascending=False, bins=None, dropna=True*)

Return a Series containing counts of unique values.

The resulting object will be in descending order so that the first element is the most frequently-occurring element. Excludes NA values by default.

### Parameters

**normalize** [boolean, default False] If True then the object returned will contain the relative frequencies of the unique values.

**sort** [boolean, default True] Sort by values.

**ascending** [boolean, default False] Sort in ascending order.

**bins** [integer, optional] Rather than count values, group them into half-open bins, a convenience for `pd.cut`, only works with numeric data.

**dropna** [boolean, default True] Don't include counts of NaN.

### Returns

**counts** [Series]

### See also:

**Series.count** Number of non-NA elements in a Series.

**DataFrame.count** Number of non-NA elements in a DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> index = pd.Index([3, 1, 2, 3, 4, np.nan])
>>> index.value_counts()
3.0    2
4.0    1
2.0    1
1.0    1
dtype: int64
```

With *normalize* set to *True*, returns the relative frequency by dividing all values by the sum of values.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([3, 1, 2, 3, 4, np.nan])
>>> s.value_counts(normalize=True)
3.0    0.4
4.0    0.2
2.0    0.2
1.0    0.2
dtype: float64
```

### bins

Bins can be useful for going from a continuous variable to a categorical variable; instead of counting unique apparitions of values, divide the index in the specified number of half-open bins.

```
>>> s.value_counts(bins=3)
(2.0, 3.0]    2
(0.996, 2.0]  2
(3.0, 4.0]    1
dtype: int64
```

### dropna

With *dropna* set to *False* we can also see NaN index values.

```
>>> s.value_counts(dropna=False)
3.0    2
NaN    1
4.0    1
2.0    1
1.0    1
dtype: int64
```

## pandas.Index.where

`Index.where` (*cond*, *other=None*)

Return an Index of same shape as self and whose corresponding entries are from self where *cond* is True and otherwise are from *other*.

New in version 0.19.0.

### Parameters

**cond** [boolean array-like with the same length as self]

**other** [scalar, or array-like]

<b>holds_integer</b>	
<b>is_boolean</b>	
<b>is_floating</b>	
<b>is_integer</b>	
<b>is_interval</b>	
<b>is_lexsorted_for_tuple</b>	
<b>is_mixed</b>	
<b>is_numeric</b>	
<b>is_object</b>	
<b>is_type_compatible</b>	
<b>sort</b>	
<b>view</b>	

## Properties

<i>Index.values</i>	Return an array representing the data in the Index.
<i>Index.is_monotonic</i>	Alias for <code>is_monotonic_increasing</code> .
<i>Index.is_monotonic_increasing</i>	Return if the index is monotonic increasing (only equal or increasing) values.
<i>Index.is_monotonic_decreasing</i>	Return if the index is monotonic decreasing (only equal or decreasing) values.
<i>Index.is_unique</i>	Return if the index has unique values.
<i>Index.has_duplicates</i>	
<i>Index.hasnans</i>	Return if I have any nans; enables various perf speedups.
<i>Index.dtype</i>	Return the dtype object of the underlying data.
<i>Index.dtype_str</i>	Return the dtype str of the underlying data.
<i>Index.inferred_type</i>	Return a string of the type inferred from the values.
<i>Index.is_all_dates</i>	
<i>Index.shape</i>	Return a tuple of the shape of the underlying data.
<i>Index.name</i>	
<i>Index.names</i>	
<i>Index.nbytes</i>	Return the number of bytes in the underlying data.
<i>Index.ndim</i>	Number of dimensions of the underlying data, by definition 1.
<i>Index.size</i>	Return the number of elements in the underlying data.
<i>Index.empty</i>	
<i>Index.strides</i>	Return the strides of the underlying data.
<i>Index.itemsize</i>	Return the size of the dtype of the item of the underlying data.
<i>Index.base</i>	Return the base object if the memory of the underlying data is shared.
<i>Index.T</i>	Return the transpose, which is by definition self.
<i>Index.memory_usage([deep])</i>	Memory usage of the values

## pandas.Index.has\_duplicates

`Index.has_duplicates`



**pandas.Index.is\_all\_dates**`Index.is_all_dates`**pandas.Index.name**`Index.name = None`**pandas.Index.names**`Index.names`**pandas.Index.empty**`Index.empty`**Modifying and Computations**

<code>Index.all(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return whether all elements are True.
<code>Index.any(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return whether any element is True.
<code>Index.argmin([axis, skipna])</code>	Return a ndarray of the minimum argument indexer.
<code>Index.argmax([axis, skipna])</code>	Return a ndarray of the maximum argument indexer.
<code>Index.copy([name, deep, dtype])</code>	Make a copy of this object.
<code>Index.delete(loc)</code>	Make new Index with passed location(-s) deleted.
<code>Index.drop(labels[, errors])</code>	Make new Index with passed list of labels deleted.
<code>Index.drop_duplicates([keep])</code>	Return Index with duplicate values removed.
<code>Index.duplicated([keep])</code>	Indicate duplicate index values.
<code>Index.equals(other)</code>	Determines if two Index objects contain the same elements.
<code>Index.factorize([sort, na_sentinel])</code>	Encode the object as an enumerated type or categorical variable.
<code>Index.identical(other)</code>	Similar to equals, but check that other comparable attributes are also equal.
<code>Index.insert(loc, item)</code>	Make new Index inserting new item at location.
<code>Index.is_(other)</code>	More flexible, faster check like <code>is</code> but that works through views.
<code>Index.is_boolean()</code>	
<code>Index.is_categorical()</code>	Check if the Index holds categorical data.
<code>Index.is_floating()</code>	
<code>Index.is_integer()</code>	
<code>Index.is_interval()</code>	
<code>Index.is_mixed()</code>	
<code>Index.is_numeric()</code>	
<code>Index.is_object()</code>	
<code>Index.min([axis, skipna])</code>	Return the minimum value of the Index.
<code>Index.max([axis, skipna])</code>	Return the maximum value of the Index.

Continued on next page

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<i>Index.reindex</i> (target[, method, level, ...])	Create index with target’s values (move/add/delete values as necessary).
<i>Index.rename</i> (name[, inplace])	Alter Index or MultiIndex name.
<i>Index.repeat</i> (repeats[, axis])	Repeat elements of a Index.
<i>Index.where</i> (cond[, other])	Return an Index of same shape as self and whose corresponding entries are from self where cond is True and otherwise are from other.
<i>Index.take</i> (indices[, axis, allow_fill, ...])	Return a new Index of the values selected by the indices.
<i>Index.putmask</i> (mask, value)	Return a new Index of the values set with the mask.
<i>Index.unique</i> ([level])	Return unique values in the index.
<i>Index.nunique</i> ([dropna])	Return number of unique elements in the object.
<i>Index.value_counts</i> ([normalize, sort, ...])	Return a Series containing counts of unique values.

**pandas.Index.is\_boolean**

`Index.is_boolean()`

**pandas.Index.is\_floating**

`Index.is_floating()`

**pandas.Index.is\_integer**

`Index.is_integer()`

**pandas.Index.is\_interval**

`Index.is_interval()`

**pandas.Index.is\_mixed**

`Index.is_mixed()`

**pandas.Index.is\_numeric**

`Index.is_numeric()`

**pandas.Index.is\_object**

`Index.is_object()`

**Compatibility with MultiIndex**

<code>Index.set_names(names[, level, inplace])</code>	Set Index or MultiIndex name.
<code>Index.is_lexsorted_for_tuple(tup)</code>	
<code>Index.droplevel([level])</code>	Return index with requested level(s) removed.

### pandas.Index.is\_lexsorted\_for\_tuple

`Index.is_lexsorted_for_tuple` (*tup*)

### Missing Values

<code>Index.fillna([value, downcast])</code>	Fill NA/NaN values with the specified value
<code>Index.dropna([how])</code>	Return Index without NA/NaN values
<code>Index.isna()</code>	Detect missing values.
<code>Index.notna()</code>	Detect existing (non-missing) values.

### Conversion

<code>Index.astype(dtype[, copy])</code>	Create an Index with values cast to dtypes.
<code>Index.item()</code>	Return the first element of the underlying data as a python scalar.
<code>Index.map(mapper[, na_action])</code>	Map values using input correspondence (a dict, Series, or function).
<code>Index.ravel([order])</code>	Return an ndarray of the flattened values of the underlying data.
<code>Index.to_list()</code>	Return a list of the values.
<code>Index.to_native_types([slicer])</code>	Format specified values of <i>self</i> and return them.
<code>Index.to_series([index, name])</code>	Create a Series with both index and values equal to the index keys useful with map for returning an indexer based on an index.
<code>Index.to_frame([index, name])</code>	Create a DataFrame with a column containing the Index.
<code>Index.view([cls])</code>	

### pandas.Index.view

`Index.view` (*cls=None*)

### Sorting

<code>Index.argsort(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return the integer indices that would sort the index.
<code>Index.searchsorted(value[, side, sorter])</code>	Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.
<code>Index.sort_values([return_indexer, ascending])</code>	Return a sorted copy of the index.

### Time-specific operations

<code>Index.shift([periods, freq])</code>	Shift index by desired number of time frequency increments.
---	---

---

## Combining / joining / set operations

<code>Index.append(other)</code>	Append a collection of Index options together.
<code>Index.join(other[, how, level, ...])</code>	Compute join_index and indexers to conform data structures to the new index.
<code>Index.intersection(other[, sort])</code>	Form the intersection of two Index objects.
<code>Index.union(other[, sort])</code>	Form the union of two Index objects.
<code>Index.difference(other[, sort])</code>	Return a new Index with elements from the index that are not in <i>other</i> .
<code>Index.symmetric_difference(other[, ...])</code>	Compute the symmetric difference of two Index objects.

## Selecting

<code>Index.asof(label)</code>	Return the label from the index, or, if not present, the previous one.
<code>Index.asof_locs(where, mask)</code>	Finds the locations (indices) of the labels from the index for every entry in the <i>where</i> argument.
<code>Index.contains(key)</code>	Return a boolean indicating whether the provided key is in the index.
<code>Index.get_duplicates()</code>	(DEPRECATED) Extract duplicated index elements.
<code>Index.get_indexer(target[, method, limit, ...])</code>	Compute indexer and mask for new index given the current index.
<code>Index.get_indexer_for(target, **kwargs)</code>	Guaranteed return of an indexer even when non-unique.
<code>Index.get_indexer_non_unique(target)</code>	Compute indexer and mask for new index given the current index.
<code>Index.get_level_values(level)</code>	Return an Index of values for requested level.
<code>Index.get_loc(key[, method, tolerance])</code>	Get integer location, slice or boolean mask for requested label.
<code>Index.get_slice_bound(label, side, kind)</code>	Calculate slice bound that corresponds to given label.
<code>Index.get_value(series, key)</code>	Fast lookup of value from 1-dimensional ndarray.
<code>Index.get_values()</code>	Return <i>Index</i> data as an <i>numpy.ndarray</i> .
<code>Index.set_value(arr, key, value)</code>	Fast lookup of value from 1-dimensional ndarray.
<code>Index.isin(values[, level])</code>	Return a boolean array where the index values are in <i>values</i> .
<code>Index.slice_indexer([start, end, step, kind])</code>	For an ordered or unique index, compute the slice indexer for input labels and step.
<code>Index.slice_locs([start, end, step, kind])</code>	Compute slice locations for input labels.

### 6.7.2 Numeric Index

<code>RangeIndex</code>	Immutable Index implementing a monotonic integer range.
<code>Int64Index</code>	Immutable ndarray implementing an ordered, sliceable set.

Continued on next page

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<i>UInt64Index</i>	Immutable ndarray implementing an ordered, sliceable set.
<i>Float64Index</i>	Immutable ndarray implementing an ordered, sliceable set.

**pandas.RangeIndex****class** pandas.**RangeIndex**

Immutable Index implementing a monotonic integer range.

RangeIndex is a memory-saving special case of Int64Index limited to representing monotonic ranges. Using RangeIndex may in some instances improve computing speed.

This is the default index type used by DataFrame and Series when no explicit index is provided by the user.

**Parameters**

**start** [int (default: 0), or other RangeIndex instance] If int and “stop” is not given, interpreted as “stop” instead.

**stop** [int (default: 0)]

**step** [int (default: 1)]

**name** [object, optional] Name to be stored in the index

**copy** [bool, default False] Unused, accepted for homogeneity with other index types.

**See also:**

**Index** The base pandas Index type.

**Int64Index** Index of int64 data.

**Attributes**

None	
------	--

**Methods**

<i>from_range</i> (data[, name, dtype])	Create RangeIndex from a range (py3), or xrange (py2) object.
---	---

**pandas.RangeIndex.from\_range**

**classmethod** RangeIndex.**from\_range** (*data*, *name=None*, *dtype=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Create RangeIndex from a range (py3), or xrange (py2) object.

**pandas.Int64Index****class** pandas.**Int64Index**

Immutable ndarray implementing an ordered, sliceable set. The basic object storing axis labels for all pandas objects. Int64Index is a special case of *Index* with purely integer labels.

### Parameters

- data** [array-like (1-dimensional)]
- dtype** [NumPy dtype (default: int64)]
- copy** [bool] Make a copy of input ndarray
- name** [object] Name to be stored in the index

### See also:

**Index** The base pandas Index type.

### Notes

An Index instance can **only** contain hashable objects.

### Attributes

None	
------	--

### Methods

None	
------	--

## pandas.UInt64Index

### class pandas.UInt64Index

Immutable ndarray implementing an ordered, sliceable set. The basic object storing axis labels for all pandas objects. UInt64Index is a special case of *Index* with purely unsigned integer labels.

### Parameters

- data** [array-like (1-dimensional)]
- dtype** [NumPy dtype (default: uint64)]
- copy** [bool] Make a copy of input ndarray
- name** [object] Name to be stored in the index

### See also:

**Index** The base pandas Index type.

### Notes

An Index instance can **only** contain hashable objects.

**Attributes**

None

**Methods**

None

**pandas.Float64Index****class** pandas.**Float64Index**

Immutable ndarray implementing an ordered, sliceable set. The basic object storing axis labels for all pandas objects. Float64Index is a special case of *Index* with purely float labels.

**Parameters****data** [array-like (1-dimensional)]**dtype** [NumPy dtype (default: float64)]**copy** [bool] Make a copy of input ndarray**name** [object] Name to be stored in the index**See also:****Index** The base pandas Index type.**Notes**An Index instance can **only** contain hashable objects.**Attributes**

None

**Methods**

None

*RangeIndex.from\_range*(data[, name, dtype])

Create RangeIndex from a range (py3), or xrange (py2) object.

**6.7.3 CategoricalIndex**

*CategoricalIndex*

Immutable Index implementing an ordered, sliceable set.

---

## pandas.CategoricalIndex

### class pandas.CategoricalIndex

Immutable Index implementing an ordered, sliceable set. *CategoricalIndex* represents a sparsely populated Index with an underlying *Categorical*.

#### Parameters

- data** [array-like or *Categorical*, (1-dimensional)]
- categories** [optional, array-like] categories for the *CategoricalIndex*
- ordered** [boolean,] designating if the categories are ordered
- copy** [bool] Make a copy of input ndarray
- name** [object] Name to be stored in the index

#### See also:

*Categorical*, *Index*

#### Attributes

<b>codes</b>	
<b>categories</b>	
<b>ordered</b>	

#### Methods

<i>rename_categories</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Renames categories.
<i>reorder_categories</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Reorders categories as specified in <i>new_categories</i> .
<i>add_categories</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Add new categories.
<i>remove_categories</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Removes the specified categories.
<i>remove_unused_categories</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Removes categories which are not used.
<i>set_categories</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Sets the categories to the specified <i>new_categories</i> .
<i>as_ordered</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Set the <i>Categorical</i> to be ordered.
<i>as_unordered</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Set the <i>Categorical</i> to be unordered.
<i>map</i> (mapper)	Map values using input correspondence (a dict, Series, or function).

### pandas.CategoricalIndex.rename\_categories

*CategoricalIndex*.**rename\_categories**(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Renames categories.

#### Parameters

- new\_categories** [list-like, dict-like or callable]



- list-like: all items must be unique and the number of items in the new categories must match the existing number of categories.
- dict-like: specifies a mapping from old categories to new. Categories not contained in the mapping are passed through and extra categories in the mapping are ignored.

New in version 0.21.0.

- callable : a callable that is called on all items in the old categories and whose return values comprise the new categories.

New in version 0.23.0.

**Warning:** Currently, Series are considered list like. In a future version of pandas they'll be considered dict-like.

**inplace** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not to rename the categories inplace or return a copy of this categorical with renamed categories.

### Returns

**cat** [Categorical or None] With `inplace=False`, the new categorical is returned. With `inplace=True`, there is no return value.

### Raises

**ValueError** If new categories are list-like and do not have the same number of items than the current categories or do not validate as categories

### See also:

*reorder\_categories*, *add\_categories*, *remove\_categories*,  
*remove\_unused\_categories*, *set\_categories*

### Examples

```
>>> c = pd.Categorical(['a', 'a', 'b'])
>>> c.rename_categories([0, 1])
[0, 0, 1]
Categories (2, int64): [0, 1]
```

For dict-like `new_categories`, extra keys are ignored and categories not in the dictionary are passed through

```
>>> c.rename_categories({'a': 'A', 'c': 'C'})
[A, A, b]
Categories (2, object): [A, b]
```

You may also provide a callable to create the new categories

```
>>> c.rename_categories(lambda x: x.upper())
[A, A, B]
Categories (2, object): [A, B]
```

### pandas.CategoricalIndex.reorder\_categories

`CategoricalIndex.reorder_categories` (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Reorders categories as specified in `new_categories`.

`new_categories` need to include all old categories and no new category items.

#### Parameters

**new\_categories** [Index-like] The categories in new order.

**ordered** [boolean, optional] Whether or not the categorical is treated as a ordered categorical. If not given, do not change the ordered information.

**inplace** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not to reorder the categories inplace or return a copy of this categorical with reordered categories.

#### Returns

**cat** [Categorical with reordered categories or None if inplace.]

#### Raises

**ValueError** If the new categories do not contain all old category items or any new ones

#### See also:

`rename_categories`, `add_categories`, `remove_categories`,  
`remove_unused_categories`, `set_categories`

### pandas.CategoricalIndex.add\_categories

`CategoricalIndex.add_categories` (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Add new categories.

`new_categories` will be included at the last/highest place in the categories and will be unused directly after this call.

#### Parameters

**new\_categories** [category or list-like of category] The new categories to be included.

**inplace** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not to add the categories inplace or return a copy of this categorical with added categories.

#### Returns

**cat** [Categorical with new categories added or None if inplace.]

#### Raises

**ValueError** If the new categories include old categories or do not validate as categories

#### See also:

`rename_categories`, `reorder_categories`, `remove_categories`,  
`remove_unused_categories`, `set_categories`

### pandas.CategoricalIndex.remove\_categories

`CategoricalIndex.remove_categories` (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Removes the specified categories.

*removals* must be included in the old categories. Values which were in the removed categories will be set to NaN

#### Parameters

**removals** [category or list of categories] The categories which should be removed.

**inplace** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not to remove the categories inplace or return a copy of this categorical with removed categories.

#### Returns

**cat** [Categorical with removed categories or None if inplace.]

#### Raises

**ValueError** If the removals are not contained in the categories

#### See also:

*rename\_categories*, *reorder\_categories*, *add\_categories*,  
*remove\_unused\_categories*, *set\_categories*

### pandas.CategoricalIndex.remove\_unused\_categories

`CategoricalIndex.remove_unused_categories(*args, **kwargs)`

Removes categories which are not used.

#### Parameters

**inplace** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not to drop unused categories inplace or return a copy of this categorical with unused categories dropped.

#### Returns

**cat** [Categorical with unused categories dropped or None if inplace.]

#### See also:

*rename\_categories*, *reorder\_categories*, *add\_categories*, *remove\_categories*,  
*set\_categories*

### pandas.CategoricalIndex.set\_categories

`CategoricalIndex.set_categories(*args, **kwargs)`

Sets the categories to the specified `new_categories`.

*new\_categories* can include new categories (which will result in unused categories) or remove old categories (which results in values set to NaN). If *rename==True*, the categories will simply be renamed (less or more items than in old categories will result in values set to NaN or in unused categories respectively).

This method can be used to perform more than one action of adding, removing, and reordering simultaneously and is therefore faster than performing the individual steps via the more specialised methods.

On the other hand this methods does not do checks (e.g., whether the old categories are included in the new categories on a reorder), which can result in surprising changes, for example when using special string dtypes on python3, which does not considers a S1 string equal to a single char python string.

#### Parameters

**new\_categories** [Index-like] The categories in new order.

**ordered** [boolean, (default: False)] Whether or not the categorical is treated as a ordered categorical. If not given, do not change the ordered information.

**rename** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not the `new_categories` should be considered as a rename of the old categories or as reordered categories.

**inplace** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not to reorder the categories inplace or return a copy of this categorical with reordered categories.

#### Returns

**cat** [Categorical with reordered categories or None if inplace.]

#### Raises

**ValueError** If `new_categories` does not validate as categories

#### See also:

*rename\_categories, reorder\_categories, add\_categories, remove\_categories, remove\_unused\_categories*

### pandas.CategoricalIndex.as\_ordered

`CategoricalIndex.as_ordered(*args, **kwargs)`

Set the Categorical to be ordered.

#### Parameters

**inplace** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not to set the ordered attribute inplace or return a copy of this categorical with ordered set to True

### pandas.CategoricalIndex.as\_unordered

`CategoricalIndex.as_unordered(*args, **kwargs)`

Set the Categorical to be unordered.

#### Parameters

**inplace** [boolean (default: False)] Whether or not to set the ordered attribute inplace or return a copy of this categorical with ordered set to False

### pandas.CategoricalIndex.map

`CategoricalIndex.map(mapper)`

Map values using input correspondence (a dict, Series, or function).

Maps the values (their categories, not the codes) of the index to new categories. If the mapping correspondence is one-to-one the result is a *CategoricalIndex* which has the same order property as the original, otherwise an *Index* is returned.

If a *dict* or *Series* is used any unmapped category is mapped to *NaN*. Note that if this happens an *Index* will be returned.

#### Parameters

**mapper** [function, dict, or Series] Mapping correspondence.

#### Returns

**pandas.CategoricalIndex** or **pandas.Index** Mapped index.

See also:

**Index.map** Apply a mapping correspondence on an *Index*.

**Series.map** Apply a mapping correspondence on a *Series*.

**Series.apply** Apply more complex functions on a *Series*.

### Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.CategoricalIndex(['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> idx
CategoricalIndex(['a', 'b', 'c'], categories=['a', 'b', 'c'],
                  ordered=False, dtype='category')
>>> idx.map(lambda x: x.upper())
CategoricalIndex(['A', 'B', 'C'], categories=['A', 'B', 'C'],
                  ordered=False, dtype='category')
>>> idx.map({'a': 'first', 'b': 'second', 'c': 'third'})
CategoricalIndex(['first', 'second', 'third'], categories=['first',
                  'second', 'third'], ordered=False, dtype='category')
```

If the mapping is one-to-one the ordering of the categories is preserved:

```
>>> idx = pd.CategoricalIndex(['a', 'b', 'c'], ordered=True)
>>> idx
CategoricalIndex(['a', 'b', 'c'], categories=['a', 'b', 'c'],
                  ordered=True, dtype='category')
>>> idx.map({'a': 3, 'b': 2, 'c': 1})
CategoricalIndex([3, 2, 1], categories=[3, 2, 1], ordered=True,
                  dtype='category')
```

If the mapping is not one-to-one an *Index* is returned:

```
>>> idx.map({'a': 'first', 'b': 'second', 'c': 'first'})
Index(['first', 'second', 'first'], dtype='object')
```

If a *dict* is used, all unmapped categories are mapped to *NaN* and the result is an *Index*:

```
>>> idx.map({'a': 'first', 'b': 'second'})
Index(['first', 'second', nan], dtype='object')
```

## Categorical Components

*CategoricalIndex.codes*

*CategoricalIndex.categories*

*CategoricalIndex.ordered*

*CategoricalIndex.*

Renames categories.

*rename\_categories(\*args, ...)*

*CategoricalIndex.*

Reorders categories as specified in *new\_categories*.

*reorder\_categories(\*args, ...)*

*CategoricalIndex.add\_categories(\*args, \*\*kwargs)*

Add new categories.

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<i>CategoricalIndex.remove_categories(*args, ...)</i>	Removes the specified categories.
<i>CategoricalIndex.remove_unused_categories(...)</i>	Removes categories which are not used.
<i>CategoricalIndex.set_categories(*args, **kwargs)</i>	Sets the categories to the specified new_categories.
<i>CategoricalIndex.as_ordered(*args, **kwargs)</i>	Set the Categorical to be ordered.
<i>CategoricalIndex.as_unordered(*args, **kwargs)</i>	Set the Categorical to be unordered.

### **pandas.CategoricalIndex.codes**

`CategoricalIndex.codes`

### **pandas.CategoricalIndex.categories**

`CategoricalIndex.categories`

### **pandas.CategoricalIndex.ordered**

`CategoricalIndex.ordered`

### **Modifying and Computations**

<i>CategoricalIndex.map(mapper)</i>	Map values using input correspondence (a dict, Series, or function).
<i>CategoricalIndex.equals(other)</i>	Determines if two CategoricalIndex objects contain the same elements.

### **pandas.CategoricalIndex.equals**

`CategoricalIndex.equals` (*other*)  
 Determines if two CategoricalIndex objects contain the same elements.

## **6.7.4 IntervalIndex**

<i>IntervalIndex</i>	Immutable index of intervals that are closed on the same side.
----------------------	--

### **pandas.IntervalIndex**

**class** pandas.**IntervalIndex**  
 Immutable index of intervals that are closed on the same side.  
 New in version 0.20.0.

**Warning:** The indexing behaviors are provisional and may change in a future version of pandas.

### Parameters

**data** [array-like (1-dimensional)] Array-like containing Interval objects from which to build the IntervalIndex.

**closed** [{ 'left', 'right', 'both', 'neither' }, default 'right'] Whether the intervals are closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither.

**dtype** [dtype or None, default None] If None, dtype will be inferred.

New in version 0.23.0.

**copy** [bool, default False] Copy the input data.

**name** [object, optional] Name to be stored in the index.

**verify\_integrity** [bool, default True] Verify that the IntervalIndex is valid.

### See also:

**Index** The base pandas Index type.

**Interval** A bounded slice-like interval; the elements of an IntervalIndex.

**interval\_range** Function to create a fixed frequency IntervalIndex.

**cut** Bin values into discrete Intervals.

**qcut** Bin values into equal-sized Intervals based on rank or sample quantiles.

### Notes

See the [user guide](#) for more.

### Examples

A new IntervalIndex is typically constructed using `interval_range()`:

```
>>> pd.interval_range(start=0, end=5)
IntervalIndex([(0, 1], (1, 2], (2, 3], (3, 4], (4, 5]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
```

It may also be constructed using one of the constructor methods: `IntervalIndex.from_arrays()`, `IntervalIndex.from_breaks()`, and `IntervalIndex.from_tuples()`.

See further examples in the doc strings of `interval_range` and the mentioned constructor methods.

### Attributes

`left`

Return the left endpoints of each Interval in the IntervalIndex as an Index

---

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<i>right</i>	Return the right endpoints of each Interval in the IntervalIndex as an Index
<i>closed</i>	Whether the intervals are closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither
<i>mid</i>	Return the midpoint of each Interval in the IntervalIndex as an Index
<i>length</i>	Return an Index with entries denoting the length of each Interval in the IntervalIndex
<i>is_non_overlapping_monotonic</i>	Return True if the IntervalIndex is non-overlapping (no Intervals share points) and is either monotonic increasing or monotonic decreasing, else False
<i>is_overlapping</i>	Return True if the IntervalIndex has overlapping intervals, else False.
<i>values</i>	Return the IntervalIndex's data as an IntervalArray.

**pandas.IntervalIndex.left**`IntervalIndex.left`

Return the left endpoints of each Interval in the IntervalIndex as an Index

**pandas.IntervalIndex.right**`IntervalIndex.right`

Return the right endpoints of each Interval in the IntervalIndex as an Index

**pandas.IntervalIndex.closed**`IntervalIndex.closed`

Whether the intervals are closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither

**pandas.IntervalIndex.mid**`IntervalIndex.mid`

Return the midpoint of each Interval in the IntervalIndex as an Index

**pandas.IntervalIndex.length**`IntervalIndex.length`

Return an Index with entries denoting the length of each Interval in the IntervalIndex

**pandas.IntervalIndex.is\_non\_overlapping\_monotonic**`IntervalIndex.is_non_overlapping_monotonic`

Return True if the IntervalIndex is non-overlapping (no Intervals share points) and is either monotonic increasing or monotonic decreasing, else False



## pandas.IntervalIndex.is\_overlapping

### IntervalIndex.is\_overlapping

Return True if the IntervalIndex has overlapping intervals, else False.

Two intervals overlap if they share a common point, including closed endpoints. Intervals that only have an open endpoint in common do not overlap.

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Returns

**bool** Boolean indicating if the IntervalIndex has overlapping intervals.

#### See also:

**Interval.overlaps** Check whether two Interval objects overlap.

**IntervalIndex.overlaps** Check an IntervalIndex elementwise for overlaps.

## Examples

```
>>> index = pd.IntervalIndex.from_tuples([(0, 2), (1, 3), (4, 5)])
>>> index
IntervalIndex([(0, 2], [1, 3], [4, 5]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
>>> index.is_overlapping
True
```

Intervals that share closed endpoints overlap:

```
>>> index = pd.interval_range(0, 3, closed='both')
>>> index
IntervalIndex([[0, 1], [1, 2], [2, 3]],
              closed='both',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
>>> index.is_overlapping
True
```

Intervals that only have an open endpoint in common do not overlap:

```
>>> index = pd.interval_range(0, 3, closed='left')
>>> index
IntervalIndex([[0, 1), [1, 2), [2, 3]],
              closed='left',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
>>> index.is_overlapping
False
```

## pandas.IntervalIndex.values

### IntervalIndex.values

Return the IntervalIndex's data as an IntervalArray.

## Methods

<code>from_arrays(left, right[, closed, name, ...])</code>	Construct from two arrays defining the left and right bounds.
<code>from_tuples(data[, closed, name, copy, dtype])</code>	Construct an <code>IntervalIndex</code> from an array-like of tuples
<code>from_breaks(breaks[, closed, name, copy, dtype])</code>	Construct an <code>IntervalIndex</code> from an array of splits.
<code>overlaps(other)</code>	Check elementwise if an <code>Interval</code> overlaps the values in the <code>IntervalIndex</code> .
<code>set_closed(closed)</code>	Return an <code>IntervalIndex</code> identical to the current one, but closed on the specified side
<code>to_tuples([na_tuple])</code>	Return an <code>Index</code> of tuples of the form (left, right)
<code>contains(key)</code>	Return a boolean indicating if the key is IN the index

## `pandas.IntervalIndex.from_arrays`

**classmethod** `IntervalIndex.from_arrays` (*left*, *right*, *closed='right'*, *name=None*, *copy=False*, *dtype=None*)  
Construct from two arrays defining the left and right bounds.

### Parameters

**left** [array-like (1-dimensional)] Left bounds for each interval.

**right** [array-like (1-dimensional)] Right bounds for each interval.

**closed** [{ 'left', 'right', 'both', 'neither' }, default 'right'] Whether the intervals are closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither.

**copy** [boolean, default False] Copy the data.

**dtype** [dtype, optional] If None, dtype will be inferred.

New in version 0.23.0.

### Returns

**IntervalIndex**

### Raises

**ValueError** When a value is missing in only one of *left* or *right*. When a value in *left* is greater than the corresponding value in *right*.

### See also:

***interval\_range*** Function to create a fixed frequency `IntervalIndex`.

***IntervalIndex.from\_breaks*** Construct an `IntervalIndex` from an array of splits.

***IntervalIndex.from\_tuples*** Construct an `IntervalIndex` from an array-like of tuples.

## Notes

Each element of *left* must be less than or equal to the *right* element at the same position. If an element is missing, it must be missing in both *left* and *right*. A `TypeError` is raised when using an unsupported type for *left* or *right*. At the moment, 'category', 'object', and 'string' subtypes are not supported.

## Examples

```
>>> IntervalIndex.from_arrays([0, 1, 2], [1, 2, 3])
IntervalIndex([(0, 1], (1, 2], (2, 3]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
```

## pandas.IntervalIndex.from\_tuples

**classmethod** `IntervalIndex.from_tuples` (*data*, *closed='right'*, *name=None*, *copy=False*, *dtype=None*)

Construct an IntervalIndex from an array-like of tuples

### Parameters

**data** [array-like (1-dimensional)] Array of tuples

**closed** [{‘left’, ‘right’, ‘both’, ‘neither’}, default ‘right’] Whether the intervals are closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither.

**copy** [boolean, default False] by-default copy the data, this is compat only and ignored

**dtype** [dtype or None, default None] If None, dtype will be inferred

..versionadded:: 0.23.0

See also:

***interval\_range*** Function to create a fixed frequency IntervalIndex.

***IntervalIndex.from\_arrays*** Construct an IntervalIndex from a left and right array.

***IntervalIndex.from\_breaks*** Construct an IntervalIndex from an array of splits.

## Examples

```
>>> pd.IntervalIndex.from_tuples([(0, 1), (1, 2)])
IntervalIndex([(0, 1], (1, 2]],
              closed='right', dtype='interval[int64]')
```

## pandas.IntervalIndex.from\_breaks

**classmethod** `IntervalIndex.from_breaks` (*breaks*, *closed='right'*, *name=None*, *copy=False*, *dtype=None*)

Construct an IntervalIndex from an array of splits.

### Parameters

**breaks** [array-like (1-dimensional)] Left and right bounds for each interval.

**closed** [{‘left’, ‘right’, ‘both’, ‘neither’}, default ‘right’] Whether the intervals are closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither.

**copy** [boolean, default False] copy the data

**dtype** [dtype or None, default None] If None, dtype will be inferred

New in version 0.23.0.

See also:

***interval\_range*** Function to create a fixed frequency IntervalIndex.

***IntervalIndex.from\_arrays*** Construct from a left and right array.

***IntervalIndex.from\_tuples*** Construct from a sequence of tuples.

### Examples

```
>>> pd.IntervalIndex.from_breaks([0, 1, 2, 3])
IntervalIndex([(0, 1], (1, 2], (2, 3]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
```

## pandas.IntervalIndex.overlaps

IntervalIndex.**overlaps** (*other*)

Check elementwise if an Interval overlaps the values in the IntervalIndex.

Two intervals overlap if they share a common point, including closed endpoints. Intervals that only have an open endpoint in common do not overlap.

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Parameters

**other** [Interval] Interval to check against for an overlap.

#### Returns

**ndarray** Boolean array positionally indicating where an overlap occurs.

See also:

***Interval.overlaps*** Check whether two Interval objects overlap.

### Examples

```
>>> intervals = pd.IntervalIndex.from_tuples([(0, 1), (1, 3), (2, 4)])
>>> intervals
IntervalIndex([(0, 1], (1, 3], (2, 4]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
>>> intervals.overlaps(pd.Interval(0.5, 1.5))
array([ True,  True, False])
```

Intervals that share closed endpoints overlap:

```
>>> intervals.overlaps(pd.Interval(1, 3, closed='left'))
array([ True,  True,  True])
```

Intervals that only have an open endpoint in common do not overlap:

```
>>> intervals.overlaps(pd.Interval(1, 2, closed='right'))
array([False,  True, False])
```

## pandas.IntervalIndex.set\_closed

IntervalIndex.**set\_closed** (*closed*)

Return an IntervalIndex identical to the current one, but closed on the specified side

New in version 0.24.0.

### Parameters

**closed** [{‘left’, ‘right’, ‘both’, ‘neither’}] Whether the intervals are closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither.

### Returns

**new\_index** [IntervalIndex]

### Examples

```

>>> index = pd.interval_range(0, 3)
>>> index
IntervalIndex([(0, 1], (1, 2], (2, 3]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
>>> index.set_closed('both')
IntervalIndex([[0, 1], [1, 2], [2, 3]],
              closed='both',
              dtype='interval[int64]')

```

## pandas.IntervalIndex.to\_tuples

IntervalIndex.**to\_tuples** (*na\_tuple=True*)

Return an Index of tuples of the form (left, right)

### Parameters

**na\_tuple** [boolean, default True] Returns NA as a tuple if True, (nan, nan), or just as the NA value itself if False, nan.

New in version 0.23.0.

### Returns

**tuples:** Index

### Examples

```

>>> idx = pd.IntervalIndex.from_arrays([0, np.nan, 2], [1, np.nan, 3])
>>> idx.to_tuples()
Index([(0.0, 1.0), (nan, nan), (2.0, 3.0)], dtype='object')
>>> idx.to_tuples(na_tuple=False)
Index([(0.0, 1.0), nan, (2.0, 3.0)], dtype='object')

```

**pandas.IntervalIndex.contains**`IntervalIndex.contains` (*key*)

Return a boolean indicating if the key is IN the index

We accept / allow keys to be not *just* actual objects.**Parameters****key** [int, float, Interval]**Returns****boolean****IntervalIndex Components**

<code>IntervalIndex.from_arrays(left, right[, ...])</code>	Construct from two arrays defining the left and right bounds.
<code>IntervalIndex.from_tuples(data[, closed, ...])</code>	Construct an IntervalIndex from an array-like of tuples
<code>IntervalIndex.from_breaks(breaks[, closed, ...])</code>	Construct an IntervalIndex from an array of splits.
<code>IntervalIndex.contains(key)</code>	Return a boolean indicating if the key is IN the index
<code>IntervalIndex.left</code>	Return the left endpoints of each Interval in the IntervalIndex as an Index
<code>IntervalIndex.right</code>	Return the right endpoints of each Interval in the IntervalIndex as an Index
<code>IntervalIndex.mid</code>	Return the midpoint of each Interval in the IntervalIndex as an Index
<code>IntervalIndex.closed</code>	Whether the intervals are closed on the left-side, right-side, both or neither
<code>IntervalIndex.length</code>	Return an Index with entries denoting the length of each Interval in the IntervalIndex
<code>IntervalIndex.values</code>	Return the IntervalIndex's data as an IntervalArray.
<code>IntervalIndex.is_non_overlapping_monotonic</code>	Return True if the IntervalIndex is non-overlapping (no Intervals share points) and is either monotonic increasing or monotonic decreasing, else False
<code>IntervalIndex.is_overlapping</code>	Return True if the IntervalIndex has overlapping intervals, else False.
<code>IntervalIndex.get_loc(key[, method])</code>	Get integer location, slice or boolean mask for requested label.
<code>IntervalIndex.get_indexer(target[, method, ...])</code>	Compute indexer and mask for new index given the current index.
<code>IntervalIndex.set_closed(closed)</code>	Return an IntervalIndex identical to the current one, but closed on the specified side
<code>IntervalIndex.overlaps(other)</code>	Check elementwise if an Interval overlaps the values in the IntervalIndex.
<code>IntervalIndex.to_tuples([na_tuple])</code>	Return an Index of tuples of the form (left, right)

## pandas.IntervalIndex.get\_loc

IntervalIndex.**get\_loc** (*key*, *method=None*)

Get integer location, slice or boolean mask for requested label.

### Parameters

**key** [label]

**method** [{None}, optional]

- default: matches where the label is within an interval only.

### Returns

**loc** [int if unique index, slice if monotonic index, else mask]

## Examples

```
>>> i1, i2 = pd.Interval(0, 1), pd.Interval(1, 2)
>>> index = pd.IntervalIndex([i1, i2])
>>> index.get_loc(1)
0
```

You can also supply an interval or a location for a point inside an interval.

```
>>> index.get_loc(pd.Interval(0, 2))
array([0, 1], dtype=int64)
>>> index.get_loc(1.5)
1
```

If a label is in several intervals, you get the locations of all the relevant intervals.

```
>>> i3 = pd.Interval(0, 2)
>>> overlapping_index = pd.IntervalIndex([i2, i3])
>>> overlapping_index.get_loc(1.5)
array([0, 1], dtype=int64)
```

## pandas.IntervalIndex.get\_indexer

IntervalIndex.**get\_indexer** (*target*, *method=None*, *limit=None*, *tolerance=None*)

Compute indexer and mask for new index given the current index. The indexer should be then used as an input to ndarray.take to align the current data to the new index.

### Parameters

**target** [IntervalIndex or list of Intervals]

**method** [{None, 'pad'/'ffill', 'backfill'/'bfill', 'nearest'}], optional]

- default: exact matches only.
- pad / ffill: find the PREVIOUS index value if no exact match.
- backfill / bfill: use NEXT index value if no exact match
- nearest: use the NEAREST index value if no exact match. Tied distances are broken by preferring the larger index value.

**limit** [int, optional] Maximum number of consecutive labels in `target` to match for inexact matches.

**tolerance** [optional] Maximum distance between original and new labels for inexact matches. The values of the index at the matching locations most satisfy the equation  $\text{abs}(\text{index}[\text{indexer}] - \text{target}) \leq \text{tolerance}$ .

Tolerance may be a scalar value, which applies the same tolerance to all values, or list-like, which applies variable tolerance per element. List-like includes list, tuple, array, Series, and must be the same size as the index and its dtype must exactly match the index's type.

New in version 0.21.0: (list-like tolerance)

### Returns

**indexer** [ndarray of int] Integers from 0 to `n - 1` indicating that the index at these positions matches the corresponding target values. Missing values in the target are marked by `-1`.

### Examples

```
>>> index = pd.Index(['c', 'a', 'b'])
>>> index.get_indexer(['a', 'b', 'x'])
array([ 1,  2, -1])
```

Notice that the return value is an array of locations in `index` and `x` is marked by `-1`, as it is not in `index`.

## 6.7.5 MultiIndex

*MultiIndex*

A multi-level, or hierarchical, index object for pandas objects.

---

### pandas.MultiIndex

**class** pandas.**MultiIndex**

A multi-level, or hierarchical, index object for pandas objects.

#### Parameters

**levels** [sequence of arrays] The unique labels for each level.

**codes** [sequence of arrays] Integers for each level designating which label at each location.

New in version 0.24.0.

**labels** [sequence of arrays] Integers for each level designating which label at each location.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0: Use `codes` instead

**sortorder** [optional int] Level of sortedness (must be lexicographically sorted by that level).

**names** [optional sequence of objects] Names for each of the index levels. (name is accepted for compat).

**copy** [bool, default False] Copy the meta-data.

**verify\_integrity** [bool, default True] Check that the levels/codes are consistent and valid.

See also:



***MultiIndex.from\_arrays*** Convert list of arrays to MultiIndex.

***MultiIndex.from\_product*** Create a MultiIndex from the cartesian product of iterables.

***MultiIndex.from\_tuples*** Convert list of tuples to a MultiIndex.

***MultiIndex.from\_frame*** Make a MultiIndex from a DataFrame.

***Index*** The base pandas Index type.

## Notes

See the [user guide](#) for more.

## Examples

A new `MultiIndex` is typically constructed using one of the helper methods `MultiIndex.from_arrays()`, `MultiIndex.from_product()` and `MultiIndex.from_tuples()`. For example (using `.from_arrays()`):

```
>>> arrays = [[1, 1, 2, 2], ['red', 'blue', 'red', 'blue']]
>>> pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays(arrays, names=('number', 'color'))
MultiIndex(levels=[[1, 2], ['blue', 'red']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1], [1, 0, 1, 0]],
            names=['number', 'color'])
```

See further examples for how to construct a `MultiIndex` in the doc strings of the mentioned helper methods.

## Attributes

<code>names</code>	Names of levels in <code>MultiIndex</code>
<code>nlevels</code>	Integer number of levels in this <code>MultiIndex</code> .
<code>levshape</code>	A tuple with the length of each level.

### `pandas.MultiIndex.names`

`MultiIndex.names`  
Names of levels in `MultiIndex`

### `pandas.MultiIndex.nlevels`

`MultiIndex.nlevels`  
Integer number of levels in this `MultiIndex`.

### `pandas.MultiIndex.levshape`

`MultiIndex.levshape`  
A tuple with the length of each level.

levels	
codes	

## Methods

<code>from_arrays(arrays[, sortorder, names])</code>	Convert arrays to MultiIndex.
<code>from_tuples(tuples[, sortorder, names])</code>	Convert list of tuples to MultiIndex.
<code>from_product(iterables[, sortorder, names])</code>	Make a MultiIndex from the cartesian product of multiple iterables.
<code>from_frame(df[, sortorder, names])</code>	Make a MultiIndex from a DataFrame.
<code>set_levels(levels[, level, inplace, ...])</code>	Set new levels on MultiIndex.
<code>set_codes(codes[, level, inplace, ...])</code>	Set new codes on MultiIndex.
<code>to_frame([index, name])</code>	Create a DataFrame with the levels of the MultiIndex as columns.
<code>to_flat_index()</code>	Convert a MultiIndex to an Index of Tuples containing the level values.
<code>is_lexsorted()</code>	Return True if the codes are lexicographically sorted
<code>sortlevel([level, ascending, sort_remaining])</code>	Sort MultiIndex at the requested level.
<code>droplevel([level])</code>	Return index with requested level(s) removed.
<code>swaplevel(i, j)</code>	Swap level i with level j.
<code>reorder_levels(order)</code>	Rearrange levels using input order.
<code>remove_unused_levels()</code>	Create a new MultiIndex from the current that removes unused levels, meaning that they are not expressed in the labels.

## pandas.MultiIndex.from\_arrays

**classmethod** `MultiIndex.from_arrays` (*arrays, sortorder=None, names=None*)  
Convert arrays to MultiIndex.

### Parameters

**arrays** [list / sequence of array-likes] Each array-like gives one level's value for each data point. `len(arrays)` is the number of levels.

**sortorder** [int or None] Level of sortedness (must be lexicographically sorted by that level).

**names** [list / sequence of str, optional] Names for the levels in the index.

### Returns

**index** [MultiIndex]

### See also:

**`MultiIndex.from_tuples`** Convert list of tuples to MultiIndex.

**`MultiIndex.from_product`** Make a MultiIndex from cartesian product of iterables.

**`MultiIndex.from_frame`** Make a MultiIndex from a DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> arrays = [[1, 1, 2, 2], ['red', 'blue', 'red', 'blue']]
>>> pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays(arrays, names=('number', 'color'))
MultiIndex(levels=[[1, 2], ['blue', 'red']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1], [1, 0, 1, 0]],
            names=['number', 'color'])
```

## pandas.MultiIndex.from\_tuples

**classmethod** `MultiIndex.from_tuples` (*tuples*, *sortorder=None*, *names=None*)

Convert list of tuples to MultiIndex.

### Parameters

- tuples** [list / sequence of tuple-likes] Each tuple is the index of one row/column.
- sortorder** [int or None] Level of sortedness (must be lexicographically sorted by that level).
- names** [list / sequence of str, optional] Names for the levels in the index.

### Returns

**index** [MultiIndex]

See also:

***MultiIndex.from\_arrays*** Convert list of arrays to MultiIndex.

***MultiIndex.from\_product*** Make a MultiIndex from cartesian product of iterables.

***MultiIndex.from\_frame*** Make a MultiIndex from a DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> tuples = [(1, u'red'), (1, u'blue'),
...           (2, u'red'), (2, u'blue')]
>>> pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(tuples, names=('number', 'color'))
MultiIndex(levels=[[1, 2], ['blue', 'red']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1], [1, 0, 1, 0]],
            names=['number', 'color'])
```

## pandas.MultiIndex.from\_product

**classmethod** `MultiIndex.from_product` (*iterables*, *sortorder=None*, *names=None*)

Make a MultiIndex from the cartesian product of multiple iterables.

### Parameters

- iterables** [list / sequence of iterables] Each iterable has unique labels for each level of the index.
- sortorder** [int or None] Level of sortedness (must be lexicographically sorted by that level).
- names** [list / sequence of str, optional] Names for the levels in the index.

### Returns

**index** [MultiIndex]

See also:

***MultiIndex.from\_arrays*** Convert list of arrays to MultiIndex.

***MultiIndex.from\_tuples*** Convert list of tuples to MultiIndex.

***MultiIndex.from\_frame*** Make a MultiIndex from a DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> numbers = [0, 1, 2]
>>> colors = ['green', 'purple']
>>> pd.MultiIndex.from_product([numbers, colors],
...                             names=['number', 'color'])
MultiIndex(levels=[[0, 1, 2], ['green', 'purple']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2], [0, 1, 0, 1, 0, 1]],
            names=['number', 'color'])
```

## pandas.MultiIndex.from\_frame

**classmethod** `MultiIndex.from_frame` (*df*, *sortorder=None*, *names=None*)

Make a MultiIndex from a DataFrame.

New in version 0.24.0.

### Parameters

**df** [DataFrame] DataFrame to be converted to MultiIndex.

**sortorder** [int, optional] Level of sortedness (must be lexicographically sorted by that level).

**names** [list-like, optional] If no names are provided, use the column names, or tuple of column names if the columns is a MultiIndex. If a sequence, overwrite names with the given sequence.

### Returns

**MultiIndex** The MultiIndex representation of the given DataFrame.

See also:

***MultiIndex.from\_arrays*** Convert list of arrays to MultiIndex.

***MultiIndex.from\_tuples*** Convert list of tuples to MultiIndex.

***MultiIndex.from\_product*** Make a MultiIndex from cartesian product of iterables.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([['HI', 'Temp'], ['HI', 'Precip'],
...                    ['NJ', 'Temp'], ['NJ', 'Precip']],
...                   columns=['a', 'b'])
>>> df
   a      b
0  HI  Temp
1  HI  Precip
2  NJ  Temp
3  NJ  Precip
```

```
>>> pd.MultiIndex.from_frame(df)
MultiIndex(levels=[['HI', 'NJ'], ['Precip', 'Temp']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1], [1, 0, 1, 0]],
            names=['a', 'b'])
```

Using explicit names, instead of the column names

```
>>> pd.MultiIndex.from_frame(df, names=['state', 'observation'])
MultiIndex(levels=[[ 'HI', 'NJ'], ['Precip', 'Temp']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1], [1, 0, 1, 0]],
            names=['state', 'observation'])
```

## pandas.MultiIndex.set\_levels

`MultiIndex.set_levels` (*levels*, *level=None*, *inplace=False*, *verify\_integrity=True*)  
Set new levels on MultiIndex. Defaults to returning new index.

### Parameters

- levels** [sequence or list of sequence] new level(s) to apply
- level** [int, level name, or sequence of int/level names (default None)] level(s) to set (None for all levels)
- inplace** [bool] if True, mutates in place
- verify\_integrity** [bool (default True)] if True, checks that levels and codes are compatible

### Returns

new index (of same type and class...etc)

## Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([(1, u'one'), (1, u'two'),
                                   (2, u'one'), (2, u'two')],
                                   names=['foo', 'bar'])
>>> idx.set_levels(['a', 'b'], [1,2])
MultiIndex(levels=[[u'a', u'b'], [1, 2]],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1], [0, 1, 0, 1]],
            names=[u'foo', u'bar'])
>>> idx.set_levels(['a', 'b'], level=0)
MultiIndex(levels=[[u'a', u'b'], [u'one', u'two']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1], [0, 1, 0, 1]],
            names=[u'foo', u'bar'])
>>> idx.set_levels(['a', 'b'], level='bar')
MultiIndex(levels=[[1, 2], [u'a', u'b']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1], [0, 1, 0, 1]],
            names=[u'foo', u'bar'])
>>> idx.set_levels(['a', 'b'], [1,2], level=[0,1])
MultiIndex(levels=[[u'a', u'b'], [1, 2]],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1], [0, 1, 0, 1]],
            names=[u'foo', u'bar'])
```

## pandas.MultiIndex.set\_codes

`MultiIndex.set_codes` (*codes*, *level=None*, *inplace=False*, *verify\_integrity=True*)  
Set new codes on MultiIndex. Defaults to returning new index.

New in version 0.24.0: New name for deprecated method `set_labels`.

### Parameters

**codes** [sequence or list of sequence] new codes to apply

**level** [int, level name, or sequence of int/level names (default None)] level(s) to set (None for all levels)

**inplace** [bool] if True, mutates in place

**verify\_integrity** [bool (default True)] if True, checks that levels and codes are compatible

### Returns

**new index (of same type and class... etc)**

### Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([(1, u'one'), (1, u'two'),
                                   (2, u'one'), (2, u'two')],
                                   names=['foo', 'bar'])
>>> idx.set_codes([[1,0,1,0], [0,0,1,1]])
MultiIndex(levels=[[1, 2], [u'one', u'two']],
            codes=[[1, 0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 1, 1]],
            names=[u'foo', u'bar'])
>>> idx.set_codes([1,0,1,0], level=0)
MultiIndex(levels=[[1, 2], [u'one', u'two']],
            codes=[[1, 0, 1, 0], [0, 1, 0, 1]],
            names=[u'foo', u'bar'])
>>> idx.set_codes([0,0,1,1], level='bar')
MultiIndex(levels=[[1, 2], [u'one', u'two']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1], [0, 0, 1, 1]],
            names=[u'foo', u'bar'])
>>> idx.set_codes([[1,0,1,0], [0,0,1,1]], level=[0,1])
MultiIndex(levels=[[1, 2], [u'one', u'two']],
            codes=[[1, 0, 1, 0], [0, 0, 1, 1]],
            names=[u'foo', u'bar'])
```

### pandas.MultiIndex.to\_frame

`MultiIndex.to_frame` (*index=True, name=None*)

Create a DataFrame with the levels of the MultiIndex as columns.

Column ordering is determined by the DataFrame constructor with data as a dict.

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Parameters

**index** [boolean, default True] Set the index of the returned DataFrame as the original MultiIndex.

**name** [list / sequence of strings, optional] The passed names should substitute index level names.

#### Returns

**DataFrame** [a DataFrame containing the original MultiIndex data.]

**See also:**

*DataFrame*

**pandas.MultiIndex.to\_flat\_index**`MultiIndex.to_flat_index()`

Convert a MultiIndex to an Index of Tuples containing the level values.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Returns****pd.Index** Index with the MultiIndex data represented in Tuples.**Notes**

This method will simply return the caller if called by anything other than a MultiIndex.

**Examples**

```

>>> index = pd.MultiIndex.from_product(
...     [['foo', 'bar'], ['baz', 'qux']],
...     names=['a', 'b'])
>>> index.to_flat_index()
Index([('foo', 'baz'), ('foo', 'qux'),
      ('bar', 'baz'), ('bar', 'qux')],
      dtype='object')

```

**pandas.MultiIndex.is\_lexsorted**`MultiIndex.is_lexsorted()`

Return True if the codes are lexicographically sorted

**pandas.MultiIndex.sortlevel**`MultiIndex.sortlevel (level=0, ascending=True, sort_remaining=True)`

Sort MultiIndex at the requested level. The result will respect the original ordering of the associated factor at that level.

**Parameters****level** [list-like, int or str, default 0] If a string is given, must be a name of the level If list-like must be names or ints of levels.**ascending** [boolean, default True] False to sort in descending order Can also be a list to specify a directed ordering**sort\_remaining** [sort by the remaining levels after level]**Returns****sorted\_index** [pd.MultiIndex] Resulting index**indexer** [np.ndarray] Indices of output values in original index

### pandas.MultiIndex.droplevel

MultiIndex.**droplevel** (*level=0*)

Return index with requested level(s) removed.

If resulting index has only 1 level left, the result will be of Index type, not MultiIndex.

New in version 0.23.1: (support for non-MultiIndex)

#### Parameters

**level** [int, str, or list-like, default 0] If a string is given, must be the name of a level. If list-like, elements must be names or indexes of levels.

#### Returns

**index** [Index or MultiIndex]

### pandas.MultiIndex.swaplevel

MultiIndex.**swaplevel** (*i=-2, j=-1*)

Swap level *i* with level *j*.

Calling this method does not change the ordering of the values.

#### Parameters

**i** [int, str, default -2] First level of index to be swapped. Can pass level name as string. Type of parameters can be mixed.

**j** [int, str, default -1] Second level of index to be swapped. Can pass level name as string. Type of parameters can be mixed.

#### Returns

**MultiIndex** A new MultiIndex

**.. versionchanged:: 0.18.1** The indexes *i* and *j* are now optional, and default to the two innermost levels of the index.

**See also:**

**Series.swaplevel** Swap levels *i* and *j* in a MultiIndex.

**Dataframe.swaplevel** Swap levels *i* and *j* in a MultiIndex on a particular axis.

### Examples

```
>>> mi = pd.MultiIndex(levels=[['a', 'b'], ['bb', 'aa']],
...                     codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1], [0, 1, 0, 1]])
>>> mi
MultiIndex(levels=[['a', 'b'], ['bb', 'aa']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1], [0, 1, 0, 1]])
>>> mi.swaplevel(0, 1)
MultiIndex(levels=[['bb', 'aa'], ['a', 'b']],
            codes=[[0, 1, 0, 1], [0, 0, 1, 1]])
```



**pandas.MultiIndex.reorder\_levels**`MultiIndex.reorder_levels` (*order*)

Rearrange levels using input order. May not drop or duplicate levels

**pandas.MultiIndex.remove\_unused\_levels**`MultiIndex.remove_unused_levels` ()

Create a new MultiIndex from the current that removes unused levels, meaning that they are not expressed in the labels.

The resulting MultiIndex will have the same outward appearance, meaning the same `.values` and ordering. It will also be `.equals()` to the original.

New in version 0.20.0.

**Returns****MultiIndex****Examples**

```
>>> i = pd.MultiIndex.from_product([range(2), list('ab')])
MultiIndex(levels=[[0, 1], ['a', 'b']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1], [0, 1, 0, 1]])
```

```
>>> i[2:]
MultiIndex(levels=[[0, 1], ['a', 'b']],
            codes=[[1, 1], [0, 1]])
```

The 0 from the first level is not represented and can be removed

```
>>> i[2:].remove_unused_levels()
MultiIndex(levels=[[1], ['a', 'b']],
            codes=[[0, 0], [0, 1]])
```

*IndexSlice*

Create an object to more easily perform multi-index slicing

**pandas.IndexSlice**`pandas.IndexSlice = <pandas.core.indexing._IndexSlice object>`

Create an object to more easily perform multi-index slicing

**See also:****`MultiIndex.remove_unused_levels`** New MultiIndex with no unused levels.**Notes**See *Defined Levels* for further info on slicing a MultiIndex.

## Examples

```
>>> midx = pd.MultiIndex.from_product(['A0', 'A1'], ['B0', 'B1', 'B2', 'B3'])
>>> columns = ['foo', 'bar']
>>> dfmi = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(16).reshape((len(midx), len(columns))),
                        index=midx, columns=columns)
```

Using the default slice command:

```
>>> dfmi.loc[(slice(None), slice('B0', 'B1')), :]
      foo  bar
A0 B0    0    1
   B1    2    3
A1 B0    8    9
   B1   10   11
```

Using the IndexSlice class for a more intuitive command:

```
>>> idx = pd.IndexSlice
>>> dfmi.loc[idx[:, 'B0':'B1'], :]
      foo  bar
A0 B0    0    1
   B1    2    3
A1 B0    8    9
   B1   10   11
```

## Multindex Constructors

<code>MultiIndex.from_arrays(arrays[, sortorder, ...])</code>	Convert arrays to MultiIndex.
<code>MultiIndex.from_tuples(tuples[, sortorder, ...])</code>	Convert list of tuples to MultiIndex.
<code>MultiIndex.from_product(iterables[, ...])</code>	Make a MultiIndex from the cartesian product of multiple iterables.
<code>MultiIndex.from_frame(df[, sortorder, names])</code>	Make a MultiIndex from a DataFrame.

## Multindex Properties

<code>MultiIndex.names</code>	Names of levels in MultiIndex
<code>MultiIndex.levels</code>	
<code>MultiIndex.codes</code>	
<code>MultiIndex.nlevels</code>	Integer number of levels in this MultiIndex.
<code>MultiIndex.levshape</code>	A tuple with the length of each level.

## pandas.MultiIndex.levels

`MultiIndex.levels`

## pandas.MultiIndex.codes

`MultiIndex.codes`

## Multindex Components

<code>MultiIndex.set_levels(levels[, level, ...])</code>	Set new levels on MultiIndex.
<code>MultiIndex.set_codes(codes[, level, ...])</code>	Set new codes on MultiIndex.
<code>MultiIndex.to_hierarchical(n_repeat[, n_shuffle])</code>	(DEPRECATED) Return a MultiIndex reshaped to conform to the shapes given by <code>n_repeat</code> and <code>n_shuffle</code> .
<code>MultiIndex.to_flat_index()</code>	Convert a MultiIndex to an Index of Tuples containing the level values.
<code>MultiIndex.to_frame([index, name])</code>	Create a DataFrame with the levels of the MultiIndex as columns.
<code>MultiIndex.is_lexsorted()</code>	Return True if the codes are lexicographically sorted
<code>MultiIndex.sortlevel([level, ascending, ...])</code>	Sort MultiIndex at the requested level.
<code>MultiIndex.droplevel([level])</code>	Return index with requested level(s) removed.
<code>MultiIndex.swaplevel([i, j])</code>	Swap level <code>i</code> with level <code>j</code> .
<code>MultiIndex.reorder_levels(order)</code>	Rearrange levels using input order.
<code>MultiIndex.remove_unused_levels()</code>	Create a new MultiIndex from the current that removes unused levels, meaning that they are not expressed in the labels.

## pandas.MultiIndex.to\_hierarchical

`MultiIndex.to_hierarchical(n_repeat, n_shuffle=1)`

Return a MultiIndex reshaped to conform to the shapes given by `n_repeat` and `n_shuffle`.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0.

Useful to replicate and rearrange a MultiIndex for combination with another Index with `n_repeat` items.

### Parameters

**n\_repeat** [int] Number of times to repeat the labels on self

**n\_shuffle** [int] Controls the reordering of the labels. If the result is going to be an inner level in a MultiIndex, `n_shuffle` will need to be greater than one. The size of each label must be divisible by `n_shuffle`.

### Returns

**MultiIndex**

### Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([(1, u'one'), (1, u'two'),
                                   (2, u'one'), (2, u'two')])
>>> idx.to_hierarchical(3)
MultiIndex(levels=[[1, 2], [u'one', u'two']],
           codes=[[0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1],
                 [0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 1]])
```

## Multindex Selecting

<code>MultiIndex.get_loc(key[, method])</code>	Get location for a label or a tuple of labels as an integer, slice or boolean mask.
<code>MultiIndex.get_loc_level(key[, level, ...])</code>	Get both the location for the requested label(s) and the resulting sliced index.
<code>MultiIndex.get_indexer(target[, method, ...])</code>	Compute indexer and mask for new index given the current index.
<code>MultiIndex.get_level_values(level)</code>	Return vector of label values for requested level, equal to the length of the index.

---

## pandas.MultiIndex.get\_loc

`MultiIndex.get_loc` (*key*, *method=None*)

Get location for a label or a tuple of labels as an integer, slice or boolean mask.

### Parameters

**key** [label or tuple of labels (one for each level)]

**method** [None]

### Returns

**loc** [int, slice object or boolean mask] If the key is past the lexsort depth, the return may be a boolean mask array, otherwise it is always a slice or int.

**See also:**

**`Index.get_loc`** The `get_loc` method for (single-level) index.

**`MultiIndex.slice_locs`** Get slice location given start label(s) and end label(s).

**`MultiIndex.get_locs`** Get location for a label/slice/list/mask or a sequence of such.

## Notes

The key cannot be a slice, list of same-level labels, a boolean mask, or a sequence of such. If you want to use those, use `MultiIndex.get_locs()` instead.

## Examples

```
>>> mi = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([list('abb'), list('def')])
```

```
>>> mi.get_loc('b')
slice(1, 3, None)
```

```
>>> mi.get_loc(('b', 'e'))
1
```

## pandas.MultiIndex.get\_loc\_level

`MultiIndex.get_loc_level` (*key*, *level=0*, *drop\_level=True*)

Get both the location for the requested label(s) and the resulting sliced index.

### Parameters

**key** [label or sequence of labels]

**level** [int/level name or list thereof, optional]

**drop\_level** [bool, default True] if `False`, the resulting index will not drop any level.

### Returns

**loc** [A 2-tuple where the elements are:] Element 0: int, slice object or boolean array Element 1: The resulting sliced multiindex/index. If the key contains all levels, this will be `None`.

### See also:

**`MultiIndex.get_loc`** Get location for a label or a tuple of labels.

**`MultiIndex.get_locs`** Get location for a label/slice/list/mask or a sequence of such.

### Examples

```
>>> mi = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays([list('abb'), list('def')],
...                               names=['A', 'B'])
```

```
>>> mi.get_loc_level('b')
(slice(1, 3, None), Index(['e', 'f'], dtype='object', name='B'))
```

```
>>> mi.get_loc_level('e', level='B')
(array([False,  True, False], dtype=bool),
 Index(['b'], dtype='object', name='A'))
```

```
>>> mi.get_loc_level(['b', 'e'])
(1, None)
```

## pandas.MultiIndex.get\_indexer

`MultiIndex.get_indexer` (*target*, *method=None*, *limit=None*, *tolerance=None*)

Compute indexer and mask for new index given the current index. The indexer should be then used as an input to `ndarray.take` to align the current data to the new index.

### Parameters

**target** [`MultiIndex` or list of tuples]

**method** [{`None`, `'pad'/'ffill'`, `'backfill'/'bfill'`, `'nearest'`}, optional]

- default: exact matches only.
- `pad / ffill`: find the PREVIOUS index value if no exact match.
- `backfill / bfill`: use NEXT index value if no exact match
- `nearest`: use the NEAREST index value if no exact match. Tied distances are broken by preferring the larger index value.

**limit** [int, optional] Maximum number of consecutive labels in `target` to match for inexact matches.

**tolerance** [optional] Maximum distance between original and new labels for inexact matches. The values of the index at the matching locations must satisfy the equation `abs(index[indexer] - target) <= tolerance`.

Tolerance may be a scalar value, which applies the same tolerance to all values, or list-like, which applies variable tolerance per element. List-like includes list, tuple, array, Series, and must be the same size as the index and its dtype must exactly match the index's type.

New in version 0.21.0: (list-like tolerance)

### Returns

**indexer** [ndarray of int] Integers from 0 to n - 1 indicating that the index at these positions matches the corresponding target values. Missing values in the target are marked by -1.

### Examples

```
>>> index = pd.Index(['c', 'a', 'b'])
>>> index.get_indexer(['a', 'b', 'x'])
array([ 1,  2, -1])
```

Notice that the return value is an array of locations in `index` and `x` is marked by -1, as it is not in `index`.

## pandas.MultiIndex.get\_level\_values

`MultiIndex.get_level_values` (*level*)

Return vector of label values for requested level, equal to the length of the index.

### Parameters

**level** [int or str] *level* is either the integer position of the level in the `MultiIndex`, or the name of the level.

### Returns

**values** [Index] *values* is a level of this `MultiIndex` converted to a single `Index` (or subclass thereof).

### Examples

Create a `MultiIndex`:

```
>>> mi = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays((list('abc'), list('def')))
>>> mi.names = ['level_1', 'level_2']
```

Get level values by supplying *level* as either integer or name:

```
>>> mi.get_level_values(0)
Index(['a', 'b', 'c'], dtype='object', name='level_1')
>>> mi.get_level_values('level_2')
Index(['d', 'e', 'f'], dtype='object', name='level_2')
```

## 6.7.6 DatetimeIndex

*DatetimeIndex*

Immutable ndarray of datetime64 data, represented internally as int64, and which can be boxed to Timestamp objects that are subclasses of datetime and carry meta-data such as frequency information.

**pandas.DatetimeIndex****class** pandas.DatetimeIndex

Immutable ndarray of datetime64 data, represented internally as int64, and which can be boxed to Timestamp objects that are subclasses of datetime and carry metadata such as frequency information.

**Parameters**

**data** [array-like (1-dimensional), optional] Optional datetime-like data to construct index with

**copy** [bool] Make a copy of input ndarray

**freq** [string or pandas offset object, optional] One of pandas date offset strings or corresponding objects. The string 'infer' can be passed in order to set the frequency of the index as the inferred frequency upon creation

**start** [starting value, datetime-like, optional] If data is None, start is used as the start point in generating regular timestamp data.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0.

**periods** [int, optional, > 0] Number of periods to generate, if generating index. Takes precedence over end argument

Deprecated since version 0.24.0.

**end** [end time, datetime-like, optional] If periods is none, generated index will extend to first conforming time on or just past end argument

Deprecated since version 0.24.0.

**closed** [string or None, default None] Make the interval closed with respect to the given frequency to the 'left', 'right', or both sides (None)

Deprecated since version 0.24.: 0

**tz** [pytz.timezone or dateutil.tz.tzfile]

**ambiguous** ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] When clocks moved backward due to DST, ambiguous times may arise. For example in Central European Time (UTC+01), when going from 03:00 DST to 02:00 non-DST, 02:30:00 local time occurs both at 00:30:00 UTC and at 01:30:00 UTC. In such a situation, the *ambiguous* parameter dictates how ambiguous times should be handled.

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False signifies a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an AmbiguousTimeError if there are ambiguous times

**name** [object] Name to be stored in the index

**dayfirst** [bool, default False] If True, parse dates in *data* with the day first order

**yearfirst** [bool, default False] If True parse dates in *data* with the year first order

**See also:**

**Index** The base pandas Index type.

**TimedeltaIndex** Index of timedelta64 data.

**PeriodIndex** Index of Period data.

**to\_datetime** Convert argument to datetime.

**date\_range** Create a fixed-frequency DatetimeIndex.

**Notes**

To learn more about the frequency strings, please see [this link](#).

Creating a DatetimeIndex based on *start*, *periods*, and *end* has been deprecated in favor of `date_range()`.

**Attributes**

<i>year</i>	The year of the datetime.
<i>month</i>	The month as January=1, December=12.
<i>day</i>	The days of the datetime.
<i>hour</i>	The hours of the datetime.
<i>minute</i>	The minutes of the datetime.
<i>second</i>	The seconds of the datetime.
<i>microsecond</i>	The microseconds of the datetime.
<i>nanosecond</i>	The nanoseconds of the datetime.
<i>date</i>	Returns numpy array of python datetime.date objects (namely, the date part of Timestamps without time-zone information).
<i>time</i>	Returns numpy array of datetime.time.
<i>timetz</i>	Returns numpy array of datetime.time also containing timezone information.
<i>dayofyear</i>	The ordinal day of the year.
<i>weekofyear</i>	The week ordinal of the year.
<i>week</i>	The week ordinal of the year.
<i>dayofweek</i>	The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6.
<i>weekday</i>	The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6.
<i>quarter</i>	The quarter of the date.
<i>freq</i>	Return the frequency object if it is set, otherwise None.
<i>freqstr</i>	Return the frequency object as a string if it is set, otherwise None.
<i>is_month_start</i>	Indicates whether the date is the first day of the month.
<i>is_month_end</i>	Indicates whether the date is the last day of the month.
<i>is_quarter_start</i>	Indicator for whether the date is the first day of a quarter.

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<i>is_quarter_end</i>	Indicator for whether the date is the last day of a quarter.
<i>is_year_start</i>	Indicate whether the date is the first day of a year.
<i>is_year_end</i>	Indicate whether the date is the last day of the year.
<i>is_leap_year</i>	Boolean indicator if the date belongs to a leap year.
<i>inferred_freq</i>	Tryies to return a string representing a frequency guess, generated by <code>infer_freq</code> .

**pandas.DatetimeIndex.year**

`DatetimeIndex.year`  
The year of the datetime.

**pandas.DatetimeIndex.month**

`DatetimeIndex.month`  
The month as January=1, December=12.

**pandas.DatetimeIndex.day**

`DatetimeIndex.day`  
The days of the datetime.

**pandas.DatetimeIndex.hour**

`DatetimeIndex.hour`  
The hours of the datetime.

**pandas.DatetimeIndex.minute**

`DatetimeIndex.minute`  
The minutes of the datetime.

**pandas.DatetimeIndex.second**

`DatetimeIndex.second`  
The seconds of the datetime.

**pandas.DatetimeIndex.microsecond**

`DatetimeIndex.microsecond`  
The microseconds of the datetime.

### **pandas.DatetimeIndex.nanosecond**

`DatetimeIndex.nanosecond`  
The nanoseconds of the datetime.

### **pandas.DatetimeIndex.date**

`DatetimeIndex.date`  
Returns numpy array of python datetime.date objects (namely, the date part of Timestamps without time-zone information).

### **pandas.DatetimeIndex.time**

`DatetimeIndex.time`  
Returns numpy array of datetime.time. The time part of the Timestamps.

### **pandas.DatetimeIndex.timetz**

`DatetimeIndex.timetz`  
Returns numpy array of datetime.time also containing timezone information. The time part of the Timestamps.

### **pandas.DatetimeIndex.dayofyear**

`DatetimeIndex.dayofyear`  
The ordinal day of the year.

### **pandas.DatetimeIndex.weekofyear**

`DatetimeIndex.weekofyear`  
The week ordinal of the year.

### **pandas.DatetimeIndex.week**

`DatetimeIndex.week`  
The week ordinal of the year.

### **pandas.DatetimeIndex.dayofweek**

`DatetimeIndex.dayofweek`  
The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6.

Return the day of the week. It is assumed the week starts on Monday, which is denoted by 0 and ends on Sunday which is denoted by 6. This method is available on both Series with datetime values (using the *dt* accessor) or DatetimeIndex.

#### **Returns**

**Series or Index** Containing integers indicating the day number.

**See also:**

***Series.dt.dayofweek*** Alias.

***Series.dt.weekday*** Alias.

***Series.dt.day\_name*** Returns the name of the day of the week.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.date_range('2016-12-31', '2017-01-08', freq='D').to_series()
>>> s.dt.dayofweek
2016-12-31    5
2017-01-01    6
2017-01-02    0
2017-01-03    1
2017-01-04    2
2017-01-05    3
2017-01-06    4
2017-01-07    5
2017-01-08    6
Freq: D, dtype: int64
```

### pandas.DatetimeIndex.weekday

`DatetimeIndex.weekday`

The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6.

Return the day of the week. It is assumed the week starts on Monday, which is denoted by 0 and ends on Sunday which is denoted by 6. This method is available on both Series with datetime values (using the *dt* accessor) or `DatetimeIndex`.

#### Returns

**Series or Index** Containing integers indicating the day number.

**See also:**

***Series.dt.dayofweek*** Alias.

***Series.dt.weekday*** Alias.

***Series.dt.day\_name*** Returns the name of the day of the week.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.date_range('2016-12-31', '2017-01-08', freq='D').to_series()
>>> s.dt.dayofweek
2016-12-31    5
2017-01-01    6
2017-01-02    0
2017-01-03    1
2017-01-04    2
2017-01-05    3
```

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```

2017-01-06    4
2017-01-07    5
2017-01-08    6
Freq: D, dtype: int64

```

**pandas.DatetimeIndex.quarter**`DatetimeIndex.quarter`

The quarter of the date.

**pandas.DatetimeIndex.freq**`DatetimeIndex.freq`

Return the frequency object if it is set, otherwise None.

**pandas.DatetimeIndex.freqstr**`DatetimeIndex.freqstr`

Return the frequency object as a string if it is set, otherwise None.

**pandas.DatetimeIndex.is\_month\_start**`DatetimeIndex.is_month_start`

Indicates whether the date is the first day of the month.

**Returns****Series or array** For Series, returns a Series with boolean values. For DatetimeIndex, returns a boolean array.**See also:****`is_month_start`** Return a boolean indicating whether the date is the first day of the month.**`is_month_end`** Return a boolean indicating whether the date is the last day of the month.**Examples**This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on `DatetimeIndex`.

```

>>> s = pd.Series(pd.date_range("2018-02-27", periods=3))
>>> s
0    2018-02-27
1    2018-02-28
2    2018-03-01
dtype: datetime64[ns]
>>> s.dt.is_month_start
0    False
1    False

```

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```

2    True
dtype: bool
>>> s.dt.is_month_end
0    False
1    True
2    False
dtype: bool

```

```

>>> idx = pd.date_range("2018-02-27", periods=3)
>>> idx.is_month_start
array([False, False, True])
>>> idx.is_month_end
array([False, True, False])

```

## pandas.DatetimeIndex.is\_month\_end

### DatetimeIndex.is\_month\_end

Indicates whether the date is the last day of the month.

#### Returns

**Series or array** For Series, returns a Series with boolean values. For DatetimeIndex, returns a boolean array.

#### See also:

***is\_month\_start*** Return a boolean indicating whether the date is the first day of the month.

***is\_month\_end*** Return a boolean indicating whether the date is the last day of the month.

#### Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on `DatetimeIndex`.

```

>>> s = pd.Series(pd.date_range("2018-02-27", periods=3))
>>> s
0    2018-02-27
1    2018-02-28
2    2018-03-01
dtype: datetime64[ns]
>>> s.dt.is_month_start
0    False
1    False
2    True
dtype: bool
>>> s.dt.is_month_end
0    False
1    True
2    False
dtype: bool

```

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range("2018-02-27", periods=3)
>>> idx.is_month_start
array([False, False, True])
>>> idx.is_month_end
array([False, True, False])
```

## pandas.DatetimeIndex.is\_quarter\_start

DatetimeIndex.**is\_quarter\_start**

Indicator for whether the date is the first day of a quarter.

### Returns

**is\_quarter\_start** [Series or DatetimeIndex] The same type as the original data with boolean values. Series will have the same name and index. DatetimeIndex will have the same name.

### See also:

**quarter** Return the quarter of the date.

**is\_quarter\_end** Similar property for indicating the quarter start.

### Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on DatetimeIndex.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'dates': pd.date_range("2017-03-30",
...                                           periods=4)})
>>> df.assign(quarter=df.dates.dt.quarter,
...           is_quarter_start=df.dates.dt.is_quarter_start)
   dates      quarter  is_quarter_start
0 2017-03-30         1                False
1 2017-03-31         1                False
2 2017-04-01         2                 True
3 2017-04-02         2                False
```

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range('2017-03-30', periods=4)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2017-03-30', '2017-03-31', '2017-04-01', '2017-04-02'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

```
>>> idx.is_quarter_start
array([False, False,  True, False])
```

## pandas.DatetimeIndex.is\_quarter\_end

DatetimeIndex.**is\_quarter\_end**

Indicator for whether the date is the last day of a quarter.

### Returns

**is\_quarter\_end** [Series or DatetimeIndex] The same type as the original data with boolean values. Series will have the same name and index. DatetimeIndex will have the same name.

**See also:**

**quarter** Return the quarter of the date.

**is\_quarter\_start** Similar property indicating the quarter start.

## Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on DatetimeIndex.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'dates': pd.date_range("2017-03-30",
...
...
>>> df.assign(quarter=df.dates.dt.quarter,
...
...
               is_quarter_end=df.dates.dt.is_quarter_end)
   dates  quarter  is_quarter_end
0 2017-03-30      1             False
1 2017-03-31      1              True
2 2017-04-01      2             False
3 2017-04-02      2             False
```

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range('2017-03-30', periods=4)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2017-03-30', '2017-03-31', '2017-04-01', '2017-04-02'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

```
>>> idx.is_quarter_end
array([False,  True,  False,  False])
```

## pandas.DatetimeIndex.is\_year\_start

### DatetimeIndex.is\_year\_start

Indicate whether the date is the first day of a year.

#### Returns

**Series or DatetimeIndex** The same type as the original data with boolean values. Series will have the same name and index. DatetimeIndex will have the same name.

**See also:**

**is\_year\_end** Similar property indicating the last day of the year.

## Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on DatetimeIndex.

```
>>> dates = pd.Series(pd.date_range("2017-12-30", periods=3))
>>> dates
0    2017-12-30
1    2017-12-31
2    2018-01-01
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

```
>>> dates.dt.is_year_start
0    False
1    False
2     True
dtype: bool
```

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range("2017-12-30", periods=3)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2017-12-30', '2017-12-31', '2018-01-01'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

```
>>> idx.is_year_start
array([False, False,  True])
```

## pandas.DatetimeIndex.is\_year\_end

### DatetimeIndex.is\_year\_end

Indicate whether the date is the last day of the year.

#### Returns

**Series or DatetimeIndex** The same type as the original data with boolean values. Series will have the same name and index. DatetimeIndex will have the same name.

#### See also:

**is\_year\_start** Similar property indicating the start of the year.

## Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on `DatetimeIndex`.

```
>>> dates = pd.Series(pd.date_range("2017-12-30", periods=3))
>>> dates
0    2017-12-30
1    2017-12-31
2    2018-01-01
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

```
>>> dates.dt.is_year_end
0    False
1     True
2    False
dtype: bool
```



```
>>> idx = pd.date_range("2017-12-30", periods=3)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2017-12-30', '2017-12-31', '2018-01-01'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

```
>>> idx.is_year_end
array([False,  True,  False])
```

## pandas.DatetimeIndex.is\_leap\_year

### DatetimeIndex.is\_leap\_year

Boolean indicator if the date belongs to a leap year.

A leap year is a year, which has 366 days (instead of 365) including 29th of February as an intercalary day. Leap years are years which are multiples of four with the exception of years divisible by 100 but not by 400.

#### Returns

**Series or ndarray** Booleans indicating if dates belong to a leap year.

### Examples

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on `DatetimeIndex`.

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range("2012-01-01", "2015-01-01", freq="Y")
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2012-12-31', '2013-12-31', '2014-12-31'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='A-DEC')
>>> idx.is_leap_year
array([ True,  False,  False], dtype=bool)
```

```
>>> dates = pd.Series(idx)
>>> dates_series
0    2012-12-31
1    2013-12-31
2    2014-12-31
dtype: datetime64[ns]
>>> dates_series.dt.is_leap_year
0     True
1    False
2    False
dtype: bool
```

## pandas.DatetimeIndex.inferred\_freq

### DatetimeIndex.inferred\_freq

Tries to return a string representing a frequency guess, generated by `infer_freq`. Returns `None` if it can't autodetect the frequency.

tz	
----	--

## Methods

<code>normalize(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Convert times to midnight.
<code>strftime(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Convert to Index using specified <code>date_format</code> .
<code>snap([freq])</code>	Snap time stamps to nearest occurring frequency
<code>tz_convert(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Convert tz-aware Datetime Array/Index from one time zone to another.
<code>tz_localize(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Localize tz-naive Datetime Array/Index to tz-aware Datetime Array/Index.
<code>round(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Perform round operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>floor(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Perform floor operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>ceil(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Perform ceil operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>to_period(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Cast to PeriodArray/Index at a particular frequency.
<code>to_perioddelta(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Calculate TimedeltaArray of difference between index values and index converted to PeriodArray at specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>to_pydatetime(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return Datetime Array/Index as object ndarray of <code>datetime.datetime</code> objects
<code>to_series([keep_tz, index, name])</code>	Create a Series with both index and values equal to the index keys useful with <code>map</code> for returning an indexer based on an index
<code>to_frame([index, name])</code>	Create a DataFrame with a column containing the Index.
<code>month_name(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return the month names of the DateTimeIndex with specified locale.
<code>day_name(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return the day names of the DateTimeIndex with specified locale.

### pandas.DatetimeIndex.normalize

`DatetimeIndex.normalize(*args, **kwargs)`

Convert times to midnight.

The time component of the date-time is converted to midnight i.e. 00:00:00. This is useful in cases, when the time does not matter. Length is unaltered. The timezones are unaffected.

This method is available on Series with datetime values under the `.dt` accessor, and directly on Datetime Array/Index.

#### Returns

**DatetimeArray, DatetimeIndex or Series** The same type as the original data. Series will have the same name and index. DatetimeIndex will have the same name.

#### See also:

**floor** Floor the datetimes to the specified *freq*.

**ceil** Ceil the datetimes to the specified *freq*.

**round** Round the datetimes to the specified *freq*.

## Examples

```

>>> idx = pd.date_range(start='2014-08-01 10:00', freq='H',
...                       periods=3, tz='Asia/Calcutta')
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 10:00:00+05:30',
               '2014-08-01 11:00:00+05:30',
               '2014-08-01 12:00:00+05:30'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Asia/Calcutta]', freq='H')
>>> idx.normalize()
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 00:00:00+05:30',
               '2014-08-01 00:00:00+05:30',
               '2014-08-01 00:00:00+05:30'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Asia/Calcutta]', freq=None)

```

## pandas.DatetimeIndex.strftime

`DatetimeIndex.strftime` (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Convert to Index using specified date\_format.

Return an Index of formatted strings specified by date\_format, which supports the same string format as the python standard library. Details of the string format can be found in [python string format doc](#)

### Parameters

**date\_format** [str] Date format string (e.g. “%Y-%m-%d”).

### Returns

**Index** Index of formatted strings

See also:

**to\_datetime** Convert the given argument to datetime.

**DatetimeIndex.normalize** Return DatetimeIndex with times to midnight.

**DatetimeIndex.round** Round the DatetimeIndex to the specified freq.

**DatetimeIndex.floor** Floor the DatetimeIndex to the specified freq.

## Examples

```

>>> rng = pd.date_range(pd.Timestamp("2018-03-10 09:00"),
...                       periods=3, freq='s')
>>> rng.strftime('%B %d, %Y, %r')
Index(['March 10, 2018, 09:00:00 AM', 'March 10, 2018, 09:00:01 AM',
       'March 10, 2018, 09:00:02 AM'],
      dtype='object')

```

## pandas.DatetimeIndex.snap

`DatetimeIndex.snap` (freq='S')

Snap time stamps to nearest occurring frequency

**pandas.DatetimeIndex.tz\_convert**

`DatetimeIndex.tz_convert` (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Convert tz-aware Datetime Array/Index from one time zone to another.

**Parameters**

**tz** [string, pytz.timezone, dateutil.tz.tzfile or None] Time zone for time. Corresponding timestamps would be converted to this time zone of the Datetime Array/Index. A *tz* of None will convert to UTC and remove the timezone information.

**Returns**

**normalized** [same type as self]

**Raises**

**TypeError** If Datetime Array/Index is tz-naive.

**See also:**

***DatetimeIndex.tz*** A timezone that has a variable offset from UTC.

***DatetimeIndex.tz\_localize*** Localize tz-naive DatetimeIndex to a given time zone, or remove timezone from a tz-aware DatetimeIndex.

**Examples**

With the *tz* parameter, we can change the DatetimeIndex to other time zones:

```
>>> dti = pd.date_range(start='2014-08-01 09:00',
...                       freq='H', periods=3, tz='Europe/Berlin')
```

```
>>> dti
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 09:00:00+02:00',
               '2014-08-01 10:00:00+02:00',
               '2014-08-01 11:00:00+02:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Europe/Berlin]', freq='H')
```

```
>>> dti.tz_convert('US/Central')
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 02:00:00-05:00',
               '2014-08-01 03:00:00-05:00',
               '2014-08-01 04:00:00-05:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Central]', freq='H')
```

With the *tz=None*, we can remove the timezone (after converting to UTC if necessary):

```
>>> dti = pd.date_range(start='2014-08-01 09:00', freq='H',
...                       periods=3, tz='Europe/Berlin')
```

```
>>> dti
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 09:00:00+02:00',
               '2014-08-01 10:00:00+02:00',
               '2014-08-01 11:00:00+02:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Europe/Berlin]', freq='H')
```

```
>>> dti.tz_convert(None)
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 07:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 08:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 09:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='H')
```

## pandas.DatetimeIndex.tz\_localize

DatetimeIndex.**tz\_localize**(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Localize tz-naive Datetime Array/Index to tz-aware Datetime Array/Index.

This method takes a time zone (tz) naive Datetime Array/Index object and makes this time zone aware. It does not move the time to another time zone. Time zone localization helps to switch from time zone aware to time zone unaware objects.

### Parameters

**tz** [string, pytz.timezone, dateutil.tz.tzfile or None] Time zone to convert timestamps to. Passing None will remove the time zone information preserving local time.

**ambiguous** ['infer', 'NaT', bool array, default 'raise'] When clocks moved backward due to DST, ambiguous times may arise. For example in Central European Time (UTC+01), when going from 03:00 DST to 02:00 non-DST, 02:30:00 local time occurs both at 00:30:00 UTC and at 01:30:00 UTC. In such a situation, the *ambiguous* parameter dictates how ambiguous times should be handled.

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False signifies a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an AmbiguousTimeError if there are ambiguous times

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,] default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise a NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

**errors** [{'raise', 'coerce'}, default None]

- 'raise' will raise a NonExistentTimeError if a timestamp is not valid in the specified time zone (e.g. due to a transition from or to DST time). Use `nonexistent='raise'` instead.

- ‘coerce’ will return NaT if the timestamp can not be converted to the specified time zone. Use `nonexistent='NaT'` instead.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**result** [same type as self] Array/Index converted to the specified time zone.

### Raises

**TypeError** If the Datetime Array/Index is tz-aware and tz is not None.

### See also:

***DatetimeIndex.tz\_convert*** Convert tz-aware DatetimeIndex from one time zone to another.

### Examples

```
>>> tz_naive = pd.date_range('2018-03-01 09:00', periods=3)
>>> tz_naive
DatetimeIndex(['2018-03-01 09:00:00', '2018-03-02 09:00:00',
              '2018-03-03 09:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

Localize DatetimeIndex in US/Eastern time zone:

```
>>> tz_aware = tz_naive.tz_localize(tz='US/Eastern')
>>> tz_aware
DatetimeIndex(['2018-03-01 09:00:00-05:00',
              '2018-03-02 09:00:00-05:00',
              '2018-03-03 09:00:00-05:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]', freq='D')
```

With the `tz=None`, we can remove the time zone information while keeping the local time (not converted to UTC):

```
>>> tz_aware.tz_localize(None)
DatetimeIndex(['2018-03-01 09:00:00', '2018-03-02 09:00:00',
              '2018-03-03 09:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
```

Be careful with DST changes. When there is sequential data, pandas can infer the DST time: `>>> s = pd.to_datetime(pd.Series([ ... '2018-10-28 01:30:00', ... '2018-10-28 02:00:00', ... '2018-10-28 02:30:00', ... '2018-10-28 02:00:00', ... '2018-10-28 02:30:00', ... '2018-10-28 03:00:00', ... '2018-10-28 03:30:00'])) >>> s.dt.tz_localize('CET', ambiguous='infer')` 2018-10-28 01:30:00+02:00 0 2018-10-28 02:00:00+02:00 1 2018-10-28 02:30:00+02:00 2 2018-10-28 02:00:00+01:00 3 2018-10-28 02:30:00+01:00 4 2018-10-28 03:00:00+01:00 5 2018-10-28 03:30:00+01:00 6 dtype: int64

In some cases, inferring the DST is impossible. In such cases, you can pass an ndarray to the `ambiguous` parameter to set the DST explicitly

```
>>> s = pd.to_datetime(pd.Series([
... '2018-10-28 01:20:00',
... '2018-10-28 02:36:00',
... '2018-10-28 03:46:00']))
>>> s.dt.tz_localize('CET', ambiguous=np.array([True, True, False]))
0 2018-10-28 01:20:00+02:00
```

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```

1 2018-10-28 02:36:00+02:00
2 2018-10-28 03:46:00+01:00
dtype: datetime64[ns, CET]

```

If the DST transition causes nonexistent times, you can shift these dates forward or backwards with a `timedelta` object or `'shift_forward'` or `'shift_backwards'`. `>>> s = pd.to_datetime(pd.Series([ ... '2015-03-29 02:30:00', ... '2015-03-29 03:30:00'])) >>> s.dt.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='shift_forward')` 0 2015-03-29 03:00:00+02:00 1 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 dtype: datetime64[ns, 'Europe/Warsaw'] `>>> s.dt.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent='shift_backward')` 0 2015-03-29 01:59:59.999999999+01:00 1 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 dtype: datetime64[ns, 'Europe/Warsaw'] `>>> s.dt.tz_localize('Europe/Warsaw', nonexistent=pd.Timedelta('1H'))` 0 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 1 2015-03-29 03:30:00+02:00 dtype: datetime64[ns, 'Europe/Warsaw']

## pandas.DatetimeIndex.round

`DatetimeIndex.round(*args, **kwargs)`

Perform round operation on the data to the specified *freq*.

### Parameters

**freq** [str or Offset] The frequency level to round the index to. Must be a fixed frequency like 'S' (second) not 'ME' (month end). See *frequency aliases* for a list of possible *freq* values.

**ambiguous** ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] Only relevant for `DatetimeIndex`:

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an `AmbiguousTimeError` if there are ambiguous times

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,] default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- `timedelta` objects will shift nonexistent times by the `timedelta`
- 'raise' will raise an `NonExistentTimeError` if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**DatetimeIndex, TimedeltaIndex, or Series** Index of the same type for a DatetimeIndex or TimedeltaIndex, or a Series with the same index for a Series.

**Raises**

**ValueError** if the ‘freq’ cannot be converted.

## Examples

### DatetimeIndex

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2018 11:59:00', periods=3, freq='min')
>>> rng
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:59:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:01:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='T')
>>> rng.round('H')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 12:00:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

### Series

```
>>> pd.Series(rng).dt.round("H")
0    2018-01-01 12:00:00
1    2018-01-01 12:00:00
2    2018-01-01 12:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

## pandas.DatetimeIndex.floor

`DatetimeIndex.floor(*args, **kwargs)`

Perform floor operation on the data to the specified *freq*.

### Parameters

**freq** [str or Offset] The frequency level to floor the index to. Must be a fixed frequency like ‘S’ (second) not ‘ME’ (month end). See *frequency aliases* for a list of possible *freq* values.

**ambiguous** [‘infer’, bool-ndarray, ‘NaT’, default ‘raise’] Only relevant for DatetimeIndex:

- ‘infer’ will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- ‘NaT’ will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- ‘raise’ will raise an AmbiguousTimeError if there are ambiguous times

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** [‘shift\_forward’, ‘shift\_backward’, ‘NaT’, timedelta,]

default ‘raise’

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.



- ‘shift\_forward’ will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- ‘shift\_backward’ will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- ‘NaT’ will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- ‘raise’ will raise an NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**DatetimeIndex, TimedeltaIndex, or Series** Index of the same type for a DatetimeIndex or TimedeltaIndex, or a Series with the same index for a Series.

### Raises

**ValueError** if the ‘freq’ cannot be converted.

## Examples

### DatetimeIndex

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2018 11:59:00', periods=3, freq='min')
>>> rng
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:59:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
               '2018-01-01 12:01:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='T')
>>> rng.floor('H')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:00:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
               '2018-01-01 12:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

### Series

```
>>> pd.Series(rng).dt.floor("H")
0    2018-01-01 11:00:00
1    2018-01-01 12:00:00
2    2018-01-01 12:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

## pandas.DatetimeIndex.ceil

`DatetimeIndex.ceil(*args, **kwargs)`

Perform ceil operation on the data to the specified *freq*.

### Parameters

**freq** [str or Offset] The frequency level to ceil the index to. Must be a fixed frequency like ‘S’ (second) not ‘ME’ (month end). See *frequency aliases* for a list of possible *freq* values.

**ambiguous** [‘infer’, bool-ndarray, ‘NaT’, default ‘raise’] Only relevant for DatetimeIndex:

- ‘infer’ will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order

- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an AmbiguousTimeError if there are ambiguous times

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,]

default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise an NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**DatetimeIndex, TimedeltaIndex, or Series** Index of the same type for a DatetimeIndex or TimedeltaIndex, or a Series with the same index for a Series.

### Raises

**ValueError** if the 'freq' cannot be converted.

## Examples

### DatetimeIndex

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2018 11:59:00', periods=3, freq='min')
>>> rng
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:59:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:01:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='T')
>>> rng.ceil('H')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 12:00:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 13:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

### Series

```
>>> pd.Series(rng).dt.ceil("H")
0    2018-01-01 12:00:00
1    2018-01-01 12:00:00
2    2018-01-01 13:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

## pandas.DatetimeIndex.to\_period

`DatetimeIndex.to_period(*args, **kwargs)`

Cast to PeriodArray/Index at a particular frequency.

Converts DatetimeArray/Index to PeriodArray/Index.

### Parameters

**freq** [string or Offset, optional] One of pandas' *offset strings* or an Offset object. Will be inferred by default.

### Returns

**PeriodArray/Index**

### Raises

**ValueError** When converting a DatetimeArray/Index with non-regular values, so that a frequency cannot be inferred.

### See also:

**PeriodIndex** Immutable ndarray holding ordinal values.

**DatetimeIndex.to\_pydatetime** Return DatetimeIndex as object.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"y": [1,2,3]},
...                     index=pd.to_datetime(["2000-03-31 00:00:00",
...                                           "2000-05-31 00:00:00",
...                                           "2000-08-31 00:00:00"]))
>>> df.index.to_period("M")
PeriodIndex(['2000-03', '2000-05', '2000-08'],
            dtype='period[M]', freq='M')
```

Infer the daily frequency

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range("2017-01-01", periods=2)
>>> idx.to_period()
PeriodIndex(['2017-01-01', '2017-01-02'],
            dtype='period[D]', freq='D')
```

## pandas.DatetimeIndex.to\_perioddelta

`DatetimeIndex.to_perioddelta(*args, **kwargs)`

Calculate TimedeltaArray of difference between index values and index converted to PeriodArray at specified freq. Used for vectorized offsets

### Parameters

**freq** [Period frequency]

### Returns

**TimedeltaArray/Index**

### **pandas.DatetimeIndex.to\_pydatetime**

`DatetimeIndex.to_pydatetime` (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Return Datetime Array/Index as object ndarray of datetime.datetime objects

#### **Returns**

**datetimes** [ndarray]

### **pandas.DatetimeIndex.to\_series**

`DatetimeIndex.to_series` (keep\_tz=None, index=None, name=None)

Create a Series with both index and values equal to the index keys useful with map for returning an indexer based on an index

#### **Parameters**

**keep\_tz** [optional, defaults False] Return the data keeping the timezone.

If keep\_tz is True:

If the timezone is not set, the resulting Series will have a datetime64[ns] dtype.

Otherwise the Series will have an datetime64[ns, tz] dtype; the tz will be preserved.

If keep\_tz is False:

Series will have a datetime64[ns] dtype. TZ aware objects will have the tz removed.

Changed in version 0.24: The default value will change to True in a future release. You can set keep\_tz=True to already obtain the future behaviour and silence the warning.

**index** [Index, optional] index of resulting Series. If None, defaults to original index

**name** [string, optional] name of resulting Series. If None, defaults to name of original index

#### **Returns**

**Series**

### **pandas.DatetimeIndex.to\_frame**

`DatetimeIndex.to_frame` (index=True, name=None)

Create a DataFrame with a column containing the Index.

New in version 0.24.0.

#### **Parameters**

**index** [boolean, default True] Set the index of the returned DataFrame as the original Index.

**name** [object, default None] The passed name should substitute for the index name (if it has one).

#### **Returns**

**DataFrame** DataFrame containing the original Index data.

See also:

**`Index.to_series`** Convert an Index to a Series.

**`Series.to_frame`** Convert Series to DataFrame.

### Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.Index(['Ant', 'Bear', 'Cow'], name='animal')
>>> idx.to_frame()
      animal
animal
Ant      Ant
Bear     Bear
Cow      Cow
```

By default, the original Index is reused. To enforce a new Index:

```
>>> idx.to_frame(index=False)
      animal
0      Ant
1     Bear
2      Cow
```

To override the name of the resulting column, specify *name*:

```
>>> idx.to_frame(index=False, name='zoo')
      zoo
0      Ant
1     Bear
2      Cow
```

## pandas.DatetimeIndex.month\_name

`DatetimeIndex.month_name(*args, **kwargs)`

Return the month names of the `DatetimeIndex` with specified locale.

New in version 0.23.0.

### Parameters

**locale** [str, optional] Locale determining the language in which to return the month name. Default is English locale.

### Returns

**Index** Index of month names.

### Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range(start='2018-01', freq='M', periods=3)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-31', '2018-02-28', '2018-03-31'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='M')
>>> idx.month_name()
Index(['January', 'February', 'March'], dtype='object')
```

**pandas.DatetimeIndex.day\_name**

`DatetimeIndex.day_name` (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Return the day names of the `DatetimeIndex` with specified locale.

New in version 0.23.0.

**Parameters**

**locale** [str, optional] Locale determining the language in which to return the day name. Default is English locale.

**Returns**

**Index** Index of day names.

**Examples**

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range(start='2018-01-01', freq='D', periods=3)
>>> idx
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01', '2018-01-02', '2018-01-03'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')
>>> idx.day_name()
Index(['Monday', 'Tuesday', 'Wednesday'], dtype='object')
```

**Time/Date Components**

<code>DatetimeIndex.year</code>	The year of the datetime.
<code>DatetimeIndex.month</code>	The month as January=1, December=12.
<code>DatetimeIndex.day</code>	The days of the datetime.
<code>DatetimeIndex.hour</code>	The hours of the datetime.
<code>DatetimeIndex.minute</code>	The minutes of the datetime.
<code>DatetimeIndex.second</code>	The seconds of the datetime.
<code>DatetimeIndex.microsecond</code>	The microseconds of the datetime.
<code>DatetimeIndex.nanosecond</code>	The nanoseconds of the datetime.
<code>DatetimeIndex.date</code>	Returns numpy array of python <code>datetime.date</code> objects (namely, the date part of <code>Timestamps</code> without timezone information).
<code>DatetimeIndex.time</code>	Returns numpy array of <code>datetime.time</code> .
<code>DatetimeIndex.timetz</code>	Returns numpy array of <code>datetime.time</code> also containing timezone information.
<code>DatetimeIndex.dayofyear</code>	The ordinal day of the year.
<code>DatetimeIndex.weekofyear</code>	The week ordinal of the year.
<code>DatetimeIndex.week</code>	The week ordinal of the year.
<code>DatetimeIndex.dayofweek</code>	The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6.
<code>DatetimeIndex.weekday</code>	The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6.
<code>DatetimeIndex.quarter</code>	The quarter of the date.
<code>DatetimeIndex.tz</code>	
<code>DatetimeIndex.freq</code>	Return the frequency object if it is set, otherwise <code>None</code> .
<code>DatetimeIndex.freqstr</code>	Return the frequency object as a string if it is set, otherwise <code>None</code> .
<code>DatetimeIndex.is_month_start</code>	Indicates whether the date is the first day of the month.

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<code>DatetimeIndex.is_month_end</code>	Indicates whether the date is the last day of the month.
<code>DatetimeIndex.is_quarter_start</code>	Indicator for whether the date is the first day of a quarter.
<code>DatetimeIndex.is_quarter_end</code>	Indicator for whether the date is the last day of a quarter.
<code>DatetimeIndex.is_year_start</code>	Indicate whether the date is the first day of a year.
<code>DatetimeIndex.is_year_end</code>	Indicate whether the date is the last day of the year.
<code>DatetimeIndex.is_leap_year</code>	Boolean indicator if the date belongs to a leap year.
<code>DatetimeIndex.inferred_freq</code>	Tryies to return a string representing a frequency guess, generated by <code>infer_freq</code> .

**pandas.DatetimeIndex.tz**`DatetimeIndex.tz`**Selecting**

<code>DatetimeIndex.indexer_at_time(time[, asof])</code>	Returns index locations of index values at particular time of day (e.g.
<code>DatetimeIndex.indexer_between_time(...[, ...])</code>	Return index locations of values between particular times of day (e.g., 9:00-9:30AM).

**pandas.DatetimeIndex.indexer\_at\_time**`DatetimeIndex.indexer_at_time` (*time*, *asof=False*)

Returns index locations of index values at particular time of day (e.g. 9:30AM).

**Parameters**

**time** [datetime.time or string] datetime.time or string in appropriate format (“%H:%M”, “%H%M”, “%I:%M%p”, “%I%M%p”, “%H:%M:%S”, “%H%M%S”, “%I:%M:%S%p”, “%I%M%S%p”).

**Returns**

**values\_at\_time** [array of integers]

**See also:**

`indexer_between_time`, `DataFrame.at_time`

**pandas.DatetimeIndex.indexer\_between\_time**

`DatetimeIndex.indexer_between_time` (*start\_time*, *end\_time*, *include\_start=True*, *include\_end=True*)

Return index locations of values between particular times of day (e.g., 9:00-9:30AM).

**Parameters**

**start\_time, end\_time** [datetime.time, str] datetime.time or string in appropriate format (“%H:%M”, “%H%M”, “%I:%M%p”, “%I%M%p”, “%H:%M:%S”, “%H%M%S”, “%I:%M:%S%p”, “%I%M%S%p”).

**include\_start** [boolean, default True]

**include\_end** [boolean, default True]

### Returns

`values_between_time` [array of integers]

### See also:

`indexer_at_time`, `DataFrame.between_time`

## Time-specific operations

<code>DatetimeIndex.normalize(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Convert times to midnight.
<code>DatetimeIndex.strftime(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Convert to Index using specified <code>date_format</code> .
<code>DatetimeIndex.snap([freq])</code>	Snap time stamps to nearest occurring frequency
<code>DatetimeIndex.tz_convert(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Convert tz-aware Datetime Array/Index from one time zone to another.
<code>DatetimeIndex.tz_localize(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Localize tz-naive Datetime Array/Index to tz-aware Datetime Array/Index.
<code>DatetimeIndex.round(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Perform round operation on the data to the specified <code>freq</code> .
<code>DatetimeIndex.floor(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Perform floor operation on the data to the specified <code>freq</code> .
<code>DatetimeIndex.ceil(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Perform ceil operation on the data to the specified <code>freq</code> .
<code>DatetimeIndex.month_name(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return the month names of the <code>DateTimeIndex</code> with specified locale.
<code>DatetimeIndex.day_name(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return the day names of the <code>DateTimeIndex</code> with specified locale.

## Conversion

<code>DatetimeIndex.to_period(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Cast to <code>PeriodArray/Index</code> at a particular frequency.
<code>DatetimeIndex.to_perioddelta(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Calculate <code>TimedeltaArray</code> of difference between index values and index converted to <code>PeriodArray</code> at specified <code>freq</code> .
<code>DatetimeIndex.to_pydatetime(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return <code>Datetime Array/Index</code> as object ndarray of <code>datetime.datetime</code> objects
<code>DatetimeIndex.to_series([keep_tz, index, name])</code>	Create a <code>Series</code> with both index and values equal to the index keys useful with <code>map</code> for returning an <code>indexer</code> based on an index
<code>DatetimeIndex.to_frame([index, name])</code>	Create a <code>DataFrame</code> with a column containing the <code>Index</code> .

### 6.7.7 TimedeltaIndex

`TimedeltaIndex`

Immutable ndarray of `timedelta64` data, represented internally as `int64`, and which can be boxed to `timedelta` objects

---

#### pandas.TimedeltaIndex

**class** `pandas.TimedeltaIndex`

Immutable ndarray of `timedelta64` data, represented internally as `int64`, and which can be boxed to `timedelta` objects



## Parameters

- data** [array-like (1-dimensional), optional] Optional timedelta-like data to construct index with
- unit** [unit of the arg (D,h,m,s,ms,us,ns) denote the unit, optional] which is an integer/float number
- freq** [string or pandas offset object, optional] One of pandas date offset strings or corresponding objects. The string 'infer' can be passed in order to set the frequency of the index as the inferred frequency upon creation
- copy** [bool] Make a copy of input ndarray
- start** [starting value, timedelta-like, optional] If data is None, start is used as the start point in generating regular timedelta data.  
Deprecated since version 0.24.0.
- periods** [int, optional, > 0] Number of periods to generate, if generating index. Takes precedence over end argument  
Deprecated since version 0.24.0.
- end** [end time, timedelta-like, optional] If periods is none, generated index will extend to first conforming time on or just past end argument  
Deprecated since version 0.24.: 0
- closed** [string or None, default None] Make the interval closed with respect to the given frequency to the 'left', 'right', or both sides (None)  
Deprecated since version 0.24.: 0
- name** [object] Name to be stored in the index

### See also:

- Index** The base pandas Index type.
- Timedelta** Represents a duration between two dates or times.
- DatetimeIndex** Index of datetime64 data.
- PeriodIndex** Index of Period data.
- timedelta\_range** Create a fixed-frequency TimedeltaIndex.

## Notes

To learn more about the frequency strings, please see [this link](#).

Creating a TimedeltaIndex based on *start*, *periods*, and *end* has been deprecated in favor of `timedelta_range()`.

## Attributes

<code>days</code>	Number of days for each element.
<code>seconds</code>	Number of seconds ( $\geq 0$ and less than 1 day) for each element.

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<i>microseconds</i>	Number of microseconds ( $\geq 0$ and less than 1 second) for each element.
<i>nanoseconds</i>	Number of nanoseconds ( $\geq 0$ and less than 1 microsecond) for each element.
<i>components</i>	Return a dataframe of the components (days, hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds, microseconds, nanoseconds) of the Timedeltas.
<i>inferred_freq</i>	Tryies to return a string representing a frequency guess, generated by <code>infer_freq</code> .

### **pandas.TimedeltaIndex.days**

`TimedeltaIndex.days`

Number of days for each element.

### **pandas.TimedeltaIndex.seconds**

`TimedeltaIndex.seconds`

Number of seconds ( $\geq 0$  and less than 1 day) for each element.

### **pandas.TimedeltaIndex.microseconds**

`TimedeltaIndex.microseconds`

Number of microseconds ( $\geq 0$  and less than 1 second) for each element.

### **pandas.TimedeltaIndex.nanoseconds**

`TimedeltaIndex.nanoseconds`

Number of nanoseconds ( $\geq 0$  and less than 1 microsecond) for each element.

### **pandas.TimedeltaIndex.components**

`TimedeltaIndex.components`

Return a dataframe of the components (days, hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds, microseconds, nanoseconds) of the Timedeltas.

#### **Returns**

a `DataFrame`

### **pandas.TimedeltaIndex.inferred\_freq**

`TimedeltaIndex.inferred_freq`

Tryies to return a string representing a frequency guess, generated by `infer_freq`. Returns `None` if it can't autodetect the frequency.

## Methods

<code>to_pytimedelta(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return Timedelta Array/Index as object ndarray of <code>datetime.timedelta</code> objects.
<code>to_series([index, name])</code>	Create a Series with both index and values equal to the index keys useful with <code>map</code> for returning an indexer based on an index.
<code>round(freq[, ambiguous, nonexistent])</code>	Perform round operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>floor(freq[, ambiguous, nonexistent])</code>	Perform floor operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>ceil(freq[, ambiguous, nonexistent])</code>	Perform ceil operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>to_frame([index, name])</code>	Create a DataFrame with a column containing the Index.

### `pandas.TimedeltaIndex.to_pytimedelta`

`TimedeltaIndex.to_pytimedelta(*args, **kwargs)`

Return Timedelta Array/Index as object ndarray of `datetime.timedelta` objects.

#### Returns

**datetimes** [ndarray]

### `pandas.TimedeltaIndex.to_series`

`TimedeltaIndex.to_series(index=None, name=None)`

Create a Series with both index and values equal to the index keys useful with `map` for returning an indexer based on an index.

#### Parameters

**index** [Index, optional] index of resulting Series. If None, defaults to original index

**name** [string, optional] name of resulting Series. If None, defaults to name of original index

#### Returns

**Series** [dtype will be based on the type of the Index values.]

### `pandas.TimedeltaIndex.round`

`TimedeltaIndex.round(freq, ambiguous='raise', nonexistent='raise')`

Perform round operation on the data to the specified *freq*.

#### Parameters

**freq** [str or Offset] The frequency level to round the index to. Must be a fixed frequency like 'S' (second) not 'ME' (month end). See *frequency aliases* for a list of possible *freq* values.

**ambiguous** ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] Only relevant for DatetimeIndex:

- ‘infer’ will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- ‘NaT’ will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- ‘raise’ will raise an AmbiguousTimeError if there are ambiguous times

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** [‘shift\_forward’, ‘shift\_backward’, ‘NaT’, timedelta,]  
default ‘raise’

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- ‘shift\_forward’ will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- ‘shift\_backward’ will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- ‘NaT’ will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- ‘raise’ will raise an NonExistentTimeError if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Returns

**DatetimeIndex, TimedeltaIndex, or Series** Index of the same type for a DatetimeIndex or TimedeltaIndex, or a Series with the same index for a Series.

#### Raises

**ValueError** if the ‘freq’ cannot be converted.

### Examples

#### DatetimeIndex

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2018 11:59:00', periods=3, freq='min')
>>> rng
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:59:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:01:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='T')
>>> rng.round('H')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 12:00:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

#### Series

```
>>> pd.Series(rng).dt.round("H")
0    2018-01-01 12:00:00
1    2018-01-01 12:00:00
2    2018-01-01 12:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

**pandas.TimedeltaIndex.floor**

`TimedeltaIndex.floor` (*freq*, *ambiguous='raise'*, *nonexistent='raise'*)

Perform floor operation on the data to the specified *freq*.

**Parameters**

**freq** [str or Offset] The frequency level to floor the index to. Must be a fixed frequency like 'S' (second) not 'ME' (month end). See *frequency aliases* for a list of possible *freq* values.

**ambiguous** ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] Only relevant for DatetimeIndex:

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an `AmbiguousTimeError` if there are ambiguous times

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', timedelta,] default 'raise'

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- timedelta objects will shift nonexistent times by the timedelta
- 'raise' will raise an `NonExistentTimeError` if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

**Returns**

**DatetimeIndex, TimedeltaIndex, or Series** Index of the same type for a DatetimeIndex or TimedeltaIndex, or a Series with the same index for a Series.

**Raises**

**ValueError** if the 'freq' cannot be converted.

**Examples****DatetimeIndex**

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2018 11:59:00', periods=3, freq='min')
>>> rng
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:59:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
               '2018-01-01 12:01:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='T')
```

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```
>>> rng.floor('H')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:00:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

**Series**

```
>>> pd.Series(rng).dt.floor("H")
0    2018-01-01 11:00:00
1    2018-01-01 12:00:00
2    2018-01-01 12:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

**pandas.TimedeltaIndex.ceil**

`TimedeltaIndex.ceil` (*freq*, *ambiguous='raise'*, *nonexistent='raise'*)

Perform ceil operation on the data to the specified *freq*.

**Parameters**

**freq** [str or Offset] The frequency level to ceil the index to. Must be a fixed frequency like 'S' (second) not 'ME' (month end). See *frequency aliases* for a list of possible *freq* values.

**ambiguous** ['infer', bool-ndarray, 'NaT', default 'raise'] Only relevant for `DatetimeIndex`:

- 'infer' will attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order
- bool-ndarray where True signifies a DST time, False designates a non-DST time (note that this flag is only applicable for ambiguous times)
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are ambiguous times
- 'raise' will raise an `AmbiguousTimeError` if there are ambiguous times

New in version 0.24.0.

**nonexistent** ['shift\_forward', 'shift\_backward', 'NaT', `timedelta`,

default 'raise']

A nonexistent time does not exist in a particular timezone where clocks moved forward due to DST.

- 'shift\_forward' will shift the nonexistent time forward to the closest existing time
- 'shift\_backward' will shift the nonexistent time backward to the closest existing time
- 'NaT' will return NaT where there are nonexistent times
- `timedelta` objects will shift nonexistent times by the `timedelta`
- 'raise' will raise an `NonExistentTimeError` if there are nonexistent times

New in version 0.24.0.

**Returns**

**DatetimeIndex, TimedeltaIndex, or Series** Index of the same type for a `DatetimeIndex` or `TimedeltaIndex`, or a `Series` with the same index for a `Series`.

## Raises

**ValueError** if the 'freq' cannot be converted.

## Examples

### DatetimeIndex

```

>>> rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2018 11:59:00', periods=3, freq='min')
>>> rng
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 11:59:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 12:01:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='T')
>>> rng.ceil('H')
DatetimeIndex(['2018-01-01 12:00:00', '2018-01-01 12:00:00',
              '2018-01-01 13:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)

```

### Series

```

>>> pd.Series(rng).dt.ceil("H")
0    2018-01-01 12:00:00
1    2018-01-01 12:00:00
2    2018-01-01 13:00:00
dtype: datetime64[ns]

```

## pandas.TimedeltaIndex.to\_frame

`TimedeltaIndex.to_frame` (*index=True, name=None*)

Create a DataFrame with a column containing the Index.

New in version 0.24.0.

### Parameters

**index** [boolean, default True] Set the index of the returned DataFrame as the original Index.

**name** [object, default None] The passed name should substitute for the index name (if it has one).

### Returns

**DataFrame** DataFrame containing the original Index data.

### See also:

**`Index.to_series`** Convert an Index to a Series.

**`Series.to_frame`** Convert Series to DataFrame.

## Examples

```

>>> idx = pd.Index(['Ant', 'Bear', 'Cow'], name='animal')
>>> idx.to_frame()
      animal

```

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```

animal
Ant      Ant
Bear     Bear
Cow      Cow

```

By default, the original Index is reused. To enforce a new Index:

```

>>> idx.to_frame(index=False)
   animal
0     Ant
1     Bear
2     Cow

```

To override the name of the resulting column, specify *name*:

```

>>> idx.to_frame(index=False, name='zoo')
   zoo
0     Ant
1     Bear
2     Cow

```

## Components

<code>TimedeltaIndex.days</code>	Number of days for each element.
<code>TimedeltaIndex.seconds</code>	Number of seconds ( $\geq 0$ and less than 1 day) for each element.
<code>TimedeltaIndex.microseconds</code>	Number of microseconds ( $\geq 0$ and less than 1 second) for each element.
<code>TimedeltaIndex.nanoseconds</code>	Number of nanoseconds ( $\geq 0$ and less than 1 microsecond) for each element.
<code>TimedeltaIndex.components</code>	Return a dataframe of the components (days, hours, minutes, seconds, milliseconds, microseconds, nanoseconds) of the Timedeltas.
<code>TimedeltaIndex.inferred_freq</code>	Tryies to return a string representing a frequency guess, generated by <code>infer_freq</code> .

## Conversion

<code>TimedeltaIndex.to_pytimedelta(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return Timedelta Array/Index as object ndarray of date-time.timedelta objects.
<code>TimedeltaIndex.to_series([index, name])</code>	Create a Series with both index and values equal to the index keys useful with <code>map</code> for returning an indexer based on an index.
<code>TimedeltaIndex.round(freq[, ambiguous, ...])</code>	Perform round operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>TimedeltaIndex.floor(freq[, ambiguous, ...])</code>	Perform floor operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>TimedeltaIndex.ceil(freq[, ambiguous, ...])</code>	Perform ceil operation on the data to the specified <i>freq</i> .
<code>TimedeltaIndex.to_frame([index, name])</code>	Create a DataFrame with a column containing the Index.



## 6.7.8 PeriodIndex

*PeriodIndex*

Immutable ndarray holding ordinal values indicating regular periods in time such as particular years, quarters, months, etc.

### pandas.PeriodIndex

**class** pandas.**PeriodIndex**

Immutable ndarray holding ordinal values indicating regular periods in time such as particular years, quarters, months, etc.

Index keys are boxed to Period objects which carries the metadata (eg, frequency information).

#### Parameters

**data** [array-like (1-dimensional), optional] Optional period-like data to construct index with

**copy** [bool] Make a copy of input ndarray

**freq** [string or period object, optional] One of pandas period strings or corresponding objects

**start** [starting value, period-like, optional] If data is None, used as the start point in generating regular period data.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0.

**periods** [int, optional, > 0] Number of periods to generate, if generating index. Takes precedence over end argument

Deprecated since version 0.24.0.

**end** [end value, period-like, optional] If periods is none, generated index will extend to first conforming period on or just past end argument

Deprecated since version 0.24.0.

**year** [int, array, or Series, default None]

**month** [int, array, or Series, default None]

**quarter** [int, array, or Series, default None]

**day** [int, array, or Series, default None]

**hour** [int, array, or Series, default None]

**minute** [int, array, or Series, default None]

**second** [int, array, or Series, default None]

**tz** [object, default None] Timezone for converting datetime64 data to Periods

**dtype** [str or PeriodDtype, default None]

**See also:**

**Index** The base pandas Index type.

**Period** Represents a period of time.

**DatetimeIndex** Index with datetime64 data.

**TimedeltaIndex** Index of timedelta64 data.

**`period_range`** Create a fixed-frequency PeriodIndex.

## Notes

Creating a PeriodIndex based on `start`, `periods`, and `end` has been deprecated in favor of `period_range()`.

## Examples

```
>>> idx = pd.PeriodIndex(year=year_arr, quarter=q_arr)
```

## Attributes

<code>day</code>	The days of the period
<code>dayofweek</code>	The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6
<code>dayofyear</code>	The ordinal day of the year
<code>days_in_month</code>	The number of days in the month
<code>daysinmonth</code>	The number of days in the month
<code>freq</code>	Return the frequency object if it is set, otherwise None.
<code>freqstr</code>	Return the frequency object as a string if it is set, otherwise None.
<code>hour</code>	The hour of the period
<code>is_leap_year</code>	Logical indicating if the date belongs to a leap year
<code>minute</code>	The minute of the period
<code>month</code>	The month as January=1, December=12
<code>quarter</code>	The quarter of the date
<code>second</code>	The second of the period
<code>week</code>	The week ordinal of the year
<code>weekday</code>	The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6
<code>weekofyear</code>	The week ordinal of the year
<code>year</code>	The year of the period

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.day**

`PeriodIndex.day`  
The days of the period

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.dayofweek**

`PeriodIndex.dayofweek`  
The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.dayofyear**

`PeriodIndex.dayofyear`  
The ordinal day of the year

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.days\_in\_month**

`PeriodIndex.days_in_month`  
The number of days in the month

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.daysinmonth**

`PeriodIndex.daysinmonth`  
The number of days in the month

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.freq**

`PeriodIndex.freq`  
Return the frequency object if it is set, otherwise None.

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.freqstr**

`PeriodIndex.freqstr`  
Return the frequency object as a string if it is set, otherwise None.

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.hour**

`PeriodIndex.hour`  
The hour of the period

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.is\_leap\_year**

`PeriodIndex.is_leap_year`  
Logical indicating if the date belongs to a leap year

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.minute**

`PeriodIndex.minute`  
The minute of the period

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.month**

`PeriodIndex.month`  
The month as January=1, December=12

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.quarter**

`PeriodIndex.quarter`  
The quarter of the date

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.second**

`PeriodIndex.second`  
The second of the period

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.week**

`PeriodIndex.week`  
The week ordinal of the year

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.weekday**

`PeriodIndex.weekday`  
The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.weekofyear**

`PeriodIndex.weekofyear`  
The week ordinal of the year

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.year**

`PeriodIndex.year`  
The year of the period

<b>end_time</b>	
<b>qyear</b>	
<b>start_time</b>	

## **Methods**

<code>asfreq(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Convert the Period Array/Index to the specified frequency <i>freq</i> .
<code>strftime(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Convert to Index using specified <code>date_format</code> .
<code>to_timestamp(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Cast to DatetimeArray/Index.

### **pandas.PeriodIndex.asfreq**

`PeriodIndex.asfreq(*args, **kwargs)`  
Convert the Period Array/Index to the specified frequency *freq*.

#### **Parameters**

**freq** [str] a frequency

**how** [str {'E', 'S'}] 'E', 'END', or 'FINISH' for end, 'S', 'START', or 'BEGIN' for start. Whether the elements should be aligned to the end or start within pa period. January 31st ('END') vs. January 1st ('START') for example.

**Returns**

**new** [Period Array/Index with the new frequency]

**Examples**

```
>>> pidx = pd.period_range('2010-01-01', '2015-01-01', freq='A')
>>> pidx
<class 'pandas.core.indexes.period.PeriodIndex'>
[2010, ..., 2015]
Length: 6, Freq: A-DEC
```

```
>>> pidx.asfreq('M')
<class 'pandas.core.indexes.period.PeriodIndex'>
[2010-12, ..., 2015-12]
Length: 6, Freq: M
```

```
>>> pidx.asfreq('M', how='S')
<class 'pandas.core.indexes.period.PeriodIndex'>
[2010-01, ..., 2015-01]
Length: 6, Freq: M
```

**pandas.PeriodIndex.strftime**

`PeriodIndex.strftime` (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Convert to Index using specified date\_format.

Return an Index of formatted strings specified by date\_format, which supports the same string format as the python standard library. Details of the string format can be found in [python string format doc](#)

**Parameters**

**date\_format** [str] Date format string (e.g. “%Y-%m-%d”).

**Returns**

**Index** Index of formatted strings

**See also:**

**to\_datetime** Convert the given argument to datetime.

**DatetimeIndex.normalize** Return DatetimeIndex with times to midnight.

**DatetimeIndex.round** Round the DatetimeIndex to the specified freq.

**DatetimeIndex.floor** Floor the DatetimeIndex to the specified freq.

**Examples**

```
>>> rng = pd.date_range(pd.Timestamp("2018-03-10 09:00"),
...                      periods=3, freq='s')
>>> rng.strftime('%B %d, %Y, %r')
Index(['March 10, 2018, 09:00:00 AM', 'March 10, 2018, 09:00:01 AM',
       'March 10, 2018, 09:00:02 AM'],
      dtype='object')
```

## pandas.PeriodIndex.to\_timestamp

`PeriodIndex.to_timestamp(*args, **kwargs)`

Cast to DatetimeArray/Index.

### Parameters

**freq** [string or DateOffset, optional] Target frequency. The default is 'D' for week or longer, 'S' otherwise

**how** [{'s', 'e', 'start', 'end'}]

### Returns

**DatetimeArray/Index**

## Properties

<code>PeriodIndex.day</code>	The days of the period
<code>PeriodIndex.dayofweek</code>	The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6
<code>PeriodIndex.dayofyear</code>	The ordinal day of the year
<code>PeriodIndex.days_in_month</code>	The number of days in the month
<code>PeriodIndex.daysinmonth</code>	The number of days in the month
<code>PeriodIndex.end_time</code>	
<code>PeriodIndex.freq</code>	Return the frequency object if it is set, otherwise None.
<code>PeriodIndex.freqstr</code>	Return the frequency object as a string if it is set, otherwise None.
<code>PeriodIndex.hour</code>	The hour of the period
<code>PeriodIndex.is_leap_year</code>	Logical indicating if the date belongs to a leap year
<code>PeriodIndex.minute</code>	The minute of the period
<code>PeriodIndex.month</code>	The month as January=1, December=12
<code>PeriodIndex.quarter</code>	The quarter of the date
<code>PeriodIndex.qyear</code>	
<code>PeriodIndex.second</code>	The second of the period
<code>PeriodIndex.start_time</code>	
<code>PeriodIndex.week</code>	The week ordinal of the year
<code>PeriodIndex.weekday</code>	The day of the week with Monday=0, Sunday=6
<code>PeriodIndex.weekofyear</code>	The week ordinal of the year
<code>PeriodIndex.year</code>	The year of the period

## pandas.PeriodIndex.end\_time

`PeriodIndex.end_time`

## pandas.PeriodIndex.qyear

`PeriodIndex.qyear`

## pandas.PeriodIndex.start\_time

`PeriodIndex.start_time`

## Methods

<code>PeriodIndex.asfreq(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Convert the Period Array/Index to the specified frequency <i>freq</i> .
<code>PeriodIndex.strftime(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Convert to Index using specified <code>date_format</code> .
<code>PeriodIndex.to_timestamp(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Cast to DatetimeArray/Index.

## 6.8 Date Offsets

### 6.8.1 DateOffset

<code>DateOffset([n, normalize])</code>	Standard kind of date increment used for a date range.
---	--

#### `pandas.tseries.offsets.DateOffset`

**class** `pandas.tseries.offsets.DateOffset` (*n=1, normalize=False, \*\*kws*)

Standard kind of date increment used for a date range.

Works exactly like `relativedelta` in terms of the keyword args you pass in, use of the keyword `n` is discouraged—you would be better off specifying `n` in the keywords you use, but regardless it is there for you. `n` is needed for `DateOffset` subclasses.

`DateOffsets` work as follows. Each offset specify a set of dates that conform to the `DateOffset`. For example, `Bday` defines this set to be the set of dates that are weekdays (M-F). To test if a date is in the set of a `DateOffset` we can use the `onOffset` method: `dateOffset.onOffset(date)`.

If a date is not on a valid date, the `rollback` and `rollforward` methods can be used to roll the date to the nearest valid date before/after the date.

`DateOffsets` can be created to move dates forward a given number of valid dates. For example, `Bday(2)` can be added to a date to move it two business days forward. If the date does not start on a valid date, first it is moved to a valid date. Thus pseudo code is:

```
def __add__(date): date = rollback(date) # does nothing if date is valid return date + <n number of periods>
```

When a date offset is created for a negative number of periods, the date is first rolled forward. The pseudo code is:

```
def __add__(date): date = rollforward(date) # does nothing is date is valid return date + <n number of periods>
```

Zero presents a problem. Should it roll forward or back? We arbitrarily have it rollforward:

```
date + BDay(0) == BDay.rollforward(date)
```

Since 0 is a bit weird, we suggest avoiding its use.

#### Parameters

**n** [int, default 1] The number of time periods the offset represents.

**normalize** [bool, default False] Whether to round the result of a `DateOffset` addition down to the previous midnight.

**\*\*kws** Temporal parameter that add to or replace the offset value.

Parameters that **add** to the offset (like `Timedelta`):

- years

- months
- weeks
- days
- hours
- minutes
- seconds
- microseconds
- nanoseconds

Parameters that **replace** the offset value:

- year
- month
- day
- weekday
- hour
- minute
- second
- microsecond
- nanosecond

**See also:**

`dateutil.relativedelta.relativedelta`

## Examples

```
>>> ts = pd.Timestamp('2017-01-01 09:10:11')
>>> ts + DateOffset(months=3)
Timestamp('2017-04-01 09:10:11')
```

```
>>> ts = pd.Timestamp('2017-01-01 09:10:11')
>>> ts + DateOffset(month=3)
Timestamp('2017-03-01 09:10:11')
```

## Attributes

*base*

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

---

## `pandas.tseries.offsets.DateOffset.base`

`DateOffset` .**base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.



<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

## Methods

<i>apply_index</i>	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<i>rollback(dt)</i>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<i>rollforward(dt)</i>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.DateOffset.apply\_index

#### DateOffset.**apply\_index**

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

#### Parameters

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

#### Returns

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

### pandas.tseries.offsets.DateOffset.rollback

#### DateOffset.**rollback**(dt)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.DateOffset.rollforward

#### DateOffset.**rollforward**(dt)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<b>__call__</b>	
<b>apply</b>	
<b>copy</b>	
<b>isAnchored</b>	
<b>onOffset</b>	

## Properties

*DateOffset.freqstr*

---

*DateOffset.kwds*

---

*DateOffset.name*

---

*DateOffset.nanos*

---

*DateOffset.normalize*

---

*DateOffset.rule\_code*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.DateOffset.freqstr**

DateOffset.**freqstr**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.DateOffset.kwds**

DateOffset.**kwds**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.DateOffset.name**

DateOffset.**name**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.DateOffset.nanos**

DateOffset.**nanos**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.DateOffset.normalize**

DateOffset.**normalize = False**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.DateOffset.rule\_code**

DateOffset.**rule\_code**

## **Methods**

*DateOffset.apply(other)*

---

*DateOffset.copy*

---

*DateOffset.isAnchored()*

---

*DateOffset.onOffset(dt)*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.DateOffset.apply**

DateOffset.**apply** (*other*)

**pandas.tseries.offsets.DateOffset.copy**`DateOffset.copy`**pandas.tseries.offsets.DateOffset.isAnchored**`DateOffset.isAnchored()`**pandas.tseries.offsets.DateOffset.onOffset**`DateOffset.onOffset(dt)`**6.8.2 BusinessDay**`BusinessDay([n, normalize, offset])`

DateOffset subclass representing possibly n business days.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay**`class pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay(n=1, normalize=False, offset=`  
`datetime.timedelta(0))`

DateOffset subclass representing possibly n business days.

**Attributes**`base`

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

`offset`

Alias for self.\_offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay.base**`BusinessDay.base`

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay.offset**`BusinessDay.offset`

Alias for self.\_offset.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

## Methods

<code>rollback(dt)</code>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<code>rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay.rollback`

`BusinessDay.rollback(dt)`  
Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay.rollforward`

`BusinessDay.rollforward(dt)`  
Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>apply_index</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

## Properties

`BusinessDay.freqstr`

---

`BusinessDay.kwds`

---

`BusinessDay.name`

---

`BusinessDay.nanos`

---

`BusinessDay.normalize`

---

`BusinessDay.rule_code`

---

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay.freqstr`

`BusinessDay.freqstr`

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay.kwds`

`BusinessDay.kwds`

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay.name`

`BusinessDay.name`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay.nanos**

`BusinessDay.nanos`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay.normalize**

`BusinessDay.normalize = False`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay.rule\_code**

`BusinessDay.rule_code`

## **Methods**

*`BusinessDay.apply(other)`*

*`BusinessDay.apply_index`*

*`BusinessDay.copy`*

*`BusinessDay.isAnchored()`*

*`BusinessDay.onOffset(dt)`*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay.apply**

`BusinessDay.apply` (*other*)

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay.apply\_index**

`BusinessDay.apply_index`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay.copy**

`BusinessDay.copy`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay.isAnchored**

`BusinessDay.isAnchored()`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay.onOffset**

`BusinessDay.onOffset` (*dt*)

## **6.8.3 BusinessHour**

*BusinessHour*([n, normalize, start, end, offset])      DateOffset subclass representing possibly n business days.

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour**

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.**BusinessHour** (*n=1, normalize=False, start='09:00', end='17:00', offset=datetime.timedelta(0)*)

DateOffset subclass representing possibly n business days.

New in version 0.16.1.

#### **Attributes**

<i>base</i>	Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.
<i>next_bday</i>	Used for moving to next business day.
<i>offset</i>	Alias for self._offset.

---

#### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour.base**

*BusinessHour*.**base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

#### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour.next\_bday**

*BusinessHour*.**next\_bday**

Used for moving to next business day.

#### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour.offset**

*BusinessHour*.**offset**

Alias for self.\_offset.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

#### **Methods**

<i>apply_index</i>	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<i>rollback</i> (dt)	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

Continued on next page

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<code>rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.
------------------------------	--

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour.apply\_index****BusinessHour.apply\_index**

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

**Parameters**

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

**Returns**

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour.rollback****BusinessHour.rollback(dt)**

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour.rollforward****BusinessHour.rollforward(dt)**

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

**Properties**

`BusinessHour.freqstr`

`BusinessHour.kwds`

`BusinessHour.name`

`BusinessHour.nanos`

`BusinessHour.normalize`

`BusinessHour.rule_code`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour.freqstr**

`BusinessHour.freqstr`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour.kwds**

`BusinessHour.kwds`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour.name**

`BusinessHour.name`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour.nanos**

`BusinessHour.nanos`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour.normalize**

`BusinessHour.normalize = False`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour.rule\_code**

`BusinessHour.rule_code`

**Methods**

*BusinessHour.apply(other)*

---

*BusinessHour.copy*

---

*BusinessHour.isAnchored()*

---

*BusinessHour.onOffset(dt)*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour.apply**

`BusinessHour.apply(other)`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour.copy**

`BusinessHour.copy`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour.isAnchored**

`BusinessHour.isAnchored()`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour.onOffset**

`BusinessHour.onOffset(dt)`

**6.8.4 CustomBusinessDay**



*CustomBusinessDay*([n, normalize, weekmask, DateOffset subclass representing possibly n custom business days, excluding holidays. ...])

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay

```
class pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay (n=1, normalize=False, week-
mask='Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri', holidays=None, calendar=None,
offset=datetime.timedelta(0))
```

DateOffset subclass representing possibly n custom business days, excluding holidays.

#### Parameters

- n** [int, default 1]
- normalize** [bool, default False] Normalize start/end dates to midnight before generating date range
- weekmask** [str, Default 'Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri'] weekmask of valid business days, passed to `numpy.busdaycalendar`
- holidays** [list] list/array of dates to exclude from the set of valid business days, passed to `numpy.busdaycalendar`
- calendar** [pd.HolidayCalendar or np.busdaycalendar]
- offset** [timedelta, default timedelta(0)]

#### Attributes

<i>base</i>	Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.
<i>offset</i>	Alias for self._offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay.base

`CustomBusinessDay.base`  
Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay.offset

`CustomBusinessDay.offset`  
Alias for self.\_offset.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

## Methods

<code>apply_index(i)</code>	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<code>rollback(dt)</code>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<code>rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay.apply_index`

`CustomBusinessDay.apply_index(i)`

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

#### Parameters

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

#### Returns

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay.rollback`

`CustomBusinessDay.rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay.rollforward`

`CustomBusinessDay.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

## Properties

<code>CustomBusinessDay.freqstr</code>
<code>CustomBusinessDay.kwds</code>
<code>CustomBusinessDay.name</code>
<code>CustomBusinessDay.nanos</code>
<code>CustomBusinessDay.normalize</code>
<code>CustomBusinessDay.rule_code</code>

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay.freqstr**

CustomBusinessDay.**freqstr**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay.kwds**

CustomBusinessDay.**kwds**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay.name**

CustomBusinessDay.**name**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay.nanos**

CustomBusinessDay.**nanos**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay.normalize**

CustomBusinessDay.**normalize = False**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay.rule\_code**

CustomBusinessDay.**rule\_code**

**Methods**

*CustomBusinessDay.apply(other)*

---

*CustomBusinessDay.copy*

---

*CustomBusinessDay.isAnchored()*

---

*CustomBusinessDay.onOffset(dt)*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay.apply**

CustomBusinessDay.**apply** (*other*)

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay.copy**

CustomBusinessDay.**copy**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay.isAnchored**

CustomBusinessDay.**isAnchored** ()

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay.onOffset

CustomBusinessDay.**onOffset** (*dt*)

## 6.8.5 CustomBusinessHour

*CustomBusinessHour*(*n*, *normalize*, *weekmask*, *DateOffset* subclass representing possibly *n* custom business days.  
...)

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.**CustomBusinessHour** (*n=1*, *normalize=False*, *weekmask='Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri'*, *holidays=None*, *calendar=None*, *start='09:00'*, *end='17:00'*, *offset=datetime.timedelta(0)*)

DateOffset subclass representing possibly *n* custom business days.

New in version 0.18.1.

#### Attributes

<i>base</i>	Returns a copy of the calling offset object with <i>n=1</i> and all other attributes equal.
<i>next_bday</i>	Used for moving to next business day.
<i>offset</i>	Alias for <i>self._offset</i> .

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour.base

CustomBusinessHour.**base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with *n=1* and all other attributes equal.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour.next\_bday

CustomBusinessHour.**next\_bday**

Used for moving to next business day.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour.offset

CustomBusinessHour.**offset**

Alias for *self.\_offset*.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

## Methods

<code>apply_index</code>	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<code>rollback(dt)</code>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<code>rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour.apply_index`

#### `CustomBusinessHour.apply_index`

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

#### Parameters

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

#### Returns

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour.rollback`

#### `CustomBusinessHour.rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour.rollforward`

#### `CustomBusinessHour.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

## Properties

<code>CustomBusinessHour.freqstr</code>
<code>CustomBusinessHour.kwds</code>
<code>CustomBusinessHour.name</code>
<code>CustomBusinessHour.nanos</code>
<code>CustomBusinessHour.normalize</code>
<code>CustomBusinessHour.rule_code</code>

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour.freqstr**

`CustomBusinessHour.freqstr`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour.kwds**

`CustomBusinessHour.kwds`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour.name**

`CustomBusinessHour.name`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour.nanos**

`CustomBusinessHour.nanos`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour.normalize**

`CustomBusinessHour.normalize = False`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour.rule\_code**

`CustomBusinessHour.rule_code`

**Methods**

*CustomBusinessHour.apply(other)*

---

*CustomBusinessHour.copy*

---

*CustomBusinessHour.isAnchored()*

---

*CustomBusinessHour.onOffset(dt)*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour.apply**

`CustomBusinessHour.apply(other)`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour.copy**

`CustomBusinessHour.copy`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour.isAnchored**

`CustomBusinessHour.isAnchored()`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessHour.onOffset**`CustomBusinessHour.onOffset(dt)`**6.8.6 MonthOffset***MonthOffset***Attributes****pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthOffset****class** `pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthOffset`**Attributes**

<i>base</i>	Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.
-------------	--

**pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthOffset.base**`MonthOffset.base`

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

**Methods**

<i>rollback(dt)</i>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
---------------------	---

<i>rollforward(dt)</i>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.
------------------------	--

**pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthOffset.rollback**`MonthOffset.rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthOffset.rollforward**

`MonthOffset.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>apply_index</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

### **Properties**

`MonthOffset.freqstr`

---

`MonthOffset.kwds`

---

`MonthOffset.name`

---

`MonthOffset.nanos`

---

`MonthOffset.normalize`

---

`MonthOffset.rule_code`

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthOffset.freqstr**

`MonthOffset.freqstr`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthOffset.kwds**

`MonthOffset.kwds`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthOffset.name**

`MonthOffset.name`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthOffset.nanos**

`MonthOffset.nanos`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthOffset.normalize**

`MonthOffset.normalize = False`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthOffset.rule\_code**

`MonthOffset.rule_code`



## Methods

---

*MonthOffset.apply(other)*

---

*MonthOffset.apply\_index*

---

*MonthOffset.copy*

---

*MonthOffset.isAnchored()*

---

*MonthOffset.onOffset(dt)*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthOffset.apply**

`MonthOffset.apply(other)`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthOffset.apply\_index**

`MonthOffset.apply_index`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthOffset.copy**

`MonthOffset.copy`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthOffset.isAnchored**

`MonthOffset.isAnchored()`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthOffset.onOffset**

`MonthOffset.onOffset(dt)`

## 6.8.7 MonthEnd

---

*MonthEnd* DateOffset of one month end.

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthEnd**

**class** `pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthEnd`  
DateOffset of one month end.

#### **Attributes**

*base* Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthEnd.base

#### MonthEnd.base

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

#### Methods

<i>rollback</i> (dt)	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<i>rollforward</i> (dt)	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthEnd.rollback

#### MonthEnd.rollback(dt)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthEnd.rollforward

#### MonthEnd.rollforward(dt)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<b>__call__</b>	
<b>apply</b>	
<b>apply_index</b>	
<b>copy</b>	
<b>isAnchored</b>	
<b>onOffset</b>	

#### Properties

*MonthEnd.freqstr*

*MonthEnd.kwds*

*MonthEnd.name*

*MonthEnd.nanos*

*MonthEnd.normalize*

*MonthEnd.rule\_code*

### pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthEnd.freqstr

MonthEnd.**freqstr**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthEnd.kwds**

MonthEnd.**kwds**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthEnd.name**

MonthEnd.**name**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthEnd.nanos**

MonthEnd.**nanos**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthEnd.normalize**

MonthEnd.**normalize = False**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthEnd.rule\_code**

MonthEnd.**rule\_code**

## **Methods**

*MonthEnd.apply(other)*

---

*MonthEnd.apply\_index*

---

*MonthEnd.copy*

---

*MonthEnd.isAnchored()*

---

*MonthEnd.onOffset(dt)*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthEnd.apply**

MonthEnd.**apply** (*other*)

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthEnd.apply\_index**

MonthEnd.**apply\_index**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthEnd.copy**

MonthEnd.**copy**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthEnd.isAnchored**

MonthEnd.**isAnchored** ()

## pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthEnd.onOffset

MonthEnd.onOffset (*dt*)

## 6.8.8 MonthBegin

*MonthBegin*

DateOffset of one month at beginning.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthBegin

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthBegin  
DateOffset of one month at beginning.

#### Attributes

*base*

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthBegin.base

MonthBegin.**base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

#### Methods

*rollback*(*dt*)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

*rollforward*(*dt*)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthBegin.rollback

MonthBegin.**rollback** (*dt*)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthBegin.rollforward

MonthBegin.**rollforward** (*dt*)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>apply_index</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

## Properties

*MonthBegin.freqstr*

*MonthBegin.kwds*

*MonthBegin.name*

*MonthBegin.nanos*

*MonthBegin.normalize*

*MonthBegin.rule\_code*

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthBegin.freqstr**

`MonthBegin.freqstr`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthBegin.kwds**

`MonthBegin.kwds`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthBegin.name**

`MonthBegin.name`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthBegin.nanos**

`MonthBegin.nanos`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthBegin.normalize**

`MonthBegin.normalize = False`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthBegin.rule\_code**

`MonthBegin.rule_code`

## Methods

*MonthBegin.apply(other)*

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---

*MonthBegin.apply\_index*

---

*MonthBegin.copy*

---

*MonthBegin.isAnchored()*

---

*MonthBegin.onOffset(dt)*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthBegin.apply**

`MonthBegin.apply` (*other*)

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthBegin.apply\_index**

`MonthBegin.apply_index`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthBegin.copy**

`MonthBegin.copy`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthBegin.isAnchored**

`MonthBegin.isAnchored()`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.MonthBegin.onOffset**

`MonthBegin.onOffset` (*dt*)

## **6.8.9 BusinessMonthEnd**

---

*BusinessMonthEnd*

DateOffset increments between business EOM dates.

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd**

**class** `pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd`

DateOffset increments between business EOM dates.

#### **Attributes**

*base*

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd.base**

`BusinessMonthEnd.base`

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

## Methods

<i>rollback(dt)</i>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<i>rollforward(dt)</i>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd.rollback**

`BusinessMonthEnd.rollback(dt)`  
Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd.rollforward**

`BusinessMonthEnd.rollforward(dt)`  
Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<b><code>__call__</code></b>	
<b>apply</b>	
<b>apply_index</b>	
<b>copy</b>	
<b>isAnchored</b>	
<b>onOffset</b>	

## Properties

*BusinessMonthEnd.freqstr*  


---

*BusinessMonthEnd.kwds*  


---

*BusinessMonthEnd.name*  


---

*BusinessMonthEnd.nanos*  


---

*BusinessMonthEnd.normalize*  


---

*BusinessMonthEnd.rule\_code*  


---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd.freqstr**

`BusinessMonthEnd.freqstr`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd.kwds**

`BusinessMonthEnd.kwds`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd.name**

BusinessMonthEnd.**name**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd.nanos**

BusinessMonthEnd.**nanos**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd.normalize**

BusinessMonthEnd.**normalize = False**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd.rule\_code**

BusinessMonthEnd.**rule\_code**

**Methods**

*BusinessMonthEnd.apply(other)*

---

*BusinessMonthEnd.apply\_index*

---

*BusinessMonthEnd.copy*

---

*BusinessMonthEnd.isAnchored()*

---

*BusinessMonthEnd.onOffset(dt)*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd.apply**

BusinessMonthEnd.**apply** (*other*)

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd.apply\_index**

BusinessMonthEnd.**apply\_index**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd.copy**

BusinessMonthEnd.**copy**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd.isAnchored**

BusinessMonthEnd.**isAnchored** ()

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd.onOffset**

BusinessMonthEnd.**onOffset** (*dt*)



## 6.8.10 BusinessMonthBegin

*BusinessMonthBegin*

DateOffset of one business month at beginning.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.**BusinessMonthBegin**

DateOffset of one business month at beginning.

#### Attributes

*base*

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin.base

BusinessMonthBegin.**base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

#### Methods

*rollback(dt)*

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

*rollforward(dt)*

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin.rollback

BusinessMonthBegin.**rollback** (*dt*)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin.rollforward

BusinessMonthBegin.**rollforward** (*dt*)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>apply_index</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

## Properties

*BusinessMonthBegin.freqstr*

---

*BusinessMonthBegin.kwds*

---

*BusinessMonthBegin.name*

---

*BusinessMonthBegin.nanos*

---

*BusinessMonthBegin.normalize*

---

*BusinessMonthBegin.rule\_code*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin.freqstr**

`BusinessMonthBegin.freqstr`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin.kwds**

`BusinessMonthBegin.kwds`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin.name**

`BusinessMonthBegin.name`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin.nanos**

`BusinessMonthBegin.nanos`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin.normalize**

`BusinessMonthBegin.normalize = False`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin.rule\_code**

`BusinessMonthBegin.rule_code`

## Methods

*BusinessMonthBegin.apply(other)*

---

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---

<i>BusinessMonthBegin.apply_index</i>
<i>BusinessMonthBegin.copy</i>
<i>BusinessMonthBegin.isAnchored()</i>
<i>BusinessMonthBegin.onOffset(dt)</i>

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin.apply***BusinessMonthBegin.apply* (*other*)**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin.apply\_index***BusinessMonthBegin.apply\_index***pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin.copy***BusinessMonthBegin.copy***pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin.isAnchored***BusinessMonthBegin.isAnchored* ()**pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin.onOffset***BusinessMonthBegin.onOffset* (*dt*)**6.8.11 CustomBusinessMonthEnd**


---

<i>CustomBusinessMonthEnd</i> ([ <i>n</i> , <i>normalize</i> , ...])	DateOffset subclass representing one custom business month, incrementing between end of month dates.
--	--

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd**

```
class pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd(n=1, normalize=False, weekmask='Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri',
                                                    holidays=None, calendar=None,
                                                    offset=datetime.timedelta(0))
```

DateOffset subclass representing one custom business month, incrementing between end of month dates.

**Parameters****n** [int, default 1]**normalize** [bool, default False] Normalize start/end dates to midnight before generating date range**weekmask** [str, Default 'Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri'] weekmask of valid business days, passed to `numpy.busdaycalendar`

**holidays** [list] list/array of dates to exclude from the set of valid business days, passed to `numpy.busdaycalendar`

**calendar** [pd.HolidayCalendar or np.busdaycalendar]

**offset** [timedelta, default timedelta(0)]

### Attributes

<i>base</i>	Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.
<i>cbday_roll</i>	Define default roll function to be called in apply method.
<i>month_roll</i>	Define default roll function to be called in apply method.
<i>offset</i>	Alias for self._offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.base

`CustomBusinessMonthEnd.base`

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.cbday\_roll

`CustomBusinessMonthEnd.cbday_roll`

Define default roll function to be called in apply method.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.month\_roll

`CustomBusinessMonthEnd.month_roll`

Define default roll function to be called in apply method.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.offset

`CustomBusinessMonthEnd.offset`

Alias for self.\_offset.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>m_offset</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

### Methods

<code>apply_index</code>	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<code>rollback(dt)</code>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<code>rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.apply\_index

`CustomBusinessMonthEnd.apply_index`

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

#### Parameters

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

#### Returns

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.rollback

`CustomBusinessMonthEnd.rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.rollforward

`CustomBusinessMonthEnd.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

## Properties

<code>CustomBusinessMonthEnd.freqstr</code>
<code>CustomBusinessMonthEnd.kwds</code>
<code>CustomBusinessMonthEnd.m_offset</code>
<code>CustomBusinessMonthEnd.name</code>
<code>CustomBusinessMonthEnd.nanos</code>
<code>CustomBusinessMonthEnd.normalize</code>
<code>CustomBusinessMonthEnd.rule_code</code>

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.freqstr**

CustomBusinessMonthEnd.**freqstr**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.kwds**

CustomBusinessMonthEnd.**kwds**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.m\_offset**

CustomBusinessMonthEnd.**m\_offset**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.name**

CustomBusinessMonthEnd.**name**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.nanos**

CustomBusinessMonthEnd.**nanos**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.normalize**

CustomBusinessMonthEnd.**normalize = False**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.rule\_code**

CustomBusinessMonthEnd.**rule\_code**

**Methods**

*CustomBusinessMonthEnd.apply(other)*

---

*CustomBusinessMonthEnd.copy*

---

*CustomBusinessMonthEnd.isAnchored()*

---

*CustomBusinessMonthEnd.onOffset(dt)*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.apply**

CustomBusinessMonthEnd.**apply** (*other*)

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.copy**

CustomBusinessMonthEnd.**copy**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.isAnchored**`CustomBusinessMonthEnd.isAnchored()`**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd.onOffset**`CustomBusinessMonthEnd.onOffset(dt)`**6.8.12 CustomBusinessMonthBegin**


---

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin(n, normalize, DateOffset subclass representing one custom business month, incrementing between beginning of month dates. ...)`

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin**

**class** `pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin` (*n=1, normalize=False, weekmask='Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri', holidays=None, calendar=None, offset=datetime.timedelta(0)*)

DateOffset subclass representing one custom business month, incrementing between beginning of month dates.

**Parameters**

**n** [int, default 1]

**normalize** [bool, default False] Normalize start/end dates to midnight before generating date range

**weekmask** [str, Default 'Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri'] weekmask of valid business days, passed to `numpy.busdaycalendar`

**holidays** [list] list/array of dates to exclude from the set of valid business days, passed to `numpy.busdaycalendar`

**calendar** [pd.HolidayCalendar or np.busdaycalendar]

**offset** [timedelta, default timedelta(0)]

**Attributes**

<code>base</code>	Returns a copy of the calling offset object with <code>n=1</code> and all other attributes equal.
<code>cbday_roll</code>	Define default roll function to be called in apply method.
<code>month_roll</code>	Define default roll function to be called in apply method.
<code>offset</code>	Alias for <code>self._offset</code> .

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.base**

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.base`

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.cbdays\_rol**

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.cbdays_rol`

Define default roll function to be called in apply method.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.month\_rol**

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.month_rol`

Define default roll function to be called in apply method.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.offset**

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.offset`

Alias for `self._offset`.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>m_offset</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

### **Methods**

<code>apply_index</code>	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises <code>NotImplementedError</code> for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<code>rollback(dt)</code>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<code>rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.apply\_index**

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.apply_index`

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises `NotImplementedError` for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

#### **Parameters**

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

#### **Returns**

**y** [DatetimeIndex]



**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.rollback**

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.rollforward**

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

**Properties**

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.freqstr`

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.kwds`

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.m_offset`

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.name`

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.nanos`

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.normalize`

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.rule_code`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.freqstr**

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.freqstr`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.kwds**

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.kwds`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.m\_offset**

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.m_offset`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.name**

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.name`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.nanos**

`CustomBusinessMonthBegin.nanos`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.normalize

CustomBusinessMonthBegin.normalize = False

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.rule\_code

CustomBusinessMonthBegin.rule\_code

## Methods

*CustomBusinessMonthBegin.apply(other)*

*CustomBusinessMonthBegin.copy*

*CustomBusinessMonthBegin.isAnchored()*

*CustomBusinessMonthBegin.onOffset(dt)*

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.apply

CustomBusinessMonthBegin.apply(*other*)

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.copy

CustomBusinessMonthBegin.copy

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.isAnchored

CustomBusinessMonthBegin.isAnchored()

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin.onOffset

CustomBusinessMonthBegin.onOffset(*dt*)

## 6.8.13 SemiMonthOffset

*SemiMonthOffset*(*n*, *normalize*, *day\_of\_month*)

### Attributes

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthOffset

```
class pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthOffset(n=1, normalize=False,  
                                             day_of_month=None)
```

## Attributes

*base* Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

---

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthOffset.base`

`SemiMonthOffset`.**base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

## Methods

*rollback*(*dt*) Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

*rollforward*(*dt*) Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthOffset.rollback`

`SemiMonthOffset`.**rollback**(*dt*)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthOffset.rollforward`

`SemiMonthOffset`.**rollforward**(*dt*)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<b>__call__</b>	
<b>apply</b>	
<b>apply_index</b>	
<b>copy</b>	
<b>isAnchored</b>	
<b>onOffset</b>	

## Properties

*SemiMonthOffset.freqstr*

---

*SemiMonthOffset.kwds*

---

*SemiMonthOffset.name*

---

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---

*SemiMonthOffset.nanos*

---

*SemiMonthOffset.normalize*

---

*SemiMonthOffset.rule\_code*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthOffset.freqstr**

`SemiMonthOffset.freqstr`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthOffset.kwds**

`SemiMonthOffset.kwds`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthOffset.name**

`SemiMonthOffset.name`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthOffset.nanos**

`SemiMonthOffset.nanos`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthOffset.normalize**

`SemiMonthOffset.normalize = False`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthOffset.rule\_code**

`SemiMonthOffset.rule_code`

**Methods**

---

*SemiMonthOffset.apply(other)*

---

*SemiMonthOffset.apply\_index*

---

*SemiMonthOffset.copy*

---

*SemiMonthOffset.isAnchored()*

---

*SemiMonthOffset.onOffset(dt)*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthOffset.apply**

`SemiMonthOffset.apply(other)`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthOffset.apply\_index**

`SemiMonthOffset.apply_index`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthOffset.copy**`SemiMonthOffset.copy`**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthOffset.isAnchored**`SemiMonthOffset.isAnchored()`**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthOffset.onOffset**`SemiMonthOffset.onOffset(dt)`**6.8.14 SemiMonthEnd**


---

`SemiMonthEnd([n, normalize, day_of_month])` Two DateOffset's per month repeating on the last day of the month and `day_of_month`.

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthEnd**

**class** `pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthEnd` (*n=1, normalize=False, day\_of\_month=None*)  
 Two DateOffset's per month repeating on the last day of the month and `day_of_month`.

New in version 0.19.0.

**Parameters**

**n** [int]  
**normalize** [bool, default False]  
**day\_of\_month** [int, {1, 3, ..., 27}, default 15]

**Attributes**

`base` Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthEnd.base**

`SemiMonthEnd.base`  
 Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

## Methods

<code>rollback(dt)</code>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<code>rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthEnd.rollback`

`SemiMonthEnd.rollback(dt)`  
Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthEnd.rollforward`

`SemiMonthEnd.rollforward(dt)`  
Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>apply_index</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

## Properties

`SemiMonthEnd.freqstr`

---

`SemiMonthEnd.kwds`

---

`SemiMonthEnd.name`

---

`SemiMonthEnd.nanos`

---

`SemiMonthEnd.normalize`

---

`SemiMonthEnd.rule_code`

---

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthEnd.freqstr`

`SemiMonthEnd.freqstr`

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthEnd.kwds`

`SemiMonthEnd.kwds`

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthEnd.name`

`SemiMonthEnd.name`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthEnd.nanos**

SemiMonthEnd.**nanos**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthEnd.normalize**

SemiMonthEnd.**normalize = False**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthEnd.rule\_code**

SemiMonthEnd.**rule\_code**

## **Methods**

*SemiMonthEnd.apply(other)*

---

*SemiMonthEnd.apply\_index*

---

*SemiMonthEnd.copy*

---

*SemiMonthEnd.isAnchored()*

---

*SemiMonthEnd.onOffset(dt)*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthEnd.apply**

SemiMonthEnd.**apply** (*other*)

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthEnd.apply\_index**

SemiMonthEnd.**apply\_index**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthEnd.copy**

SemiMonthEnd.**copy**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthEnd.isAnchored**

SemiMonthEnd.**isAnchored** ()

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthEnd.onOffset**

SemiMonthEnd.**onOffset** (*dt*)

## **6.8.15 SemiMonthBegin**

*SemiMonthBegin*([n, normalize, day\_of\_month]) Two DateOffset's per month repeating on the first day of the month and day\_of\_month.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthBegin

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthBegin (n=1, normalize=False, day\_of\_month=None)  
Two DateOffset's per month repeating on the first day of the month and day\_of\_month.

New in version 0.19.0.

#### Parameters

- n** [int]
- normalize** [bool, default False]
- day\_of\_month** [int, {2, 3, ..., 27}, default 15]

#### Attributes

*base* Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthBegin.base

*SemiMonthBegin*.base Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

#### Methods

*rollback*(dt) Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

*rollforward*(dt) Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthBegin.rollback

*SemiMonthBegin*.rollback (dt)  
Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.



**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthBegin.rollforward**

`SemiMonthBegin.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>apply_index</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

**Properties**

`SemiMonthBegin.freqstr`

`SemiMonthBegin.kwds`

`SemiMonthBegin.name`

`SemiMonthBegin.nanos`

`SemiMonthBegin.normalize`

`SemiMonthBegin.rule_code`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthBegin.freqstr**

`SemiMonthBegin.freqstr`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthBegin.kwds**

`SemiMonthBegin.kwds`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthBegin.name**

`SemiMonthBegin.name`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthBegin.nanos**

`SemiMonthBegin.nanos`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthBegin.normalize**

`SemiMonthBegin.normalize = False`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthBegin.rule\_code**

`SemiMonthBegin.rule_code`

## Methods

*SemiMonthBegin.apply(other)*  

---

*SemiMonthBegin.apply\_index*  

---

*SemiMonthBegin.copy*  

---

*SemiMonthBegin.isAnchored()*  

---

*SemiMonthBegin.onOffset(dt)*  

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthBegin.apply

`SemiMonthBegin.apply` (*other*)

### pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthBegin.apply\_index

`SemiMonthBegin.apply_index`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthBegin.copy

`SemiMonthBegin.copy`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthBegin.isAnchored

`SemiMonthBegin.isAnchored()`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.SemiMonthBegin.onOffset

`SemiMonthBegin.onOffset` (*dt*)

## 6.8.16 Week

*Week*([*n*, *normalize*, *weekday*]) Weekly offset.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Week

**class** `pandas.tseries.offsets.Week` (*n=1*, *normalize=False*, *weekday=None*)  
Weekly offset.

#### Parameters

**weekday** [int, default None] Always generate specific day of week. 0 for Monday

#### Attributes

*base* Returns a copy of the calling offset object with *n=1* and all other attributes equal.

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Week.base****Week .base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

**Methods**

<i>rollback</i> (dt)	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<i>rollforward</i> (dt)	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Week.rollback****Week .rollback (dt)**

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Week.rollforward****Week .rollforward (dt)**

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<b>__call__</b>	
<b>apply</b>	
<b>apply_index</b>	
<b>copy</b>	
<b>isAnchored</b>	
<b>onOffset</b>	

**Properties**

*Week.freqstr*

*Week.kwds*

*Week.name*

*Week.nanos*

*Week.normalize*

*Week.rule\_code*

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Week.freqstr**

**Week .freqstr**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Week.kwds**

Week.**kwds**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Week.name**

Week.**name**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Week.nanos**

Week.**nanos**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Week.normalize**

Week.**normalize = False**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Week.rule\_code**

Week.**rule\_code**

## **Methods**

*Week.apply(other)*

---

*Week.apply\_index*

---

*Week.copy*

---

*Week.isAnchored()*

---

*Week.onOffset(dt)*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Week.apply**

Week.**apply** (*other*)

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Week.apply\_index**

Week.**apply\_index**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Week.copy**

Week.**copy**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Week.isAnchored**

Week.**isAnchored** ()

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Week.onOffset**`Week.onOffset(dt)`**6.8.17 WeekOfMonth**

`WeekOfMonth(n, normalize, week, weekday)` Describes monthly dates like “the Tuesday of the 2nd week of each month”.

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.WeekOfMonth**

**class** `pandas.tseries.offsets.WeekOfMonth` (*n=1, normalize=False, week=0, weekday=0*)  
 Describes monthly dates like “the Tuesday of the 2nd week of each month”.

**Parameters****n** [int]**week** [{0, 1, 2, 3, ...}, default 0] 0 is 1st week of month, 1 2nd week, etc.**weekday** [{0, 1, ..., 6}, default 0] 0: Mondays 1: Tuesdays 2: Wednesdays 3: Thursdays 4: Fridays 5: Saturdays 6: Sundays**Attributes**

`base` Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.WeekOfMonth.base**

`WeekOfMonth.base`  
 Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

**Methods**

`apply_index` Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises `NotImplementedError` for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

---

`rollback(dt)` Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

`rollforward(dt)` Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.WeekOfMonth.apply\_index**

`WeekOfMonth.apply_index`

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

#### **Parameters**

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

#### **Returns**

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.WeekOfMonth.rollback**

`WeekOfMonth.rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.WeekOfMonth.rollforward**

`WeekOfMonth.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

## **Properties**

`WeekOfMonth.freqstr`

---

`WeekOfMonth.kwds`

---

`WeekOfMonth.name`

---

`WeekOfMonth.nanos`

---

`WeekOfMonth.normalize`

---

`WeekOfMonth.rule_code`

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.WeekOfMonth.freqstr**

`WeekOfMonth.freqstr`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.WeekOfMonth.kwds**

`WeekOfMonth.kwds`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.WeekOfMonth.name**

`WeekOfMonth.name`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.WeekOfMonth.nanos**

`WeekOfMonth.nanos`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.WeekOfMonth.normalize**

`WeekOfMonth.normalize = False`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.WeekOfMonth.rule\_code**

`WeekOfMonth.rule_code`

## **Methods**

*WeekOfMonth.apply(other)*

---

*WeekOfMonth.copy*

---

*WeekOfMonth.isAnchored()*

---

*WeekOfMonth.onOffset(dt)*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.WeekOfMonth.apply**

`WeekOfMonth.apply(other)`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.WeekOfMonth.copy**

`WeekOfMonth.copy`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.WeekOfMonth.isAnchored**

`WeekOfMonth.isAnchored()`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.WeekOfMonth.onOffset**

`WeekOfMonth.onOffset(dt)`

## **6.8.18 LastWeekOfMonth**

*LastWeekOfMonth*([n, normalize, weekday])

Describes monthly dates in last week of month like “the last Tuesday of each month”.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.LastWeekOfMonth

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.**LastWeekOfMonth** (*n=1, normalize=False, weekday=0*)  
Describes monthly dates in last week of month like “the last Tuesday of each month”.

#### Parameters

**n** [int, default 1]

**weekday** [{0, 1, ..., 6}, default 0] 0: Mondays 1: Tuesdays 2: Wednesdays 3: Thursdays 4: Fridays 5: Saturdays 6: Sundays

#### Attributes

*base*

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.LastWeekOfMonth.base

LastWeekOfMonth.**base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

#### Methods

*apply\_index*

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

*rollback*(dt)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

*rollforward*(dt)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.LastWeekOfMonth.apply\_index

LastWeekOfMonth.**apply\_index**

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

#### Parameters

**i** [DatetimeIndex]



**Returns**

y [DatetimeIndex]

**pandas.tseries.offsets.LastWeekOfMonth.rollback**LastWeekOfMonth.**rollback**(dt)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.LastWeekOfMonth.rollforward**LastWeekOfMonth.**rollforward**(dt)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<b>__call__</b>	
<b>apply</b>	
<b>copy</b>	
<b>isAnchored</b>	
<b>onOffset</b>	

**Properties***LastWeekOfMonth.freqstr**LastWeekOfMonth.kwds**LastWeekOfMonth.name**LastWeekOfMonth.nanos**LastWeekOfMonth.normalize**LastWeekOfMonth.rule\_code***pandas.tseries.offsets.LastWeekOfMonth.freqstr**LastWeekOfMonth.**freqstr****pandas.tseries.offsets.LastWeekOfMonth.kwds**LastWeekOfMonth.**kwds****pandas.tseries.offsets.LastWeekOfMonth.name**LastWeekOfMonth.**name****pandas.tseries.offsets.LastWeekOfMonth.nanos**LastWeekOfMonth.**nanos**

### pandas.tseries.offsets.LastWeekOfMonth.normalize

LastWeekOfMonth.**normalize** = False

### pandas.tseries.offsets.LastWeekOfMonth.rule\_code

LastWeekOfMonth.**rule\_code**

## Methods

*LastWeekOfMonth.apply(other)*

*LastWeekOfMonth.copy*

*LastWeekOfMonth.isAnchored()*

*LastWeekOfMonth.onOffset(dt)*

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.LastWeekOfMonth.apply

LastWeekOfMonth.**apply** (*other*)

### pandas.tseries.offsets.LastWeekOfMonth.copy

LastWeekOfMonth.**copy**

### pandas.tseries.offsets.LastWeekOfMonth.isAnchored

LastWeekOfMonth.**isAnchored** ()

### pandas.tseries.offsets.LastWeekOfMonth.onOffset

LastWeekOfMonth.**onOffset** (*dt*)

## 6.8.19 QuarterOffset

*QuarterOffset*([*n*, *normalize*, *startingMonth*])      Quarter representation - doesn't call super.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterOffset

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.**QuarterOffset** (*n=1, normalize=False, startingMonth=None*)  
Quarter representation - doesn't call super.

## Attributes

---

*base* Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterOffset.base

QuarterOffset.**base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

### Methods

<i>rollback(dt)</i>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<i>rollforward(dt)</i>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterOffset.rollback

QuarterOffset.**rollback** (*dt*)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterOffset.rollforward

QuarterOffset.**rollforward** (*dt*)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<b>__call__</b>	
<b>apply</b>	
<b>apply_index</b>	
<b>copy</b>	
<b>isAnchored</b>	
<b>onOffset</b>	

### Properties

*QuarterOffset.freqstr*

---

*QuarterOffset.kwds*

---

*QuarterOffset.name*

---

*QuarterOffset.nanos*

---

*QuarterOffset.normalize*

---

*QuarterOffset.rule\_code*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterOffset.freqstr**

`QuarterOffset.freqstr`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterOffset.kwds**

`QuarterOffset.kwds`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterOffset.name**

`QuarterOffset.name`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterOffset.nanos**

`QuarterOffset.nanos`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterOffset.normalize**

`QuarterOffset.normalize = False`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterOffset.rule\_code**

`QuarterOffset.rule_code`

**Methods**

*QuarterOffset.apply(other)*

---

*QuarterOffset.apply\_index*

---

*QuarterOffset.copy*

---

*QuarterOffset.isAnchored()*

---

*QuarterOffset.onOffset(dt)*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterOffset.apply**

`QuarterOffset.apply(other)`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterOffset.apply\_index**

`QuarterOffset.apply_index`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterOffset.copy**

`QuarterOffset.copy`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterOffset.isAnchored**`QuarterOffset.isAnchored()`**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterOffset.onOffset**`QuarterOffset.onOffset(dt)`**6.8.20 BQuarterEnd**

---

*BQuarterEnd*([n, normalize, startingMonth])      DateOffset increments between business Quarter dates.

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterEnd****class** `pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterEnd` (*n=1, normalize=False, startingMonth=None*)  
DateOffset increments between business Quarter dates.

`startingMonth = 1` corresponds to dates like 1/31/2007, 4/30/2007, ... `startingMonth = 2` corresponds to dates like 2/28/2007, 5/31/2007, ... `startingMonth = 3` corresponds to dates like 3/30/2007, 6/29/2007, ...

**Attributes**

*base*      Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterEnd.base**

`BQuarterEnd.base`  
Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

**Methods**

<i>rollback</i> (dt)	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<i>rollforward</i> (dt)	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterEnd.rollback

`BQuarterEnd.rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterEnd.rollforward

`BQuarterEnd.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>apply_index</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

## Properties

`BQuarterEnd.freqstr`

---

`BQuarterEnd.kwds`

---

`BQuarterEnd.name`

---

`BQuarterEnd.nanos`

---

`BQuarterEnd.normalize`

---

`BQuarterEnd.rule_code`

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterEnd.freqstr

`BQuarterEnd.freqstr`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterEnd.kwds

`BQuarterEnd.kwds`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterEnd.name

`BQuarterEnd.name`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterEnd.nanos

`BQuarterEnd.nanos`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterEnd.normalize

`BQuarterEnd.normalize = False`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterEnd.rule\_code**`BQuarterEnd.rule_code`**Methods***BQuarterEnd.apply(other)**BQuarterEnd.apply\_index**BQuarterEnd.copy**BQuarterEnd.isAnchored()**BQuarterEnd.onOffset(dt)***pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterEnd.apply**`BQuarterEnd.apply(other)`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterEnd.apply\_index**`BQuarterEnd.apply_index`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterEnd.copy**`BQuarterEnd.copy`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterEnd.isAnchored**`BQuarterEnd.isAnchored()`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterEnd.onOffset**`BQuarterEnd.onOffset(dt)`**6.8.21 BQuarterBegin***BQuarterBegin([n, normalize, startingMonth])***Attributes****pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterBegin**`class pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterBegin(n=1, normalize=False, startingMonth=None)`

## Attributes

*base* Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterBegin.base

`BQuarterBegin`.**base**  
Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

## Methods

*rollback*(dt) Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

*rollforward*(dt) Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterBegin.rollback

`BQuarterBegin`.**rollback** (*dt*)  
Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterBegin.rollforward

`BQuarterBegin`.**rollforward** (*dt*)  
Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<b>__call__</b>	
<b>apply</b>	
<b>apply_index</b>	
<b>copy</b>	
<b>isAnchored</b>	
<b>onOffset</b>	

## Properties

*BQuarterBegin.freqstr*

---

*BQuarterBegin.kwds*

---

*BQuarterBegin.name*

---

Continued on next page



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---

*BQuarterBegin.nanos*

---

*BQuarterBegin.normalize*

---

*BQuarterBegin.rule\_code*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterBegin.freqstr**`BQuarterBegin.freqstr`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterBegin.kwds**`BQuarterBegin.kwds`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterBegin.name**`BQuarterBegin.name`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterBegin.nanos**`BQuarterBegin.nanos`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterBegin.normalize**`BQuarterBegin.normalize = False`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterBegin.rule\_code**`BQuarterBegin.rule_code`**Methods**

---

*BQuarterBegin.apply(other)*

---

*BQuarterBegin.apply\_index*

---

*BQuarterBegin.copy*

---

*BQuarterBegin.isAnchored()*

---

*BQuarterBegin.onOffset(dt)*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterBegin.apply**`BQuarterBegin.apply(other)`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterBegin.apply\_index**`BQuarterBegin.apply_index`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterBegin.copy

BQuarterBegin.**copy**

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterBegin.isAnchored

BQuarterBegin.**isAnchored**()

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BQuarterBegin.onOffset

BQuarterBegin.**onOffset**(dt)

## 6.8.22 QuarterEnd

---

*QuarterEnd*([n, normalize, startingMonth])      DateOffset increments between business Quarter dates.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterEnd

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.**QuarterEnd**(n=1, normalize=False, startingMonth=None)

DateOffset increments between business Quarter dates.

startingMonth = 1 corresponds to dates like 1/31/2007, 4/30/2007, ... startingMonth = 2 corresponds to dates like 2/28/2007, 5/31/2007, ... startingMonth = 3 corresponds to dates like 3/31/2007, 6/30/2007, ...

#### Attributes

*base*      Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterEnd.base

QuarterEnd.**base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

#### Methods

*rollback*(dt)      Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

Continued on next page

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<code>rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.
------------------------------	--

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterEnd.rollback**`QuarterEnd.rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterEnd.rollforward**`QuarterEnd.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>apply_index</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

**Properties**`QuarterEnd.freqstr``QuarterEnd.kwds``QuarterEnd.name``QuarterEnd.nanos``QuarterEnd.normalize``QuarterEnd.rule_code`**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterEnd.freqstr**`QuarterEnd.freqstr`**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterEnd.kwds**`QuarterEnd.kwds`**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterEnd.name**`QuarterEnd.name`**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterEnd.nanos**`QuarterEnd.nanos`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterEnd.normalize**

`QuarterEnd.normalize = False`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterEnd.rule\_code**

`QuarterEnd.rule_code`

## **Methods**

*QuarterEnd.apply(other)*

*QuarterEnd.apply\_index*

*QuarterEnd.copy*

*QuarterEnd.isAnchored()*

*QuarterEnd.onOffset(dt)*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterEnd.apply**

`QuarterEnd.apply` (*other*)

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterEnd.apply\_index**

`QuarterEnd.apply_index`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterEnd.copy**

`QuarterEnd.copy`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterEnd.isAnchored**

`QuarterEnd.isAnchored()`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterEnd.onOffset**

`QuarterEnd.onOffset` (*dt*)

## **6.8.23 QuarterBegin**

*QuarterBegin*([*n*, *normalize*, *startingMonth*])

### **Attributes**

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterBegin**

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.**QuarterBegin** (*n=1, normalize=False, startingMonth=None*)

**Attributes**

*base* Returns a copy of the calling offset object with *n=1* and all other attributes equal.

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterBegin.base**

QuarterBegin.**base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with *n=1* and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

**Methods**

*rollback*(*dt*) Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

*rollforward*(*dt*) Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterBegin.rollback**

QuarterBegin.**rollback** (*dt*)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterBegin.rollforward**

QuarterBegin.**rollforward** (*dt*)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<b>__call__</b>	
<b>apply</b>	
<b>apply_index</b>	
<b>copy</b>	
<b>isAnchored</b>	
<b>onOffset</b>	

**Properties**

*QuarterBegin.freqstr*

*QuarterBegin.kwds*

*QuarterBegin.name*

*QuarterBegin.nanos*

*QuarterBegin.normalize*

*QuarterBegin.rule\_code*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterBegin.freqstr**

QuarterBegin.**freqstr**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterBegin.kwds**

QuarterBegin.**kwds**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterBegin.name**

QuarterBegin.**name**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterBegin.nanos**

QuarterBegin.**nanos**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterBegin.normalize**

QuarterBegin.**normalize = False**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterBegin.rule\_code**

QuarterBegin.**rule\_code**

## **Methods**

*QuarterBegin.apply(other)*

*QuarterBegin.apply\_index*

*QuarterBegin.copy*

*QuarterBegin.isAnchored()*

*QuarterBegin.onOffset(dt)*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterBegin.apply**

QuarterBegin.**apply** (*other*)

**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterBegin.apply\_index**`QuarterBegin.apply_index`**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterBegin.copy**`QuarterBegin.copy`**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterBegin.isAnchored**`QuarterBegin.isAnchored()`**pandas.tseries.offsets.QuarterBegin.onOffset**`QuarterBegin.onOffset(dt)`**6.8.24 YearOffset**`YearOffset(n, normalize, month)`

DateOffset that just needs a month.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.YearOffset**

**class** `pandas.tseries.offsets.YearOffset` (*n=1, normalize=False, month=None*)  
 DateOffset that just needs a month.

**Attributes**`base`Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.**pandas.tseries.offsets.YearOffset.base**`YearOffset.base`Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

**Methods**

<code>rollback(dt)</code>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<code>rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearOffset.rollback**

`YearOffset.rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearOffset.rollforward**

`YearOffset.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>apply_index</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

## **Properties**

`YearOffset.freqstr`

---

`YearOffset.kwds`

---

`YearOffset.name`

---

`YearOffset.nanos`

---

`YearOffset.normalize`

---

`YearOffset.rule_code`

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearOffset.freqstr**

`YearOffset.freqstr`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearOffset.kwds**

`YearOffset.kwds`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearOffset.name**

`YearOffset.name`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearOffset.nanos**

`YearOffset.nanos`



### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearOffset.normalize**

`YearOffset.normalize = False`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearOffset.rule\_code**

`YearOffset.rule_code`

### **Methods**

`YearOffset.apply(other)`

---

`YearOffset.apply_index`

---

`YearOffset.copy`

---

`YearOffset.isAnchored()`

---

`YearOffset.onOffset(dt)`

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearOffset.apply**

`YearOffset.apply(other)`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearOffset.apply\_index**

`YearOffset.apply_index`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearOffset.copy**

`YearOffset.copy`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearOffset.isAnchored**

`YearOffset.isAnchored()`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearOffset.onOffset**

`YearOffset.onOffset(dt)`

## **6.8.25 BYearEnd**

`BYearEnd([n, normalize, month])`

DateOffset increments between business EOM dates.

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearEnd**

**class** `pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearEnd` (*n=1, normalize=False, month=None*)

DateOffset increments between business EOM dates.

## Attributes

*base* Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearEnd.base

`BYearEnd.base`  
Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

## Methods

*rollback(dt)* Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

*rollforward(dt)* Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearEnd.rollback

`BYearEnd.rollback(dt)`  
Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearEnd.rollforward

`BYearEnd.rollforward(dt)`  
Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<b>__call__</b>	
<b>apply</b>	
<b>apply_index</b>	
<b>copy</b>	
<b>isAnchored</b>	
<b>onOffset</b>	

## Properties

*BYearEnd.freqstr*

---

*BYearEnd.kwds*

---

*BYearEnd.name*

---

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---

*BYearEnd.nanos*

---

*BYearEnd.normalize*

---

*BYearEnd.rule\_code*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearEnd.freqstr**`BYearEnd.freqstr`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearEnd.kwds**`BYearEnd.kwds`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearEnd.name**`BYearEnd.name`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearEnd.nanos**`BYearEnd.nanos`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearEnd.normalize**`BYearEnd.normalize = False`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearEnd.rule\_code**`BYearEnd.rule_code`**Methods**

---

*BYearEnd.apply(other)*

---

*BYearEnd.apply\_index*

---

*BYearEnd.copy*

---

*BYearEnd.isAnchored()*

---

*BYearEnd.onOffset(dt)*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearEnd.apply**`BYearEnd.apply(other)`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearEnd.apply\_index**`BYearEnd.apply_index`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearEnd.copy

`BYearEnd.copy`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearEnd.isAnchored

`BYearEnd.isAnchored()`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearEnd.onOffset

`BYearEnd.onOffset(dt)`

## 6.8.26 BYearBegin

`BYearBegin([n, normalize, month])`

DateOffset increments between business year begin dates.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearBegin

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.**BYearBegin** (*n=1, normalize=False, month=None*)  
DateOffset increments between business year begin dates.

#### Attributes

`base`

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearBegin.base

`BYearBegin.base`

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

#### Methods

`rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

`rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearBegin.rollback**`BYearBegin.rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearBegin.rollforward**`BYearBegin.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>apply_index</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

**Properties**`BYearBegin.freqstr``BYearBegin.kwds``BYearBegin.name``BYearBegin.nanos``BYearBegin.normalize``BYearBegin.rule_code`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearBegin.freqstr**`BYearBegin.freqstr`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearBegin.kwds**`BYearBegin.kwds`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearBegin.name**`BYearBegin.name`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearBegin.nanos**`BYearBegin.nanos`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearBegin.normalize**`BYearBegin.normalize = False`

## pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearBegin.rule\_code

BYearBegin.**rule\_code**

### Methods

*BYearBegin.apply(other)*

---

*BYearBegin.apply\_index*

---

*BYearBegin.copy*

---

*BYearBegin.isAnchored()*

---

*BYearBegin.onOffset(dt)*

---

## pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearBegin.apply

BYearBegin.**apply** (*other*)

## pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearBegin.apply\_index

BYearBegin.**apply\_index**

## pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearBegin.copy

BYearBegin.**copy**

## pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearBegin.isAnchored

BYearBegin.**isAnchored** ()

## pandas.tseries.offsets.BYearBegin.onOffset

BYearBegin.**onOffset** (*dt*)

## 6.8.27 YearEnd

*YearEnd*([*n*, *normalize*, *month*])

DateOffset increments between calendar year ends.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.YearEnd

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.**YearEnd** (*n=1, normalize=False, month=None*)  
DateOffset increments between calendar year ends.

#### Attributes

---

*base* Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearEnd.base**

`YearEnd.base`

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

### **Methods**

*rollback(dt)* Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

*rollforward(dt)* Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearEnd.rollback**

`YearEnd.rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearEnd.rollforward**

`YearEnd.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<b>__call__</b>	
<b>apply</b>	
<b>apply_index</b>	
<b>copy</b>	
<b>isAnchored</b>	
<b>onOffset</b>	

### **Properties**

*YearEnd.freqstr*

---

*YearEnd.kwds*

---

*YearEnd.name*

---

*YearEnd.nanos*

---

*YearEnd.normalize*

---

*YearEnd.rule\_code*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.YearEnd.freqstr**

YearEnd.**freqstr**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.YearEnd.kwds**

YearEnd.**kwds**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.YearEnd.name**

YearEnd.**name**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.YearEnd.nanos**

YearEnd.**nanos**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.YearEnd.normalize**

YearEnd.**normalize = False**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.YearEnd.rule\_code**

YearEnd.**rule\_code**

**Methods**

*YearEnd.apply(other)*

---

*YearEnd.apply\_index*

---

*YearEnd.copy*

---

*YearEnd.isAnchored()*

---

*YearEnd.onOffset(dt)*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.YearEnd.apply**

YearEnd.**apply** (*other*)

**pandas.tseries.offsets.YearEnd.apply\_index**

YearEnd.**apply\_index**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.YearEnd.copy**

YearEnd.**copy**



**pandas.tseries.offsets.YearEnd.isAnchored**`YearEnd.isAnchored()`**pandas.tseries.offsets.YearEnd.onOffset**`YearEnd.onOffset(dt)`**6.8.28 YearBegin**`YearBegin([n, normalize, month])`

DateOffset increments between calendar year begin dates.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.YearBegin****class** `pandas.tseries.offsets.YearBegin` (*n=1, normalize=False, month=None*)

DateOffset increments between calendar year begin dates.

**Attributes**`base`Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.**pandas.tseries.offsets.YearBegin.base**`YearBegin.base`Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

**Methods**`rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

`rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.YearBegin.rollback**`YearBegin.rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearBegin.rollforward**

`YearBegin.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>apply_index</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

### **Properties**

`YearBegin.freqstr`

---

`YearBegin.kwds`

---

`YearBegin.name`

---

`YearBegin.nanos`

---

`YearBegin.normalize`

---

`YearBegin.rule_code`

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearBegin.freqstr**

`YearBegin.freqstr`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearBegin.kwds**

`YearBegin.kwds`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearBegin.name**

`YearBegin.name`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearBegin.nanos**

`YearBegin.nanos`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearBegin.normalize**

`YearBegin.normalize = False`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.YearBegin.rule\_code**

`YearBegin.rule_code`

## Methods

---

`YearBegin.apply(other)`

---

`YearBegin.apply_index`

---

`YearBegin.copy`

---

`YearBegin.isAnchored()`

---

`YearBegin.onOffset(dt)`

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.YearBegin.apply

`YearBegin.apply(other)`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.YearBegin.apply\_index

`YearBegin.apply_index`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.YearBegin.copy

`YearBegin.copy`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.YearBegin.isAnchored

`YearBegin.isAnchored()`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.YearBegin.onOffset

`YearBegin.onOffset(dt)`

## 6.8.29 FY5253

---

`FY5253([n, normalize, weekday, ...])`Describes 52-53 week fiscal year.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.**FY5253** (*n=1*, *normalize=False*, *weekday=0*, *startingMonth=1*,  
*variation='nearest'*)

Describes 52-53 week fiscal year. This is also known as a 4-4-5 calendar.

It is used by companies that desire that their fiscal year always end on the same day of the week.

It is a method of managing accounting periods. It is a common calendar structure for some industries, such as retail, manufacturing and parking industry.

For more information see: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/4-4-5\\_calendar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/4-4-5_calendar)

The year may either: - end on the last X day of the Y month. - end on the last X day closest to the last day of the Y month.

X is a specific day of the week. Y is a certain month of the year

**Parameters**

- n** [int]
- weekday** [{0, 1, ..., 6}] 0: Mondays 1: Tuesdays 2: Wednesdays 3: Thursdays 4: Fridays 5: Saturdays 6: Sundays
- startingMonth** [The month in which fiscal years end. {1, 2, ... 12}]
- variation** [str] {"nearest", "last"} for "LastOfMonth" or "NearestEndMonth"

**Attributes**

*base* Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253.base**

**FY5253.base**  
Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

**Methods**

*apply\_index* Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

---

*rollback(dt)* Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

*rollforward(dt)* Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253.apply\_index**

**FY5253.apply\_index**  
Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

**Parameters**

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

**Returns**

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253.rollback**

`FY5253.rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253.rollforward**

`FY5253.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>get_rule_code_suffix</code>	
<code>get_year_end</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

**Properties**

`FY5253.freqstr`

---

`FY5253.kwds`

---

`FY5253.name`

---

`FY5253.nanos`

---

`FY5253.normalize`

---

`FY5253.rule_code`

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253.freqstr**

`FY5253.freqstr`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253.kwds**

`FY5253.kwds`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253.name**

`FY5253.name`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253.nanos**

`FY5253.nanos`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253.normalize**

`FY5253.normalize = False`

## pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253.rule\_code

FY5253.rule\_code

### Methods

*FY5253.apply(other)*

---

*FY5253.copy*

---

*FY5253.get\_rule\_code\_suffix()*

---

*FY5253.get\_year\_end(dt)*

---

*FY5253.isAnchored()*

---

*FY5253.onOffset(dt)*

---

## pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253.apply

FY5253.apply(*other*)

## pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253.copy

FY5253.copy

## pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253.get\_rule\_code\_suffix

FY5253.get\_rule\_code\_suffix()

## pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253.get\_year\_end

FY5253.get\_year\_end(*dt*)

## pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253.isAnchored

FY5253.isAnchored()

## pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253.onOffset

FY5253.onOffset(*dt*)

## 6.8.30 FY5253Quarter

*FY5253Quarter*([*n*, *normalize*, *weekday*, ...])

DateOffset increments between business quarter dates for 52-53 week fiscal year (also known as a 4-4-5 calendar).

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter**

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter (*n=1, normalize=False, weekday=0, startingMonth=1, qtr\_with\_extra\_week=1, variation='nearest'*)

DateOffset increments between business quarter dates for 52-53 week fiscal year (also known as a 4-4-5 calendar).

It is used by companies that desire that their fiscal year always end on the same day of the week.

It is a method of managing accounting periods. It is a common calendar structure for some industries, such as retail, manufacturing and parking industry.

For more information see: [http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/4-4-5\\_calendar](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/4-4-5_calendar)

The year may either: - end on the last X day of the Y month. - end on the last X day closest to the last day of the Y month.

X is a specific day of the week. Y is a certain month of the year

startingMonth = 1 corresponds to dates like 1/31/2007, 4/30/2007, ... startingMonth = 2 corresponds to dates like 2/28/2007, 5/31/2007, ... startingMonth = 3 corresponds to dates like 3/30/2007, 6/29/2007, ...

**Parameters**

**n** [int]

**weekday** [{0, 1, ..., 6}] 0: Mondays 1: Tuesdays 2: Wednesdays 3: Thursdays 4: Fridays 5: Saturdays 6: Sundays

**startingMonth** [The month in which fiscal years end. {1, 2, ... 12}]

**qtr\_with\_extra\_week** [The quarter number that has the leap] or 14 week when needed. {1,2,3,4}

**variation** [str] {"nearest", "last"} for "LastOfMonth" or "NearestEndMonth"

**Attributes**

*base* Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter.base**

FY5253Quarter.**base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

**Methods**

<i>apply_index</i>	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<i>rollback(dt)</i>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<i>rollforward(dt)</i>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter.apply\_index**

`FY5253Quarter.apply_index`

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

**Parameters**

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

**Returns**

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter.rollback**

`FY5253Quarter.rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter.rollforward**

`FY5253Quarter.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>apply</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>get_weeks</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	
<code>year_has_extra_week</code>	

**Properties**

<code>FY5253Quarter.freqstr</code>
<code>FY5253Quarter.kwds</code>
<code>FY5253Quarter.name</code>
<code>FY5253Quarter.nanos</code>
<code>FY5253Quarter.normalize</code>
<code>FY5253Quarter.rule_code</code>



**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter.freqstr**

FY5253Quarter.**freqstr**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter.kwds**

FY5253Quarter.**kwds**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter.name**

FY5253Quarter.**name**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter.nanos**

FY5253Quarter.**nanos**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter.normalize**

FY5253Quarter.**normalize = False**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter.rule\_code**

FY5253Quarter.**rule\_code**

**Methods**

<i>FY5253Quarter.apply(other)</i>
<i>FY5253Quarter.copy</i>
<i>FY5253Quarter.get_weeks(dt)</i>
<i>FY5253Quarter.isAnchored()</i>
<i>FY5253Quarter.onOffset(dt)</i>
<i>FY5253Quarter.year_has_extra_week(dt)</i>

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter.apply**

FY5253Quarter.**apply** (*other*)

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter.copy**

FY5253Quarter.**copy**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter.get\_weeks**

FY5253Quarter.**get\_weeks** (*dt*)

### pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter.isAnchored

FY5253Quarter.**isAnchored**()

### pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter.onOffset

FY5253Quarter.**onOffset**(dt)

### pandas.tseries.offsets.FY5253Quarter.year\_has\_extra\_week

FY5253Quarter.**year\_has\_extra\_week**(dt)

## 6.8.31 Easter

*Easter*

DateOffset for the Easter holiday using logic defined in dateutil.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Easter

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.**Easter**

DateOffset for the Easter holiday using logic defined in dateutil.

Right now uses the revised method which is valid in years 1583-4099.

#### Attributes

*base*

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Easter.base

Easter.**base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

#### Methods

<i>apply_index</i>	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<i>rollback(dt)</i>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<i>rollforward(dt)</i>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Easter.apply\_index

#### Easter.apply\_index

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

#### Parameters

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

#### Returns

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Easter.rollback

#### Easter.rollback(dt)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Easter.rollforward

#### Easter.rollforward(dt)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<b>__call__</b>	
<b>apply</b>	
<b>copy</b>	
<b>isAnchored</b>	
<b>onOffset</b>	

## Properties

<i>Easter.freqstr</i>
<i>Easter.kwds</i>
<i>Easter.name</i>
<i>Easter.nanos</i>
<i>Easter.normalize</i>
<i>Easter.rule_code</i>

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Easter.freqstr

Easter.**freqstr**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Easter.kwds**

Easter.**kwds**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Easter.name**

Easter.**name**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Easter.nanos**

Easter.**nanos**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Easter.normalize**

Easter.**normalize = False**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Easter.rule\_code**

Easter.**rule\_code**

**Methods**

*Easter.apply(other)*

---

*Easter.copy*

---

*Easter.isAnchored()*

---

*Easter.onOffset(dt)*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Easter.apply**

Easter.**apply** (*other*)

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Easter.copy**

Easter.**copy**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Easter.isAnchored**

Easter.**isAnchored** ()

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Easter.onOffset**

Easter.**onOffset** (*dt*)

## 6.8.32 Tick

`Tick([n, normalize])`

### Attributes

#### `pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick`

**class** `pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick` (*n=1, normalize=False*)

#### Attributes

<code>base</code>	Returns a copy of the calling offset object with <code>n=1</code> and all other attributes equal.
-------------------	---

#### `pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick.base`

#### `Tick.base`

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

<b>delta</b>	
<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

#### Methods

<code>apply(other)</code>	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises <code>NotImplementedError</code> for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<code>apply_index</code>	
<code>rollback(dt)</code>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<code>rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

#### `pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick.apply`

`Tick.apply` (*other*)

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick.apply\_index**

#### **Tick.apply\_index**

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

#### **Parameters**

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

#### **Returns**

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick.rollback**

#### **Tick.rollback(dt)**

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick.rollforward**

#### **Tick.rollforward(dt)**

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<b><code>__call__</code></b>	
<b><code>copy</code></b>	
<b><code>isAnchored</code></b>	
<b><code>onOffset</code></b>	

## **Properties**

*Tick.delta*

---

*Tick.freqstr*

---

*Tick.kwds*

---

*Tick.name*

---

*Tick.nanos*

---

*Tick.normalize*

---

*Tick.rule\_code*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick.delta**

**Tick.delta**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick.freqstr**

**Tick.freqstr**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick.kwds**

Tick.**kwds**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick.name**

Tick.**name**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick.nanos**

Tick.**nanos**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick.normalize**

Tick.**normalize = False**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick.rule\_code**

Tick.**rule\_code**

**Methods**

*Tick.copy*

*Tick.isAnchored()*

*Tick.onOffset(dt)*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick.copy**

Tick.**copy**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick.isAnchored**

Tick.**isAnchored()**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Tick.onOffset**

Tick.**onOffset** (*dt*)

**6.8.33 Day**

`Day([n, normalize])`

### Attributes

---

#### pandas.tseries.offsets.Day

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.**Day** (*n=1, normalize=False*)

#### Attributes

*base* Returns a copy of the calling offset object with *n=1* and all other attributes equal.

---

#### pandas.tseries.offsets.Day.base

`Day.base`  
Returns a copy of the calling offset object with *n=1* and all other attributes equal.

<b>delta</b>	
<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

#### Methods

<code>apply(other)</code>	
<code>apply_index</code>	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<code>rollback(dt)</code>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<code>rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

#### pandas.tseries.offsets.Day.apply

`Day.apply` (*other*)

#### pandas.tseries.offsets.Day.apply\_index

`Day.apply_index`  
Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.



**Parameters****i** [DatetimeIndex]**Returns****y** [DatetimeIndex]**pandas.tseries.offsets.Day.rollback****Day.rollback** (*dt*)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Day.rollforward****Day.rollforward** (*dt*)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

**Properties***Day.delta**Day.freqstr**Day.kwds**Day.name**Day.nanos**Day.normalize**Day.rule\_code***pandas.tseries.offsets.Day.delta****Day.delta****pandas.tseries.offsets.Day.freqstr****Day.freqstr****pandas.tseries.offsets.Day.kwds****Day.kwds****pandas.tseries.offsets.Day.name****Day.name**

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Day.nanos

Day.**nanos**

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Day.normalize

Day.**normalize = False**

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Day.rule\_code

Day.**rule\_code**

### Methods

*Day.copy*

---

*Day.isAnchored()*

---

*Day.onOffset(dt)*

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Day.copy

Day.**copy**

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Day.isAnchored

Day.**isAnchored()**

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Day.onOffset

Day.**onOffset** (*dt*)

## 6.8.34 Hour

*Hour*(*n*, *normalize*)

### Attributes

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Hour

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.**Hour** (*n=1*, *normalize=False*)

### Attributes

---

*base* Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Hour.base

#### Hour.**base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>delta</b>	
<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

### Methods

<i>apply</i> (other)	
<i>apply_index</i>	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<i>rollback</i> (dt)	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<i>rollforward</i> (dt)	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Hour.apply

Hour.**apply** (*other*)

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Hour.apply\_index

#### Hour.**apply\_index**

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

#### Parameters

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

#### Returns

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Hour.rollback

Hour.**rollback** (*dt*)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Hour.rollforward**

`Hour.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

### **Properties**

*Hour.delta*

---

*Hour.freqstr*

---

*Hour.kwds*

---

*Hour.name*

---

*Hour.nanos*

---

*Hour.normalize*

---

*Hour.rule\_code*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Hour.delta**

`Hour.delta`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Hour.freqstr**

`Hour.freqstr`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Hour.kwds**

`Hour.kwds`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Hour.name**

`Hour.name`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Hour.nanos**

`Hour.nanos`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Hour.normalize**

`Hour.normalize = False`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Hour.rule\_code

Hour.**rule\_code**

### Methods

*Hour.copy*

---

*Hour.isAnchored()*

---

*Hour.onOffset(dt)*

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Hour.copy

Hour.**copy**

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Hour.isAnchored

Hour.**isAnchored**()

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Hour.onOffset

Hour.**onOffset**(*dt*)

## 6.8.35 Minute

*Minute*(*n*, *normalize*)

### Attributes

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Minute

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.**Minute**(*n=1*, *normalize=False*)

#### Attributes

*base*

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with *n=1* and all other attributes equal.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Minute.base

Minute.**base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with *n=1* and all other attributes equal.

<b>delta</b>	
<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

## Methods

<i>apply</i> (other)	
<i>apply_index</i>	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<i>rollback</i> (dt)	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<i>rollforward</i> (dt)	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Minute.apply

Minute.**apply** (*other*)

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Minute.apply\_index

Minute.**apply\_index**

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

#### Parameters

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

#### Returns

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Minute.rollback

Minute.**rollback** (*dt*)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Minute.rollforward

Minute.**rollforward** (*dt*)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

## Properties

*Minute.delta*

---

*Minute.freqstr*

---

*Minute.kwds*

---

*Minute.name*

---

*Minute.nanos*

---

*Minute.normalize*

---

*Minute.rule\_code*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Minute.delta**

`Minute.delta`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Minute.freqstr**

`Minute.freqstr`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Minute.kwds**

`Minute.kwds`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Minute.name**

`Minute.name`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Minute.nanos**

`Minute.nanos`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Minute.normalize**

`Minute.normalize = False`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Minute.rule\_code**

`Minute.rule_code`

## Methods

*Minute*.copy

*Minute*.isAnchored()

*Minute*.onOffset(dt)

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Minute.copy

Minute.**copy**

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Minute.isAnchored

Minute.**isAnchored**()

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Minute.onOffset

Minute.**onOffset**(dt)

## 6.8.36 Second

*Second*([n, normalize])

### Attributes

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Second

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.**Second**(n=1, normalize=False)

#### Attributes

*base*

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Second.base

Second.**base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>delta</b>	
<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	



## Methods

<i>apply</i> ( <i>other</i> )	
<i>apply_index</i>	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<i>rollback</i> ( <i>dt</i> )	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<i>rollforward</i> ( <i>dt</i> )	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Second.apply

Second.**apply** (*other*)

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Second.apply\_index

Second.**apply\_index**

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

#### Parameters

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

#### Returns

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Second.rollback

Second.**rollback** (*dt*)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.Second.rollforward

Second.**rollforward** (*dt*)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<b>__call__</b>	
<b>copy</b>	
<b>isAnchored</b>	
<b>onOffset</b>	

## Properties

Second.*delta*

Second.*freqstr*

Continued on next page

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---

*Second.kwds*

---

*Second.name*

---

*Second.nanos*

---

*Second.normalize*

---

*Second.rule\_code*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Second.delta**

`Second.delta`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Second.freqstr**

`Second.freqstr`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Second.kwds**

`Second.kwds`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Second.name**

`Second.name`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Second.nanos**

`Second.nanos`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Second.normalize**

`Second.normalize = False`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Second.rule\_code**

`Second.rule_code`

**Methods**

---

*Second.copy*

---

*Second.isAnchored()*

---

*Second.onOffset(dt)*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Second.copy**

`Second.copy`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Second.isAnchored**`Second.isAnchored()`**pandas.tseries.offsets.Second.onOffset**`Second.onOffset(dt)`**6.8.37 Milli**`Milli([n, normalize])`**Attributes****pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli**`class pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli (n=1, normalize=False)`**Attributes**

<code>base</code>	Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.
-------------------	--

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli.base**`Milli.base`

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>delta</b>	
<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

**Methods**

<code>apply(other)</code>	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<code>apply_index</code>	
<code>rollback(dt)</code>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

Continued on next page

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<code>rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.
------------------------------	--

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli.apply**

`Milli.apply` (*other*)

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli.apply\_index**

`Milli.apply_index`

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

**Parameters**

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

**Returns**

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli.rollback**

`Milli.rollback` (*dt*)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli.rollforward**

`Milli.rollforward` (*dt*)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

**Properties**

`Milli.delta`

`Milli.freqstr`

`Milli.kwds`

`Milli.name`

`Milli.nanos`

`Milli.normalize`

`Milli.rule_code`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli.delta**

`Milli.delta`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli.freqstr**

`Milli.freqstr`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli.kwds**

`Milli.kwds`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli.name**

`Milli.name`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli.nanos**

`Milli.nanos`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli.normalize**

`Milli.normalize = False`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli.rule\_code**

`Milli.rule_code`

**Methods**

*Milli.copy*

---

*Milli.isAnchored()*

---

*Milli.onOffset(dt)*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli.copy**

`Milli.copy`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli.isAnchored**

`Milli.isAnchored()`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Milli.onOffset**

`Milli.onOffset(dt)`

## 6.8.38 Micro

*Micro*([n, normalize])

### Attributes

---

#### pandas.tseries.offsets.Micro

**class** pandas.tseries.offsets.**Micro** (n=1, normalize=False)

#### Attributes

<i>base</i>	Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.
-------------	--

---

#### pandas.tseries.offsets.Micro.base

##### Micro.base

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

<b>delta</b>	
<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

#### Methods

<i>apply</i> (other)	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<i>apply_index</i>	
<i>rollback</i> (dt)	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<i>rollforward</i> (dt)	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

---

#### pandas.tseries.offsets.Micro.apply

Micro.**apply** (other)

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Micro.apply\_index****Micro.apply\_index**

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

**Parameters**

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

**Returns**

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Micro.rollback****Micro.rollback** (*dt*)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Micro.rollforward****Micro.rollforward** (*dt*)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<b><code>__call__</code></b>	
<b><code>copy</code></b>	
<b><code>isAnchored</code></b>	
<b><code>onOffset</code></b>	

**Properties**

*Micro.delta*

*Micro.freqstr*

*Micro.kwds*

*Micro.name*

*Micro.nanos*

*Micro.normalize*

*Micro.rule\_code*

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Micro.delta**

**Micro.delta**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Micro.freqstr**

**Micro.freqstr**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Micro.kwds**

`Micro.kwds`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Micro.name**

`Micro.name`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Micro.nanos**

`Micro.nanos`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Micro.normalize**

`Micro.normalize = False`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Micro.rule\_code**

`Micro.rule_code`

**Methods**

*Micro.copy*

---

*Micro.isAnchored()*

---

*Micro.onOffset(dt)*

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Micro.copy**

`Micro.copy`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Micro.isAnchored**

`Micro.isAnchored()`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.Micro.onOffset**

`Micro.onOffset(dt)`

**6.8.39 Nano**



`Nano([n, normalize])`

### Attributes

#### `pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano`

**class** `pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano` (*n=1, normalize=False*)

#### Attributes

<code>base</code>	Returns a copy of the calling offset object with <code>n=1</code> and all other attributes equal.
-------------------	---

#### `pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano.base`

##### `Nano.base`

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

<b>delta</b>	
<b>freqstr</b>	
<b>kwds</b>	
<b>name</b>	
<b>nanos</b>	
<b>rule_code</b>	

#### Methods

`apply(other)`

`apply_index`

Vectorized apply of `DateOffset` to `DatetimeIndex`, raises `NotImplementedError` for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

`rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

`rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

#### `pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano.apply`

`Nano.apply` (*other*)

#### `pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano.apply_index`

`Nano.apply_index`

Vectorized apply of `DateOffset` to `DatetimeIndex`, raises `NotImplementedError` for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

### Parameters

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

### Returns

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano.rollback**

`Nano.rollback` (*dt*)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano.rollforward**

`Nano.rollforward` (*dt*)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

<code>__call__</code>	
<code>copy</code>	
<code>isAnchored</code>	
<code>onOffset</code>	

### Properties

`Nano.delta`

---

`Nano.freqstr`

---

`Nano.kwds`

---

`Nano.name`

---

`Nano.nanos`

---

`Nano.normalize`

---

`Nano.rule_code`

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano.delta**

`Nano.delta`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano.freqstr**

`Nano.freqstr`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano.kwds**

`Nano.kwds`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano.name**

`Nano.name`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano.nanos**

Nano.**nanos**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano.normalize**

Nano.**normalize = False**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano.rule\_code**

Nano.**rule\_code**

### **Methods**

*Nano.copy*

---

*Nano.isAnchored()*

---

*Nano.onOffset(dt)*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano.copy**

Nano.**copy**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano.isAnchored**

Nano.**isAnchored()**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.Nano.onOffset**

Nano.**onOffset** (*dt*)

## **6.8.40 BDay**

*BDay*

alias of *pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BDay**

pandas.tseries.offsets.**BDay**  
alias of *pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessDay*

### **Properties**

<i>BDay.base</i>	Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.
<i>BDay.freqstr</i>	
<i>BDay.kwds</i>	
<i>BDay.name</i>	
<i>BDay.nanos</i>	
<i>BDay.normalize</i>	
<i>BDay.offset</i>	Alias for self._offset.
<i>BDay.rule_code</i>	

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BDay.base**

#### **BDay.base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BDay.freqstr**

#### **BDay.freqstr**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BDay.kwds**

#### **BDay.kwds**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BDay.name**

#### **BDay.name**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BDay.nanos**

#### **BDay.nanos**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BDay.normalize**

#### **BDay.normalize = False**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BDay.offset**

#### **BDay.offset**

Alias for self.\_offset.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BDay.rule\_code**

#### **BDay.rule\_code**

## Methods

<code>BDay.apply(other)</code>	
<code>BDay.apply_index</code>	
<code>BDay.copy</code>	
<code>BDay.isAnchored()</code>	
<code>BDay.onOffset(dt)</code>	
<code>BDay.rollback(dt)</code>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<code>BDay.rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.BDay.apply`

`BDay.apply` (*other*)

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.BDay.apply_index`

`BDay.apply_index`

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.BDay.copy`

`BDay.copy`

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.BDay.isAnchored`

`BDay.isAnchored` ()

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.BDay.onOffset`

`BDay.onOffset` (*dt*)

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.BDay.rollback`

`BDay.rollback` (*dt*)  
Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### `pandas.tseries.offsets.BDay.rollforward`

`BDay.rollforward` (*dt*)  
Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

## 6.8.41 BMonthEnd

*BMonthEnd*

alias of `pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd`

---

## **pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthEnd**

`pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthEnd`

alias of `pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthEnd`

## **Properties**

`BMonthEnd.base`

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

---

`BMonthEnd.freqstr`

---

`BMonthEnd.kwds`

---

`BMonthEnd.name`

---

`BMonthEnd.nanos`

---

`BMonthEnd.normalize`

---

`BMonthEnd.rule_code`

---

## **pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthEnd.base**

`BMonthEnd.base`

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

## **pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthEnd.freqstr**

`BMonthEnd.freqstr`

## **pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthEnd.kwds**

`BMonthEnd.kwds`

## **pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthEnd.name**

`BMonthEnd.name`

## **pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthEnd.nanos**

`BMonthEnd.nanos`

## **pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthEnd.normalize**

`BMonthEnd.normalize = False`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthEnd.rule\_code**`BMonthEnd.rule_code`**Methods**

<code>BMonthEnd.apply(other)</code>	
<code>BMonthEnd.apply_index</code>	
<code>BMonthEnd.copy</code>	
<code>BMonthEnd.isAnchored()</code>	
<code>BMonthEnd.onOffset(dt)</code>	
<code>BMonthEnd.rollback(dt)</code>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<code>BMonthEnd.rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthEnd.apply**`BMonthEnd.apply` (*other*)**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthEnd.apply\_index**`BMonthEnd.apply_index`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthEnd.copy**`BMonthEnd.copy`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthEnd.isAnchored**`BMonthEnd.isAnchored()`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthEnd.onOffset**`BMonthEnd.onOffset` (*dt*)**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthEnd.rollback**`BMonthEnd.rollback` (*dt*)  
Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthEnd.rollforward**`BMonthEnd.rollforward` (*dt*)  
Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

## 6.8.42 BMonthBegin

*BMonthBegin* alias of *pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthBegin**

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthBegin**  
alias of *pandas.tseries.offsets.BusinessMonthBegin*

### **Properties**

*BMonthBegin.base* Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

---

*BMonthBegin.freqstr*

---

*BMonthBegin.kwds*

---

*BMonthBegin.name*

---

*BMonthBegin.nanos*

---

*BMonthBegin.normalize*

---

*BMonthBegin.rule\_code*

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthBegin.base**

**BMonthBegin.base**  
Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthBegin.freqstr**

**BMonthBegin.freqstr**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthBegin.kwds**

**BMonthBegin.kwds**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthBegin.name**

**BMonthBegin.name**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthBegin.nanos**

**BMonthBegin.nanos**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthBegin.normalize**

**BMonthBegin.normalize = False**



**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthBegin.rule\_code**`BMonthBegin.rule_code`**Methods**

<code>BMonthBegin.apply(other)</code>	
<code>BMonthBegin.apply_index</code>	
<code>BMonthBegin.copy</code>	
<code>BMonthBegin.isAnchored()</code>	
<code>BMonthBegin.onOffset(dt)</code>	
<code>BMonthBegin.rollback(dt)</code>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<code>BMonthBegin.rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthBegin.apply**`BMonthBegin.apply` (*other*)**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthBegin.apply\_index**`BMonthBegin.apply_index`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthBegin.copy**`BMonthBegin.copy`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthBegin.isAnchored**`BMonthBegin.isAnchored()`**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthBegin.onOffset**`BMonthBegin.onOffset` (*dt*)**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthBegin.rollback**`BMonthBegin.rollback` (*dt*)  
Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.**pandas.tseries.offsets.BMonthBegin.rollforward**`BMonthBegin.rollforward` (*dt*)  
Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

## 6.8.43 CBMonthEnd

*CBMonthEnd* alias of *pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd*

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd

*pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd*  
alias of *pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthEnd*

### Properties

<i>CBMonthEnd.base</i>	Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.
<i>CBMonthEnd.cbday_rol1</i>	Define default roll function to be called in apply method.
<i>CBMonthEnd.freqstr</i>	
<i>CBMonthEnd.kwds</i>	
<i>CBMonthEnd.m_offset</i>	
<i>CBMonthEnd.month_rol1</i>	Define default roll function to be called in apply method.
<i>CBMonthEnd.name</i>	
<i>CBMonthEnd.nanos</i>	
<i>CBMonthEnd.normalize</i>	
<i>CBMonthEnd.offset</i>	Alias for self._offset.
<i>CBMonthEnd.rule_code</i>	

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.base

*CBMonthEnd.base*  
Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.cbday\_rol1

*CBMonthEnd.cbday\_rol1*  
Define default roll function to be called in apply method.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.freqstr

*CBMonthEnd.freqstr*

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.kwds

*CBMonthEnd.kwds*

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.m\_offset

*CBMonthEnd.m\_offset*

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.month\_roll**`CBMonthEnd.month_roll`

Define default roll function to be called in apply method.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.name**`CBMonthEnd.name`**pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.nanos**`CBMonthEnd.nanos`**pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.normalize**`CBMonthEnd.normalize = False`**pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.offset**`CBMonthEnd.offset`Alias for `self._offset`.**pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.rule\_code**`CBMonthEnd.rule_code`**Methods**

<code>CBMonthEnd.apply(other)</code>	
<code>CBMonthEnd.apply_index</code>	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<code>CBMonthEnd.copy</code>	
<code>CBMonthEnd.isAnchored()</code>	
<code>CBMonthEnd.onOffset(dt)</code>	
<code>CBMonthEnd.rollback(dt)</code>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<code>CBMonthEnd.rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.apply**`CBMonthEnd.apply(other)`

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.apply\_index

CBMonthEnd.**apply\_index**

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

**Parameters**

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

**Returns**

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.copy

CBMonthEnd.**copy**

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.isAnchored

CBMonthEnd.**isAnchored**()

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.onOffset

CBMonthEnd.**onOffset**(dt)

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.rollback

CBMonthEnd.**rollback**(dt)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthEnd.rollforward

CBMonthEnd.**rollforward**(dt)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

## 6.8.44 CBMonthBegin

*CBMonthBegin*

alias of *pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin*

---

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin

pandas.tseries.offsets.**CBMonthBegin**

alias of *pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessMonthBegin*

## Properties

<code>CBMonthBegin.base</code>	Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.
<code>CBMonthBegin.cbdays_rol</code>	Define default roll function to be called in apply method.
<code>CBMonthBegin.freqstr</code>	
<code>CBMonthBegin.kwds</code>	
<code>CBMonthBegin.m_offset</code>	
<code>CBMonthBegin.month_rol</code>	Define default roll function to be called in apply method.
<code>CBMonthBegin.name</code>	
<code>CBMonthBegin.nanos</code>	
<code>CBMonthBegin.normalize</code>	
<code>CBMonthBegin.offset</code>	Alias for self._offset.
<code>CBMonthBegin.rule_code</code>	

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.base**

#### **CBMonthBegin.base**

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with n=1 and all other attributes equal.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.cbdays\_rol**

#### **CBMonthBegin.cbdays\_rol**

Define default roll function to be called in apply method.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.freqstr**

#### **CBMonthBegin.freqstr**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.kwds**

#### **CBMonthBegin.kwds**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.m\_offset**

#### **CBMonthBegin.m\_offset**

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.month\_rol**

#### **CBMonthBegin.month\_rol**

Define default roll function to be called in apply method.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.name**

#### **CBMonthBegin.name**

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.nanos

CBMonthBegin.**nanos**

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.normalize

CBMonthBegin.**normalize** = False

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.offset

CBMonthBegin.**offset**  
Alias for self.\_offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.rule\_code

CBMonthBegin.**rule\_code**

## Methods

<i>CBMonthBegin.apply(other)</i>	
<i>CBMonthBegin.apply_index</i>	Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.
<i>CBMonthBegin.copy</i>	
<i>CBMonthBegin.isAnchored()</i>	
<i>CBMonthBegin.onOffset(dt)</i>	
<i>CBMonthBegin.rollback(dt)</i>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<i>CBMonthBegin.rollforward(dt)</i>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.apply

CBMonthBegin.**apply** (*other*)

### pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.apply\_index

CBMonthBegin.**apply\_index**

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

#### Parameters

**i** [DatetimeIndex]

#### Returns

**y** [DatetimeIndex]

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.copy**

`CBMonthBegin.copy`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.isAnchored**

`CBMonthBegin.isAnchored()`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.onOffset**

`CBMonthBegin.onOffset(dt)`

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.rollback**

`CBMonthBegin.rollback(dt)`

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CBMonthBegin.rollforward**

`CBMonthBegin.rollforward(dt)`

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

## **6.8.45 CDay**

`CDay` alias of `pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay`

---

### **pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay**

`pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay`

alias of `pandas.tseries.offsets.CustomBusinessDay`

### **Properties**

`CDay.base` Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

---

`CDay.freqstr`

---

`CDay.kwds`

---

`CDay.name`

---

`CDay.nanos`

---

`CDay.normalize`

---

`CDay.offset` Alias for `self._offset`.

---

`CDay.rule_code`

---

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay.base**

`CDay.base`

Returns a copy of the calling offset object with `n=1` and all other attributes equal.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay.freqstr**

`CDay.freqstr`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay.kwds**

`CDay.kwds`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay.name**

`CDay.name`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay.nanos**

`CDay.nanos`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay.normalize**

`CDay.normalize = False`

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay.offset**

`CDay.offset`

Alias for `self._offset`.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay.rule\_code**

`CDay.rule_code`

**Methods**

---

*CDay.apply(other)*

---

*CDay.apply\_index(i)*

---

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises `NotImplementedError` for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

---

---

*CDay.copy*

---

*CDay.isAnchored()*

---

*CDay.onOffset(dt)*

---

Continued on next page



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<code>CDay.rollback(dt)</code>	Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.
<code>CDay.rollforward(dt)</code>	Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay.apply**`CDay.apply` (*other*)**pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay.apply\_index**`CDay.apply_index` (*i*)

Vectorized apply of DateOffset to DatetimeIndex, raises NotImplementedError for offsets without a vectorized implementation.

**Parameters****i** [DatetimeIndex]**Returns****y** [DatetimeIndex]**pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay.copy**`CDay.copy`**pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay.isAnchored**`CDay.isAnchored` ()**pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay.onOffset**`CDay.onOffset` (*dt*)**pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay.rollback**`CDay.rollback` (*dt*)

Roll provided date backward to next offset only if not on offset.

**pandas.tseries.offsets.CDay.rollforward**`CDay.rollforward` (*dt*)

Roll provided date forward to next offset only if not on offset.

## 6.9 Frequencies

`to_offset(freq)`

Return DateOffset object from string or tuple representation or `datetime.timedelta` object

---

### 6.9.1 `pandas.tseries.frequencies.to_offset`

`pandas.tseries.frequencies.to_offset(freq)`

Return DateOffset object from string or tuple representation or `datetime.timedelta` object

#### Parameters

**freq** [str, tuple, `datetime.timedelta`, DateOffset or None]

#### Returns

**delta** [DateOffset] None if freq is None

#### Raises

**ValueError** If freq is an invalid frequency

#### See also:

`pandas.DateOffset`

#### Examples

```
>>> to_offset('5min')
<5 * Minutes>
```

```
>>> to_offset('1D1H')
<25 * Hours>
```

```
>>> to_offset(('W', 2))
<2 * Weeks: weekday=6>
```

```
>>> to_offset((2, 'B'))
<2 * BusinessDays>
```

```
>>> to_offset(datetime.timedelta(days=1))
<Day>
```

```
>>> to_offset(Hour())
<Hour>
```

## 6.10 Window

Rolling objects are returned by `.rolling` calls: `pandas.DataFrame.rolling()`, `pandas.Series.rolling()`, etc. Expanding objects are returned by `.expanding` calls: `pandas.DataFrame.expanding()`, `pandas.Series.expanding()`, etc. EWM objects are returned by `.ewm` calls: `pandas.DataFrame.ewm()`, `pandas.Series.ewm()`, etc.

## 6.10.1 Standard moving window functions

<code>Rolling.count()</code>	The rolling count of any non-NaN observations inside the window.
<code>Rolling.sum(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Calculate rolling sum of given DataFrame or Series.
<code>Rolling.mean(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Calculate the rolling mean of the values.
<code>Rolling.median(**kwargs)</code>	Calculate the rolling median.
<code>Rolling.var([ddof])</code>	Calculate unbiased rolling variance.
<code>Rolling.std([ddof])</code>	Calculate rolling standard deviation.
<code>Rolling.min(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Calculate the rolling minimum.
<code>Rolling.max(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Calculate the rolling maximum.
<code>Rolling.corr([other, pairwise])</code>	Calculate rolling correlation.
<code>Rolling.cov([other, pairwise, ddof])</code>	Calculate the rolling sample covariance.
<code>Rolling.skew(**kwargs)</code>	Unbiased rolling skewness.
<code>Rolling.kurt(**kwargs)</code>	Calculate unbiased rolling kurtosis.
<code>Rolling.apply(func[, raw, args, kwargs])</code>	The rolling function's apply function.
<code>Rolling.aggregate(arg, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.
<code>Rolling.quantile(quantile[, interpolation])</code>	Calculate the rolling quantile.
<code>Window.mean(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Calculate the window mean of the values.
<code>Window.sum(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Calculate window sum of given DataFrame or Series.

### pandas.core.window.Rolling.count

`Rolling.count()`

The rolling count of any non-NaN observations inside the window.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returned object type is determined by the caller of the rolling calculation.

#### See also:

**`pandas.Series.rolling`** Calling object with Series data.

**`pandas.DataFrame.rolling`** Calling object with DataFrames.

**`pandas.DataFrame.count`** Count of the full DataFrame.

#### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([2, 3, np.nan, 10])
>>> s.rolling(2).count()
0    1.0
1    2.0
2    1.0
3    1.0
dtype: float64
>>> s.rolling(3).count()
0    1.0
1    2.0
2    2.0
3    2.0
```

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```
dtype: float64
>>> s.rolling(4).count()
0    1.0
1    2.0
2    2.0
3    3.0
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.core.window.Rolling.sum

Rolling.**sum**(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Calculate rolling sum of given DataFrame or Series.

### Parameters

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** For compatibility with other rolling methods. Has no effect on the computed value.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Same type as the input, with the same index, containing the rolling sum.

### See also:

**Series.sum** Reducing sum for Series.

**DataFrame.sum** Reducing sum for DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
4    5
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.rolling(3).sum()
0    NaN
1    NaN
2    6.0
3    9.0
4   12.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.expanding(3).sum()
0    NaN
1    NaN
2    6.0
3   10.0
4   15.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.rolling(3, center=True).sum()
0      NaN
1      6.0
2      9.0
3     12.0
4      NaN
dtype: float64
```

For DataFrame, each rolling sum is computed column-wise.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": s, "B": s ** 2})
>>> df
   A  B
0  1  1
1  2  4
2  3  9
3  4 16
4  5 25
```

```
>>> df.rolling(3).sum()
   A    B
0  NaN  NaN
1  NaN  NaN
2  6.0 14.0
3  9.0 29.0
4 12.0 50.0
```

### pandas.core.window.Rolling.mean

`Rolling.mean(*args, **kwargs)`

Calculate the rolling mean of the values.

#### Parameters

**\*args** Under Review.

**\*\*kwargs** Under Review.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returned object type is determined by the caller of the rolling calculation.

#### See also:

**Series.rolling** Calling object with Series data.

**DataFrame.rolling** Calling object with DataFrames.

**Series.mean** Equivalent method for Series.

**DataFrame.mean** Equivalent method for DataFrame.

### Examples

The below examples will show rolling mean calculations with window sizes of two and three, respectively.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s.rolling(2).mean()
0    NaN
1    1.5
2    2.5
3    3.5
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.rolling(3).mean()
0    NaN
1    NaN
2    2.0
3    3.0
dtype: float64
```

### pandas.core.window.Rolling.median

`Rolling.median(**kwargs)`  
Calculate the rolling median.

#### Parameters

**\*\*kwargs** For compatibility with other rolling methods. Has no effect on the computed median.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returned type is the same as the original object.

#### See also:

**Series.rolling** Calling object with Series data.

**DataFrame.rolling** Calling object with DataFrames.

**Series.median** Equivalent method for Series.

**DataFrame.median** Equivalent method for DataFrame.

#### Examples

Compute the rolling median of a series with a window size of 3.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s.rolling(3).median()
0    NaN
1    NaN
2    1.0
3    2.0
4    3.0
dtype: float64
```

### pandas.core.window.Rolling.var

`Rolling.var(ddof=1, *args, **kwargs)`  
Calculate unbiased rolling variance.

Normalized by N-1 by default. This can be changed using the *ddof* argument.

### Parameters

**ddof** [int, default 1] Delta Degrees of Freedom. The divisor used in calculations is  $N - \text{ddof}$ , where  $N$  represents the number of elements.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** For NumPy compatibility. No additional arguments are used.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returns the same object type as the caller of the rolling calculation.

### See also:

**Series.rolling** Calling object with Series data.

**DataFrame.rolling** Calling object with DataFrames.

**Series.var** Equivalent method for Series.

**DataFrame.var** Equivalent method for DataFrame.

**numpy.var** Equivalent method for Numpy array.

### Notes

The default *ddof* of 1 used in `Series.var()` is different than the default *ddof* of 0 in `numpy.var()`.

A minimum of 1 period is required for the rolling calculation.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([5, 5, 6, 7, 5, 5, 5])
>>> s.rolling(3).var()
0      NaN
1      NaN
2    0.333333
3    1.000000
4    1.000000
5    1.333333
6    0.000000
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.expanding(3).var()
0      NaN
1      NaN
2    0.333333
3    0.916667
4    0.800000
5    0.700000
6    0.619048
dtype: float64
```

### pandas.core.window.Rolling.std

`Rolling.std(ddof=1, *args, **kwargs)`  
Calculate rolling standard deviation.

Normalized by N-1 by default. This can be changed using the *ddof* argument.

#### Parameters

**ddof** [int, default 1] Delta Degrees of Freedom. The divisor used in calculations is  $N - \text{ddof}$ , where  $N$  represents the number of elements.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** For NumPy compatibility. No additional arguments are used.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returns the same object type as the caller of the rolling calculation.

#### See also:

**Series.rolling** Calling object with Series data.

**DataFrame.rolling** Calling object with DataFrames.

**Series.std** Equivalent method for Series.

**DataFrame.std** Equivalent method for DataFrame.

**numpy.std** Equivalent method for Numpy array.

#### Notes

The default *ddof* of 1 used in `Series.std` is different than the default *ddof* of 0 in `numpy.std`.

A minimum of one period is required for the rolling calculation.

#### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([5, 5, 6, 7, 5, 5, 5])
>>> s.rolling(3).std()
0      NaN
1      NaN
2    0.577350
3    1.000000
4    1.000000
5    1.154701
6    0.000000
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.expanding(3).std()
0      NaN
1      NaN
2    0.577350
3    0.957427
4    0.894427
5    0.836660
6    0.786796
dtype: float64
```

#### pandas.core.window.Rolling.min

`Rolling.min(*args, **kwargs)`  
Calculate the rolling minimum.



**Parameters****\*\*kwargs** Under Review.**Returns****Series or DataFrame** Returned object type is determined by the caller of the rolling calculation.**See also:****Series.rolling** Calling object with a Series.**DataFrame.rolling** Calling object with a DataFrame.**Series.min** Similar method for Series.**DataFrame.min** Similar method for DataFrame.**Examples**

Performing a rolling minimum with a window size of 3.

```

>>> s = pd.Series([4, 3, 5, 2, 6])
>>> s.rolling(3).min()
0    NaN
1    NaN
2    3.0
3    2.0
4    2.0
dtype: float64

```

**pandas.core.window.Rolling.max****Rolling.max** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Calculate the rolling maximum.

**Parameters****\*args, \*\*kwargs** Arguments and keyword arguments to be passed into func.**Returns****Series or DataFrame** Return type is determined by the caller.**See also:****Series.rolling** Series rolling.**DataFrame.rolling** DataFrame rolling.**pandas.core.window.Rolling.corr****Rolling.corr** (other=None, pairwise=None, \*\*kwargs)

Calculate rolling correlation.

**Parameters****other** [Series, DataFrame, or ndarray, optional] If not supplied then will default to self.

**pairwise** [bool, default None] Calculate pairwise combinations of columns within a DataFrame. If *other* is not specified, defaults to *True*, otherwise defaults to *False*. Not relevant for *Series*.

**\*\*kwargs** Unused.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returned object type is determined by the caller of the rolling calculation.

### See also:

**Series.rolling** Calling object with Series data.

**DataFrame.rolling** Calling object with DataFrames.

**Series.corr** Equivalent method for Series.

**DataFrame.corr** Equivalent method for DataFrame.

**rolling.cov** Similar method to calculate covariance.

**numpy.corrcoef** NumPy Pearson's correlation calculation.

### Notes

This function uses Pearson's definition of correlation ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pearson\\_correlation\\_coefficient](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pearson_correlation_coefficient)).

When *other* is not specified, the output will be self correlation (e.g. all 1's), except for *DataFrame* inputs with *pairwise* set to *True*.

Function will return NaN for correlations of equal valued sequences; this is the result of a 0/0 division error.

When *pairwise* is set to *False*, only matching columns between *self* and *other* will be used.

When *pairwise* is set to *True*, the output will be a MultiIndex DataFrame with the original index on the first level, and the *other* DataFrame columns on the second level.

In the case of missing elements, only complete pairwise observations will be used.

### Examples

The below example shows a rolling calculation with a window size of four matching the equivalent function call using `numpy.corrcoef()`.

```
>>> v1 = [3, 3, 3, 5, 8]
>>> v2 = [3, 4, 4, 4, 8]
>>> fmt = "{0:.6f}" # limit the printed precision to 6 digits
>>> # numpy returns a 2X2 array, the correlation coefficient
>>> # is the number at entry [0][1]
>>> print(fmt.format(np.corrcoef(v1[:-1], v2[:-1])[0][1]))
0.333333
>>> print(fmt.format(np.corrcoef(v1[1:], v2[1:])[0][1]))
0.916949
>>> s1 = pd.Series(v1)
>>> s2 = pd.Series(v2)
>>> s1.rolling(4).corr(s2)
0          NaN
```

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```

1      NaN
2      NaN
3    0.333333
4    0.916949
dtype: float64

```

The below example shows a similar rolling calculation on a DataFrame using the pairwise option.

```

>>> matrix = np.array([[51., 35.], [49., 30.], [47., 32.], [46., 31.], [50.,
↪36.]])
>>> print(np.corrcoef(matrix[:-1,0], matrix[:-1,1]).round(7))
[[1.          0.6263001]
 [0.6263001  1.          ]]
>>> print(np.corrcoef(matrix[1:,0], matrix[1:,1]).round(7))
[[1.          0.5553681]
 [0.5553681  1.          ]]
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(matrix, columns=['X', 'Y'])
>>> df
   X    Y
0 51.0 35.0
1 49.0 30.0
2 47.0 32.0
3 46.0 31.0
4 50.0 36.0
>>> df.rolling(4).corr(pairwise=True)
   X      Y
0 X   NaN  NaN
  Y   NaN  NaN
1 X   NaN  NaN
  Y   NaN  NaN
2 X   NaN  NaN
  Y   NaN  NaN
3 X  1.000000  0.626300
  Y  0.626300  1.000000
4 X  1.000000  0.555368
  Y  0.555368  1.000000

```

## pandas.core.window.Rolling.cov

Rolling .cov (*other=None, pairwise=None, ddof=1, \*\*kwargs*)

Calculate the rolling sample covariance.

### Parameters

**other** [Series, DataFrame, or ndarray, optional] If not supplied then will default to self and produce pairwise output.

**pairwise** [bool, default None] If False then only matching columns between self and other will be used and the output will be a DataFrame. If True then all pairwise combinations will be calculated and the output will be a MultiIndexed DataFrame in the case of DataFrame inputs. In the case of missing elements, only complete pairwise observations will be used.

**ddof** [int, default 1] Delta Degrees of Freedom. The divisor used in calculations is  $N - ddof$ , where  $N$  represents the number of elements.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to be passed into func.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Return type is determined by the caller.

### See also:

**Series.rolling** Series rolling.

**DataFrame.rolling** DataFrame rolling.

## pandas.core.window.Rolling.skew

`Rolling.skew` (\*\*kwargs)

Unbiased rolling skewness.

### Parameters

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to be passed into func.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Return type is determined by the caller.

### See also:

**Series.rolling** Series rolling.

**DataFrame.rolling** DataFrame rolling.

## pandas.core.window.Rolling.kurt

`Rolling.kurt` (\*\*kwargs)

Calculate unbiased rolling kurtosis.

This function uses Fisher's definition of kurtosis without bias.

### Parameters

**\*\*kwargs** Under Review.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returned object type is determined by the caller of the rolling calculation

### See also:

**Series.rolling** Calling object with Series data.

**DataFrame.rolling** Calling object with DataFrames.

**Series.kurt** Equivalent method for Series.

**DataFrame.kurt** Equivalent method for DataFrame.

**scipy.stats.skew** Third moment of a probability density.

**scipy.stats.kurtosis** Reference SciPy method.

### Notes

A minimum of 4 periods is required for the rolling calculation.

## Examples

The example below will show a rolling calculation with a window size of four matching the equivalent function call using `scipy.stats`.

```
>>> arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 999]
>>> fmt = "{0:.6f}" # limit the printed precision to 6 digits
>>> import scipy.stats
>>> print(fmt.format(scipy.stats.kurtosis(arr[:-1], bias=False)))
-1.200000
>>> print(fmt.format(scipy.stats.kurtosis(arr[1:], bias=False)))
3.999946
>>> s = pd.Series(arr)
>>> s.rolling(4).kurt()
0         NaN
1         NaN
2         NaN
3    -1.200000
4     3.999946
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.core.window.Rolling.apply

`Rolling.apply(func, raw=None, args=(), kwargs={})`

The rolling function's apply function.

### Parameters

**func** [function] Must produce a single value from an ndarray input if `raw=True` or a Series if `raw=False`.

**raw** [bool, default None]

- `False` : passes each row or column as a Series to the function.
- `True` or `None` : the passed function will receive ndarray objects instead. If you are just applying a NumPy reduction function this will achieve much better performance.

The `raw` parameter is required and will show a FutureWarning if not passed. In the future `raw` will default to `False`.

New in version 0.23.0.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** Arguments and keyword arguments to be passed into `func`.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Return type is determined by the caller.

See also:

**Series.rolling** Series rolling.

**DataFrame.rolling** DataFrame rolling.

## pandas.core.window.Rolling.aggregate

`Rolling.aggregate(arg, *args, **kwargs)`

Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.

### Parameters

**func** [function, str, list or dict] Function to use for aggregating the data. If a function, must either work when passed a Series/Dataframe or when passed to Series/Dataframe.apply.

Accepted combinations are:

- function
- string function name
- list of functions and/or function names, e.g. `[np.sum, 'mean']`
- dict of axis labels -> functions, function names or list of such.

**\*args** Positional arguments to pass to *func*.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass to *func*.

### Returns

**DataFrame, Series or scalar** if DataFrame.agg is called with a single function, returns a Series if DataFrame.agg is called with several functions, returns a DataFrame if Series.agg is called with single function, returns a scalar if Series.agg is called with several functions, returns a Series

### See also:

`pandas.Series.rolling`, `pandas.DataFrame.rolling`

### Notes

`agg` is an alias for `aggregate`. Use the alias.

A passed user-defined-function will be passed a Series for evaluation.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 3), columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df
   A         B         C
0 -2.385977 -0.102758  0.438822
1 -1.004295  0.905829 -0.954544
2  0.735167 -0.165272 -1.619346
3 -0.702657 -1.340923 -0.706334
4 -0.246845  0.211596 -0.901819
5  2.463718  3.157577 -1.380906
6 -1.142255  2.340594 -0.039875
7  1.396598 -1.647453  1.677227
8 -0.543425  1.761277 -0.220481
9 -0.640505  0.289374 -1.550670
```

```
>>> df.rolling(3).sum()
   A         B         C
0   NaN      NaN      NaN
1   NaN      NaN      NaN
2 -2.655105  0.637799 -2.135068
3 -0.971785 -0.600366 -3.280224
4 -0.214334 -1.294599 -3.227500
```

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```

5  1.514216  2.028250 -2.989060
6  1.074618  5.709767 -2.322600
7  2.718061  3.850718  0.256446
8 -0.289082  2.454418  1.416871
9  0.212668  0.403198 -0.093924

```

```

>>> df.rolling(3).agg({'A':'sum', 'B':'min'})
      A         B
0     NaN       NaN
1     NaN       NaN
2 -2.655105 -0.165272
3 -0.971785 -1.340923
4 -0.214334 -1.340923
5  1.514216 -1.340923
6  1.074618  0.211596
7  2.718061 -1.647453
8 -0.289082 -1.647453
9  0.212668 -1.647453

```

## pandas.core.window.Rolling.quantile

Rolling.**quantile** (*quantile*, *interpolation='linear'*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Calculate the rolling quantile.

### Parameters

**quantile** [float] Quantile to compute.  $0 \leq \text{quantile} \leq 1$ .

**interpolation** [{"linear", "lower", "higher", "midpoint", "nearest"}] New in version 0.23.0.

This optional parameter specifies the interpolation method to use, when the desired quantile lies between two data points  $i$  and  $j$ :

- linear:  $i + (j - i) * \text{fraction}$ , where *fraction* is the fractional part of the index surrounded by  $i$  and  $j$ .
- lower:  $i$ .
- higher:  $j$ .
- nearest:  $i$  or  $j$  whichever is nearest.
- midpoint:  $(i + j) / 2$ .

**\*\*kwargs**: For compatibility with other rolling methods. Has no effect on the result.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returned object type is determined by the caller of the rolling calculation.

See also:

**pandas.Series.quantile** Computes value at the given quantile over all data in Series.

**pandas.DataFrame.quantile** Computes values at the given quantile over requested axis in DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s.rolling(2).quantile(.4, interpolation='lower')
0    NaN
1    1.0
2    2.0
3    3.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.rolling(2).quantile(.4, interpolation='midpoint')
0    NaN
1    1.5
2    2.5
3    3.5
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.core.window.Window.mean

Window.**mean**(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Calculate the window mean of the values.

### Parameters

**\*args** Under Review.

**\*\*kwargs** Under Review.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returned object type is determined by the caller of the window calculation.

### See also:

**Series.window** Calling object with Series data.

**DataFrame.window** Calling object with DataFrames.

**Series.mean** Equivalent method for Series.

**DataFrame.mean** Equivalent method for DataFrame.

## Examples

The below examples will show rolling mean calculations with window sizes of two and three, respectively.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s.rolling(2).mean()
0    NaN
1    1.5
2    2.5
3    3.5
dtype: float64
```



```
>>> s.rolling(3).mean()
0    NaN
1    NaN
2     2.0
3     3.0
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.core.window.Window.sum

`Window.sum(*args, **kwargs)`

Calculate window sum of given DataFrame or Series.

### Parameters

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** For compatibility with other window methods. Has no effect on the computed value.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Same type as the input, with the same index, containing the window sum.

**See also:**

**Series.sum** Reducing sum for Series.

**DataFrame.sum** Reducing sum for DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
4    5
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.rolling(3).sum()
0    NaN
1    NaN
2     6.0
3     9.0
4    12.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.expanding(3).sum()
0    NaN
1    NaN
2     6.0
3    10.0
4    15.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.rolling(3, center=True).sum()
0    NaN
1     6.0
2     9.0
3    12.0
4     NaN
dtype: float64
```

For DataFrame, each window sum is computed column-wise.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": s, "B": s ** 2})
>>> df
   A  B
0  1  1
1  2  4
2  3  9
3  4 16
4  5 25
```

```
>>> df.rolling(3).sum()
   A    B
0  NaN  NaN
1  NaN  NaN
2  6.0 14.0
3  9.0 29.0
4 12.0 50.0
```

## 6.10.2 Standard expanding window functions

<i>Expanding.count</i> (**kwargs)	The expanding count of any non-NaN observations inside the window.
<i>Expanding.sum</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Calculate expanding sum of given DataFrame or Series.
<i>Expanding.mean</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Calculate the expanding mean of the values.
<i>Expanding.median</i> (**kwargs)	Calculate the expanding median.
<i>Expanding.var</i> ([ddof])	Calculate unbiased expanding variance.
<i>Expanding.std</i> ([ddof])	Calculate expanding standard deviation.
<i>Expanding.min</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Calculate the expanding minimum.
<i>Expanding.max</i> (*args, **kwargs)	Calculate the expanding maximum.
<i>Expanding.corr</i> ([other, pairwise])	Calculate expanding correlation.
<i>Expanding.cov</i> ([other, pairwise, ddof])	Calculate the expanding sample covariance.
<i>Expanding.skew</i> (**kwargs)	Unbiased expanding skewness.
<i>Expanding.kurt</i> (**kwargs)	Calculate unbiased expanding kurtosis.
<i>Expanding.apply</i> (func[, raw, args, kwargs])	The expanding function's apply function.
<i>Expanding.aggregate</i> (arg, *args, **kwargs)	Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.
<i>Expanding.quantile</i> (quantile[, interpolation])	Calculate the expanding quantile.

### pandas.core.window.Expanding.count

`Expanding.count` (\*\*kwargs)

The expanding count of any non-NaN observations inside the window.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returned object type is determined by the caller of the expanding calculation.

**See also:**

**`pandas.Series.expanding`** Calling object with Series data.

**`pandas.DataFrame.expanding`** Calling object with DataFrames.

**`pandas.DataFrame.count`** Count of the full DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([2, 3, np.nan, 10])
>>> s.rolling(2).count()
0    1.0
1    2.0
2    1.0
3    1.0
dtype: float64
>>> s.rolling(3).count()
0    1.0
1    2.0
2    2.0
3    2.0
dtype: float64
>>> s.rolling(4).count()
0    1.0
1    2.0
2    2.0
3    3.0
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.core.window.Expanding.sum

Expanding.**sum**(\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Calculate expanding sum of given DataFrame or Series.

### Parameters

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** For compatibility with other expanding methods. Has no effect on the computed value.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Same type as the input, with the same index, containing the expanding sum.

**See also:**

**Series.sum** Reducing sum for Series.

**DataFrame.sum** Reducing sum for DataFrame.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5])
>>> s
0    1
1    2
2    3
3    4
4    5
dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.rolling(3).sum()
0    NaN
1    NaN
2    6.0
3    9.0
4   12.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.expanding(3).sum()
0    NaN
1    NaN
2    6.0
3   10.0
4   15.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.rolling(3, center=True).sum()
0    NaN
1    6.0
2    9.0
3   12.0
4    NaN
dtype: float64
```

For DataFrame, each expanding sum is computed column-wise.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": s, "B": s ** 2})
>>> df
   A  B
0  1  1
1  2  4
2  3  9
3  4 16
4  5 25
```

```
>>> df.rolling(3).sum()
   A    B
0  NaN  NaN
1  NaN  NaN
2  6.0 14.0
3  9.0 29.0
4 12.0 50.0
```

**pandas.core.window.Expanding.mean**

`Expanding.mean(*args, **kwargs)`

Calculate the expanding mean of the values.

**Parameters**

**\*args** Under Review.

**\*\*kwargs** Under Review.

**Returns**

**Series or DataFrame** Returned object type is determined by the caller of the expanding calculation.

**See also:**

**Series.expanding** Calling object with Series data.

**DataFrame.expanding** Calling object with DataFrames.

**Series.mean** Equivalent method for Series.

**DataFrame.mean** Equivalent method for DataFrame.

**Examples**

The below examples will show rolling mean calculations with window sizes of two and three, respectively.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s.rolling(2).mean()
0    NaN
1    1.5
2    2.5
3    3.5
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.rolling(3).mean()
0    NaN
1    NaN
2    2.0
3    3.0
dtype: float64
```

**pandas.core.window.Expanding.median**

`Expanding.median(**kwargs)`

Calculate the expanding median.

**Parameters**

**\*\*kwargs** For compatibility with other expanding methods. Has no effect on the computed median.

**Returns**

**Series or DataFrame** Returned type is the same as the original object.

**See also:**

**Series.expanding** Calling object with Series data.

**DataFrame.expanding** Calling object with DataFrames.

**Series.median** Equivalent method for Series.

**DataFrame.median** Equivalent method for DataFrame.

## Examples

Compute the rolling median of a series with a window size of 3.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s.rolling(3).median()
0      NaN
1      NaN
2      1.0
3      2.0
4      3.0
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.core.window.Expanding.var

Expanding.**var** (*ddof=1, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Calculate unbiased expanding variance.

Normalized by N-1 by default. This can be changed using the *ddof* argument.

### Parameters

**ddof** [int, default 1] Delta Degrees of Freedom. The divisor used in calculations is  $N - \text{ddof}$ , where  $N$  represents the number of elements.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** For NumPy compatibility. No additional arguments are used.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returns the same object type as the caller of the expanding calculation.

### See also:

**Series.expanding** Calling object with Series data.

**DataFrame.expanding** Calling object with DataFrames.

**Series.var** Equivalent method for Series.

**DataFrame.var** Equivalent method for DataFrame.

**numpy.var** Equivalent method for Numpy array.

## Notes

The default *ddof* of 1 used in `Series.var()` is different than the default *ddof* of 0 in `numpy.var()`.

A minimum of 1 period is required for the rolling calculation.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([5, 5, 6, 7, 5, 5, 5])
>>> s.rolling(3).var()
0          NaN
1          NaN
2    0.333333
3    1.000000
4    1.000000
5    1.333333
6    0.000000
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.expanding(3).var()
0          NaN
1          NaN
2    0.333333
3    0.916667
4    0.800000
5    0.700000
6    0.619048
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.core.window.Expanding.std

Expanding.**std** (*ddof=1, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Calculate expanding standard deviation.

Normalized by N-1 by default. This can be changed using the *ddof* argument.

### Parameters

**ddof** [int, default 1] Delta Degrees of Freedom. The divisor used in calculations is  $N - \text{ddof}$ , where  $N$  represents the number of elements.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** For NumPy compatibility. No additional arguments are used.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returns the same object type as the caller of the expanding calculation.

### See also:

**Series.expanding** Calling object with Series data.

**DataFrame.expanding** Calling object with DataFrames.

**Series.std** Equivalent method for Series.

**DataFrame.std** Equivalent method for DataFrame.

**numpy.std** Equivalent method for Numpy array.

## Notes

The default *ddof* of 1 used in Series.std is different than the default *ddof* of 0 in numpy.std.

A minimum of one period is required for the rolling calculation.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([5, 5, 6, 7, 5, 5, 5])
>>> s.rolling(3).std()
0      NaN
1      NaN
2    0.577350
3    1.000000
4    1.000000
5    1.154701
6    0.000000
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.expanding(3).std()
0      NaN
1      NaN
2    0.577350
3    0.957427
4    0.894427
5    0.836660
6    0.786796
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.core.window.Expanding.min

`Expanding.min(*args, **kwargs)`

Calculate the expanding minimum.

### Parameters

**\*\*kwargs** Under Review.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returned object type is determined by the caller of the expanding calculation.

### See also:

**Series.expanding** Calling object with a Series.

**DataFrame.expanding** Calling object with a DataFrame.

**Series.min** Similar method for Series.

**DataFrame.min** Similar method for DataFrame.

## Examples

Performing a rolling minimum with a window size of 3.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([4, 3, 5, 2, 6])
>>> s.rolling(3).min()
0      NaN
1      NaN
2     3.0
3     2.0
```

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```
4      2.0
dtype: float64
```

**pandas.core.window.Expanding.max**

`Expanding.max` (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Calculate the expanding maximum.

**Parameters**

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** Arguments and keyword arguments to be passed into func.

**Returns**

**Series or DataFrame** Return type is determined by the caller.

**See also:**

**Series.expanding** Series expanding.

**DataFrame.expanding** DataFrame expanding.

**pandas.core.window.Expanding.corr**

`Expanding.corr` (*other=None, pairwise=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Calculate expanding correlation.

**Parameters**

**other** [Series, DataFrame, or ndarray, optional] If not supplied then will default to self.

**pairwise** [bool, default None] Calculate pairwise combinations of columns within a DataFrame. If *other* is not specified, defaults to *True*, otherwise defaults to *False*. Not relevant for *Series*.

**\*\*kwargs** Unused.

**Returns**

**Series or DataFrame** Returned object type is determined by the caller of the expanding calculation.

**See also:**

**Series.expanding** Calling object with Series data.

**DataFrame.expanding** Calling object with DataFrames.

**Series.corr** Equivalent method for Series.

**DataFrame.corr** Equivalent method for DataFrame.

**expanding.cov** Similar method to calculate covariance.

**numpy.corrcoef** NumPy Pearson's correlation calculation.

## Notes

This function uses Pearson's definition of correlation ([https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pearson\\_correlation\\_coefficient](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pearson_correlation_coefficient)).

When *other* is not specified, the output will be self correlation (e.g. all 1's), except for *DataFrame* inputs with *pairwise* set to *True*.

Function will return NaN for correlations of equal valued sequences; this is the result of a 0/0 division error.

When *pairwise* is set to *False*, only matching columns between *self* and *other* will be used.

When *pairwise* is set to *True*, the output will be a MultiIndex DataFrame with the original index on the first level, and the *other* DataFrame columns on the second level.

In the case of missing elements, only complete pairwise observations will be used.

## Examples

The below example shows a rolling calculation with a window size of four matching the equivalent function call using `numpy.corrcoef()`.

```
>>> v1 = [3, 3, 3, 5, 8]
>>> v2 = [3, 4, 4, 4, 8]
>>> fmt = "{0:.6f}" # limit the printed precision to 6 digits
>>> # numpy returns a 2X2 array, the correlation coefficient
>>> # is the number at entry [0][1]
>>> print (fmt.format(np.corrcoef(v1[:-1], v2[:-1])[0][1]))
0.333333
>>> print (fmt.format(np.corrcoef(v1[1:], v2[1:])[0][1]))
0.916949
>>> s1 = pd.Series(v1)
>>> s2 = pd.Series(v2)
>>> s1.rolling(4).corr(s2)
0      NaN
1      NaN
2      NaN
3    0.333333
4    0.916949
dtype: float64
```

The below example shows a similar rolling calculation on a DataFrame using the *pairwise* option.

```
>>> matrix = np.array([[51., 35.], [49., 30.], [47., 32.], [46., 31.], [50.,
↪36.]])
>>> print (np.corrcoef(matrix[:-1,0], matrix[:-1,1]).round(7))
[[1.      0.6263001]
 [0.6263001 1.      ]]
>>> print (np.corrcoef(matrix[1:,0], matrix[1:,1]).round(7))
[[1.      0.5553681]
 [0.5553681 1.      ]]
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(matrix, columns=['X', 'Y'])
>>> df
   X    Y
0 51.0 35.0
1 49.0 30.0
2 47.0 32.0
3 46.0 31.0
```

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```

4  50.0  36.0
>>> df.rolling(4).corr(pairwise=True)
      X      Y
0 X   NaN   NaN
  Y   NaN   NaN
1 X   NaN   NaN
  Y   NaN   NaN
2 X   NaN   NaN
  Y   NaN   NaN
3 X  1.000000  0.626300
  Y  0.626300  1.000000
4 X  1.000000  0.555368
  Y  0.555368  1.000000

```

### pandas.core.window.Expanding.cov

Expanding.**cov** (*other=None, pairwise=None, ddof=1, \*\*kwargs*)

Calculate the expanding sample covariance.

#### Parameters

**other** [Series, DataFrame, or ndarray, optional] If not supplied then will default to self and produce pairwise output.

**pairwise** [bool, default None] If False then only matching columns between self and other will be used and the output will be a DataFrame. If True then all pairwise combinations will be calculated and the output will be a MultiIndexed DataFrame in the case of DataFrame inputs. In the case of missing elements, only complete pairwise observations will be used.

**ddof** [int, default 1] Delta Degrees of Freedom. The divisor used in calculations is  $N - ddof$ , where  $N$  represents the number of elements.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to be passed into func.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Return type is determined by the caller.

See also:

**Series.expanding** Series expanding.

**DataFrame.expanding** DataFrame expanding.

### pandas.core.window.Expanding.skew

Expanding.**skew** (*\*\*kwargs*)

Unbiased expanding skewness.

#### Parameters

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to be passed into func.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Return type is determined by the caller.

See also:

**Series.expanding** Series expanding.

**DataFrame.expanding** DataFrame expanding.

### pandas.core.window.Expanding.kurt

Expanding.**kurt** (\*\*kwargs)

Calculate unbiased expanding kurtosis.

This function uses Fisher's definition of kurtosis without bias.

#### Parameters

**\*\*kwargs** Under Review.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returned object type is determined by the caller of the expanding calculation

#### See also:

**Series.expanding** Calling object with Series data.

**DataFrame.expanding** Calling object with DataFrames.

**Series.kurt** Equivalent method for Series.

**DataFrame.kurt** Equivalent method for DataFrame.

**scipy.stats.skew** Third moment of a probability density.

**scipy.stats.kurtosis** Reference SciPy method.

#### Notes

A minimum of 4 periods is required for the expanding calculation.

#### Examples

The example below will show an expanding calculation with a window size of four matching the equivalent function call using *scipy.stats*.

```
>>> arr = [1, 2, 3, 4, 999]
>>> import scipy.stats
>>> fmt = "{0:.6f}" # limit the printed precision to 6 digits
>>> print(fmt.format(scipy.stats.kurtosis(arr[:-1], bias=False)))
-1.200000
>>> print(fmt.format(scipy.stats.kurtosis(arr, bias=False)))
4.999874
>>> s = pd.Series(arr)
>>> s.expanding(4).kurt()
0      NaN
1      NaN
2      NaN
3    -1.200000
4     4.999874
dtype: float64
```

## pandas.core.window.Expanding.apply

Expanding.**apply** (*func*, *raw=None*, *args=()*, *kwargs={}*)

The expanding function's apply function.

### Parameters

**func** [function] Must produce a single value from an ndarray input if *raw=True* or a Series if *raw=False*.

**raw** [bool, default None]

- *False* : passes each row or column as a Series to the function.
- *True* or *None* : the passed function will receive ndarray objects instead. If you are just applying a NumPy reduction function this will achieve much better performance.

The *raw* parameter is required and will show a FutureWarning if not passed. In the future *raw* will default to *False*.

New in version 0.23.0.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** Arguments and keyword arguments to be passed into *func*.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Return type is determined by the caller.

See also:

**Series.expanding** Series expanding.

**DataFrame.expanding** DataFrame expanding.

## pandas.core.window.Expanding.aggregate

Expanding.**aggregate** (*arg*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.

### Parameters

**func** [function, str, list or dict] Function to use for aggregating the data. If a function, must either work when passed a Series/Dataframe or when passed to Series/Dataframe.apply.

Accepted combinations are:

- function
- string function name
- list of functions and/or function names, e.g. [`np.sum`, `'mean'`]
- dict of axis labels -> functions, function names or list of such.

**\*args** Positional arguments to pass to *func*.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass to *func*.

### Returns

**DataFrame, Series or scalar** if `DataFrame.agg` is called with a single function, returns a Series if `DataFrame.agg` is called with several functions, returns a DataFrame if `Series.agg` is called with single function, returns a scalar if `Series.agg` is called with several functions, returns a Series

**See also:**

`pandas.DataFrame.expanding.aggregate`, `pandas.DataFrame.rolling.aggregate`,  
`pandas.DataFrame.aggregate`

**Notes**

`agg` is an alias for `aggregate`. Use the alias.

A passed user-defined-function will be passed a Series for evaluation.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 3), columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
>>> df
   A         B         C
0 -2.385977 -0.102758  0.438822
1 -1.004295  0.905829 -0.954544
2  0.735167 -0.165272 -1.619346
3 -0.702657 -1.340923 -0.706334
4 -0.246845  0.211596 -0.901819
5  2.463718  3.157577 -1.380906
6 -1.142255  2.340594 -0.039875
7  1.396598 -1.647453  1.677227
8 -0.543425  1.761277 -0.220481
9 -0.640505  0.289374 -1.550670
```

```
>>> df.ewm(alpha=0.5).mean()
   A         B         C
0 -2.385977 -0.102758  0.438822
1 -1.464856  0.569633 -0.490089
2 -0.207700  0.149687 -1.135379
3 -0.471677 -0.645305 -0.906555
4 -0.355635 -0.203033 -0.904111
5  1.076417  1.503943 -1.146293
6 -0.041654  1.925562 -0.588728
7  0.680292  0.132049  0.548693
8  0.067236  0.948257  0.163353
9 -0.286980  0.618493 -0.694496
```

**pandas.core.window.Expanding.quantile**

`Expanding.quantile` (*quantile*, *interpolation='linear'*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Calculate the expanding quantile.

**Parameters**

**quantile** [float] Quantile to compute.  $0 \leq \text{quantile} \leq 1$ .

**interpolation** [{"linear", "lower", "higher", "midpoint", "nearest"}] New in version 0.23.0.

This optional parameter specifies the interpolation method to use, when the desired quantile lies between two data points *i* and *j*:

- linear:  $i + (j - i) * \text{fraction}$ , where *fraction* is the fractional part of the index surrounded by *i* and *j*.

- lower:  $i$ .
- higher:  $j$ .
- nearest:  $i$  or  $j$  whichever is nearest.
- midpoint:  $(i + j) / 2$ .

**\*\*kwargs:** For compatibility with other expanding methods. Has no effect on the result.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returned object type is determined by the caller of the expanding calculation.

### See also:

**`pandas.Series.quantile`** Computes value at the given quantile over all data in Series.

**`pandas.DataFrame.quantile`** Computes values at the given quantile over requested axis in DataFrame.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4])
>>> s.rolling(2).quantile(.4, interpolation='lower')
0      NaN
1      1.0
2      2.0
3      3.0
dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.rolling(2).quantile(.4, interpolation='midpoint')
0      NaN
1      1.5
2      2.5
3      3.5
dtype: float64
```

## 6.10.3 Exponentially-weighted moving window functions

<code>EWM.mean(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Exponential weighted moving average.
<code>EWM.std([bias])</code>	Exponential weighted moving stddev.
<code>EWM.var([bias])</code>	Exponential weighted moving variance.
<code>EWM.corr([other, pairwise])</code>	Exponential weighted sample correlation.
<code>EWM.cov([other, pairwise, bias])</code>	Exponential weighted sample covariance.

### `pandas.core.window.EWM.mean`

`EWM.mean(*args, **kwargs)`  
Exponential weighted moving average.

#### Parameters

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** Arguments and keyword arguments to be passed into func.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Return type is determined by the caller.

**See also:**

**Series.ewm** Series ewm.

**DataFrame.ewm** DataFrame ewm.

### pandas.core.window.EWM.std

**EWM.std** (*bias=False, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Exponential weighted moving stddev.

#### Parameters

**bias** [bool, default False] Use a standard estimation bias correction.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** Arguments and keyword arguments to be passed into func.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Return type is determined by the caller.

**See also:**

**Series.ewm** Series ewm.

**DataFrame.ewm** DataFrame ewm.

### pandas.core.window.EWM.var

**EWM.var** (*bias=False, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Exponential weighted moving variance.

#### Parameters

**bias** [bool, default False] Use a standard estimation bias correction.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** Arguments and keyword arguments to be passed into func.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Return type is determined by the caller.

**See also:**

**Series.ewm** Series ewm.

**DataFrame.ewm** DataFrame ewm.

### pandas.core.window.EWM.corr

**EWM.corr** (*other=None, pairwise=None, \*\*kwargs*)  
Exponential weighted sample correlation.

#### Parameters

**other** [Series, DataFrame, or ndarray, optional] If not supplied then will default to self and produce pairwise output.



**pairwise** [bool, default None] If False then only matching columns between self and other will be used and the output will be a DataFrame. If True then all pairwise combinations will be calculated and the output will be a MultiIndex DataFrame in the case of DataFrame inputs. In the case of missing elements, only complete pairwise observations will be used.

**bias** [bool, default False] Use a standard estimation bias correction.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to be passed into func.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Return type is determined by the caller.

#### See also:

**Series.ewm** Series ewm.

**DataFrame.ewm** DataFrame ewm.

### pandas.core.window.EWM.cov

`EWM.cov` (*other=None, pairwise=None, bias=False, \*\*kwargs*)

Exponential weighted sample covariance.

#### Parameters

**other** [Series, DataFrame, or ndarray, optional] If not supplied then will default to self and produce pairwise output.

**pairwise** [bool, default None] If False then only matching columns between self and other will be used and the output will be a DataFrame. If True then all pairwise combinations will be calculated and the output will be a MultiIndex DataFrame in the case of DataFrame inputs. In the case of missing elements, only complete pairwise observations will be used.

**bias** [bool, default False] Use a standard estimation bias correction.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to be passed into func.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Return type is determined by the caller.

#### See also:

**Series.ewm** Series ewm.

**DataFrame.ewm** DataFrame ewm.

## 6.11 GroupBy

GroupBy objects are returned by groupby calls: `pandas.DataFrame.groupby()`, `pandas.Series.groupby()`, etc.

### 6.11.1 Indexing, iteration

<code>GroupBy.__iter__()</code>	Groupby iterator.
<code>GroupBy.groups</code>	Dict {group name -> group labels}.
<code>GroupBy.indices</code>	Dict {group name -> group indices}.
<code>GroupBy.get_group(name[, obj])</code>	Constructs NDFrame from group with provided name.

### `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.__iter__`

`GroupBy.__iter__()`  
Groupby iterator.

#### Returns

Generator yielding sequence of (name, subsetted object)  
for each group

### `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.groups`

`GroupBy.groups`  
Dict {group name -> group labels}.

### `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.indices`

`GroupBy.indices`  
Dict {group name -> group indices}.

### `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.get_group`

`GroupBy.get_group(name, obj=None)`  
Constructs NDFrame from group with provided name.

#### Parameters

**name** [object] the name of the group to get as a DataFrame  
**obj** [NDFrame, default None] the NDFrame to take the DataFrame out of. If it is None, the object groupby was called on will be used

#### Returns

**group** [same type as obj]

<code>Grouper([key, level, freq, axis, sort])</code>	A Grouper allows the user to specify a groupby instruction for a target object
--	--

---

### `pandas.Grouper`

**class** `pandas.Grouper` (*key=None, level=None, freq=None, axis=0, sort=False*)  
A Grouper allows the user to specify a groupby instruction for a target object

This specification will select a column via the key parameter, or if the level and/or axis parameters are given, a level of the index of the target object.

These are local specifications and will override 'global' settings, that is the parameters axis and level which are

passed to the groupby itself.

### Parameters

- key** [string, defaults to None] groupby key, which selects the grouping column of the target
- level** [name/number, defaults to None] the level for the target index
- freq** [string / frequency object, defaults to None] This will groupby the specified frequency if the target selection (via key or level) is a datetime-like object. For full specification of available frequencies, please see [here](#).
- axis** [number/name of the axis, defaults to 0]
- sort** [boolean, default to False] whether to sort the resulting labels
- additional kwargs to control time-like groupers (when ‘freq’ is passed)**
- closed** [closed end of interval; ‘left’ or ‘right’]
- label** [interval boundary to use for labeling; ‘left’ or ‘right’]
- convention** [{‘start’, ‘end’, ‘e’, ‘s’}] If grouper is PeriodIndex
- base, loffset**

### Returns

A specification for a groupby instruction

### Examples

Syntactic sugar for `df.groupby('A')`

```
>>> df.groupby(Grouper(key='A'))
```

Specify a resample operation on the column ‘date’

```
>>> df.groupby(Grouper(key='date', freq='60s'))
```

Specify a resample operation on the level ‘date’ on the columns axis with a frequency of 60s

```
>>> df.groupby(Grouper(level='date', freq='60s', axis=1))
```

### Attributes

<b>ax</b>	
<b>groups</b>	

## 6.11.2 Function application

`GroupBy.apply(func, *args, **kwargs)`

Apply function *func* group-wise and combine the results together.

---

`GroupBy.agg(func, *args, **kwargs)`

---

`GroupBy.aggregate(func, *args, **kwargs)`

---

`GroupBy.transform(func, *args, **kwargs)`

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<code>GroupBy.pipe(func, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Apply a function <i>func</i> with arguments to this GroupBy object and return the function's result.
--	--

---

### pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.apply

`GroupBy.apply(func, *args, **kwargs)`

Apply function *func* group-wise and combine the results together.

The function passed to *apply* must take a dataframe as its first argument and return a DataFrame, Series or scalar. *apply* will then take care of combining the results back together into a single dataframe or series. *apply* is therefore a highly flexible grouping method.

While *apply* is a very flexible method, its downside is that using it can be quite a bit slower than using more specific methods like *agg* or *transform*. Pandas offers a wide range of method that will be much faster than using *apply* for their specific purposes, so try to use them before reaching for *apply*.

#### Parameters

**func** [callable] A callable that takes a dataframe as its first argument, and returns a dataframe, a series or a scalar. In addition the callable may take positional and keyword arguments.

**args, kwargs** [tuple and dict] Optional positional and keyword arguments to pass to *func*.

#### Returns

**applied** [Series or DataFrame]

See also:

**pipe** Apply function to the full GroupBy object instead of to each group.

**aggregate** Apply aggregate function to the GroupBy object.

**transform** Apply function column-by-column to the GroupBy object.

**Series.apply** Apply a function to a Series.

**DataFrame.apply** Apply a function to each row or column of a DataFrame.

### pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.agg

`GroupBy.agg(func, *args, **kwargs)`

### pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.aggregate

`GroupBy.aggregate(func, *args, **kwargs)`

### pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.transform

`GroupBy.transform(func, *args, **kwargs)`

## pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.pipe

GroupBy.**pipe** (*func*, \**args*, \*\**kwargs*)

Apply a function *func* with arguments to this GroupBy object and return the function's result.

New in version 0.21.0.

Use *.pipe* when you want to improve readability by chaining together functions that expect Series, DataFrames, GroupBy or Resampler objects. Instead of writing

```
>>> h(g(f(df.groupby('group')), arg1=a), arg2=b, arg3=c)
```

You can write

```
>>> (df.groupby('group')
...   .pipe(f)
...   .pipe(g, arg1=a)
...   .pipe(h, arg2=b, arg3=c))
```

which is much more readable.

### Parameters

**func** [callable or tuple of (callable, string)] Function to apply to this GroupBy object or, alternatively, a (*callable*, *data\_keyword*) tuple where *data\_keyword* is a string indicating the keyword of *callable* that expects the GroupBy object.

**args** [iterable, optional] positional arguments passed into *func*.

**kwargs** [dict, optional] a dictionary of keyword arguments passed into *func*.

### Returns

**object** [the return type of *func*.]

See also:

**pandas.Series.pipe** Apply a function with arguments to a series.

**pandas.DataFrame.pipe** Apply a function with arguments to a dataframe.

**apply** Apply function to each group instead of to the full GroupBy object.

### Notes

See more [here](#)

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': 'a b a b'.split(), 'B': [1, 2, 3, 4]})
>>> df
   A  B
0  a  1
1  b  2
2  a  3
3  b  4
```

To get the difference between each groups maximum and minimum value in one pass, you can do

```
>>> df.groupby('A').pipe(lambda x: x.max() - x.min())
      B
A
a    2
b    2
```

### 6.11.3 Computations / Descriptive Stats

<code>GroupBy.all([skipna])</code>	Returns True if all values in the group are truthful, else False.
<code>GroupBy.any([skipna])</code>	Returns True if any value in the group is truthful, else False.
<code>GroupBy.bfill([limit])</code>	Backward fill the values.
<code>GroupBy.count()</code>	Compute count of group, excluding missing values.
<code>GroupBy.cumcount([ascending])</code>	Number each item in each group from 0 to the length of that group - 1.
<code>GroupBy.ffill([limit])</code>	Forward fill the values.
<code>GroupBy.first(**kwargs)</code>	Compute first of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby
<code>GroupBy.head([n])</code>	Returns first n rows of each group.
<code>GroupBy.last(**kwargs)</code>	Compute last of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby
<code>GroupBy.max(**kwargs)</code>	Compute max of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby
<code>GroupBy.mean(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Compute mean of groups, excluding missing values.
<code>GroupBy.median(**kwargs)</code>	Compute median of groups, excluding missing values.
<code>GroupBy.min(**kwargs)</code>	Compute min of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby
<code>GroupBy.ngroup([ascending])</code>	Number each group from 0 to the number of groups - 1.
<code>GroupBy.nth(n[, dropna])</code>	Take the nth row from each group if n is an int, or a subset of rows if n is a list of ints.
<code>GroupBy.ohlc()</code>	Compute sum of values, excluding missing values.
<code>GroupBy.prod(**kwargs)</code>	Compute prod of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby
<code>GroupBy.rank([method, ascending, na_option, ...])</code>	Provides the rank of values within each group.
<code>GroupBy.pct_change([periods, fill_method, ...])</code>	Calculate pct_change of each value to previous entry in group.
<code>GroupBy.size()</code>	Compute group sizes.
<code>GroupBy.sem([ddof])</code>	Compute standard error of the mean of groups, excluding missing values.
<code>GroupBy.std([ddof])</code>	Compute standard deviation of groups, excluding missing values.
<code>GroupBy.sum(**kwargs)</code>	Compute sum of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby

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<code>GroupBy.var([ddof])</code>	Compute variance of groups, excluding missing values.
<code>GroupBy.tail([n])</code>	Returns last n rows of each group.

**pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.all**`GroupBy.all` (*skipna=True*)

Returns True if all values in the group are truthful, else False.

**Parameters****skipna** [bool, default True] Flag to ignore nan values during truth testing**See also:**`pandas.Series.groupby`, `pandas.DataFrame.groupby`, `pandas.Panel.groupby`**pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.any**`GroupBy.any` (*skipna=True*)

Returns True if any value in the group is truthful, else False.

**Parameters****skipna** [bool, default True] Flag to ignore nan values during truth testing**See also:**`pandas.Series.groupby`, `pandas.DataFrame.groupby`, `pandas.Panel.groupby`**pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.bfill**`GroupBy.bfill` (*limit=None*)

Backward fill the values.

**Parameters****limit** [integer, optional] limit of how many values to fill**See also:**`Series.backfill`, `DataFrame.backfill`, `Series.fillna`, `DataFrame.fillna`**pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.count**`GroupBy.count` ()

Compute count of group, excluding missing values.

**See also:**`pandas.Series.groupby`, `pandas.DataFrame.groupby`, `pandas.Panel.groupby`**pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.cumcount**`GroupBy.cumcount` (*ascending=True*)

Number each item in each group from 0 to the length of that group - 1.

Essentially this is equivalent to

```
>>> self.apply(lambda x: pd.Series(np.arange(len(x)), x.index))
```

### Parameters

**ascending** [bool, default True] If False, number in reverse, from length of group - 1 to 0.

### See also:

**n<sub>group</sub>** Number the groups themselves.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(['a'], ['a'], ['a'], ['b'], ['b'], ['a']],
...                   columns=['A'])
>>> df
   A
0  a
1  a
2  a
3  b
4  b
5  a
>>> df.groupby('A').cumcount()
0    0
1    1
2    2
3    0
4    1
5    3
dtype: int64
>>> df.groupby('A').cumcount(ascending=False)
0    3
1    2
2    1
3    1
4    0
5    0
dtype: int64
```

## pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.ffill

GroupBy.**ffill** (*limit=None*)

Forward fill the values.

### Parameters

**limit** [integer, optional] limit of how many values to fill

### See also:

Series.pad, DataFrame.pad, Series.fillna, DataFrame.fillna



### pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.first

GroupBy.**first** (\*\*kwargs)

Compute first of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby

### pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.head

GroupBy.**head** (n=5)

Returns first n rows of each group.

Essentially equivalent to `.apply(lambda x: x.head(n))`, except ignores `as_index` flag.

**See also:**

`pandas.Series.`, `pandas.DataFrame.`, `pandas.Panel.`

### Examples

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [1, 4], [5, 6]],
                      columns=['A', 'B'])
>>> df.groupby('A', as_index=False).head(1)
   A  B
0  1  2
2  5  6
>>> df.groupby('A').head(1)
   A  B
0  1  2
2  5  6

```

### pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.last

GroupBy.**last** (\*\*kwargs)

Compute last of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby

### pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.max

GroupBy.**max** (\*\*kwargs)

Compute max of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby

### pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.mean

GroupBy.**mean** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Compute mean of groups, excluding missing values.

**Returns**

**pandas.Series or pandas.DataFrame**

**See also:**

`pandas.Series.`, `pandas.DataFrame.`, `pandas.Panel.`

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 1, 2, 1, 2],
...                   'B': [np.nan, 2, 3, 4, 5],
...                   'C': [1, 2, 1, 1, 2]}, columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
```

Groupby one column and return the mean of the remaining columns in each group.

```
>>> df.groupby('A').mean()
>>>
      B      C
A
1  3.0  1.333333
2  4.0  1.500000
```

Groupby two columns and return the mean of the remaining column.

```
>>> df.groupby(['A', 'B']).mean()
>>>
      C
A B
1  2.0  2
   4.0  1
2  3.0  1
   5.0  2
```

Groupby one column and return the mean of only particular column in the group.

```
>>> df.groupby('A')['B'].mean()
>>>
A
1    3.0
2    4.0
Name: B, dtype: float64
```

## pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.median

GroupBy.**median** (\*\*kwargs)

Compute median of groups, excluding missing values.

For multiple groupings, the result index will be a MultiIndex

**See also:**

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

## pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.min

GroupBy.**min** (\*\*kwargs)

Compute min of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby

**pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.ngroup**GroupBy.**ngroup** (*ascending=True*)

Number each group from 0 to the number of groups - 1.

This is the enumerative complement of `cumcount`. Note that the numbers given to the groups match the order in which the groups would be seen when iterating over the groupby object, not the order they are first observed.

New in version 0.20.2.

**Parameters****ascending** [bool, default True] If False, number in reverse, from number of group - 1 to 0.**See also:****cumcount** Number the rows in each group.**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": list("aaabba")})
>>> df
   A
0  a
1  a
2  a
3  b
4  b
5  a
>>> df.groupby('A').ngroup()
0    0
1    0
2    0
3    1
4    1
5    0
dtype: int64
>>> df.groupby('A').ngroup(ascending=False)
0    1
1    1
2    1
3    0
4    0
5    1
dtype: int64
>>> df.groupby(["A", [1,1,2,3,2,1]]).ngroup()
0    0
1    0
2    1
3    3
4    2
5    0
dtype: int64
```

**pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.nth**GroupBy.**nth** (*n*, *dropna=None*)Take the *nth* row from each group if *n* is an int, or a subset of rows if *n* is a list of ints.If *dropna*, will take the *nth* non-null row, *dropna* is either Truthy (if a Series) or 'all', 'any' (if a DataFrame); this is equivalent to calling `dropna(how=dropna)` before the `groupby`.**Parameters****n** [int or list of ints] a single *nth* value for the row or a list of *nth* values**dropna** [None or str, optional] apply the specified *dropna* operation before counting which row is the *nth* row. Needs to be None, 'any' or 'all'**See also:**`pandas.Series.`, `pandas.DataFrame.`, `pandas.Panel.`**Examples**

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 1, 2, 1, 2],
...                    'B': [np.nan, 2, 3, 4, 5]}, columns=['A', 'B'])
>>> g = df.groupby('A')
>>> g.nth(0)
   B
A
1  NaN
2  3.0
>>> g.nth(1)
   B
A
1  2.0
2  5.0
>>> g.nth(-1)
   B
A
1  4.0
2  5.0
>>> g.nth([0, 1])
   B
A
1  NaN
1  2.0
2  3.0
2  5.0

```

Specifying *dropna* allows count ignoring NaN

```

>>> g.nth(0, dropna='any')
   B
A
1  2.0
2  3.0

```

NaNs denote group exhausted when using *dropna*

```
>>> g.nth(3, dropna='any')
      B
A
1 NaN
2 NaN
```

Specifying `as_index=False` in `groupby` keeps the original index.

```
>>> df.groupby('A', as_index=False).nth(1)
      A      B
1     1     2.0
4     2     5.0
```

### pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.ohlc

GroupBy.**ohlc**()

Compute sum of values, excluding missing values.

For multiple groupings, the result index will be a MultiIndex

**See also:**

`pandas.Series.groupby`, `pandas.DataFrame.groupby`, `pandas.Panel.groupby`

### pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.prod

GroupBy.**prod**(\*\*kwargs)

Compute prod of group values See Also ——— `pandas.Series.groupby` `pandas.DataFrame.groupby` `pandas.Panel.groupby`

### pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.rank

GroupBy.**rank**(*method='average', ascending=True, na\_option='keep', pct=False, axis=0*)

Provides the rank of values within each group.

#### Parameters

**method** [{‘average’, ‘min’, ‘max’, ‘first’, ‘dense’}, default ‘average’]

- average: average rank of group
- min: lowest rank in group
- max: highest rank in group
- first: ranks assigned in order they appear in the array
- dense: like ‘min’, but rank always increases by 1 between groups

**ascending** [boolean, default True] False for ranks by high (1) to low (N)

**na\_option** [{‘keep’, ‘top’, ‘bottom’}, default ‘keep’]

- keep: leave NA values where they are
- top: smallest rank if ascending
- bottom: smallest rank if descending

**pct** [boolean, default False] Compute percentage rank of data within each group

**axis** [int, default 0] The axis of the object over which to compute the rank.

**Returns**

—

**DataFrame with ranking of values within each group**

**See also:**

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

### **pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.pct\_change**

GroupBy.**pct\_change** (*periods=1, fill\_method='pad', limit=None, freq=None, axis=0*)

Calculate pct\_change of each value to previous entry in group.

**See also:**

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

### **pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.size**

GroupBy.**size** ()

Compute group sizes.

**See also:**

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

### **pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.sem**

GroupBy.**sem** (*ddof=1*)

Compute standard error of the mean of groups, excluding missing values.

For multiple groupings, the result index will be a MultiIndex.

**Parameters**

**ddof** [integer, default 1] degrees of freedom

**See also:**

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

### **pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.std**

GroupBy.**std** (*ddof=1, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Compute standard deviation of groups, excluding missing values.

For multiple groupings, the result index will be a MultiIndex.

**Parameters**

**ddof** [integer, default 1] degrees of freedom

**See also:**

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

## pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.sum

GroupBy.**sum**(\*\*kwargs)

Compute sum of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby

## pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.var

GroupBy.**var**(ddof=1, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

Compute variance of groups, excluding missing values.

For multiple groupings, the result index will be a MultiIndex.

### Parameters

**ddof** [integer, default 1] degrees of freedom

### See also:

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

## pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.tail

GroupBy.**tail**(n=5)

Returns last n rows of each group.

Essentially equivalent to `.apply(lambda x: x.tail(n))`, except ignores `as_index` flag.

### See also:

*pandas.Series., pandas.DataFrame., pandas.Panel.*

## Examples

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[ 'a', 1], [ 'a', 2], [ 'b', 1], [ 'b', 2]],
                       columns=[ 'A', 'B'])
>>> df.groupby('A').tail(1)
   A  B
1  a  2
3  b  2
>>> df.groupby('A').head(1)
   A  B
0  a  1
2  b  1

```

The following methods are available in both `SeriesGroupBy` and `DataFrameGroupBy` objects, but may differ slightly, usually in that the `DataFrameGroupBy` version usually permits the specification of an axis argument, and often an argument indicating whether to restrict application to columns of a specific data type.

<code>DataFrameGroupBy.all([skipna])</code>	Returns True if all values in the group are truthful, else False.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.any([skipna])</code>	Returns True if any value in the group is truthful, else False.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.bfill([limit])</code>	Backward fill the values.

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<code>DataFrameGroupBy.corr</code>	Compute pairwise correlation of columns, excluding NA/null values.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.count()</code>	Compute count of group, excluding missing values
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.cov</code>	Compute pairwise covariance of columns, excluding NA/null values.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.cummax([axis])</code>	Cumulative max for each group.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.cummin([axis])</code>	Cumulative min for each group.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.cumprod([axis])</code>	Cumulative product for each group.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.cumsum([axis])</code>	Cumulative sum for each group.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.describe(**kwargs)</code>	Generate descriptive statistics that summarize the central tendency, dispersion and shape of a dataset's distribution, excluding NaN values.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.diff</code>	First discrete difference of element.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.ffill([limit])</code>	Forward fill the values.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.fillna</code>	Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.filter(func[, dropna])</code>	Return a copy of a DataFrame excluding elements from groups that do not satisfy the boolean criterion specified by func.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.hist</code>	Make a histogram of the DataFrame's.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.idxmax</code>	Return index of first occurrence of maximum over requested axis.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.idxmin</code>	Return index of first occurrence of minimum over requested axis.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.mad</code>	Return the mean absolute deviation of the values for the requested axis.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.pct_change([periods, ...])</code>	Calculate pct_change of each value to previous entry in group.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.plot</code>	Class implementing the .plot attribute for groupby objects.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.quantile</code>	Return values at the given quantile over requested axis.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.rank([method, ascending, ...])</code>	Provides the rank of values within each group.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.resample(rule, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Provide resampling when using a TimeGrouper.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.shift([periods, freq, ...])</code>	Shift each group by periods observations.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.size()</code>	Compute group sizes.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.skew</code>	Return unbiased skew over requested axis Normalized by N-1.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.take</code>	Return the elements in the given <i>positional</i> indices along an axis.
<code>DataFrameGroupBy.tshift</code>	Shift the time index, using the index's frequency if available.

### pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.all

`DataFrameGroupBy.all` (*skipna=True*)

Returns True if all values in the group are truthful, else False.

#### Parameters

**skipna** [bool, default True] Flag to ignore nan values during truth testing

See also:



*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

### **pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.any**

DataFrameGroupBy.**any** (*skipna=True*)

Returns True if any value in the group is truthful, else False.

#### **Parameters**

**skipna** [bool, default True] Flag to ignore nan values during truth testing

#### **See also:**

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

### **pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.bfill**

DataFrameGroupBy.**bfill** (*limit=None*)

Backward fill the values.

#### **Parameters**

**limit** [integer, optional] limit of how many values to fill

#### **See also:**

*Series.backfill, DataFrame.backfill, Series.fillna, DataFrame.fillna*

### **pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.corr**

DataFrameGroupBy.**corr**

Compute pairwise correlation of columns, excluding NA/null values.

#### **Parameters**

**method** [{ 'pearson', 'kendall', 'spearman' } or callable]

- pearson : standard correlation coefficient
- kendall : Kendall Tau correlation coefficient
- spearman : Spearman rank correlation
- **callable: callable with input two 1d ndarrays** and returning a float .. version-added:: 0.24.0

**min\_periods** [int, optional] Minimum number of observations required per pair of columns to have a valid result. Currently only available for pearson and spearman correlation

#### **Returns**

**y** [DataFrame]

#### **See also:**

*DataFrame.corrwith, Series.corr*

## Examples

```
>>> histogram_intersection = lambda a, b: np.minimum(a, b
... ).sum().round(decimals=1)
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([(0.2, 0.3), (0.0, 0.6), (0.6, 0.0), (0.2, 0.1)],
...                    columns=['dogs', 'cats'])
>>> df.corr(method=histogram_intersection)
      dogs cats
dogs  1.0  0.3
cats  0.3  1.0
```

## pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.count

DataFrameGroupBy.**count** ()

Compute count of group, excluding missing values

## pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.cov

DataFrameGroupBy.**cov**

Compute pairwise covariance of columns, excluding NA/null values.

Compute the pairwise covariance among the series of a DataFrame. The returned data frame is the [covariance matrix](#) of the columns of the DataFrame.

Both NA and null values are automatically excluded from the calculation. (See the note below about bias from missing values.) A threshold can be set for the minimum number of observations for each value created. Comparisons with observations below this threshold will be returned as NaN.

This method is generally used for the analysis of time series data to understand the relationship between different measures across time.

### Parameters

**min\_periods** [int, optional] Minimum number of observations required per pair of columns to have a valid result.

### Returns

**DataFrame** The covariance matrix of the series of the DataFrame.

See also:

**pandas.Series.cov** Compute covariance with another Series.

**pandas.core.window.EWM.cov** Exponential weighted sample covariance.

**pandas.core.window.Expanding.cov** Expanding sample covariance.

**pandas.core.window.Rolling.cov** Rolling sample covariance.

## Notes

Returns the covariance matrix of the DataFrame's time series. The covariance is normalized by N-1.

For DataFrames that have Series that are missing data (assuming that data is [missing at random](#)) the returned covariance matrix will be an unbiased estimate of the variance and covariance between the member Series.

However, for many applications this estimate may not be acceptable because the estimate covariance matrix is not guaranteed to be positive semi-definite. This could lead to estimate correlations having absolute values which are greater than one, and/or a non-invertible covariance matrix. See [Estimation of covariance matrices](#) for more details.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([(1, 2), (0, 3), (2, 0), (1, 1)],
...                    columns=['dogs', 'cats'])
>>> df.cov()
           dogs      cats
dogs  0.666667 -1.000000
cats -1.000000  1.666667
```

```
>>> np.random.seed(42)
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 5),
...                    columns=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])
>>> df.cov()
           a          b          c          d          e
a  0.998438 -0.020161  0.059277 -0.008943  0.014144
b -0.020161  1.059352 -0.008543 -0.024738  0.009826
c  0.059277 -0.008543  1.010670 -0.001486 -0.000271
d -0.008943 -0.024738 -0.001486  0.921297 -0.013692
e  0.014144  0.009826 -0.000271 -0.013692  0.977795
```

## Minimum number of periods

This method also supports an optional `min_periods` keyword that specifies the required minimum number of non-NA observations for each column pair in order to have a valid result:

```
>>> np.random.seed(42)
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(20, 3),
...                    columns=['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> df.loc[df.index[:5], 'a'] = np.nan
>>> df.loc[df.index[5:10], 'b'] = np.nan
>>> df.cov(min_periods=12)
           a          b          c
a  0.316741      NaN -0.150812
b      NaN  1.248003  0.191417
c -0.150812  0.191417  0.895202
```

## pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.cummax

DataFrameGroupBy.**cummax** (*axis=0, \*\*kwargs*)  
Cumulative max for each group.

### See also:

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

## pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.cummin

DataFrameGroupBy.**cummin** (*axis=0, \*\*kwargs*)  
Cumulative min for each group.

**See also:**

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

**pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.cumprod**

DataFrameGroupBy.**cumprod** (*axis=0, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Cumulative product for each group.

**See also:**

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

**pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.cumsum**

DataFrameGroupBy.**cumsum** (*axis=0, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Cumulative sum for each group.

**See also:**

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

**pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.describe**

DataFrameGroupBy.**describe** (*\*\*kwargs*)

Generate descriptive statistics that summarize the central tendency, dispersion and shape of a dataset's distribution, excluding NaN values.

Analyzes both numeric and object series, as well as DataFrame column sets of mixed data types. The output will vary depending on what is provided. Refer to the notes below for more detail.

**Parameters**

**percentiles** [list-like of numbers, optional] The percentiles to include in the output. All should fall between 0 and 1. The default is [.25, .5, .75], which returns the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles.

**include** ['all', list-like of dtypes or None (default), optional] A white list of data types to include in the result. Ignored for Series. Here are the options:

- 'all' : All columns of the input will be included in the output.
- A list-like of dtypes : Limits the results to the provided data types. To limit the result to numeric types submit `numpy.number`. To limit it instead to object columns submit the `numpy.object` data type. Strings can also be used in the style of `select_dtypes` (e.g. `df.describe(include=['O'])`). To select pandas categorical columns, use 'category'
- None (default) : The result will include all numeric columns.

**exclude** [list-like of dtypes or None (default), optional,] A black list of data types to omit from the result. Ignored for Series. Here are the options:

- A list-like of dtypes : Excludes the provided data types from the result. To exclude numeric types submit `numpy.number`. To exclude object columns submit the data type `numpy.object`. Strings can also be used in the style of `select_dtypes` (e.g. `df.describe(include=['O'])`). To exclude pandas categorical columns, use 'category'

- None (default) : The result will exclude nothing.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Summary statistics of the Series or DataFrame provided.

### See also:

**DataFrame.count** Count number of non-NA/null observations.

**DataFrame.max** Maximum of the values in the object.

**DataFrame.min** Minimum of the values in the object.

**DataFrame.mean** Mean of the values.

**DataFrame.std** Standard deviation of the observations.

**DataFrame.select\_dtypes** Subset of a DataFrame including/excluding columns based on their dtype.

### Notes

For numeric data, the result's index will include `count`, `mean`, `std`, `min`, `max` as well as lower, 50 and upper percentiles. By default the lower percentile is 25 and the upper percentile is 75. The 50 percentile is the same as the median.

For object data (e.g. strings or timestamps), the result's index will include `count`, `unique`, `top`, and `freq`. The `top` is the most common value. The `freq` is the most common value's frequency. Timestamps also include the `first` and `last` items.

If multiple object values have the highest count, then the `count` and `top` results will be arbitrarily chosen from among those with the highest count.

For mixed data types provided via a `DataFrame`, the default is to return only an analysis of numeric columns. If the dataframe consists only of object and categorical data without any numeric columns, the default is to return an analysis of both the object and categorical columns. If `include='all'` is provided as an option, the result will include a union of attributes of each type.

The `include` and `exclude` parameters can be used to limit which columns in a `DataFrame` are analyzed for the output. The parameters are ignored when analyzing a `Series`.

### Examples

Describing a numeric `Series`.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
>>> s.describe()
count      3.0
mean       2.0
std        1.0
min        1.0
25%        1.5
50%        2.0
75%        2.5
max        3.0
dtype: float64
```

Describing a categorical `Series`.

```
>>> s = pd.Series(['a', 'a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> s.describe()
count      4
unique     3
top        a
freq       2
dtype: object
```

Describing a timestamp Series.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([
...     np.datetime64("2000-01-01"),
...     np.datetime64("2010-01-01"),
...     np.datetime64("2010-01-01")
... ])
>>> s.describe()
count                3
unique                2
top      2010-01-01 00:00:00
freq                2
first  2000-01-01 00:00:00
last   2010-01-01 00:00:00
dtype: object
```

Describing a DataFrame. By default only numeric fields are returned.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'categorical': pd.Categorical(['d', 'e', 'f']),
...                   'numeric': [1, 2, 3],
...                   'object': ['a', 'b', 'c']
...                   })
>>> df.describe()
      numeric
count      3.0
mean       2.0
std        1.0
min        1.0
25%        1.5
50%        2.0
75%        2.5
max        3.0
```

Describing all columns of a DataFrame regardless of data type.

```
>>> df.describe(include='all')
      categorical  numeric  object
count           3        3.0      3
unique          3        NaN      3
top             f        NaN      c
freq           1        NaN      1
mean          NaN        2.0     NaN
std           NaN        1.0     NaN
min           NaN        1.0     NaN
25%           NaN        1.5     NaN
50%           NaN        2.0     NaN
75%           NaN        2.5     NaN
max           NaN        3.0     NaN
```

Describing a column from a DataFrame by accessing it as an attribute.

```
>>> df.numeric.describe()
count      3.0
mean       2.0
std        1.0
min        1.0
25%        1.5
50%        2.0
75%        2.5
max        3.0
Name: numeric, dtype: float64
```

Including only numeric columns in a DataFrame description.

```
>>> df.describe(include=[np.number])
numeric
count      3.0
mean       2.0
std        1.0
min        1.0
25%        1.5
50%        2.0
75%        2.5
max        3.0
```

Including only string columns in a DataFrame description.

```
>>> df.describe(include=[np.object])
object
count      3
unique     3
top        c
freq       1
```

Including only categorical columns from a DataFrame description.

```
>>> df.describe(include=['category'])
categorical
count      3
unique     3
top        f
freq       1
```

Excluding numeric columns from a DataFrame description.

```
>>> df.describe(exclude=[np.number])
categorical  object
count        3      3
unique       3      3
top          f      c
freq         1      1
```

Excluding object columns from a DataFrame description.

```
>>> df.describe(exclude=[np.object])
categorical  numeric
count        3      3.0
unique       3      NaN
```

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top	f	NaN
freq	1	NaN
mean	NaN	2.0
std	NaN	1.0
min	NaN	1.0
25%	NaN	1.5
50%	NaN	2.0
75%	NaN	2.5
max	NaN	3.0

**pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.diff**DataFrameGroupBy.**diff**

First discrete difference of element.

Calculates the difference of a DataFrame element compared with another element in the DataFrame (default is the element in the same column of the previous row).

**Parameters**

**periods** [int, default 1] Periods to shift for calculating difference, accepts negative values.

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] Take difference over rows (0) or columns (1).

New in version 0.16.1..

**Returns**

**diffed** [DataFrame]

**See also:**

**Series.diff** First discrete difference for a Series.

**DataFrame.pct\_change** Percent change over given number of periods.

**DataFrame.shift** Shift index by desired number of periods with an optional time freq.

**Examples**

Difference with previous row

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6],
...                    'b': [1, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8],
...                    'c': [1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36]})
>>> df
   a  b  c
0  1  1  1
1  2  1  4
2  3  2  9
3  4  3 16
4  5  5 25
5  6  8 36
```

```
>>> df.diff()
   a  b  c
0 NaN NaN NaN
```

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```

1  1.0  0.0   3.0
2  1.0  1.0   5.0
3  1.0  1.0   7.0
4  1.0  2.0   9.0
5  1.0  3.0  11.0

```

Difference with previous column

```

>>> df.diff(axis=1)
      a    b    c
0 NaN  0.0  0.0
1 NaN -1.0  3.0
2 NaN -1.0  7.0
3 NaN -1.0 13.0
4 NaN  0.0 20.0
5 NaN  2.0 28.0

```

Difference with 3rd previous row

```

>>> df.diff( periods=3)
      a    b    c
0 NaN  NaN  NaN
1 NaN  NaN  NaN
2 NaN  NaN  NaN
3  3.0  2.0 15.0
4  3.0  4.0 21.0
5  3.0  6.0 27.0

```

Difference with following row

```

>>> df.diff( periods=-1)
      a    b    c
0 -1.0  0.0 -3.0
1 -1.0 -1.0 -5.0
2 -1.0 -1.0 -7.0
3 -1.0 -2.0 -9.0
4 -1.0 -3.0 -11.0
5  NaN  NaN  NaN

```

### pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.ffill

DataFrameGroupBy.**ffill** (*limit=None*)

Forward fill the values.

#### Parameters

**limit** [integer, optional] limit of how many values to fill

#### See also:

Series.pad, DataFrame.pad, Series.fillna, DataFrame.fillna

### pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.fillna

DataFrameGroupBy.**fillna**

Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.

## Parameters

**value** [scalar, dict, Series, or DataFrame] Value to use to fill holes (e.g. 0), alternately a dict/Series/DataFrame of values specifying which value to use for each index (for a Series) or column (for a DataFrame). (values not in the dict/Series/DataFrame will not be filled). This value cannot be a list.

**method** [{ 'backfill', 'bfill', 'pad', 'ffill', None }, default None] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed Series pad / ffill: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid backfill / bfill: use NEXT valid observation to fill gap

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns' }]

**inplace** [boolean, default False] If True, fill in place. Note: this will modify any other views on this object, (e.g. a no-copy slice for a column in a DataFrame).

**limit** [int, default None] If method is specified, this is the maximum number of consecutive NaN values to forward/backward fill. In other words, if there is a gap with more than this number of consecutive NaNs, it will only be partially filled. If method is not specified, this is the maximum number of entries along the entire axis where NaNs will be filled. Must be greater than 0 if not None.

**downcast** [dict, default is None] a dict of item->dtype of what to downcast if possible, or the string 'infer' which will try to downcast to an appropriate equal type (e.g. float64 to int64 if possible)

## Returns

**filled** [DataFrame]

## See also:

**interpolate** Fill NaN values using interpolation.

reindex, asfreq

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[np.nan, 2, np.nan, 0],
...                    [3, 4, np.nan, 1],
...                    [np.nan, np.nan, np.nan, 5],
...                    [np.nan, 3, np.nan, 4]],
...                   columns=list('ABCD'))
>>> df
   A    B    C    D
0 NaN  2.0 NaN  0
1  3.0  4.0 NaN  1
2 NaN  NaN NaN  5
3 NaN  3.0 NaN  4
```

Replace all NaN elements with 0s.

```
>>> df.fillna(0)
   A    B    C    D
0  0.0  2.0  0.0  0
1  3.0  4.0  0.0  1
2  0.0  0.0  0.0  5
3  0.0  3.0  0.0  4
```

We can also propagate non-null values forward or backward.

```
>>> df.fillna(method='ffill')
   A    B    C    D
0  NaN  2.0 NaN  0
1  3.0  4.0 NaN  1
2  3.0  4.0 NaN  5
3  3.0  3.0 NaN  4
```

Replace all NaN elements in column 'A', 'B', 'C', and 'D', with 0, 1, 2, and 3 respectively.

```
>>> values = {'A': 0, 'B': 1, 'C': 2, 'D': 3}
>>> df.fillna(value=values)
   A    B    C    D
0  0.0  2.0  2.0  0
1  3.0  4.0  2.0  1
2  0.0  1.0  2.0  5
3  0.0  3.0  2.0  4
```

Only replace the first NaN element.

```
>>> df.fillna(value=values, limit=1)
   A    B    C    D
0  0.0  2.0  2.0  0
1  3.0  4.0 NaN  1
2  NaN  1.0 NaN  5
3  NaN  3.0 NaN  4
```

## pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.filter

DataFrameGroupBy.**filter** (*func*, *dropna=True*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return a copy of a DataFrame excluding elements from groups that do not satisfy the boolean criterion specified by *func*.

### Parameters

**f** [function] Function to apply to each subframe. Should return True or False.

**dropna** [Drop groups that do not pass the filter. True by default;] if False, groups that evaluate False are filled with NaNs.

### Returns

**filtered** [DataFrame]

## Notes

Each subframe is endowed the attribute 'name' in case you need to know which group you are working on.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A' : ['foo', 'bar', 'foo', 'bar',
...                          'foo', 'bar'],
...                   'B' : [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6],
...                   'C' : [2.0, 5., 8., 1., 2., 9.]})
```

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```

>>> grouped = df.groupby('A')
>>> grouped.filter(lambda x: x['B'].mean() > 3.)
   A  B    C
1 bar  2  5.0
3 bar  4  1.0
5 bar  6  9.0

```

## pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.hist

### DataFrameGroupBy.hist

Make a histogram of the DataFrame's.

A **histogram** is a representation of the distribution of data. This function calls `matplotlib.pyplot.hist()`, on each series in the DataFrame, resulting in one histogram per column.

#### Parameters

- data** [DataFrame] The pandas object holding the data.
- column** [string or sequence] If passed, will be used to limit data to a subset of columns.
- by** [object, optional] If passed, then used to form histograms for separate groups.
- grid** [boolean, default True] Whether to show axis grid lines.
- xlabelsize** [int, default None] If specified changes the x-axis label size.
- xrot** [float, default None] Rotation of x axis labels. For example, a value of 90 displays the x labels rotated 90 degrees clockwise.
- ylabelsize** [int, default None] If specified changes the y-axis label size.
- yrot** [float, default None] Rotation of y axis labels. For example, a value of 90 displays the y labels rotated 90 degrees clockwise.
- ax** [Matplotlib axes object, default None] The axes to plot the histogram on.
- sharex** [boolean, default True if ax is None else False] In case subplots=True, share x axis and set some x axis labels to invisible; defaults to True if ax is None otherwise False if an ax is passed in. Note that passing in both an ax and sharex=True will alter all x axis labels for all subplots in a figure.
- sharey** [boolean, default False] In case subplots=True, share y axis and set some y axis labels to invisible.
- figsize** [tuple] The size in inches of the figure to create. Uses the value in `matplotlib.rcParams` by default.
- layout** [tuple, optional] Tuple of (rows, columns) for the layout of the histograms.
- bins** [integer or sequence, default 10] Number of histogram bins to be used. If an integer is given, bins + 1 bin edges are calculated and returned. If bins is a sequence, gives bin edges, including left edge of first bin and right edge of last bin. In this case, bins is returned unmodified.
- \*\*kwargs** All other plotting keyword arguments to be passed to `matplotlib.pyplot.hist()`.

#### Returns

- axes** [matplotlib.AxesSubplot or numpy.ndarray of them]

See also:

`matplotlib.pyplot.hist` Plot a histogram using matplotlib.

## Examples

This example draws a histogram based on the length and width of some animals, displayed in three bins

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'length': [1.5, 0.5, 1.2, 0.9, 3],
...     'width': [0.7, 0.2, 0.15, 0.2, 1.1]
...     }, index= ['pig', 'rabbit', 'duck', 'chicken', 'horse'])
>>> hist = df.hist(bins=3)
```

## pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.idxmax

DataFrameGroupBy.**idxmax**

Return index of first occurrence of maximum over requested axis. NA/null values are excluded.

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] 0 or 'index' for row-wise, 1 or 'columns' for column-wise

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

### Returns

**idxmax** [Series]

### Raises

#### ValueError

- If the row/column is empty

See also:

`Series.idxmax`

## Notes

This method is the DataFrame version of `ndarray.argmax`.

## pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.idxmin

DataFrameGroupBy.**idxmin**

Return index of first occurrence of minimum over requested axis. NA/null values are excluded.

### Parameters

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] 0 or 'index' for row-wise, 1 or 'columns' for column-wise

**skipna** [boolean, default True] Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA.

**Returns**

**idxmin** [Series]

**Raises**

**ValueError**

- If the row/column is empty

**See also:**

`Series.idxmin`

**Notes**

This method is the DataFrame version of `ndarray.argmax`.

**pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.mad**

DataFrameGroupBy.**mad**

Return the mean absolute deviation of the values for the requested axis.

**Parameters**

**axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.

**skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.

**level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.

**\*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

**Returns**

**mad** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

**pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.pct\_change**

DataFrameGroupBy.**pct\_change** (*periods=1, fill\_method='pad', limit=None, freq=None, axis=0*)

Calculate pct\_change of each value to previous entry in group.

**See also:**

`pandas.Series.groupby`, `pandas.DataFrame.groupby`, `pandas.Panel.groupby`

**pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.plot**

DataFrameGroupBy.**plot**

Class implementing the .plot attribute for groupby objects.

**pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.quantile****DataFrameGroupBy.quantile**

Return values at the given quantile over requested axis.

**Parameters**

**q** [float or array-like, default 0.5 (50% quantile)] Value between  $0 \leq q \leq 1$ , the quantile(s) to compute.

**axis** [{0, 1, 'index', 'columns'} (default 0)] Equals 0 or 'index' for row-wise, 1 or 'columns' for column-wise.

**numeric\_only** [bool, default True] If False, the quantile of datetime and timedelta data will be computed as well.

**interpolation** [{'linear', 'lower', 'higher', 'midpoint', 'nearest'}] This optional parameter specifies the interpolation method to use, when the desired quantile lies between two data points  $i$  and  $j$ :

- linear:  $i + (j - i) * fraction$ , where *fraction* is the fractional part of the index surrounded by  $i$  and  $j$ .
- lower:  $i$ .
- higher:  $j$ .
- nearest:  $i$  or  $j$  whichever is nearest.
- midpoint:  $(i + j) / 2$ .

New in version 0.18.0.

**Returns**

**quantiles** [Series or DataFrame]

- If  $q$  is an array, a DataFrame will be returned where the index is  $q$ , the columns are the columns of self, and the values are the quantiles.
- If  $q$  is a float, a Series will be returned where the index is the columns of self and the values are the quantiles.

**See also:**

**core.window.Rolling.quantile** Rolling quantile.

**numpy.percentile** Numpy function to compute the percentile.

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.array([[1, 1], [2, 10], [3, 100], [4, 100]]),
...                   columns=['a', 'b'])
>>> df.quantile(.1)
a    1.3
b    3.7
Name: 0.1, dtype: float64
>>> df.quantile([.1, .5])
      a    b
0.1  1.3  3.7
0.5  2.5 55.0
```

Specifying `numeric_only=False` will also compute the quantile of datetime and timedelta data.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2],
...                   'B': [pd.Timestamp('2010'),
...                         pd.Timestamp('2011')],
...                   'C': [pd.Timedelta('1 days'),
...                         pd.Timedelta('2 days')]})
>>> df.quantile(0.5, numeric_only=False)
A          1.5
B    2010-07-02 12:00:00
C           1 days 12:00:00
Name: 0.5, dtype: object
```

## pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.rank

DataFrameGroupBy.**rank** (*method='average', ascending=True, na\_option='keep', pct=False, axis=0*)

Provides the rank of values within each group.

### Parameters

**method** [{‘average’, ‘min’, ‘max’, ‘first’, ‘dense’}, default ‘average’]

- average: average rank of group
- min: lowest rank in group
- max: highest rank in group
- first: ranks assigned in order they appear in the array
- dense: like ‘min’, but rank always increases by 1 between groups

**ascending** [boolean, default True] False for ranks by high (1) to low (N)

**na\_option** [{‘keep’, ‘top’, ‘bottom’}, default ‘keep’]

- keep: leave NA values where they are
- top: smallest rank if ascending
- bottom: smallest rank if descending

**pct** [boolean, default False] Compute percentage rank of data within each group

**axis** [int, default 0] The axis of the object over which to compute the rank.

### Returns

—

**DataFrame with ranking of values within each group**

See also:

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

## pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.resample

DataFrameGroupBy.**resample** (*rule, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Provide resampling when using a TimeGrouper.

Given a grouper, the function resamples it according to a string “string” -> “frequency”.

See the *frequency aliases* documentation for more details.



**Parameters**

**rule** [str or DateOffset] The offset string or object representing target grouper conversion.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** Possible arguments are *how*, *fill\_method*, *limit*, *kind* and *on*, and other arguments of *TimeGrouper*.

**Returns**

**Grouper** Return a new grouper with our resampler appended.

**See also:**

***pandas.Grouper*** Specify a frequency to resample with when grouping by a key.

***DatetimeIndex.resample*** Frequency conversion and resampling of time series.

**Examples**

```
>>> idx = pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=4, freq='T')
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(data=4 * [range(2)],
...                   index=idx,
...                   columns=['a', 'b'])
>>> df.iloc[2, 0] = 5
>>> df
```

	a	b
2000-01-01 00:00:00	0	1
2000-01-01 00:01:00	0	1
2000-01-01 00:02:00	5	1
2000-01-01 00:03:00	0	1

Downsample the DataFrame into 3 minute bins and sum the values of the timestamps falling into a bin.

```
>>> df.groupby('a').resample('3T').sum()
```

a		a	b
0	2000-01-01 00:00:00	0	2
	2000-01-01 00:03:00	0	1
5	2000-01-01 00:00:00	5	1

Upsample the series into 30 second bins.

```
>>> df.groupby('a').resample('30S').sum()
```

a		a	b
0	2000-01-01 00:00:00	0	1
	2000-01-01 00:00:30	0	0
	2000-01-01 00:01:00	0	1
	2000-01-01 00:01:30	0	0
	2000-01-01 00:02:00	0	0
	2000-01-01 00:02:30	0	0
5	2000-01-01 00:03:00	0	1
	2000-01-01 00:02:00	5	1

Resample by month. Values are assigned to the month of the period.

```
>>> df.groupby('a').resample('M').sum()
```

a	b
---	---

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```
a
0    2000-01-31    0    3
5    2000-01-31    5    1
```

Downsample the series into 3 minute bins as above, but close the right side of the bin interval.

```
>>> df.groupby('a').resample('3T', closed='right').sum()
      a  b
a
0  1999-12-31 23:57:00  0  1
   2000-01-01 00:00:00  0  2
5  2000-01-01 00:00:00  5  1
```

Downsample the series into 3 minute bins and close the right side of the bin interval, but label each bin using the right edge instead of the left.

```
>>> df.groupby('a').resample('3T', closed='right', label='right').sum()
      a  b
a
0  2000-01-01 00:00:00  0  1
   2000-01-01 00:03:00  0  2
5  2000-01-01 00:03:00  5  1
```

Add an offset of twenty seconds.

```
>>> df.groupby('a').resample('3T', loffset='20s').sum()
      a  b
a
0  2000-01-01 00:00:20  0  2
   2000-01-01 00:03:20  0  1
5  2000-01-01 00:00:20  5  1
```

### pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.shift

DataFrameGroupBy.**shift** (*periods=1, freq=None, axis=0, fill\_value=None*)  
Shift each group by periods observations.

#### Parameters

**periods** [integer, default 1] number of periods to shift

**freq** [frequency string]

**axis** [axis to shift, default 0]

**fill\_value** [optional] New in version 0.24.0.

#### See also:

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

### pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.size

DataFrameGroupBy.**size** ()  
Compute group sizes.

#### See also:

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

### pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.skew

DataFrameGroupBy.**skew**

Return unbiased skew over requested axis Normalized by N-1.

#### Parameters

- axis** [{index (0), columns (1)}] Axis for the function to be applied on.
- skipna** [bool, default True] Exclude NA/null values when computing the result.
- level** [int or level name, default None] If the axis is a MultiIndex (hierarchical), count along a particular level, collapsing into a Series.
- numeric\_only** [bool, default None] Include only float, int, boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only numeric data. Not implemented for Series.
- \*\*kwargs** Additional keyword arguments to be passed to the function.

#### Returns

- skew** [Series or DataFrame (if level specified)]

### pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.take

DataFrameGroupBy.**take**

Return the elements in the given *positional* indices along an axis.

This means that we are not indexing according to actual values in the index attribute of the object. We are indexing according to the actual position of the element in the object.

#### Parameters

- indices** [array-like] An array of ints indicating which positions to take.
- axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default 0] The axis on which to select elements. 0 means that we are selecting rows, 1 means that we are selecting columns.
- convert** [bool, default True] Whether to convert negative indices into positive ones. For example, -1 would map to the `len(axis) - 1`. The conversions are similar to the behavior of indexing a regular Python list.  
  
Deprecated since version 0.21.0: In the future, negative indices will always be converted.
- is\_copy** [bool, default True] Whether to return a copy of the original object or not.
- \*\*kwargs** For compatibility with `numpy.take()`. Has no effect on the output.

#### Returns

- taken** [same type as caller] An array-like containing the elements taken from the object.

See also:

**DataFrame.loc** Select a subset of a DataFrame by labels.

**DataFrame.iloc** Select a subset of a DataFrame by positions.

**numpy.take** Take elements from an array along an axis.

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([('falcon', 'bird', 389.0),
...                    ('parrot', 'bird', 24.0),
...                    ('lion', 'mammal', 80.5),
...                    ('monkey', 'mammal', np.nan)],
...                    columns=['name', 'class', 'max_speed'],
...                    index=[0, 2, 3, 1])
>>> df
   name  class  max_speed
0  falcon  bird    389.0
2  parrot  bird     24.0
3   lion  mammal     80.5
1  monkey  mammal      NaN
```

Take elements at positions 0 and 3 along the axis 0 (default).

Note how the actual indices selected (0 and 1) do not correspond to our selected indices 0 and 3. That's because we are selecting the 0th and 3rd rows, not rows whose indices equal 0 and 3.

```
>>> df.take([0, 3])
   name  class  max_speed
0  falcon  bird    389.0
1  monkey  mammal      NaN
```

Take elements at indices 1 and 2 along the axis 1 (column selection).

```
>>> df.take([1, 2], axis=1)
   class  max_speed
0   bird    389.0
2   bird     24.0
3  mammal     80.5
1  mammal      NaN
```

We may take elements using negative integers for positive indices, starting from the end of the object, just like with Python lists.

```
>>> df.take([-1, -2])
   name  class  max_speed
1  monkey  mammal      NaN
3   lion  mammal     80.5
```

## pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.tshift

### DataFrameGroupBy.tshift

Shift the time index, using the index's frequency if available.

#### Parameters

**periods** [int] Number of periods to move, can be positive or negative

**freq** [DateOffset, timedelta, or time rule string, default None] Increment to use from the tseries module or time rule (e.g. 'EOM')

**axis** [int or basestring] Corresponds to the axis that contains the Index

#### Returns

**shifted** [NDFrame]

## Notes

If `freq` is not specified then tries to use the `freq` or `inferred_freq` attributes of the index. If neither of those attributes exist, a `ValueError` is thrown

The following methods are available only for `SeriesGroupBy` objects.

<code>SeriesGroupBy.nlargest</code>	Return the largest $n$ elements.
<code>SeriesGroupBy.nsmallest</code>	Return the smallest $n$ elements.
<code>SeriesGroupBy.nunique([dropna])</code>	Returns number of unique elements in the group
<code>SeriesGroupBy.unique</code>	Return unique values of Series object.
<code>SeriesGroupBy.value_counts([normalize, ...])</code>	
<code>SeriesGroupBy.is_monotonic_increasing</code>	Return boolean if values in the object are monotonic_increasing.
<code>SeriesGroupBy.is_monotonic_decreasing</code>	Return boolean if values in the object are monotonic_decreasing.

## pandas.core.groupby.SeriesGroupBy.nlargest

`SeriesGroupBy.nlargest`

Return the largest  $n$  elements.

### Parameters

**n** [int, default 5] Return this many descending sorted values.

**keep** [{‘first’, ‘last’, ‘all’}, default ‘first’] When there are duplicate values that cannot all fit in a Series of  $n$  elements:

- `first`: take the first occurrences based on the index order
- `last`: take the last occurrences based on the index order
- `all` [keep all occurrences. This can result in a Series of] size larger than  $n$ .

### Returns

**Series** The  $n$  largest values in the Series, sorted in decreasing order.

**See also:**

**Series.nsmallest** Get the  $n$  smallest elements.

**Series.sort\_values** Sort Series by values.

**Series.head** Return the first  $n$  rows.

## Notes

Faster than `.sort_values(ascending=False).head(n)` for small  $n$  relative to the size of the Series object.

## Examples

```
>>> countries_population = {"Italy": 59000000, "France": 65000000,
...                          "Malta": 434000, "Maldives": 434000,
...                          "Brunei": 434000, "Iceland": 337000,
...                          "Nauru": 11300, "Tuvalu": 11300,
...                          "Anguilla": 11300, "Monserat": 5200}
>>> s = pd.Series(countries_population)
>>> s
Italy          59000000
France         65000000
Malta           434000
Maldives        434000
Brunei          434000
Iceland         337000
Nauru            11300
Tuvalu          11300
Anguilla         11300
Monserat         5200
dtype: int64
```

The  $n$  largest elements where  $n=5$  by default.

```
>>> s.nlargest()
France          65000000
Italy           59000000
Malta            434000
Maldives         434000
Brunei           434000
dtype: int64
```

The  $n$  largest elements where  $n=3$ . Default *keep* value is 'first' so Malta will be kept.

```
>>> s.nlargest(3)
France          65000000
Italy           59000000
Malta            434000
dtype: int64
```

The  $n$  largest elements where  $n=3$  and keeping the last duplicates. Brunei will be kept since it is the last with value 434000 based on the index order.

```
>>> s.nlargest(3, keep='last')
France          65000000
Italy           59000000
Brunei           434000
dtype: int64
```

The  $n$  largest elements where  $n=3$  with all duplicates kept. Note that the returned Series has five elements due to the three duplicates.

```
>>> s.nlargest(3, keep='all')
France          65000000
Italy           59000000
Malta            434000
Maldives         434000
Brunei           434000
dtype: int64
```

**pandas.core.groupby.SeriesGroupBy.nsmallest****SeriesGroupBy.nsmallest**

Return the smallest  $n$  elements.

**Parameters**

**n** [int, default 5] Return this many ascending sorted values.

**keep** [{‘first’, ‘last’, ‘all’}, default ‘first’] When there are duplicate values that cannot all fit in a Series of  $n$  elements:

- **first** : take the first occurrences based on the index order
- **last** : take the last occurrences based on the index order
- **all** [keep all occurrences. This can result in a Series of] size larger than  $n$ .

**Returns**

**Series** The  $n$  smallest values in the Series, sorted in increasing order.

**See also:**

**Series.nlargest** Get the  $n$  largest elements.

**Series.sort\_values** Sort Series by values.

**Series.head** Return the first  $n$  rows.

**Notes**

Faster than `.sort_values().head(n)` for small  $n$  relative to the size of the Series object.

**Examples**

```
>>> countries_population = {"Italy": 59000000, "France": 65000000,
...                          "Brunei": 434000, "Malta": 434000,
...                          "Maldives": 434000, "Iceland": 337000,
...                          "Nauru": 11300, "Tuvalu": 11300,
...                          "Anguilla": 11300, "Monserat": 5200}
>>> s = pd.Series(countries_population)
>>> s
Italy          59000000
France         65000000
Brunei          434000
Malta           434000
Maldives        434000
Iceland         337000
Nauru            11300
Tuvalu           11300
Anguilla         11300
Monserat         5200
dtype: int64
```

The  $n$  largest elements where  $n=5$  by default.

```
>>> s.nsmallest()
Monserat      5200
Nauru         11300
Tuvalu        11300
Anguilla      11300
Iceland       337000
dtype: int64
```

The  $n$  smallest elements where  $n=3$ . Default *keep* value is 'first' so Nauru and Tuvalu will be kept.

```
>>> s.nsmallest(3)
Monserat      5200
Nauru         11300
Tuvalu        11300
dtype: int64
```

The  $n$  smallest elements where  $n=3$  and keeping the last duplicates. Anguilla and Tuvalu will be kept since they are the last with value 11300 based on the index order.

```
>>> s.nsmallest(3, keep='last')
Monserat      5200
Anguilla      11300
Tuvalu        11300
dtype: int64
```

The  $n$  smallest elements where  $n=3$  with all duplicates kept. Note that the returned Series has four elements due to the three duplicates.

```
>>> s.nsmallest(3, keep='all')
Monserat      5200
Nauru         11300
Tuvalu        11300
Anguilla      11300
dtype: int64
```

## pandas.core.groupby.SeriesGroupBy.nunique

SeriesGroupBy.**nunique** (*dropna=True*)  
Returns number of unique elements in the group

## pandas.core.groupby.SeriesGroupBy.unique

SeriesGroupBy.**unique**  
Return unique values of Series object.

Uniques are returned in order of appearance. Hash table-based unique, therefore does NOT sort.

### Returns

**ndarray or ExtensionArray** The unique values returned as a NumPy array. In case of an extension-array backed Series, a new `ExtensionArray` of that type with just the unique values is returned. This includes

- Categorical
- Period



- Datetime with Timezone
- Interval
- Sparse
- IntegerNA

**See also:**

**unique** Top-level unique method for any 1-d array-like object.

**Index.unique** Return Index with unique values from an Index object.

## Examples

```
>>> pd.Series([2, 1, 3, 3], name='A').unique()
array([2, 1, 3])
```

```
>>> pd.Series([pd.Timestamp('2016-01-01') for _ in range(3)]).unique()
array(['2016-01-01T00:00:00.000000000'], dtype='datetime64[ns]')
```

```
>>> pd.Series([pd.Timestamp('2016-01-01', tz='US/Eastern')
...           for _ in range(3)]).unique()
<DatetimeArray>
['2016-01-01 00:00:00-05:00']
Length: 1, dtype: datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]
```

An unordered Categorical will return categories in the order of appearance.

```
>>> pd.Series(pd.Categorical(list('baabc'))).unique()
[b, a, c]
Categories (3, object): [b, a, c]
```

An ordered Categorical preserves the category ordering.

```
>>> pd.Series(pd.Categorical(list('baabc'), categories=list('abc'),
...                           ordered=True)).unique()
[b, a, c]
Categories (3, object): [a < b < c]
```

## pandas.core.groupby.SeriesGroupBy.value\_counts

SeriesGroupBy.**value\_counts** (*normalize=False, sort=True, ascending=False, bins=None, dropna=True*)

## pandas.core.groupby.SeriesGroupBy.is\_monotonic\_increasing

SeriesGroupBy.**is\_monotonic\_increasing**

Return boolean if values in the object are monotonic\_increasing.

New in version 0.19.0.

### Returns

**is\_monotonic** [boolean]

## pandas.core.groupby.SeriesGroupBy.is\_monotonic\_decreasing

SeriesGroupBy.**is\_monotonic\_decreasing**

Return boolean if values in the object are monotonic\_decreasing.

New in version 0.19.0.

### Returns

**is\_monotonic\_decreasing** [boolean]

The following methods are available only for DataFrameGroupBy objects.

---

<i>DataFrameGroupBy.corrwith</i>	Compute pairwise correlation between rows or columns of DataFrame with rows or columns of Series or DataFrame.
<i>DataFrameGroupBy.boxplot</i> ([subplots, column, ...])	Make box plots from DataFrameGroupBy data.

---

## pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.corrwith

DataFrameGroupBy.**corrwith**

Compute pairwise correlation between rows or columns of DataFrame with rows or columns of Series or DataFrame. DataFrames are first aligned along both axes before computing the correlations.

### Parameters

**other** [DataFrame, Series]

**axis** [{0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0] 0 or 'index' to compute column-wise, 1 or 'columns' for row-wise

**drop** [boolean, default False] Drop missing indices from result

**method** [{'pearson', 'kendall', 'spearman'} or callable]

- pearson : standard correlation coefficient
- kendall : Kendall Tau correlation coefficient
- spearman : Spearman rank correlation
- **callable: callable with input two 1d ndarrays** and returning a float

New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

**correls** [Series]

**See Also**

—

**DataFrame.corr**

## pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.boxplot

DataFrameGroupBy.**boxplot** (*subplots=True, column=None, fontsize=None, rot=0, grid=True, ax=None, figsize=None, layout=None, sharex=False, sharey=True, \*\*kws*)

Make box plots from DataFrameGroupBy data.

**Parameters****grouped** [Grouped DataFrame]**subplots** :

- `False` - no subplots will be used
- `True` - create a subplot for each group

**column** [column name or list of names, or vector] Can be any valid input to `groupby`**fontsize** [int or string]**rot** [label rotation angle]**grid** [Setting this to `True` will show the grid]**ax** [Matplotlib axis object, default `None`]**figsize** [A tuple (width, height) in inches]**layout** [tuple (optional)] (rows, columns) for the layout of the plot**sharex** [bool, default `False`] Whether x-axes will be shared among subplots

New in version 0.23.1.

**sharey** [bool, default `True`] Whether y-axes will be shared among subplots

New in version 0.23.1.

**\*\*kwargs** [Keyword Arguments] All other plotting keyword arguments to be passed to `matplotlib`'s `boxplot` function**Returns****dict of key/value = group key/DataFrame.boxplot return value****or DataFrame.boxplot return value in case subplots=figures=False****Examples**

```

>>> import itertools
>>> tuples = [t for t in itertools.product(range(1000), range(4))]
>>> index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(tuples, names=['lv10', 'lv11'])
>>> data = np.random.randn(len(index), 4)
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(data, columns=list('ABCD'), index=index)
>>>
>>> grouped = df.groupby(level='lv11')
>>> boxplot_frame_groupby(grouped)
>>>
>>> grouped = df.unstack(level='lv11').groupby(level=0, axis=1)
>>> boxplot_frame_groupby(grouped, subplots=False)

```

## 6.12 Resampling

Resampler objects are returned by `resample` calls: `pandas.DataFrame.resample()`, `pandas.Series.resample()`.

## 6.12.1 Indexing, iteration

<code>Resampler.__iter__()</code>	Resampler iterator.
<code>Resampler.groups</code>	Dict {group name -> group labels}.
<code>Resampler.indices</code>	Dict {group name -> group indices}.
<code>Resampler.get_group(name[, obj])</code>	Constructs NDFrame from group with provided name.

### `pandas.core.resample.Resampler.__iter__`

`Resampler.__iter__()`  
Resampler iterator.

#### Returns

Generator yielding sequence of (name, subsetted object)  
for each group

#### See also:

`GroupBy.__iter__`

### `pandas.core.resample.Resampler.groups`

`Resampler.groups`  
Dict {group name -> group labels}.

### `pandas.core.resample.Resampler.indices`

`Resampler.indices`  
Dict {group name -> group indices}.

### `pandas.core.resample.Resampler.get_group`

`Resampler.get_group(name, obj=None)`  
Constructs NDFrame from group with provided name.

#### Parameters

**name** [object] the name of the group to get as a DataFrame  
**obj** [NDFrame, default None] the NDFrame to take the DataFrame out of. If it is None, the object groupby was called on will be used

#### Returns

**group** [same type as obj]

## 6.12.2 Function application

<code>Resampler.apply(func, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.
---	---

---

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<code>Resampler.aggregate(func, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.
<code>Resampler.transform(arg, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Call function producing a like-indexed Series on each group and return a Series with the transformed values.
<code>Resampler.pipe(func, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Apply a function <i>func</i> with arguments to this Resampler object and return the function's result.

**pandas.core.resample.Resampler.apply**

`Resampler.apply(func, *args, **kwargs)`

Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.

**Parameters**

**func** [function, str, list or dict] Function to use for aggregating the data. If a function, must either work when passed a DataFrame or when passed to `DataFrame.apply`.

Accepted combinations are:

- function
- string function name
- list of functions and/or function names, e.g. `[np.sum, 'mean']`
- dict of axis labels -> functions, function names or list of such.

**\*args** Positional arguments to pass to *func*.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass to *func*.

**Returns**

**DataFrame, Series or scalar** if `DataFrame.agg` is called with a single function, returns a Series if `DataFrame.agg` is called with several functions, returns a DataFrame if `Series.agg` is called with single function, returns a scalar if `Series.agg` is called with several functions, returns a Series

**See also:**

`pandas.DataFrame.groupby.aggregate`, `pandas.DataFrame.resample.transform`,  
`pandas.DataFrame.aggregate`

**Notes**

`agg` is an alias for `aggregate`. Use the alias.

A passed user-defined-function will be passed a Series for evaluation.

**Examples**

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, 4, 5],
                  index=pd.date_range('20130101', periods=5, freq='s'))
2013-01-01 00:00:00    1
2013-01-01 00:00:01    2
2013-01-01 00:00:02    3
2013-01-01 00:00:03    4
```

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```
2013-01-01 00:00:04    5
Freq: S, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> r = s.resample('2s')
DatetimeIndexResampler [freq=<2 * Seconds>, axis=0, closed=left,
                        label=left, convention=start, base=0]
```

```
>>> r.agg(np.sum)
2013-01-01 00:00:00    3
2013-01-01 00:00:02    7
2013-01-01 00:00:04    5
Freq: 2S, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> r.agg(['sum', 'mean', 'max'])
                sum  mean  max
2013-01-01 00:00:00    3   1.5   2
2013-01-01 00:00:02    7   3.5   4
2013-01-01 00:00:04    5   5.0   5
```

```
>>> r.agg({'result' : lambda x: x.mean() / x.std(),
          'total' : np.sum})
                total  result
2013-01-01 00:00:00    3  2.121320
2013-01-01 00:00:02    7  4.949747
2013-01-01 00:00:04    5         NaN
```

## pandas.core.resample.Resampler.aggregate

Resampler.**aggregate** (*func*, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

Aggregate using one or more operations over the specified axis.

### Parameters

**func** [function, str, list or dict] Function to use for aggregating the data. If a function, must either work when passed a DataFrame or when passed to DataFrame.apply.

Accepted combinations are:

- function
- string function name
- list of functions and/or function names, e.g. [np.sum, 'mean']
- dict of axis labels -> functions, function names or list of such.

**\*args** Positional arguments to pass to *func*.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass to *func*.

### Returns

**DataFrame, Series or scalar** if DataFrame.agg is called with a single function, returns a Series if DataFrame.agg is called with several functions, returns a DataFrame if Series.agg is called with single function, returns a scalar if Series.agg is called with several functions, returns a Series

**See also:**

`pandas.DataFrame.groupby.aggregate`, `pandas.DataFrame.resample.transform`,  
`pandas.DataFrame.aggregate`

**Notes**

`agg` is an alias for `aggregate`. Use the alias.

A passed user-defined-function will be passed a Series for evaluation.

**Examples**

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1,2,3,4,5],
                  index=pd.date_range('20130101', periods=5, freq='s'))
2013-01-01 00:00:00    1
2013-01-01 00:00:01    2
2013-01-01 00:00:02    3
2013-01-01 00:00:03    4
2013-01-01 00:00:04    5
Freq: S, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> r = s.resample('2s')
DatetimeIndexResampler [freq=<2 * Seconds>, axis=0, closed=left,
                        label=left, convention=start, base=0]
```

```
>>> r.agg(np.sum)
2013-01-01 00:00:00    3
2013-01-01 00:00:02    7
2013-01-01 00:00:04    5
Freq: 2S, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> r.agg(['sum', 'mean', 'max'])
              sum  mean  max
2013-01-01 00:00:00    3   1.5   2
2013-01-01 00:00:02    7   3.5   4
2013-01-01 00:00:04    5   5.0   5
```

```
>>> r.agg({'result' : lambda x: x.mean() / x.std(),
          'total' : np.sum})
              total  result
2013-01-01 00:00:00    3  2.121320
2013-01-01 00:00:02    7  4.949747
2013-01-01 00:00:04    5         NaN
```

**pandas.core.resample.Resampler.transform**

`Resampler.transform`(*arg*, \**args*, \*\**kwargs*)

Call function producing a like-indexed Series on each group and return a Series with the transformed values.

**Parameters**

**func** [function] To apply to each group. Should return a Series with the same index

**Returns**

**transformed** [Series]

## Examples

```
>>> resampled.transform(lambda x: (x - x.mean()) / x.std())
```

## pandas.core.resample.Resampler.pipe

Resampler.**pipe** (*func*, \**args*, \*\**kwargs*)

Apply a function *func* with arguments to this Resampler object and return the function's result.

New in version 0.23.0.

Use *.pipe* when you want to improve readability by chaining together functions that expect Series, DataFrames, GroupBy or Resampler objects. Instead of writing

```
>>> h(g(f(df.groupby('group')), arg1=a), arg2=b, arg3=c)
```

You can write

```
>>> (df.groupby('group')
...   .pipe(f)
...   .pipe(g, arg1=a)
...   .pipe(h, arg2=b, arg3=c))
```

which is much more readable.

### Parameters

**func** [callable or tuple of (callable, string)] Function to apply to this Resampler object or, alternatively, a (*callable*, *data\_keyword*) tuple where *data\_keyword* is a string indicating the keyword of *callable* that expects the Resampler object.

**args** [iterable, optional] positional arguments passed into *func*.

**kwargs** [dict, optional] a dictionary of keyword arguments passed into *func*.

### Returns

**object** [the return type of *func*.]

See also:

**pandas.Series.pipe** Apply a function with arguments to a series.

**pandas.DataFrame.pipe** Apply a function with arguments to a dataframe.

**apply** Apply function to each group instead of to the full Resampler object.

### Notes

See more [here](#)

## Examples



```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3, 4]},
...                    index=pd.date_range('2012-08-02', periods=4))
>>> df
           A
2012-08-02  1
2012-08-03  2
2012-08-04  3
2012-08-05  4
```

To get the difference between each 2-day period's maximum and minimum value in one pass, you can do

```
>>> df.resample('2D').pipe(lambda x: x.max() - x.min())
           A
2012-08-02  1
2012-08-04  1
```

### 6.12.3 Upsampling

<code>Resampler.ffill([limit])</code>	Forward fill the values.
<code>Resampler.backfill([limit])</code>	Backward fill the new missing values in the resampled data.
<code>Resampler.bfill([limit])</code>	Backward fill the new missing values in the resampled data.
<code>Resampler.pad([limit])</code>	Forward fill the values.
<code>Resampler.nearest([limit])</code>	Resample by using the nearest value.
<code>Resampler.fillna(method[, limit])</code>	Fill missing values introduced by upsampling.
<code>Resampler.asfreq([fill_value])</code>	Return the values at the new freq, essentially a reindex.
<code>Resampler.interpolate([method, axis, limit, ...])</code>	Interpolate values according to different methods.

#### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.ffill

`Resampler.ffill` (*limit=None*)

Forward fill the values.

##### Parameters

**limit** [integer, optional] limit of how many values to fill

##### Returns

an upsampled Series

##### See also:

`Series.fillna`, `DataFrame.fillna`

#### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.backfill

`Resampler.backfill` (*limit=None*)

Backward fill the new missing values in the resampled data.

In statistics, imputation is the process of replacing missing data with substituted values [?]. When resampling data, missing values may appear (e.g., when the resampling frequency is higher than the original frequency).

The backward fill will replace NaN values that appeared in the resampled data with the next value in the original sequence. Missing values that existed in the original data will not be modified.

### Parameters

**limit** [integer, optional] Limit of how many values to fill.

### Returns

**Series, DataFrame** An upsampled Series or DataFrame with backward filled NaN values.

### See also:

**bfill** Alias of backfill.

**fillna** Fill NaN values using the specified method, which can be 'backfill'.

**nearest** Fill NaN values with nearest neighbor starting from center.

**pad** Forward fill NaN values.

**pandas.Series.fillna** Fill NaN values in the Series using the specified method, which can be 'backfill'.

**pandas.DataFrame.fillna** Fill NaN values in the DataFrame using the specified method, which can be 'backfill'.

### References

[?]

### Examples

Resampling a Series:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3],
...               index=pd.date_range('20180101', periods=3, freq='h'))
>>> s
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1
2018-01-01 01:00:00    2
2018-01-01 02:00:00    3
Freq: H, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.resample('30min').backfill()
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1
2018-01-01 00:30:00    2
2018-01-01 01:00:00    2
2018-01-01 01:30:00    3
2018-01-01 02:00:00    3
Freq: 30T, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.resample('15min').backfill(limit=2)
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1.0
2018-01-01 00:15:00    NaN
2018-01-01 00:30:00    2.0
2018-01-01 00:45:00    2.0
2018-01-01 01:00:00    2.0
2018-01-01 01:15:00    NaN
2018-01-01 01:30:00    3.0
```

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```
2018-01-01 01:45:00    3.0
2018-01-01 02:00:00    3.0
Freq: 15T, dtype: float64
```

Resampling a DataFrame that has missing values:

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [2, np.nan, 6], 'b': [1, 3, 5]},
...                    index=pd.date_range('20180101', periods=3,
...                    freq='h'))
>>> df
```

	a	b
2018-01-01 00:00:00	2.0	1
2018-01-01 01:00:00	NaN	3
2018-01-01 02:00:00	6.0	5

```
>>> df.resample('30min').backfill()
```

	a	b
2018-01-01 00:00:00	2.0	1
2018-01-01 00:30:00	NaN	3
2018-01-01 01:00:00	NaN	3
2018-01-01 01:30:00	6.0	5
2018-01-01 02:00:00	6.0	5

```
>>> df.resample('15min').backfill(limit=2)
```

	a	b
2018-01-01 00:00:00	2.0	1.0
2018-01-01 00:15:00	NaN	NaN
2018-01-01 00:30:00	NaN	3.0
2018-01-01 00:45:00	NaN	3.0
2018-01-01 01:00:00	NaN	3.0
2018-01-01 01:15:00	NaN	NaN
2018-01-01 01:30:00	6.0	5.0
2018-01-01 01:45:00	6.0	5.0
2018-01-01 02:00:00	6.0	5.0

## pandas.core.resample.Resampler.bfill

Resampler.**bfill** (*limit=None*)

Backward fill the new missing values in the resampled data.

In statistics, imputation is the process of replacing missing data with substituted values [?]. When resampling data, missing values may appear (e.g., when the resampling frequency is higher than the original frequency). The backward fill will replace NaN values that appeared in the resampled data with the next value in the original sequence. Missing values that existed in the original data will not be modified.

### Parameters

**limit** [integer, optional] Limit of how many values to fill.

### Returns

**Series, DataFrame** An upsampled Series or DataFrame with backward filled NaN values.

See also:

**bfill** Alias of backfill.

**fillna** Fill NaN values using the specified method, which can be 'backfill'.

**nearest** Fill NaN values with nearest neighbor starting from center.

**pad** Forward fill NaN values.

**pandas.Series.fillna** Fill NaN values in the Series using the specified method, which can be 'backfill'.

**pandas.DataFrame.fillna** Fill NaN values in the DataFrame using the specified method, which can be 'backfill'.

## References

[?]

## Examples

Resampling a Series:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3],
...               index=pd.date_range('20180101', periods=3, freq='h'))
>>> s
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1
2018-01-01 01:00:00    2
2018-01-01 02:00:00    3
Freq: H, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.resample('30min').backfill()
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1
2018-01-01 00:30:00    2
2018-01-01 01:00:00    2
2018-01-01 01:30:00    3
2018-01-01 02:00:00    3
Freq: 30T, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.resample('15min').backfill(limit=2)
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1.0
2018-01-01 00:15:00    NaN
2018-01-01 00:30:00    2.0
2018-01-01 00:45:00    2.0
2018-01-01 01:00:00    2.0
2018-01-01 01:15:00    NaN
2018-01-01 01:30:00    3.0
2018-01-01 01:45:00    3.0
2018-01-01 02:00:00    3.0
Freq: 15T, dtype: float64
```

Resampling a DataFrame that has missing values:

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [2, np.nan, 6], 'b': [1, 3, 5]},
...                   index=pd.date_range('20180101', periods=3,
...                                       freq='h'))
>>> df
              a  b
2018-01-01 00:00:00  2.0  1
2018-01-01 01:00:00  NaN  3
2018-01-01 02:00:00  6.0  5
```

```
>>> df.resample('30min').backfill()
           a  b
2018-01-01 00:00:00  2.0  1
2018-01-01 00:30:00  NaN  3
2018-01-01 01:00:00  NaN  3
2018-01-01 01:30:00  6.0  5
2018-01-01 02:00:00  6.0  5
```

```
>>> df.resample('15min').backfill(limit=2)
           a  b
2018-01-01 00:00:00  2.0  1.0
2018-01-01 00:15:00  NaN  NaN
2018-01-01 00:30:00  NaN  3.0
2018-01-01 00:45:00  NaN  3.0
2018-01-01 01:00:00  NaN  3.0
2018-01-01 01:15:00  NaN  NaN
2018-01-01 01:30:00  6.0  5.0
2018-01-01 01:45:00  6.0  5.0
2018-01-01 02:00:00  6.0  5.0
```

### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.pad

`Resampler.pad` (*limit=None*)

Forward fill the values.

#### Parameters

**limit** [integer, optional] limit of how many values to fill

#### Returns

**an upsampled Series**

#### See also:

`Series.fillna`, `DataFrame.fillna`

### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.nearest

`Resampler.nearest` (*limit=None*)

Resample by using the nearest value.

When resampling data, missing values may appear (e.g., when the resampling frequency is higher than the original frequency). The *nearest* method will replace NaN values that appeared in the resampled data with the value from the nearest member of the sequence, based on the index value. Missing values that existed in the original data will not be modified. If *limit* is given, fill only this many values in each direction for each of the original values.

#### Parameters

**limit** [int, optional] Limit of how many values to fill.

New in version 0.21.0.

#### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** An upsampled Series or DataFrame with NaN values filled with their nearest value.

See also:

**backfill** Backward fill the new missing values in the resampled data.

**pad** Forward fill NaN values.

## Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2],
...               index=pd.date_range('20180101',
...                                   periods=2,
...                                   freq='1h'))
>>> s
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1
2018-01-01 01:00:00    2
Freq: H, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.resample('15min').nearest()
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1
2018-01-01 00:15:00    1
2018-01-01 00:30:00    2
2018-01-01 00:45:00    2
2018-01-01 01:00:00    2
Freq: 15T, dtype: int64
```

Limit the number of upsampled values imputed by the nearest:

```
>>> s.resample('15min').nearest(limit=1)
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1.0
2018-01-01 00:15:00    1.0
2018-01-01 00:30:00    NaN
2018-01-01 00:45:00    2.0
2018-01-01 01:00:00    2.0
Freq: 15T, dtype: float64
```

## pandas.core.resample.Resampler.fillna

`Resampler.fillna` (*method*, *limit=None*)

Fill missing values introduced by upsampling.

In statistics, imputation is the process of replacing missing data with substituted values [?]. When resampling data, missing values may appear (e.g., when the resampling frequency is higher than the original frequency).

Missing values that existed in the original data will not be modified.

### Parameters

**method** [{ 'pad', 'backfill', 'fill', 'bfill', 'nearest' }] Method to use for filling holes in resampled data

- 'pad' or 'fill': use previous valid observation to fill gap (forward fill).
- 'backfill' or 'bfill': use next valid observation to fill gap.
- 'nearest': use nearest valid observation to fill gap.

**limit** [integer, optional] Limit of how many consecutive missing values to fill.

**Returns**

**Series or DataFrame** An upsampled Series or DataFrame with missing values filled.

**See also:**

***backfill*** Backward fill NaN values in the resampled data.

***pad*** Forward fill NaN values in the resampled data.

***nearest*** Fill NaN values in the resampled data with nearest neighbor starting from center.

***interpolate*** Fill NaN values using interpolation.

***pandas.Series.fillna*** Fill NaN values in the Series using the specified method, which can be 'bfill' and 'ffill'.

***pandas.DataFrame.fillna*** Fill NaN values in the DataFrame using the specified method, which can be 'bfill' and 'ffill'.

**References**

[?]

**Examples**

Resampling a Series:

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3],
...               index=pd.date_range('20180101', periods=3, freq='h'))
>>> s
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1
2018-01-01 01:00:00    2
2018-01-01 02:00:00    3
Freq: H, dtype: int64
```

Without filling the missing values you get:

```
>>> s.resample("30min").asfreq()
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1.0
2018-01-01 00:30:00    NaN
2018-01-01 01:00:00    2.0
2018-01-01 01:30:00    NaN
2018-01-01 02:00:00    3.0
Freq: 30T, dtype: float64
```

```
>>> s.resample('30min').fillna("backfill")
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1
2018-01-01 00:30:00    2
2018-01-01 01:00:00    2
2018-01-01 01:30:00    3
2018-01-01 02:00:00    3
Freq: 30T, dtype: int64
```

```
>>> s.resample('15min').fillna("backfill", limit=2)
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1.0
2018-01-01 00:15:00    NaN
```

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```

2018-01-01 00:30:00    2.0
2018-01-01 00:45:00    2.0
2018-01-01 01:00:00    2.0
2018-01-01 01:15:00    NaN
2018-01-01 01:30:00    3.0
2018-01-01 01:45:00    3.0
2018-01-01 02:00:00    3.0
Freq: 15T, dtype: float64

```

```

>>> s.resample('30min').fillna("pad")
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1
2018-01-01 00:30:00    1
2018-01-01 01:00:00    2
2018-01-01 01:30:00    2
2018-01-01 02:00:00    3
Freq: 30T, dtype: int64

```

```

>>> s.resample('30min').fillna("nearest")
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1
2018-01-01 00:30:00    2
2018-01-01 01:00:00    2
2018-01-01 01:30:00    3
2018-01-01 02:00:00    3
Freq: 30T, dtype: int64

```

Missing values present before the upsampling are not affected.

```

>>> sm = pd.Series([1, None, 3],
...                index=pd.date_range('20180101', periods=3, freq='h'))
>>> sm
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1.0
2018-01-01 01:00:00    NaN
2018-01-01 02:00:00    3.0
Freq: H, dtype: float64

```

```

>>> sm.resample('30min').fillna('backfill')
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1.0
2018-01-01 00:30:00    NaN
2018-01-01 01:00:00    NaN
2018-01-01 01:30:00    3.0
2018-01-01 02:00:00    3.0
Freq: 30T, dtype: float64

```

```

>>> sm.resample('30min').fillna('pad')
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1.0
2018-01-01 00:30:00    1.0
2018-01-01 01:00:00    NaN
2018-01-01 01:30:00    NaN
2018-01-01 02:00:00    3.0
Freq: 30T, dtype: float64

```

```

>>> sm.resample('30min').fillna('nearest')
2018-01-01 00:00:00    1.0
2018-01-01 00:30:00    NaN
2018-01-01 01:00:00    NaN

```

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```
2018-01-01 01:30:00    3.0
2018-01-01 02:00:00    3.0
Freq: 30T, dtype: float64
```

DataFrame resampling is done column-wise. All the same options are available.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [2, np.nan, 6], 'b': [1, 3, 5]},
...                    index=pd.date_range('20180101', periods=3,
...                    freq='h'))
>>> df
```

	a	b
2018-01-01 00:00:00	2.0	1
2018-01-01 01:00:00	NaN	3
2018-01-01 02:00:00	6.0	5

```
>>> df.resample('30min').fillna("bfill")
```

	a	b
2018-01-01 00:00:00	2.0	1
2018-01-01 00:30:00	NaN	3
2018-01-01 01:00:00	NaN	3
2018-01-01 01:30:00	6.0	5
2018-01-01 02:00:00	6.0	5

### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.asfreq

Resampler.**asfreq** (*fill\_value=None*)

Return the values at the new freq, essentially a reindex.

#### Parameters

**fill\_value** [scalar, optional] Value to use for missing values, applied during upsampling (note this does not fill NaNs that already were present).

New in version 0.20.0.

#### See also:

Series.asfreq, DataFrame.asfreq

### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.interpolate

Resampler.**interpolate** (*method='linear', axis=0, limit=None, inplace=False, limit\_direction='forward', limit\_area=None, downcast=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Interpolate values according to different methods.

New in version 0.18.1.

Please note that only `method='linear'` is supported for DataFrame/Series with a MultiIndex.

#### Parameters

**method** [str, default 'linear'] Interpolation technique to use. One of:

- 'linear': Ignore the index and treat the values as equally spaced. This is the only method supported on MultiIndexes.
- 'time': Works on daily and higher resolution data to interpolate given length of interval.

- ‘index’, ‘values’: use the actual numerical values of the index.
- ‘pad’: Fill in NaNs using existing values.
- ‘nearest’, ‘zero’, ‘slinear’, ‘quadratic’, ‘cubic’, ‘spline’, ‘barycentric’, ‘polynomial’: Passed to `scipy.interpolate.interp1d`. Both ‘polynomial’ and ‘spline’ require that you also specify an *order* (int), e.g. `df.interpolate(method='polynomial', order=4)`. These use the numerical values of the index.
- ‘krogh’, ‘piecewise\_polynomial’, ‘spline’, ‘pchip’, ‘akima’: Wrappers around the SciPy interpolation methods of similar names. See *Notes*.
- ‘from\_derivatives’: Refers to `scipy.interpolate.BPoly.from_derivatives` which replaces ‘piecewise\_polynomial’ interpolation method in scipy 0.18.

New in version 0.18.1: Added support for the ‘akima’ method. Added interpolate method ‘from\_derivatives’ which replaces ‘piecewise\_polynomial’ in SciPy 0.18; backwards-compatible with SciPy < 0.18

**axis** [{0 or ‘index’, 1 or ‘columns’, None}, default None] Axis to interpolate along.

**limit** [int, optional] Maximum number of consecutive NaNs to fill. Must be greater than 0.

**inplace** [bool, default False] Update the data in place if possible.

**limit\_direction** [{‘forward’, ‘backward’, ‘both’}, default ‘forward’] If limit is specified, consecutive NaNs will be filled in this direction.

**limit\_area** [{None, ‘inside’, ‘outside’}, default None] If limit is specified, consecutive NaNs will be filled with this restriction.

- None: No fill restriction.
- ‘inside’: Only fill NaNs surrounded by valid values (interpolate).
- ‘outside’: Only fill NaNs outside valid values (extrapolate).

New in version 0.21.0.

**downcast** [optional, ‘infer’ or None, defaults to None] Downcast dtypes if possible.

**\*\*kwargs** Keyword arguments to pass on to the interpolating function.

### Returns

**Series or DataFrame** Returns the same object type as the caller, interpolated at some or all NaN values

### See also:

**fillna** Fill missing values using different methods.

**scipy.interpolate.Akima1DInterpolator** Piecewise cubic polynomials (Akima interpolator).

**scipy.interpolate.BPoly.from\_derivatives** Piecewise polynomial in the Bernstein basis.

**scipy.interpolate.interp1d** Interpolate a 1-D function.

**scipy.interpolate.KroghInterpolator** Interpolate polynomial (Krogh interpolator).

**scipy.interpolate.PchipInterpolator** PCHIP 1-d monotonic cubic interpolation.

**scipy.interpolate.CubicSpline** Cubic spline data interpolator.

## Notes

The ‘krogh’, ‘piecewise\_polynomial’, ‘spline’, ‘pchip’ and ‘akima’ methods are wrappers around the respective SciPy implementations of similar names. These use the actual numerical values of the index. For more information on their behavior, see the [SciPy documentation](#) and [SciPy tutorial](#).

## Examples

Filling in NaN in a *Series* via linear interpolation.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0, 1, np.nan, 3])
>>> s
0    0.0
1    1.0
2    NaN
3    3.0
dtype: float64
>>> s.interpolate()
0    0.0
1    1.0
2    2.0
3    3.0
dtype: float64
```

Filling in NaN in a *Series* by padding, but filling at most two consecutive NaN at a time.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([np.nan, "single_one", np.nan,
...                "fill_two_more", np.nan, np.nan, np.nan,
...                4.71, np.nan])
>>> s
0          NaN
1    single_one
2          NaN
3    fill_two_more
4          NaN
5          NaN
6          NaN
7          4.71
8          NaN
dtype: object
>>> s.interpolate(method='pad', limit=2)
0          NaN
1    single_one
2    single_one
3    fill_two_more
4    fill_two_more
5    fill_two_more
6          NaN
7          4.71
8          4.71
dtype: object
```

Filling in NaN in a *Series* via polynomial interpolation or splines: Both ‘polynomial’ and ‘spline’ methods require that you also specify an `order` (int).

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0, 2, np.nan, 8])
>>> s.interpolate(method='polynomial', order=2)
0    0.000000
1    2.000000
2    4.666667
3    8.000000
dtype: float64
```

Fill the DataFrame forward (that is, going down) along each column using linear interpolation.

Note how the last entry in column 'a' is interpolated differently, because there is no entry after it to use for interpolation. Note how the first entry in column 'b' remains NaN, because there is no entry before it to use for interpolation.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame([(0.0, np.nan, -1.0, 1.0),
...                   (np.nan, 2.0, np.nan, np.nan),
...                   (2.0, 3.0, np.nan, 9.0),
...                   (np.nan, 4.0, -4.0, 16.0)],
...                   columns=list('abcd'))
>>> df
   a    b    c    d
0  0.0 NaN -1.0  1.0
1  NaN  2.0 NaN  NaN
2  2.0  3.0 NaN  9.0
3  NaN  4.0 -4.0 16.0
>>> df.interpolate(method='linear', limit_direction='forward', axis=0)
   a    b    c    d
0  0.0 NaN -1.0  1.0
1  1.0  2.0 -2.0  5.0
2  2.0  3.0 -3.0  9.0
3  2.0  4.0 -4.0 16.0
```

Using polynomial interpolation.

```
>>> df['d'].interpolate(method='polynomial', order=2)
0    1.0
1    4.0
2    9.0
3   16.0
Name: d, dtype: float64
```

## 6.12.4 Computations / Descriptive Stats

<i>Resampler.count</i> ([_method])	Compute count of group, excluding missing values.
<i>Resampler.nunique</i> ([_method])	Returns number of unique elements in the group
<i>Resampler.first</i> ([_method])	Compute first of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby
<i>Resampler.last</i> ([_method])	Compute last of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby
<i>Resampler.max</i> ([_method])	Compute max of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby

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<code>Resampler.mean([_method])</code>	Compute mean of groups, excluding missing values.
<code>Resampler.median([_method])</code>	Compute median of groups, excluding missing values.
<code>Resampler.min([_method])</code>	Compute min of group values See Also ——— pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby
<code>Resampler.ohlc([_method])</code>	Compute sum of values, excluding missing values.
<code>Resampler.prod([_method, min_count])</code>	Compute prod of group values See Also ——— pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby
<code>Resampler.size()</code>	Compute group sizes.
<code>Resampler.sem([_method])</code>	Compute standard error of the mean of groups, excluding missing values.
<code>Resampler.std([ddof])</code>	Compute standard deviation of groups, excluding missing values.
<code>Resampler.sum([_method, min_count])</code>	Compute sum of group values See Also ——— pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby
<code>Resampler.var([ddof])</code>	Compute variance of groups, excluding missing values.
<code>Resampler.quantile([q])</code>	Return value at the given quantile.

**pandas.core.resample.Resampler.count**

`Resampler.count` (*\_method*='count')

Compute count of group, excluding missing values.

**See also:**

`pandas.Series.groupby`, `pandas.DataFrame.groupby`, `pandas.Panel.groupby`

**pandas.core.resample.Resampler.nunique**

`Resampler.nunique` (*\_method*='nunique')

Returns number of unique elements in the group

**pandas.core.resample.Resampler.first**

`Resampler.first` (*\_method*='first', \*args, \*\*kwargs)

Compute first of group values See Also ——— pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby

**pandas.core.resample.Resampler.last**

`Resampler.last` (*\_method*='last', \*args, \*\*kwargs)

Compute last of group values See Also ——— pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby

**pandas.core.resample.Resampler.max**

`Resampler.max` (*\_method*='max', \*args, \*\*kwargs)

Compute max of group values See Also ——— pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby

### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.mean

Resampler.**mean** (*\_method='mean', \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Compute mean of groups, excluding missing values.

#### Returns

**pandas.Series or pandas.DataFrame**

#### See also:

pandas.Series., pandas.DataFrame., pandas.Panel.

#### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 1, 2, 1, 2],
...                   'B': [np.nan, 2, 3, 4, 5],
...                   'C': [1, 2, 1, 1, 2]}, columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
```

Groupby one column and return the mean of the remaining columns in each group.

```
>>> df.groupby('A').mean()
>>>
   B      C
A
1  3.0  1.333333
2  4.0  1.500000
```

Groupby two columns and return the mean of the remaining column.

```
>>> df.groupby(['A', 'B']).mean()
>>>
   C
A B
1  2.0  2
   4.0  1
2  3.0  1
   5.0  2
```

Groupby one column and return the mean of only particular column in the group.

```
>>> df.groupby('A')['B'].mean()
>>>
A
1    3.0
2    4.0
Name: B, dtype: float64
```

### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.median

Resampler.**median** (*\_method='median', \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Compute median of groups, excluding missing values.

For multiple groupings, the result index will be a MultiIndex

#### See also:

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.min

`Resampler.min(_method='min', *args, **kwargs)`

Compute min of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby

### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.ohlc

`Resampler.ohlc(_method='ohlc', *args, **kwargs)`

Compute sum of values, excluding missing values.

For multiple groupings, the result index will be a MultiIndex

**See also:**

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.prod

`Resampler.prod(_method='prod', min_count=0, *args, **kwargs)`

Compute prod of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby

### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.size

`Resampler.size()`

Compute group sizes.

**See also:**

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.sem

`Resampler.sem(_method='sem', *args, **kwargs)`

Compute standard error of the mean of groups, excluding missing values.

For multiple groupings, the result index will be a MultiIndex.

**Parameters**

**ddof** [integer, default 1] degrees of freedom

**See also:**

*pandas.Series.groupby, pandas.DataFrame.groupby, pandas.Panel.groupby*

### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.std

`Resampler.std(ddof=1, *args, **kwargs)`

Compute standard deviation of groups, excluding missing values.

**Parameters**

**ddof** [integer, default 1]

**degrees of freedom**

### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.sum

`Resampler.sum` (*\_method='sum', min\_count=0, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Compute sum of group values See Also — pandas.Series.groupby pandas.DataFrame.groupby pandas.Panel.groupby

### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.var

`Resampler.var` (*ddof=1, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Compute variance of groups, excluding missing values.

#### Parameters

**ddof** [integer, default 1] degrees of freedom

### pandas.core.resample.Resampler.quantile

`Resampler.quantile` (*q=0.5, \*\*kwargs*)

Return value at the given quantile.

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Parameters

**q** [float or array-like, default 0.5 (50% quantile)]

#### See also:

`Series.quantile`, `DataFrame.quantile`, `DataFrameGroupBy.quantile`

## 6.13 Style

Styler objects are returned by `pandas.DataFrame.style`.

### 6.13.1 Styler Constructor

---

`Styler`(*data*[, *precision*, *table\_styles*, ...])

Helps style a DataFrame or Series according to the data with HTML and CSS.

---

`Styler.from_custom_template`(*searchpath*, *name*)

Factory function for creating a subclass of Styler with a custom template and Jinja environment.

---

### pandas.io.formats.style.Styler

**class** `pandas.io.formats.style.Styler` (*data*, *precision=None*, *table\_styles=None*, *uuid=None*, *caption=None*, *table\_attributes=None*, *cell\_ids=True*)

Helps style a DataFrame or Series according to the data with HTML and CSS.

#### Parameters

**data** [Series or DataFrame]

**precision** [int] precision to round floats to, defaults to `pd.options.display.precision`

**table\_styles** [list-like, default None] list of {selector: (attr, value)} dicts; see Notes



**uuid** [str, default None] a unique identifier to avoid CSS collisions; generated automatically

**caption** [str, default None] caption to attach to the table

**cell\_ids** [bool, default True] If True, each cell will have an `id` attribute in their HTML tag. The `id` takes the form `T_<uuid>_row<num_row>_col<num_col>` where `<uuid>` is the unique identifier, `<num_row>` is the row number and `<num_col>` is the column number.

**See also:**

`pandas.DataFrame.style`

**Notes**

Most styling will be done by passing style functions into `Styler.apply` or `Styler.applymap`. Style functions should return values with strings containing CSS `'attr: value'` that will be applied to the indicated cells.

If using in the Jupyter notebook, `Styler` has defined a `_repr_html_` to automatically render itself. Otherwise call `Styler.render` to get the generated HTML.

CSS classes are attached to the generated HTML

- Index and Column names include `index_name` and `level<k>` where `k` is its level in a `MultiIndex`
- Index label cells include
  - `row_heading`
  - `row<n>` where `n` is the numeric position of the row
  - `level<k>` where `k` is the level in a `MultiIndex`
- Column label cells include `* col_heading * col<n>` where `n` is the numeric position of the column `* level<k>` where `k` is the level in a `MultiIndex`
- Blank cells include `blank`
- Data cells include `data`

**Attributes**

<b>env</b>	(Jinja2 Environment)
<b>template</b>	(Jinja2 Template)
<b>loader</b>	(Jinja2 Loader)

**Methods**

<code>apply(func[, axis, subset])</code>	Apply a function column-wise, row-wise, or table-wise, updating the HTML representation with the result.
<code>applymap(func[, subset])</code>	Apply a function elementwise, updating the HTML representation with the result.
<code>background_gradient([cmap, low, high, axis, ...])</code>	Color the background in a gradient according to the data in each column (optionally row).

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<code>bar([subset, axis, color, width, align, ...])</code>	Draw bar chart in the cell backgrounds.
<code>clear()</code>	Reset the styler, removing any previously applied styles.
<code>export()</code>	Export the styles to applied to the current Styler.
<code>format(formatter[, subset])</code>	Format the text display value of cells.
<code>from_custom_template(searchpath, name)</code>	Factory function for creating a subclass of Styler with a custom template and Jinja environment.
<code>hide_columns(subset)</code>	Hide columns from rendering.
<code>hide_index()</code>	Hide any indices from rendering.
<code>highlight_max([subset, color, axis])</code>	Highlight the maximum by shading the background.
<code>highlight_min([subset, color, axis])</code>	Highlight the minimum by shading the background.
<code>highlight_null([null_color])</code>	Shade the background <code>null_color</code> for missing values.
<code>pipe(func, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Apply <code>func(self, *args, **kwargs)</code> , and return the result.
<code>render(**kwargs)</code>	Render the built up styles to HTML.
<code>set_caption(caption)</code>	Set the caption on a Styler
<code>set_precision(precision)</code>	Set the precision used to render.
<code>set_properties([subset])</code>	Convenience method for setting one or more non-data dependent properties or each cell.
<code>set_table_attributes(attributes)</code>	Set the table attributes.
<code>set_table_styles(table_styles)</code>	Set the table styles on a Styler.
<code>set_uuid(uuid)</code>	Set the uuid for a Styler.
<code>to_excel(excel_writer[, sheet_name, na_rep, ...])</code>	Write Styler to an Excel sheet.
<code>use(styles)</code>	Set the styles on the current Styler, possibly using styles from <code>Styler.export</code> .
<code>where(cond, value[, other, subset])</code>	Apply a function elementwise, updating the HTML representation with a style which is selected in accordance with the return value of a function.

### pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.apply

`Styler.apply(func, axis=0, subset=None, **kwargs)`

Apply a function column-wise, row-wise, or table-wise, updating the HTML representation with the result.

#### Parameters

**func** [function] `func` should take a Series or DataFrame (depending on `axis`), and return an object with the same shape. Must return a DataFrame with identical index and column labels when `axis=None`

**axis** [int, str or None] apply to each column (`axis=0` or `'index'`) or to each row (`axis=1` or `'columns'`) or to the entire DataFrame at once with `axis=None`

**subset** [IndexSlice] a valid indexer to limit data to *before* applying the function. Consider using a `pandas.IndexSlice`

**kwargs** [dict] pass along to `func`

#### Returns

**self** [Styler]

## Notes

The output shape of `func` should match the input, i.e. if `x` is the input row, column, or table (depending on axis), then `func(x).shape == x.shape` should be true.

This is similar to `DataFrame.apply`, except that `axis=None` applies the function to the entire `DataFrame` at once, rather than column-wise or row-wise.

## Examples

```
>>> def highlight_max(x):
...     return ['background-color: yellow' if v == x.max() else ''
...            for v in x]
...
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 2))
>>> df.style.apply(highlight_max)
```

## pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.applymap

`Styler.applymap` (*func*, *subset=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Apply a function elementwise, updating the HTML representation with the result.

### Parameters

**func** [function] `func` should take a scalar and return a scalar

**subset** [IndexSlice] a valid indexer to limit data to *before* applying the function. Consider using a `pandas.IndexSlice`

**kwargs** [dict] pass along to `func`

### Returns

**self** [Styler]

### See also:

`Styler.where`

## pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.background\_gradient

`Styler.background_gradient` (*cmap='PuBu'*, *low=0*, *high=0*, *axis=0*, *subset=None*, *text\_color\_threshold=0.408*)

Color the background in a gradient according to the data in each column (optionally row).

Requires `matplotlib`.

### Parameters

**cmap** [str or colormap] `matplotlib` colormap

**low, high** [float] compress the range by these values.

**axis** [int or str] 1 or 'columns' for columnwise, 0 or 'index' for rowwise

**subset** [IndexSlice] a valid slice for `data` to limit the style application to

**text\_color\_threshold** [float or int] luminance threshold for determining text color. Facilitates text visibility across varying background colors. From 0 to 1. 0 = all text is dark colored, 1 = all text is light colored.

New in version 0.24.0.

#### Returns

**self** [Styler]

#### Raises

**ValueError** If `text_color_threshold` is not a value from 0 to 1.

#### Notes

Set `text_color_threshold` or tune `low` and `high` to keep the text legible by not using the entire range of the color map. The range of the data is extended by `low * (x.max() - x.min())` and `high * (x.max() - x.min())` before normalizing.

### pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.bar

`Styler.bar` (*subset=None*, *axis=0*, *color='#d65f5f'*, *width=100*, *align='left'*, *vmin=None*, *vmax=None*)

Draw bar chart in the cell backgrounds.

#### Parameters

**subset** [IndexSlice, optional] A valid slice for *data* to limit the style application to.

**axis** [int, str or None, default 0] Apply to each column (*axis=0* or '*index*') or to each row (*axis=1* or '*columns*') or to the entire DataFrame at once with *axis=None*.

**color** [str or 2-tuple/list] If a str is passed, the color is the same for both negative and positive numbers. If 2-tuple/list is used, the first element is the `color_negative` and the second is the `color_positive` (eg: [`#d65f5f`, `#5fba7d`]).

**width** [float, default 100] A number between 0 or 100. The largest value will cover *width* percent of the cell's width.

**align** [{ 'left', 'zero', 'mid' }, default 'left'] How to align the bars with the cells.

- 'left' : the min value starts at the left of the cell.
- 'zero' : a value of zero is located at the center of the cell.
- 'mid' : the center of the cell is at  $(\max - \min) / 2$ , or if values are all negative (positive) the zero is aligned at the right (left) of the cell.

New in version 0.20.0.

**vmin** [float, optional] Minimum bar value, defining the left hand limit of the bar drawing range, lower values are clipped to *vmin*. When None (default): the minimum value of the data will be used.

New in version 0.24.0.

**vmax** [float, optional] Maximum bar value, defining the right hand limit of the bar drawing range, higher values are clipped to *vmax*. When None (default): the maximum value of the data will be used.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Returns****self** [Styler]**pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.clear**`Styler.clear()`

Reset the styler, removing any previously applied styles. Returns None.

**pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.export**`Styler.export()`

Export the styles to applied to the current Styler.

Can be applied to a second style with `Styler.use`.**Returns****styles** [list]**See also:**`Styler.use`**pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.format**`Styler.format(formatter, subset=None)`

Format the text display value of cells.

New in version 0.18.0.

**Parameters****formatter** [str, callable, or dict]**subset** [IndexSlice] An argument to `DataFrame.loc` that restricts which elements `formatter` is applied to.**Returns****self** [Styler]**Notes**`formatter` is either an a or a dict `{column name: a}` where a is one of

- str: this will be wrapped in: `a.format(x)`
- callable: called with the value of an individual cell

The default display value for numeric values is the “general” (g) format with `pd.options.display.precision` precision.**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(4, 2), columns=['a', 'b'])
>>> df.style.format("{:.2%}")
>>> df['c'] = ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd']
>>> df.style.format({'c': str.upper})
```

### pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.from\_custom\_template

**classmethod** `Styler.from_custom_template` (*searchpath*, *name*)

Factory function for creating a subclass of `Styler` with a custom template and Jinja environment.

#### Parameters

**searchpath** [str or list] Path or paths of directories containing the templates

**name** [str] Name of your custom template to use for rendering

#### Returns

**MyStyler** [subclass of `Styler`] has the correct `env` and `template` class attributes set.

### pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.hide\_columns

`Styler.hide_columns` (*subset*)

Hide columns from rendering.

New in version 0.23.0.

#### Parameters

**subset** [IndexSlice] An argument to `DataFrame.loc` that identifies which columns are hidden.

#### Returns

**self** [`Styler`]

### pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.hide\_index

`Styler.hide_index` ()

Hide any indices from rendering.

New in version 0.23.0.

#### Returns

**self** [`Styler`]

### pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.highlight\_max

`Styler.highlight_max` (*subset=None*, *color='yellow'*, *axis=0*)

Highlight the maximum by shading the background.

#### Parameters

**subset** [IndexSlice, default None] a valid slice for `data` to limit the style application to

**color** [str, default 'yellow']

**axis** [int, str, or None; default 0] 0 or 'index' for columnwise (default), 1 or 'columns' for rowwise, or None for tablewise

**Returns**

**self** [Styler]

**pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.highlight\_min**

`Styler.highlight_min` (*subset=None, color='yellow', axis=0*)

Highlight the minimum by shading the background.

**Parameters**

**subset** [IndexSlice, default None] a valid slice for `data` to limit the style application to

**color** [str, default 'yellow']

**axis** [int, str, or None; default 0] 0 or 'index' for columnwise (default), 1 or 'columns' for rowwise, or None for tablewise

**Returns**

**self** [Styler]

**pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.highlight\_null**

`Styler.highlight_null` (*null\_color='red'*)

Shade the background `null_color` for missing values.

**Parameters**

**null\_color** [str]

**Returns**

**self** [Styler]

**pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.pipe**

`Styler.pipe` (*func, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Apply `func(self, *args, **kwargs)`, and return the result.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Parameters**

**func** [function] Function to apply to the Styler. Alternatively, a (callable, keyword) tuple where `keyword` is a string indicating the keyword of callable that expects the Styler.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs** : Arguments passed to `func`.

**Returns**

**object** : The value returned by `func`.

**See also:**

`DataFrame.pipe` Analogous method for `DataFrame`.

***Styler.apply*** Apply a function row-wise, column-wise, or table-wise to modify the dataframe’s styling.

## Notes

Like `DataFrame.pipe()`, this method can simplify the application of several user-defined functions to a styler. Instead of writing:

```
f(g(df.style.set_precision(3), arg1=a), arg2=b, arg3=c)
```

users can write:

```
(df.style.set_precision(3)
 .pipe(g, arg1=a)
 .pipe(f, arg2=b, arg3=c))
```

In particular, this allows users to define functions that take a styler object, along with other parameters, and return the styler after making styling changes (such as calling `Styler.apply()` or `Styler.set_properties()`). Using `.pipe`, these user-defined style “transformations” can be interleaved with calls to the built-in Styler interface.

## Examples

```
>>> def format_conversion(styler):
...     return (styler.set_properties(**{'text-align': 'right'})
...             .format({'conversion': '{:.1%}'))
```

The user-defined `format_conversion` function above can be called within a sequence of other style modifications:

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'trial': list(range(5)),
...                   'conversion': [0.75, 0.85, np.nan, 0.7, 0.72]})
>>> (df.style
...   .highlight_min(subset=['conversion'], color='yellow')
...   .pipe(format_conversion)
...   .set_caption("Results with minimum conversion highlighted."))
```

## pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.render

`Styler.render(**kwargs)`

Render the built up styles to HTML.

### Parameters

`**kwargs` [Any additional keyword arguments are passed through to “`self.template.render`”. This is useful when you need to provide additional variables for a custom template. New in version 0.20.]

### Returns

`rendered` [str] the rendered HTML



## Notes

Styler objects have defined the `_repr_html_` method which automatically calls `self.render()` when it's the last item in a Notebook cell. When calling `Styler.render()` directly, wrap the result in `IPython.display.HTML` to view the rendered HTML in the notebook.

Pandas uses the following keys in `render`. Arguments passed in `**kwargs` take precedence, so think carefully if you want to override them:

- `head`
- `cellstyle`
- `body`
- `uuid`
- `precision`
- `table_styles`
- `caption`
- `table_attributes`

### `pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.set_caption`

`Styler.set_caption(caption)`

Set the caption on a Styler

#### Parameters

**caption** [str]

#### Returns

**self** [Styler]

### `pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.set_precision`

`Styler.set_precision(precision)`

Set the precision used to render.

#### Parameters

**precision** [int]

#### Returns

**self** [Styler]

### `pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.set_properties`

`Styler.set_properties(subset=None, **kwargs)`

Convenience method for setting one or more non-data dependent properties or each cell.

#### Parameters

**subset** [IndexSlice] a valid slice for `data` to limit the style application to

**kwargs** [dict] property: value pairs to be set for each cell

### Returns

**self** [Styler]

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 4))
>>> df.style.set_properties(color="white", align="right")
>>> df.style.set_properties(**{'background-color': 'yellow'})
```

## pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.set\_table\_attributes

`Styler.set_table_attributes` (*attributes*)

Set the table attributes.

These are the items that show up in the opening `<table>` tag in addition to to automatic (by default) id.

### Parameters

**attributes** [string]

### Returns

**self** [Styler]

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 4))
>>> df.style.set_table_attributes('class="pure-table"')
# ... <table class="pure-table"> ...
```

## pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.set\_table\_styles

`Styler.set_table_styles` (*table\_styles*)

Set the table styles on a Styler.

These are placed in a `<style>` tag before the generated HTML table.

### Parameters

**table\_styles** [list] Each individual `table_style` should be a dictionary with `selector` and `props` keys. `selector` should be a CSS selector that the style will be applied to (automatically prefixed by the table's UUID) and `props` should be a list of tuples with (`attribute`, `value`).

### Returns

**self** [Styler]

### Examples

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 4))
>>> df.style.set_table_styles(
...     [{'selector': 'tr:hover',
...       'props': [('background-color', 'yellow')]}]
... )

```

### pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.set\_uuid

`Styler.set_uuid(uuid)`  
Set the uuid for a Styler.

#### Parameters

**uuid** [str]

#### Returns

**self** [Styler]

### pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.to\_excel

`Styler.to_excel(excel_writer, sheet_name='Sheet1', na_rep='', float_format=None, columns=None, header=True, index=True, index_label=None, startrow=0, startcol=0, engine=None, merge_cells=True, encoding=None, inf_rep='inf', verbose=True, freeze_panes=None)`  
Write Styler to an Excel sheet.

To write a single Styler to an Excel .xlsx file it is only necessary to specify a target file name. To write to multiple sheets it is necessary to create an *ExcelWriter* object with a target file name, and specify a sheet in the file to write to.

Multiple sheets may be written to by specifying unique *sheet\_name*. With all data written to the file it is necessary to save the changes. Note that creating an *ExcelWriter* object with a file name that already exists will result in the contents of the existing file being erased.

#### Parameters

**excel\_writer** [str or ExcelWriter object] File path or existing ExcelWriter.

**sheet\_name** [str, default 'Sheet1'] Name of sheet which will contain DataFrame.

**na\_rep** [str, default ''] Missing data representation.

**float\_format** [str, optional] Format string for floating point numbers. For example `float_format="% .2f"` will format 0.1234 to 0.12.

**columns** [sequence or list of str, optional] Columns to write.

**header** [bool or list of str, default True] Write out the column names. If a list of string is given it is assumed to be aliases for the column names.

**index** [bool, default True] Write row names (index).

**index\_label** [str or sequence, optional] Column label for index column(s) if desired. If not specified, and *header* and *index* are True, then the index names are used. A sequence should be given if the DataFrame uses MultiIndex.

**startrow** [int, default 0] Upper left cell row to dump data frame.

**startcol** [int, default 0] Upper left cell column to dump data frame.

**engine** [str, optional] Write engine to use, 'openpyxl' or 'xlsxwriter'. You can also set this via the options `io.excel.xlsx.writer`, `io.excel.xls.writer`, and `io.excel.xlsm.writer`.

**merge\_cells** [bool, default True] Write MultiIndex and Hierarchical Rows as merged cells.

**encoding** [str, optional] Encoding of the resulting excel file. Only necessary for xlwt, other writers support unicode natively.

**inf\_rep** [str, default 'inf'] Representation for infinity (there is no native representation for infinity in Excel).

**verbose** [bool, default True] Display more information in the error logs.

**freeze\_panes** [tuple of int (length 2), optional] Specifies the one-based bottommost row and rightmost column that is to be frozen.

New in version 0.20.0..

**See also:**

**to\_csv** Write DataFrame to a comma-separated values (csv) file.

**ExcelWriter** Class for writing DataFrame objects into excel sheets.

**read\_excel** Read an Excel file into a pandas DataFrame.

**read\_csv** Read a comma-separated values (csv) file into DataFrame.

**Notes**

For compatibility with `to_csv()`, `to_excel` serializes lists and dicts to strings before writing.

Once a workbook has been saved it is not possible write further data without rewriting the whole workbook.

**Examples**

Create, write to and save a workbook:

```
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame([[ 'a', 'b'], [ 'c', 'd']],
...                    index=[ 'row 1', 'row 2'],
...                    columns=[ 'col 1', 'col 2'])
>>> df1.to_excel("output.xlsx") # doctest: +SKIP
```

To specify the sheet name:

```
>>> df1.to_excel("output.xlsx",
...              sheet_name='Sheet_name_1') # doctest: +SKIP
```

If you wish to write to more than one sheet in the workbook, it is necessary to specify an ExcelWriter object:

```
>>> df2 = df1.copy()
>>> with pd.ExcelWriter('output.xlsx') as writer: # doctest: +SKIP
...     df1.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Sheet_name_1')
...     df2.to_excel(writer, sheet_name='Sheet_name_2')
```

To set the library that is used to write the Excel file, you can pass the *engine* keyword (the default engine is automatically chosen depending on the file extension):

```
>>> df1.to_excel('output1.xlsx', engine='xlsxwriter') # doctest: +SKIP
```

### pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.use

`Styler.use` (*styles*)

Set the styles on the current Styler, possibly using styles from `Styler.export`.

#### Parameters

**styles** [list] list of style functions

#### Returns

**self** [Styler]

#### See also:

`Styler.export`

### pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.where

`Styler.where` (*cond*, *value*, *other=None*, *subset=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Apply a function elementwise, updating the HTML representation with a style which is selected in accordance with the return value of a function.

New in version 0.21.0.

#### Parameters

**cond** [callable] `cond` should take a scalar and return a boolean

**value** [str] applied when `cond` returns true

**other** [str] applied when `cond` returns false

**subset** [IndexSlice] a valid indexer to limit data to *before* applying the function. Consider using a `pandas.IndexSlice`

**kwargs** [dict] pass along to `cond`

#### Returns

**self** [Styler]

#### See also:

`Styler.applymap`

## 6.13.2 Styler Properties

---

`Styler.env`

---

`Styler.template`

---

`Styler.loader`

---

### pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.env

`Styler.env = <jinja2.environment.Environment object>`

### pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.template

`Styler.template = <Template 'html.tpl'>`

### pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.loader

`Styler.loader = <jinja2.loaders.PackageLoader object>`

## 6.13.3 Style Application

<code>Styler.apply(func[, axis, subset])</code>	Apply a function column-wise, row-wise, or table-wise, updating the HTML representation with the result.
<code>Styler.applymap(func[, subset])</code>	Apply a function elementwise, updating the HTML representation with the result.
<code>Styler.where(cond, value[, other, subset])</code>	Apply a function elementwise, updating the HTML representation with a style which is selected in accordance with the return value of a function.
<code>Styler.format(formatter[, subset])</code>	Format the text display value of cells.
<code>Styler.set_precision(precision)</code>	Set the precision used to render.
<code>Styler.set_table_styles(table_styles)</code>	Set the table styles on a Styler.
<code>Styler.set_table_attributes(attributes)</code>	Set the table attributes.
<code>Styler.set_caption(caption)</code>	Set the caption on a Styler
<code>Styler.set_properties([subset])</code>	Convenience method for setting one or more non-data dependent properties or each cell.
<code>Styler.set_uuid(uuid)</code>	Set the uuid for a Styler.
<code>Styler.clear()</code>	Reset the styler, removing any previously applied styles.
<code>Styler.pipe(func, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Apply <code>func(self, *args, **kwargs)</code> , and return the result.

## 6.13.4 Builtin Styles

<code>Styler.highlight_max([subset, color, axis])</code>	Highlight the maximum by shading the background.
<code>Styler.highlight_min([subset, color, axis])</code>	Highlight the minimum by shading the background.
<code>Styler.highlight_null([null_color])</code>	Shade the background <code>null_color</code> for missing values.
<code>Styler.background_gradient([cmap, low, ...])</code>	Color the background in a gradient according to the data in each column (optionally row).
<code>Styler.bar([subset, axis, color, width, ...])</code>	Draw bar chart in the cell backgrounds.

## 6.13.5 Style Export and Import

<code>Styler.render(**kwargs)</code>	Render the built up styles to HTML.
<code>Styler.export()</code>	Export the styles to applied to the current Styler.

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<code>Styler.use(styles)</code>	Set the styles on the current Styler, possibly using styles from <code>Styler.export</code> .
<code>Styler.to_excel(excel_writer[, sheet_name, ...])</code>	Write Styler to an Excel sheet.

## 6.14 Plotting

The following functions are contained in the `pandas.plotting` module.

<code>andrews_curves(frame, class_column[, ax, ...])</code>	Generates a matplotlib plot of Andrews curves, for visualising clusters of multivariate data.
<code>bootstrap_plot(series[, fig, size, samples])</code>	Bootstrap plot on mean, median and mid-range statistics.
<code>deregister_matplotlib_converters()</code>	Remove pandas' formatters and converters
<code>lag_plot(series[, lag, ax])</code>	Lag plot for time series.
<code>parallel_coordinates(frame, class_column[, ...])</code>	Parallel coordinates plotting.
<code>radviz(frame, class_column[, ax, color, ...])</code>	Plot a multidimensional dataset in 2D.
<code>register_matplotlib_converters([explicit])</code>	Register Pandas Formatters and Converters with matplotlib
<code>scatter_matrix(frame[, alpha, figsize, ax, ...])</code>	Draw a matrix of scatter plots.

### 6.14.1 pandas.plotting.andrews\_curves

`pandas.plotting.andrews_curves` (*frame, class\_column, ax=None, samples=200, color=None, colormap=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Generates a matplotlib plot of Andrews curves, for visualising clusters of multivariate data.

Andrews curves have the functional form:

$$f(t) = x_1/\sqrt{2} + x_2 \sin(t) + x_3 \cos(t) + x_4 \sin(2t) + x_5 \cos(2t) + \dots$$

Where  $x$  coefficients correspond to the values of each dimension and  $t$  is linearly spaced between  $-\pi$  and  $+\pi$ . Each row of `frame` then corresponds to a single curve.

#### Parameters

**frame** [DataFrame] Data to be plotted, preferably normalized to (0.0, 1.0)

**class\_column** [Name of the column containing class names]

**ax** [matplotlib axes object, default None]

**samples** [Number of points to plot in each curve]

**color** [list or tuple, optional] Colors to use for the different classes

**colormap** [str or matplotlib colormap object, default None] Colormap to select colors from. If string, load colormap with that name from matplotlib.

**kwargs** [keywords] Options to pass to matplotlib plotting method

#### Returns

**ax** [Matplotlib axis object]

## 6.14.2 pandas.plotting.bootstrap\_plot

`pandas.plotting.bootstrap_plot` (*series*, *fig=None*, *size=50*, *samples=500*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Bootstrap plot on mean, median and mid-range statistics.

The bootstrap plot is used to estimate the uncertainty of a statistic by relying on random sampling with replacement [?]. This function will generate bootstrapping plots for mean, median and mid-range statistics for the given number of samples of the given size.

### Parameters

- series** [pandas.Series] Pandas Series from where to get the samplings for the bootstrapping.
- fig** [matplotlib.figure.Figure, default None] If given, it will use the *fig* reference for plotting instead of creating a new one with default parameters.
- size** [int, default 50] Number of data points to consider during each sampling. It must be greater or equal than the length of the *series*.
- samples** [int, default 500] Number of times the bootstrap procedure is performed.
- \*\*kwargs** : Options to pass to matplotlib plotting method.

### Returns

- fig** [matplotlib.figure.Figure] Matplotlib figure

### See also:

- `pandas.DataFrame.plot` Basic plotting for DataFrame objects.
- `pandas.Series.plot` Basic plotting for Series objects.

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(np.random.uniform(size=100))
>>> fig = pd.plotting.bootstrap_plot(s) # doctest: +SKIP
```

## 6.14.3 pandas.plotting.deregister\_matplotlib\_converters

`pandas.plotting.deregister_matplotlib_converters` ()  
Remove pandas' formatters and converters

Removes the custom converters added by `register()`. This attempts to set the state of the registry back to the state before pandas registered its own units. Converters for pandas' own types like Timestamp and Period are removed completely. Converters for types pandas overwrites, like `datetime.datetime`, are restored to their original value.

### See also:

`deregister_matplotlib_converters`

## 6.14.4 pandas.plotting.lag\_plot

`pandas.plotting.lag_plot` (*series*, *lag=1*, *ax=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Lag plot for time series.

### Parameters



**series** [Time series]  
**lag** [lag of the scatter plot, default 1]  
**ax** [Matplotlib axis object, optional]  
**kwargs** [Matplotlib scatter method keyword arguments, optional]

**Returns**

**ax**: Matplotlib axis object

## 6.14.5 pandas.plotting.parallel\_coordinates

`pandas.plotting.parallel_coordinates` (*frame, class\_column, cols=None, ax=None, color=None, use\_columns=False, xticks=None, colormap=None, axvlines=True, axvlines\_kwargs=None, sort\_labels=False, \*\*kwargs*)

Parallel coordinates plotting.

**Parameters**

**frame** [DataFrame]  
**class\_column** [str] Column name containing class names  
**cols** [list, optional] A list of column names to use  
**ax** [matplotlib.axis, optional] matplotlib axis object  
**color** [list or tuple, optional] Colors to use for the different classes  
**use\_columns** [bool, optional] If true, columns will be used as xticks  
**xticks** [list or tuple, optional] A list of values to use for xticks  
**colormap** [str or matplotlib colormap, default None] Colormap to use for line colors.  
**axvlines** [bool, optional] If true, vertical lines will be added at each xtick  
**axvlines\_kwargs** [keywords, optional] Options to be passed to axvline method for vertical lines  
**sort\_labels** [bool, False] Sort class\_column labels, useful when assigning colors  
 New in version 0.20.0.  
**kwargs** [keywords] Options to pass to matplotlib plotting method

**Returns**

**ax**: matplotlib axis object

**Examples**

```
>>> from matplotlib import pyplot as plt
>>> df = pd.read_csv('https://raw.githubusercontent.com/pandas-dev/pandas/master'
                    '/pandas/tests/data/iris.csv')
>>> pd.plotting.parallel_coordinates(
    df, 'Name',
    color=('556270', '4ECDC4', 'C7F464'))
>>> plt.show()
```

## 6.14.6 pandas.plotting.radviz

`pandas.plotting.radviz` (*frame*, *class\_column*, *ax=None*, *color=None*, *colormap=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
Plot a multidimensional dataset in 2D.

Each Series in the DataFrame is represented as a evenly distributed slice on a circle. Each data point is rendered in the circle according to the value on each Series. Highly correlated *Series* in the *DataFrame* are placed closer on the unit circle.

RadViz allow to project a N-dimensional data set into a 2D space where the influence of each dimension can be interpreted as a balance between the influence of all dimensions.

More info available at the [original article](#) describing RadViz.

### Parameters

**frame** [*DataFrame*] Pandas object holding the data.

**class\_column** [str] Column name containing the name of the data point category.

**ax** [*matplotlib.axes.Axes*, optional] A plot instance to which to add the information.

**color** [list[str] or tuple[str], optional] Assign a color to each category. Example: ['blue', 'green'].

**colormap** [str or *matplotlib.colors.Colormap*, default None] Colormap to select colors from. If string, load colormap with that name from matplotlib.

**kwargs** [optional] Options to pass to matplotlib scatter plotting method.

### Returns

**axes** [*matplotlib.axes.Axes*]

See also:

**`pandas.plotting.andrews_curves`** Plot clustering visualization.

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({
...     'SepalLength': [6.5, 7.7, 5.1, 5.8, 7.6, 5.0, 5.4, 4.6,
...                    6.7, 4.6],
...     'SepalWidth': [3.0, 3.8, 3.8, 2.7, 3.0, 2.3, 3.0, 3.2,
...                   3.3, 3.6],
...     'PetalLength': [5.5, 6.7, 1.9, 5.1, 6.6, 3.3, 4.5, 1.4,
...                    5.7, 1.0],
...     'PetalWidth': [1.8, 2.2, 0.4, 1.9, 2.1, 1.0, 1.5, 0.2,
...                   2.1, 0.2],
...     'Category': ['virginica', 'virginica', 'setosa',
...                  'virginica', 'virginica', 'versicolor',
...                  'versicolor', 'setosa', 'virginica',
...                  'setosa']
... })
>>> rad_viz = pd.plotting.radviz(df, 'Category') # doctest: +SKIP
```

### 6.14.7 pandas.plotting.register\_matplotlib\_converters

`pandas.plotting.register_matplotlib_converters` (*explicit=True*)

Register Pandas Formatters and Converters with matplotlib

This function modifies the global `matplotlib.units.registry` dictionary. Pandas adds custom converters for

- `pd.Timestamp`
- `pd.Period`
- `np.datetime64`
- `datetime.datetime`
- `datetime.date`
- `datetime.time`

**See also:**

`deregister_matplotlib_converter`

### 6.14.8 pandas.plotting.scatter\_matrix

`pandas.plotting.scatter_matrix` (*frame*, *alpha=0.5*, *figsize=None*, *ax=None*, *grid=False*, *diagonal='hist'*, *marker='.'*, *density\_kwds=None*, *hist\_kwds=None*, *range\_padding=0.05*, *\*\*kwds*)

Draw a matrix of scatter plots.

#### Parameters

**frame** [DataFrame]

**alpha** [float, optional] amount of transparency applied

**figsize** [(float,float), optional] a tuple (width, height) in inches

**ax** [Matplotlib axis object, optional]

**grid** [bool, optional] setting this to True will show the grid

**diagonal** [{ 'hist', 'kde' }] pick between 'kde' and 'hist' for either Kernel Density Estimation or Histogram plot in the diagonal

**marker** [str, optional] Matplotlib marker type, default '.'

**hist\_kwds** [other plotting keyword arguments] To be passed to hist function

**density\_kwds** [other plotting keyword arguments] To be passed to kernel density estimate plot

**range\_padding** [float, optional] relative extension of axis range in x and y with respect to (x\_max - x\_min) or (y\_max - y\_min), default 0.05

**kwds** [other plotting keyword arguments] To be passed to scatter function

#### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(1000, 4), columns=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
>>> scatter_matrix(df, alpha=0.2)
```

## 6.15 General utility functions

### 6.15.1 Working with options

<code>describe_option(pat[, _print_desc])</code>	Prints the description for one or more registered options.
<code>reset_option(pat)</code>	Reset one or more options to their default value.
<code>get_option(pat)</code>	Retrieves the value of the specified option.
<code>set_option(pat, value)</code>	Sets the value of the specified option.
<code>option_context(*args)</code>	Context manager to temporarily set options in the <i>with</i> statement context.

#### pandas.describe\_option

`pandas.describe_option(pat, _print_desc=False)` = `<pandas.core.config.CallableDynamicDoc object>`

Prints the description for one or more registered options.

Call with not arguments to get a listing for all registered options.

Available options:

- `compute.[use_bottleneck, use_numexpr]`
- `display.[chop_threshold, colheader_justify, column_space, date_dayfirst, date_yearfirst, encoding, expand_frame_repr, float_format]`
- `display.html.[border, table_schema, use_mathjax]`
- `display.[large_repr]`
- `display.latex.[escape, longtable, multicolumn, multicolumn_format, multirow, repr]`
- `display.[max_categories, max_columns, max_colwidth, max_info_columns, max_info_rows, max_rows, max_seq_items, memory_usage, multi_sparse, notebook_repr_html, pprint_nest_depth, precision, show_dimensions]`
- `display.unicode.[ambiguous_as_wide, east_asian_width]`
- `display.[width]`
- `html.[border]`
- `io.excel.xls.[writer]`
- `io.excel.xlsm.[writer]`
- `io.excel.xlsx.[writer]`
- `io.hdf.[default_format, dropna_table]`
- `io.parquet.[engine]`
- `mode.[chained_assignment, sim_interactive, use_inf_as_na, use_inf_as_null]`
- `plotting.matplotlib.[register_converters]`

#### Parameters

**pat** [str] Regexp pattern. All matching keys will have their description displayed.

**\_print\_desc** [bool, default True] If True (default) the description(s) will be printed to stdout. Otherwise, the description(s) will be returned as a unicode string (for testing).

**Returns**

**None by default, the description(s) as a unicode string if `_print_desc` is False**

**Notes**

The available options with its descriptions:

**compute.use\_bottleneck** [bool] Use the bottleneck library to accelerate if it is installed, the default is True  
Valid values: False,True [default: True] [currently: True]

**compute.use\_numexpr** [bool] Use the numexpr library to accelerate computation if it is installed, the default is True  
Valid values: False,True [default: True] [currently: True]

**display.chop\_threshold** [float or None] if set to a float value, all float values smaller then the given threshold will be displayed as exactly 0 by repr and friends. [default: None] [currently: None]

**display.colheader\_justify** ['left'/'right'] Controls the justification of column headers. used by DataFrameFormatter. [default: right] [currently: right]

**display.column\_space** **No description available.** [default: 12] [currently: 12]

**display.date\_dayfirst** [boolean] When True, prints and parses dates with the day first, eg 20/01/2005 [default: False] [currently: False]

**display.date\_yearfirst** [boolean] When True, prints and parses dates with the year first, eg 2005/01/20 [default: False] [currently: False]

**display.encoding** [str/unicode] Defaults to the detected encoding of the console. Specifies the encoding to be used for strings returned by `to_string`, these are generally strings meant to be displayed on the console. [default: UTF-8] [currently: UTF-8]

**display.expand\_frame\_repr** [boolean] Whether to print out the full DataFrame repr for wide DataFrames across multiple lines, `max_columns` is still respected, but the output will wrap-around across multiple “pages” if its width exceeds `display.width`. [default: True] [currently: True]

**display.float\_format** [callable] The callable should accept a floating point number and return a string with the desired format of the number. This is used in some places like SeriesFormatter. See `formats.format.EngFormatter` for an example. [default: None] [currently: None]

**display.html.border** [int] A `border=value` attribute is inserted in the `<table>` tag for the DataFrame HTML repr. [default: 1] [currently: 1]

**display.html.table\_schema** [boolean] Whether to publish a Table Schema representation for frontends that support it. (default: False) [default: False] [currently: False]

**display.html.use\_mathjax** [boolean] When True, Jupyter notebook will process table contents using MathJax, rendering mathematical expressions enclosed by the dollar symbol. (default: True) [default: True] [currently: True]

**display.large\_repr** ['truncate'/'info'] For DataFrames exceeding `max_rows/max_cols`, the repr (and HTML repr) can show a truncated table (the default from 0.13), or switch to the view from `df.info()` (the behaviour in earlier versions of pandas). [default: truncate] [currently: truncate]

**display.latex.escape** [bool] This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a Dataframe uses escapes special characters. Valid values: False,True [default: True] [currently: True]

**display.latex.longtable :bool** This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a Dataframe uses the longtable format. Valid values: False,True [default: False] [currently: False]

- display.latex.multicolumn** [bool] This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a DataFrame uses multicolumns to pretty-print MultiIndex columns. Valid values: False, True [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.latex.multicolumn\_format** [bool] This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a DataFrame uses multicolumns to pretty-print MultiIndex columns. Valid values: False, True [default: 1] [currently: 1]
- display.latex.multiprow** [bool] This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a DataFrame uses multirows to pretty-print MultiIndex rows. Valid values: False, True [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.latex.repr** [boolean] Whether to produce a latex DataFrame representation for jupyter environments that support it. (default: False) [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.max\_categories** [int] This sets the maximum number of categories pandas should output when printing out a *Categorical* or a Series of dtype “category”. [default: 8] [currently: 8]
- display.max\_columns** [int] If `max_cols` is exceeded, switch to truncate view. Depending on *large\_repr*, objects are either centrally truncated or printed as a summary view. ‘None’ value means unlimited.
- In case python/IPython is running in a terminal and *large\_repr* equals ‘truncate’ this can be set to 0 and pandas will auto-detect the width of the terminal and print a truncated object which fits the screen width. The IPython notebook, IPython qtconsole, or IDLE do not run in a terminal and hence it is not possible to do correct auto-detection. [default: 0] [currently: 0]
- display.max\_colwidth** [int] The maximum width in characters of a column in the repr of a pandas data structure. When the column overflows, a “...” placeholder is embedded in the output. [default: 50] [currently: 50]
- display.max\_info\_columns** [int] `max_info_columns` is used in DataFrame.info method to decide if per column information will be printed. [default: 100] [currently: 100]
- display.max\_info\_rows** [int or None] `df.info()` will usually show null-counts for each column. For large frames this can be quite slow. `max_info_rows` and `max_info_cols` limit this null check only to frames with smaller dimensions than specified. [default: 1690785] [currently: 1690785]
- display.max\_rows** [int] If `max_rows` is exceeded, switch to truncate view. Depending on *large\_repr*, objects are either centrally truncated or printed as a summary view. ‘None’ value means unlimited.
- In case python/IPython is running in a terminal and *large\_repr* equals ‘truncate’ this can be set to 0 and pandas will auto-detect the height of the terminal and print a truncated object which fits the screen height. The IPython notebook, IPython qtconsole, or IDLE do not run in a terminal and hence it is not possible to do correct auto-detection. [default: 60] [currently: 15]
- display.max\_seq\_items** [int or None] when pretty-printing a long sequence, no more than *max\_seq\_items* will be printed. If items are omitted, they will be denoted by the addition of “...” to the resulting string.
- If set to None, the number of items to be printed is unlimited. [default: 100] [currently: 100]
- display.memory\_usage** [bool, string or None] This specifies if the memory usage of a DataFrame should be displayed when `df.info()` is called. Valid values True, False, ‘deep’ [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.multi\_sparse** [boolean] “sparsify” MultiIndex display (don’t display repeated elements in outer levels within groups) [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.notebook\_repr\_html** [boolean] When True, IPython notebook will use html representation for pandas objects (if it is available). [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.pprint\_nest\_depth** [int] Controls the number of nested levels to process when pretty-printing [default: 3] [currently: 3]
- display.precision** [int] Floating point output precision (number of significant digits). This is only a suggestion [default: 6] [currently: 6]

- display.show\_dimensions** [boolean or 'truncate'] Whether to print out dimensions at the end of DataFrame repr. If 'truncate' is specified, only print out the dimensions if the frame is truncated (e.g. not display all rows and/or columns) [default: truncate] [currently: truncate]
- display.unicode.ambiguous\_as\_wide** [boolean] Whether to use the Unicode East Asian Width to calculate the display text width. Enabling this may affect to the performance (default: False) [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.unicode.east\_asian\_width** [boolean] Whether to use the Unicode East Asian Width to calculate the display text width. Enabling this may affect to the performance (default: False) [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.width** [int] Width of the display in characters. In case python/IPython is running in a terminal this can be set to None and pandas will correctly auto-detect the width. Note that the IPython notebook, IPython qtconsole, or IDLE do not run in a terminal and hence it is not possible to correctly detect the width. [default: 80] [currently: 80]
- html.border** [int] A `border=value` attribute is inserted in the `<table>` tag for the DataFrame HTML repr. [default: 1] [currently: 1] (Deprecated, use `display.html.border` instead.)
- io.excel.xls.writer** [string] The default Excel writer engine for 'xls' files. Available options: auto, xlwt. [default: auto] [currently: auto]
- io.excel.xlsm.writer** [string] The default Excel writer engine for 'xlsm' files. Available options: auto, openpyxl. [default: auto] [currently: auto]
- io.excel.xlsx.writer** [string] The default Excel writer engine for 'xlsx' files. Available options: auto, openpyxl, xlsxwriter. [default: auto] [currently: auto]
- io.hdf.default\_format** [format] default format writing format, if None, then put will default to 'fixed' and append will default to 'table' [default: None] [currently: None]
- io.hdf.dropna\_table** [boolean] drop ALL nan rows when appending to a table [default: False] [currently: False]
- io.parquet.engine** [string] The default parquet reader/writer engine. Available options: 'auto', 'pyarrow', 'fastparquet', the default is 'auto' [default: auto] [currently: auto]
- mode.chained\_assignment** [string] Raise an exception, warn, or no action if trying to use chained assignment, The default is warn [default: warn] [currently: warn]
- mode.sim\_interactive** [boolean] Whether to simulate interactive mode for purposes of testing [default: False] [currently: False]
- mode.use\_inf\_as\_na** [boolean] True means treat None, NaN, INF, -INF as NA (old way), False means None and NaN are null, but INF, -INF are not NA (new way). [default: False] [currently: False]
- mode.use\_inf\_as\_null** [boolean] `use_inf_as_null` had been deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use `use_inf_as_na` instead. [default: False] [currently: False] (Deprecated, use `mode.use_inf_as_na` instead.)
- plotting.matplotlib.register\_converters** [bool] Whether to register converters with matplotlib's units registry for dates, times, datetimes, and Periods. Toggling to False will remove the converters, restoring any converters that pandas overwrote. [default: True] [currently: True]

## pandas.reset\_option

`pandas.reset_option(pat) = <pandas.core.config.CallableDynamicDoc object>`

Reset one or more options to their default value.

Pass "all" as argument to reset all options.

Available options:

- `compute.[use_bottleneck, use_numexpr]`
- `display.[chop_threshold, colheader_justify, column_space, date_dayfirst, date_yearfirst, encoding, expand_frame_repr, float_format]`
- `display.html.[border, table_schema, use_mathjax]`
- `display.[large_repr]`
- `display.latex.[escape, longtable, multicolumn, multicolumn_format, multirow, repr]`
- `display.[max_categories, max_columns, max_colwidth, max_info_columns, max_info_rows, max_rows, max_seq_items, memory_usage, multi_sparse, notebook_repr_html, pprint_nest_depth, precision, show_dimensions]`
- `display.unicode.[ambiguous_as_wide, east_asian_width]`
- `display.[width]`
- `html.[border]`
- `io.excel.xls.[writer]`
- `io.excel.xlsm.[writer]`
- `io.excel.xlsx.[writer]`
- `io.hdf.[default_format, dropna_table]`
- `io.parquet.[engine]`
- `mode.[chained_assignment, sim_interactive, use_inf_as_na, use_inf_as_null]`
- `plotting.matplotlib.[register_converters]`

#### Parameters

**pat** [str/regex] If specified only options matching *prefix\** will be reset. Note: partial matches are supported for convenience, but unless you use the full option name (e.g. `x.y.z.option_name`), your code may break in future versions if new options with similar names are introduced.

#### Returns

None

#### Notes

The available options with its descriptions:

**compute.use\_bottleneck** [bool] Use the bottleneck library to accelerate if it is installed, the default is True  
Valid values: False,True [default: True] [currently: True]

**compute.use\_numexpr** [bool] Use the numexpr library to accelerate computation if it is installed, the default is True  
Valid values: False,True [default: True] [currently: True]

**display.chop\_threshold** [float or None] if set to a float value, all float values smaller then the given threshold will be displayed as exactly 0 by repr and friends. [default: None] [currently: None]

**display.colheader\_justify** ['left'/'right'] Controls the justification of column headers. used by DataFrameFormatter. [default: right] [currently: right]

**display.column\_space** No description available. [default: 12] [currently: 12]



- display.date\_dayfirst** [boolean] When True, prints and parses dates with the day first, eg 20/01/2005 [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.date\_yearfirst** [boolean] When True, prints and parses dates with the year first, eg 2005/01/20 [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.encoding** [str/unicode] Defaults to the detected encoding of the console. Specifies the encoding to be used for strings returned by `to_string`, these are generally strings meant to be displayed on the console. [default: UTF-8] [currently: UTF-8]
- display.expand\_frame\_repr** [boolean] Whether to print out the full DataFrame repr for wide DataFrames across multiple lines, `max_columns` is still respected, but the output will wrap-around across multiple “pages” if its width exceeds `display.width`. [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.float\_format** [callable] The callable should accept a floating point number and return a string with the desired format of the number. This is used in some places like `SeriesFormatter`. See `formats.format.EngFormatter` for an example. [default: None] [currently: None]
- display.html.border** [int] A `border=value` attribute is inserted in the `<table>` tag for the DataFrame HTML repr. [default: 1] [currently: 1]
- display.html.table\_schema** [boolean] Whether to publish a Table Schema representation for frontends that support it. (default: False) [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.html.use\_mathjax** [boolean] When True, Jupyter notebook will process table contents using MathJax, rendering mathematical expressions enclosed by the dollar symbol. (default: True) [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.large\_repr** [‘truncate’/‘info’] For DataFrames exceeding `max_rows/max_cols`, the repr (and HTML repr) can show a truncated table (the default from 0.13), or switch to the view from `df.info()` (the behaviour in earlier versions of pandas). [default: truncate] [currently: truncate]
- display.latex.escape** [bool] This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a Dataframe uses escapes special characters. Valid values: False,True [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.latex.longtable** :bool This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a Dataframe uses the longtable format. Valid values: False,True [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.latex.multicolumn** [bool] This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a Dataframe uses multicolumns to pretty-print MultiIndex columns. Valid values: False,True [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.latex.multicolumn\_format** [bool] This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a Dataframe uses multicolumns to pretty-print MultiIndex columns. Valid values: False,True [default: 1] [currently: 1]
- display.latex.multirow** [bool] This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a Dataframe uses multirows to pretty-print MultiIndex rows. Valid values: False,True [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.latex.repr** [boolean] Whether to produce a latex DataFrame representation for jupyter environments that support it. (default: False) [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.max\_categories** [int] This sets the maximum number of categories pandas should output when printing out a *Categorical* or a Series of dtype “category”. [default: 8] [currently: 8]
- display.max\_columns** [int] If `max_cols` is exceeded, switch to truncate view. Depending on `large_repr`, objects are either centrally truncated or printed as a summary view. ‘None’ value means unlimited.
- In case python/IPython is running in a terminal and `large_repr` equals ‘truncate’ this can be set to 0 and pandas will auto-detect the width of the terminal and print a truncated object which fits the screen width. The IPython notebook, IPython qtconsole, or IDLE do not run in a terminal and hence it is not possible to do correct auto-detection. [default: 0] [currently: 0]

- display.max\_colwidth** [int] The maximum width in characters of a column in the repr of a pandas data structure. When the column overflows, a “...” placeholder is embedded in the output. [default: 50] [currently: 50]
- display.max\_info\_columns** [int] max\_info\_columns is used in DataFrame.info method to decide if per column information will be printed. [default: 100] [currently: 100]
- display.max\_info\_rows** [int or None] df.info() will usually show null-counts for each column. For large frames this can be quite slow. max\_info\_rows and max\_info\_cols limit this null check only to frames with smaller dimensions than specified. [default: 1690785] [currently: 1690785]
- display.max\_rows** [int] If max\_rows is exceeded, switch to truncate view. Depending on *large\_repr*, objects are either centrally truncated or printed as a summary view. ‘None’ value means unlimited.
- In case python/IPython is running in a terminal and *large\_repr* equals ‘truncate’ this can be set to 0 and pandas will auto-detect the height of the terminal and print a truncated object which fits the screen height. The IPython notebook, IPython qtconsole, or IDLE do not run in a terminal and hence it is not possible to do correct auto-detection. [default: 60] [currently: 15]
- display.max\_seq\_items** [int or None] when pretty-printing a long sequence, no more than *max\_seq\_items* will be printed. If items are omitted, they will be denoted by the addition of “...” to the resulting string.
- If set to None, the number of items to be printed is unlimited. [default: 100] [currently: 100]
- display.memory\_usage** [bool, string or None] This specifies if the memory usage of a DataFrame should be displayed when df.info() is called. Valid values True,False,’deep’ [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.multi\_sparse** [boolean] “sparsify” MultiIndex display (don’t display repeated elements in outer levels within groups) [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.notebook\_repr\_html** [boolean] When True, IPython notebook will use html representation for pandas objects (if it is available). [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.pprint\_nest\_depth** [int] Controls the number of nested levels to process when pretty-printing [default: 3] [currently: 3]
- display.precision** [int] Floating point output precision (number of significant digits). This is only a suggestion [default: 6] [currently: 6]
- display.show\_dimensions** [boolean or ‘truncate’] Whether to print out dimensions at the end of DataFrame repr. If ‘truncate’ is specified, only print out the dimensions if the frame is truncated (e.g. not display all rows and/or columns) [default: truncate] [currently: truncate]
- display.unicode.ambiguous\_as\_wide** [boolean] Whether to use the Unicode East Asian Width to calculate the display text width. Enabling this may affect to the performance (default: False) [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.unicode.east\_asian\_width** [boolean] Whether to use the Unicode East Asian Width to calculate the display text width. Enabling this may affect to the performance (default: False) [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.width** [int] Width of the display in characters. In case python/IPython is running in a terminal this can be set to None and pandas will correctly auto-detect the width. Note that the IPython notebook, IPython qtconsole, or IDLE do not run in a terminal and hence it is not possible to correctly detect the width. [default: 80] [currently: 80]
- html.border** [int] A border=value attribute is inserted in the <table> tag for the DataFrame HTML repr. [default: 1] [currently: 1] (Deprecated, use *display.html.border* instead.)
- io.excel.xls.writer** [string] The default Excel writer engine for ‘xls’ files. Available options: auto, xlwt. [default: auto] [currently: auto]

- io.excel.xlsm.writer** [string] The default Excel writer engine for ‘xlsm’ files. Available options: auto, openpyxl. [default: auto] [currently: auto]
- io.excel.xlsx.writer** [string] The default Excel writer engine for ‘xlsx’ files. Available options: auto, openpyxl, xlsxwriter. [default: auto] [currently: auto]
- io.hdf.default\_format** [format] default format writing format, if None, then put will default to ‘fixed’ and append will default to ‘table’ [default: None] [currently: None]
- io.hdf.dropna\_table** [boolean] drop ALL nan rows when appending to a table [default: False] [currently: False]
- io.parquet.engine** [string] The default parquet reader/writer engine. Available options: ‘auto’, ‘pyarrow’, ‘fastparquet’, the default is ‘auto’ [default: auto] [currently: auto]
- mode.chained\_assignment** [string] Raise an exception, warn, or no action if trying to use chained assignment, The default is warn [default: warn] [currently: warn]
- mode.sim\_interactive** [boolean] Whether to simulate interactive mode for purposes of testing [default: False] [currently: False]
- mode.use\_inf\_as\_na** [boolean] True means treat None, NaN, INF, -INF as NA (old way), False means None and NaN are null, but INF, -INF are not NA (new way). [default: False] [currently: False]
- mode.use\_inf\_as\_null** [boolean] use\_inf\_as\_null had been deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use *use\_inf\_as\_na* instead. [default: False] [currently: False] (Deprecated, use *mode.use\_inf\_as\_na* instead.)
- plotting.matplotlib.register\_converters** [bool] Whether to register converters with matplotlib’s units registry for dates, times, datetimes, and Periods. Toggling to False will remove the converters, restoring any converters that pandas overwrote. [default: True] [currently: True]

## pandas.get\_option

`pandas.get_option(pat) = <pandas.core.config.CallableDynamicDoc object>`

Retrieves the value of the specified option.

Available options:

- `compute.[use_bottleneck, use_numexpr]`
- `display.[chop_threshold, colheader_justify, column_space, date_dayfirst, date_yearfirst, encoding, expand_frame_repr, float_format]`
- `display.html.[border, table_schema, use_mathjax]`
- `display.[large_repr]`
- `display.latex.[escape, longtable, multicolumn, multicolumn_format, multirow, repr]`
- `display.[max_categories, max_columns, max_colwidth, max_info_columns, max_info_rows, max_rows, max_seq_items, memory_usage, multi_sparse, notebook_repr_html, pprint_nest_depth, precision, show_dimensions]`
- `display.unicode.[ambiguous_as_wide, east_asian_width]`
- `display.[width]`
- `html.[border]`
- `io.excel.xls.[writer]`
- `io.excel.xlsm.[writer]`

- `io.excel.xlsx.[writer]`
- `io.hdf.[default_format, dropna_table]`
- `io.parquet.[engine]`
- `mode.[chained_assignment, sim_interactive, use_inf_as_na, use_inf_as_null]`
- `plotting.matplotlib.[register_converters]`

#### Parameters

**pat** [str] Regexp which should match a single option. Note: partial matches are supported for convenience, but unless you use the full option name (e.g. `x.y.z.option_name`), your code may break in future versions if new options with similar names are introduced.

#### Returns

**result** [the value of the option]

#### Raises

**OptionError** [if no such option exists]

### Notes

The available options with its descriptions:

**compute.use\_bottleneck** [bool] Use the bottleneck library to accelerate if it is installed, the default is True  
Valid values: False,True [default: True] [currently: True]

**compute.use\_numexpr** [bool] Use the numexpr library to accelerate computation if it is installed, the default is True  
Valid values: False,True [default: True] [currently: True]

**display.chop\_threshold** [float or None] if set to a float value, all float values smaller then the given threshold will be displayed as exactly 0 by repr and friends. [default: None] [currently: None]

**display.colheader\_justify** ['left'/'right'] Controls the justification of column headers. used by DataFrameFormatter. [default: right] [currently: right]

**display.column\_space** **No description available.** [default: 12] [currently: 12]

**display.date\_dayfirst** [boolean] When True, prints and parses dates with the day first, eg 20/01/2005 [default: False] [currently: False]

**display.date\_yearfirst** [boolean] When True, prints and parses dates with the year first, eg 2005/01/20 [default: False] [currently: False]

**display.encoding** [str/unicode] Defaults to the detected encoding of the console. Specifies the encoding to be used for strings returned by `to_string`, these are generally strings meant to be displayed on the console. [default: UTF-8] [currently: UTF-8]

**display.expand\_frame\_repr** [boolean] Whether to print out the full DataFrame repr for wide DataFrames across multiple lines, `max_columns` is still respected, but the output will wrap-around across multiple “pages” if its width exceeds `display.width`. [default: True] [currently: True]

**display.float\_format** [callable] The callable should accept a floating point number and return a string with the desired format of the number. This is used in some places like SeriesFormatter. See `formats.format.EngFormatter` for an example. [default: None] [currently: None]

**display.html.border** [int] A `border=value` attribute is inserted in the `<table>` tag for the DataFrame HTML repr. [default: 1] [currently: 1]

- display.html.table\_schema** [boolean] Whether to publish a Table Schema representation for frontends that support it. (default: False) [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.html.use\_mathjax** [boolean] When True, Jupyter notebook will process table contents using MathJax, rendering mathematical expressions enclosed by the dollar symbol. (default: True) [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.large\_repr** ['truncate'/'info'] For DataFrames exceeding `max_rows/max_cols`, the repr (and HTML repr) can show a truncated table (the default from 0.13), or switch to the view from `df.info()` (the behaviour in earlier versions of pandas). [default: truncate] [currently: truncate]
- display.latex.escape** [bool] This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a Dataframe uses escapes special characters. Valid values: False,True [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.latex.longtable** :bool This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a Dataframe uses the longtable format. Valid values: False,True [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.latex.multicolumn** [bool] This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a Dataframe uses multicolumns to pretty-print MultiIndex columns. Valid values: False,True [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.latex.multicolumn\_format** [bool] This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a Dataframe uses multicolumns to pretty-print MultiIndex columns. Valid values: False,True [default: 1] [currently: 1]
- display.latex.mulirow** [bool] This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a Dataframe uses multirows to pretty-print MultiIndex rows. Valid values: False,True [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.latex.repr** [boolean] Whether to produce a latex DataFrame representation for jupyter environments that support it. (default: False) [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.max\_categories** [int] This sets the maximum number of categories pandas should output when printing out a *Categorical* or a Series of dtype "category". [default: 8] [currently: 8]
- display.max\_columns** [int] If `max_cols` is exceeded, switch to truncate view. Depending on *large\_repr*, objects are either centrally truncated or printed as a summary view. 'None' value means unlimited.
- In case python/IPython is running in a terminal and *large\_repr* equals 'truncate' this can be set to 0 and pandas will auto-detect the width of the terminal and print a truncated object which fits the screen width. The IPython notebook, IPython qtconsole, or IDLE do not run in a terminal and hence it is not possible to do correct auto-detection. [default: 0] [currently: 0]
- display.max\_colwidth** [int] The maximum width in characters of a column in the repr of a pandas data structure. When the column overflows, a "... " placeholder is embedded in the output. [default: 50] [currently: 50]
- display.max\_info\_columns** [int] `max_info_columns` is used in `DataFrame.info` method to decide if per column information will be printed. [default: 100] [currently: 100]
- display.max\_info\_rows** [int or None] `df.info()` will usually show null-counts for each column. For large frames this can be quite slow. `max_info_rows` and `max_info_cols` limit this null check only to frames with smaller dimensions than specified. [default: 1690785] [currently: 1690785]
- display.max\_rows** [int] If `max_rows` is exceeded, switch to truncate view. Depending on *large\_repr*, objects are either centrally truncated or printed as a summary view. 'None' value means unlimited.
- In case python/IPython is running in a terminal and *large\_repr* equals 'truncate' this can be set to 0 and pandas will auto-detect the height of the terminal and print a truncated object which fits the screen height. The IPython notebook, IPython qtconsole, or IDLE do not run in a terminal and hence it is not possible to do correct auto-detection. [default: 60] [currently: 15]
- display.max\_seq\_items** [int or None] when pretty-printing a long sequence, no more than *max\_seq\_items* will be printed. If items are omitted, they will be denoted by the addition of "... " to the resulting string.
- If set to None, the number of items to be printed is unlimited. [default: 100] [currently: 100]

- display.memory\_usage** [bool, string or None] This specifies if the memory usage of a DataFrame should be displayed when `df.info()` is called. Valid values True,False,'deep' [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.multi\_sparse** [boolean] “sparsify” MultiIndex display (don’t display repeated elements in outer levels within groups) [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.notebook\_repr\_html** [boolean] When True, IPython notebook will use html representation for pandas objects (if it is available). [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.pprint\_nest\_depth** [int] Controls the number of nested levels to process when pretty-printing [default: 3] [currently: 3]
- display.precision** [int] Floating point output precision (number of significant digits). This is only a suggestion [default: 6] [currently: 6]
- display.show\_dimensions** [boolean or ‘truncate’] Whether to print out dimensions at the end of DataFrame repr. If ‘truncate’ is specified, only print out the dimensions if the frame is truncated (e.g. not display all rows and/or columns) [default: truncate] [currently: truncate]
- display.unicode.ambiguous\_as\_wide** [boolean] Whether to use the Unicode East Asian Width to calculate the display text width. Enabling this may affect to the performance (default: False) [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.unicode.east\_asian\_width** [boolean] Whether to use the Unicode East Asian Width to calculate the display text width. Enabling this may affect to the performance (default: False) [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.width** [int] Width of the display in characters. In case python/IPython is running in a terminal this can be set to None and pandas will correctly auto-detect the width. Note that the IPython notebook, IPython qtconsole, or IDLE do not run in a terminal and hence it is not possible to correctly detect the width. [default: 80] [currently: 80]
- html.border** [int] A `border=value` attribute is inserted in the `<table>` tag for the DataFrame HTML repr. [default: 1] [currently: 1] (Deprecated, use `display.html.border` instead.)
- io.excel.xls.writer** [string] The default Excel writer engine for ‘xls’ files. Available options: auto, xlwt. [default: auto] [currently: auto]
- io.excel.xlsm.writer** [string] The default Excel writer engine for ‘xlsm’ files. Available options: auto, openpyxl. [default: auto] [currently: auto]
- io.excel.xlsx.writer** [string] The default Excel writer engine for ‘xlsx’ files. Available options: auto, openpyxl, xlsxwriter. [default: auto] [currently: auto]
- io.hdf.default\_format** [format] default format writing format, if None, then put will default to ‘fixed’ and append will default to ‘table’ [default: None] [currently: None]
- io.hdf.dropna\_table** [boolean] drop ALL nan rows when appending to a table [default: False] [currently: False]
- io.parquet.engine** [string] The default parquet reader/writer engine. Available options: ‘auto’, ‘pyarrow’, ‘fastparquet’, the default is ‘auto’ [default: auto] [currently: auto]
- mode.chained\_assignment** [string] Raise an exception, warn, or no action if trying to use chained assignment, The default is warn [default: warn] [currently: warn]
- mode.sim\_interactive** [boolean] Whether to simulate interactive mode for purposes of testing [default: False] [currently: False]
- mode.use\_inf\_as\_na** [boolean] True means treat None, NaN, INF, -INF as NA (old way), False means None and NaN are null, but INF, -INF are not NA (new way). [default: False] [currently: False]

**mode.use\_inf\_as\_null** [boolean] `use_inf_as_null` had been deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use `use_inf_as_na` instead. [default: False] [currently: False] (Deprecated, use `mode.use_inf_as_na` instead.)

**plotting.matplotlib.register\_converters** [bool] Whether to register converters with matplotlib's units registry for dates, times, datetimes, and Periods. Toggling to False will remove the converters, restoring any converters that pandas overwrote. [default: True] [currently: True]

## pandas.set\_option

`pandas.set_option(pat, value) = <pandas.core.config.CallableDynamicDoc object>`

Sets the value of the specified option.

Available options:

- `compute.[use_bottleneck, use_numexpr]`
- `display.[chop_threshold, colheader_justify, column_space, date_dayfirst, date_yearfirst, encoding, expand_frame_repr, float_format]`
- `display.html.[border, table_schema, use_mathjax]`
- `display.[large_repr]`
- `display.latex.[escape, longtable, multicolumn, multicolumn_format, multirow, repr]`
- `display.[max_categories, max_columns, max_colwidth, max_info_columns, max_info_rows, max_rows, max_seq_items, memory_usage, multi_sparse, notebook_repr_html, pprint_nest_depth, precision, show_dimensions]`
- `display.unicode.[ambiguous_as_wide, east_asian_width]`
- `display.[width]`
- `html.[border]`
- `io.excel.xls.[writer]`
- `io.excel.xlsm.[writer]`
- `io.excel.xlsx.[writer]`
- `io.hdf.[default_format, dropna_table]`
- `io.parquet.[engine]`
- `mode.[chained_assignment, sim_interactive, use_inf_as_na, use_inf_as_null]`
- `plotting.matplotlib.[register_converters]`

### Parameters

**pat** [str] Regexp which should match a single option. Note: partial matches are supported for convenience, but unless you use the full option name (e.g. `x.y.z.option_name`), your code may break in future versions if new options with similar names are introduced.

**value** : new value of option.

### Returns

None

### Raises

## OptionError if no such option exists

### Notes

The available options with its descriptions:

- compute.use\_bottleneck** [bool] Use the bottleneck library to accelerate if it is installed, the default is True  
Valid values: False,True [default: True] [currently: True]
- compute.use\_numexpr** [bool] Use the numexpr library to accelerate computation if it is installed, the default is True  
Valid values: False,True [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.chop\_threshold** [float or None] if set to a float value, all float values smaller then the given threshold will be displayed as exactly 0 by repr and friends. [default: None] [currently: None]
- display.colheader\_justify** ['left'/'right'] Controls the justification of column headers. used by DataFrameFormatter. [default: right] [currently: right]
- display.column\_space** **No description available.** [default: 12] [currently: 12]
- display.date\_dayfirst** [boolean] When True, prints and parses dates with the day first, eg 20/01/2005 [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.date\_yearfirst** [boolean] When True, prints and parses dates with the year first, eg 2005/01/20 [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.encoding** [str/unicode] Defaults to the detected encoding of the console. Specifies the encoding to be used for strings returned by to\_string, these are generally strings meant to be displayed on the console. [default: UTF-8] [currently: UTF-8]
- display.expand\_frame\_repr** [boolean] Whether to print out the full DataFrame repr for wide DataFrames across multiple lines, *max\_columns* is still respected, but the output will wrap-around across multiple “pages” if its width exceeds *display.width*. [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.float\_format** [callable] The callable should accept a floating point number and return a string with the desired format of the number. This is used in some places like SeriesFormatter. See formats.format.EngFormatter for an example. [default: None] [currently: None]
- display.html.border** [int] A `border=value` attribute is inserted in the `<table>` tag for the DataFrame HTML repr. [default: 1] [currently: 1]
- display.html.table\_schema** [boolean] Whether to publish a Table Schema representation for frontends that support it. (default: False) [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.html.use\_mathjax** [boolean] When True, Jupyter notebook will process table contents using MathJax, rendering mathematical expressions enclosed by the dollar symbol. (default: True) [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.large\_repr** ['truncate'/'info'] For DataFrames exceeding `max_rows/max_cols`, the repr (and HTML repr) can show a truncated table (the default from 0.13), or switch to the view from `df.info()` (the behaviour in earlier versions of pandas). [default: truncate] [currently: truncate]
- display.latex.escape** [bool] This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a Dataframe uses escapes special characters. Valid values: False,True [default: True] [currently: True]
- display.latex.longtable** :bool This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a Dataframe uses the longtable format. Valid values: False,True [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.latex.multicolumn** [bool] This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a Dataframe uses multicolumns to pretty-print MultiIndex columns. Valid values: False,True [default: True] [currently: True]



- display.latex.multicolumn\_format** [bool] This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a DataFrame uses multi-columns to pretty-print MultiIndex columns. Valid values: `False`, `True` [default: `1`] [currently: `1`]
- display.latex.multiprow** [bool] This specifies if the `to_latex` method of a DataFrame uses multirows to pretty-print MultiIndex rows. Valid values: `False`, `True` [default: `False`] [currently: `False`]
- display.latex.repr** [boolean] Whether to produce a latex DataFrame representation for jupyter environments that support it. (default: `False`) [default: `False`] [currently: `False`]
- display.max\_categories** [int] This sets the maximum number of categories pandas should output when printing out a *Categorical* or a Series of dtype “category”. [default: `8`] [currently: `8`]
- display.max\_columns** [int] If `max_cols` is exceeded, switch to truncate view. Depending on *large\_repr*, objects are either centrally truncated or printed as a summary view. ‘None’ value means unlimited.
- In case python/IPython is running in a terminal and *large\_repr* equals ‘truncate’ this can be set to 0 and pandas will auto-detect the width of the terminal and print a truncated object which fits the screen width. The IPython notebook, IPython qtconsole, or IDLE do not run in a terminal and hence it is not possible to do correct auto-detection. [default: `0`] [currently: `0`]
- display.max\_colwidth** [int] The maximum width in characters of a column in the repr of a pandas data structure. When the column overflows, a “...” placeholder is embedded in the output. [default: `50`] [currently: `50`]
- display.max\_info\_columns** [int] `max_info_columns` is used in `DataFrame.info` method to decide if per column information will be printed. [default: `100`] [currently: `100`]
- display.max\_info\_rows** [int or None] `df.info()` will usually show null-counts for each column. For large frames this can be quite slow. `max_info_rows` and `max_info_cols` limit this null check only to frames with smaller dimensions than specified. [default: `1690785`] [currently: `1690785`]
- display.max\_rows** [int] If `max_rows` is exceeded, switch to truncate view. Depending on *large\_repr*, objects are either centrally truncated or printed as a summary view. ‘None’ value means unlimited.
- In case python/IPython is running in a terminal and *large\_repr* equals ‘truncate’ this can be set to 0 and pandas will auto-detect the height of the terminal and print a truncated object which fits the screen height. The IPython notebook, IPython qtconsole, or IDLE do not run in a terminal and hence it is not possible to do correct auto-detection. [default: `60`] [currently: `15`]
- display.max\_seq\_items** [int or None] when pretty-printing a long sequence, no more than *max\_seq\_items* will be printed. If items are omitted, they will be denoted by the addition of “...” to the resulting string.
- If set to None, the number of items to be printed is unlimited. [default: `100`] [currently: `100`]
- display.memory\_usage** [bool, string or None] This specifies if the memory usage of a DataFrame should be displayed when `df.info()` is called. Valid values `True`, `False`, ‘deep’ [default: `True`] [currently: `True`]
- display.multi\_sparse** [boolean] “sparsify” MultiIndex display (don’t display repeated elements in outer levels within groups) [default: `True`] [currently: `True`]
- display.notebook\_repr\_html** [boolean] When `True`, IPython notebook will use html representation for pandas objects (if it is available). [default: `True`] [currently: `True`]
- display.pprint\_nest\_depth** [int] Controls the number of nested levels to process when pretty-printing [default: `3`] [currently: `3`]
- display.precision** [int] Floating point output precision (number of significant digits). This is only a suggestion [default: `6`] [currently: `6`]
- display.show\_dimensions** [boolean or ‘truncate’] Whether to print out dimensions at the end of DataFrame repr. If ‘truncate’ is specified, only print out the dimensions if the frame is truncated (e.g. not display all rows and/or columns) [default: `truncate`] [currently: `truncate`]

- display.unicode.ambiguous\_as\_wide** [boolean] Whether to use the Unicode East Asian Width to calculate the display text width. Enabling this may affect to the performance (default: False) [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.unicode.east\_asian\_width** [boolean] Whether to use the Unicode East Asian Width to calculate the display text width. Enabling this may affect to the performance (default: False) [default: False] [currently: False]
- display.width** [int] Width of the display in characters. In case python/IPython is running in a terminal this can be set to None and pandas will correctly auto-detect the width. Note that the IPython notebook, IPython qtconsole, or IDLE do not run in a terminal and hence it is not possible to correctly detect the width. [default: 80] [currently: 80]
- html.border** [int] A `border=value` attribute is inserted in the `<table>` tag for the DataFrame HTML repr. [default: 1] [currently: 1] (Deprecated, use `display.html.border` instead.)
- io.excel.xls.writer** [string] The default Excel writer engine for 'xls' files. Available options: auto, xlwt. [default: auto] [currently: auto]
- io.excel.xlsm.writer** [string] The default Excel writer engine for 'xlsm' files. Available options: auto, openpyxl. [default: auto] [currently: auto]
- io.excel.xlsx.writer** [string] The default Excel writer engine for 'xlsx' files. Available options: auto, openpyxl, xlsxwriter. [default: auto] [currently: auto]
- io.hdf.default\_format** [format] default format writing format, if None, then put will default to 'fixed' and append will default to 'table' [default: None] [currently: None]
- io.hdf.dropna\_table** [boolean] drop ALL nan rows when appending to a table [default: False] [currently: False]
- io.parquet.engine** [string] The default parquet reader/writer engine. Available options: 'auto', 'pyarrow', 'fastparquet', the default is 'auto' [default: auto] [currently: auto]
- mode.chained\_assignment** [string] Raise an exception, warn, or no action if trying to use chained assignment, The default is warn [default: warn] [currently: warn]
- mode.sim\_interactive** [boolean] Whether to simulate interactive mode for purposes of testing [default: False] [currently: False]
- mode.use\_inf\_as\_na** [boolean] True means treat None, NaN, INF, -INF as NA (old way), False means None and NaN are null, but INF, -INF are not NA (new way). [default: False] [currently: False]
- mode.use\_inf\_as\_null** [boolean] `use_inf_as_null` had been deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use `use_inf_as_na` instead. [default: False] [currently: False] (Deprecated, use `mode.use_inf_as_na` instead.)
- plotting.matplotlib.register\_converters** [bool] Whether to register converters with matplotlib's units registry for dates, times, datetimes, and Periods. Toggling to False will remove the converters, restoring any converters that pandas overwrote. [default: True] [currently: True]

## pandas.option\_context

**class** pandas.option\_context (\*args)

Context manager to temporarily set options in the *with* statement context.

You need to invoke as `option_context(pat, val, [(pat, val), ...])`.

## Examples

```
>>> with option_context('display.max_rows', 10, 'display.max_columns', 5):
...     ...
```

### 6.15.2 Testing functions

<code>testing.assert_frame_equal(left, ...)</code>	<code>right[,</code>	Check that left and right DataFrame are equal.
<code>testing.assert_series_equal(left, ...)</code>	<code>right[,</code>	Check that left and right Series are equal.
<code>testing.assert_index_equal(left, ...)</code>	<code>right[,</code>	Check that left and right Index are equal.

#### `pandas.testing.assert_frame_equal`

```
pandas.testing.assert_frame_equal(left, right, check_dtype=True, check_index_type='equiv',
                                  check_column_type='equiv', check_frame_type=True,
                                  check_less_precise=False, check_names=True,
                                  by_blocks=False, check_exact=False,
                                  check_datetimelike_compat=False,
                                  check_categorical=True, check_like=False,
                                  obj='DataFrame')
```

Check that left and right DataFrame are equal.

This function is intended to compare two DataFrames and output any differences. Is is mostly intended for use in unit tests. Additional parameters allow varying the strictness of the equality checks performed.

#### Parameters

**left** [DataFrame] First DataFrame to compare.

**right** [DataFrame] Second DataFrame to compare.

**check\_dtype** [bool, default True] Whether to check the DataFrame dtype is identical.

**check\_index\_type** [bool / string {'equiv'}, default 'equiv'] Whether to check the Index class, dtype and inferred\_type are identical.

**check\_column\_type** [bool / string {'equiv'}, default 'equiv'] Whether to check the columns class, dtype and inferred\_type are identical. Is passed as the `exact` argument of `assert_index_equal()`.

**check\_frame\_type** [bool, default True] Whether to check the DataFrame class is identical.

**check\_less\_precise** [bool or int, default False] Specify comparison precision. Only used when `check_exact` is False. 5 digits (False) or 3 digits (True) after decimal points are compared. If int, then specify the digits to compare.

**check\_names** [bool, default True] Whether to check that the `names` attribute for both the `index` and `column` attributes of the DataFrame is identical, i.e.

- `left.index.names == right.index.names`
- `left.columns.names == right.columns.names`

**by\_blocks** [bool, default False] Specify how to compare internal data. If False, compare by columns. If True, compare by blocks.

- check\_exact** [bool, default False] Whether to compare number exactly.
- check\_datetimelike\_compat** [bool, default False] Compare datetime-like which is comparable ignoring dtype.
- check\_categorical** [bool, default True] Whether to compare internal Categorical exactly.
- check\_like** [bool, default False] If True, ignore the order of index & columns. Note: index labels must match their respective rows (same as in columns) - same labels must be with the same data.
- obj** [str, default 'DataFrame'] Specify object name being compared, internally used to show appropriate assertion message.

See also:

**assert\_series\_equal** Equivalent method for asserting Series equality.

**DataFrame.equals** Check DataFrame equality.

## Examples

This example shows comparing two DataFrames that are equal but with columns of differing dtypes.

```
>>> from pandas.util.testing import assert_frame_equal
>>> df1 = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2], 'b': [3, 4]})
>>> df2 = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2], 'b': [3.0, 4.0]})
```

df1 equals itself. >>> assert\_frame\_equal(df1, df1)

df1 differs from df2 as column 'b' is of a different type. >>> assert\_frame\_equal(df1, df2) Traceback (most recent call last): AssertionError: Attributes are different

Attribute "dtype" are different [left]: int64 [right]: float64

Ignore differing dtypes in columns with check\_dtype. >>> assert\_frame\_equal(df1, df2, check\_dtype=False)

## pandas.testing.assert\_series\_equal

`pandas.testing.assert_series_equal` (*left*, *right*, *check\_dtype=True*, *check\_index\_type='equiv'*, *check\_series\_type=True*, *check\_less\_precise=False*, *check\_names=True*, *check\_exact=False*, *check\_datetimelike\_compat=False*, *check\_categorical=True*, *obj='Series'*)

Check that left and right Series are equal.

### Parameters

**left** [Series]

**right** [Series]

**check\_dtype** [bool, default True] Whether to check the Series dtype is identical.

**check\_index\_type** [bool / string {'equiv'}, default 'equiv'] Whether to check the Index class, dtype and *inferred\_type* are identical.

**check\_series\_type** [bool, default True] Whether to check the Series class is identical.

**check\_less\_precise** [bool or int, default False] Specify comparison precision. Only used when `check_exact` is False. 5 digits (False) or 3 digits (True) after decimal points are compared. If int, then specify the digits to compare.

**check\_names** [bool, default True] Whether to check the Series and Index names attribute.

**check\_exact** [bool, default False] Whether to compare number exactly.

**check\_datetimelike\_compat** [bool, default False] Compare datetime-like which is comparable ignoring dtype.

**check\_categorical** [bool, default True] Whether to compare internal Categorical exactly.

**obj** [str, default 'Series'] Specify object name being compared, internally used to show appropriate assertion message.

### pandas.testing.assert\_index\_equal

```
pandas.testing.assert_index_equal(left, right, exact='equiv', check_names=True,
                                  check_less_precise=False, check_exact=True,
                                  check_categorical=True, obj='Index')
```

Check that left and right Index are equal.

#### Parameters

**left** [Index]

**right** [Index]

**exact** [bool / string {'equiv'}, default 'equiv'] Whether to check the Index class, dtype and `inferred_type` are identical. If 'equiv', then `RangeIndex` can be substituted for `Int64Index` as well.

**check\_names** [bool, default True] Whether to check the names attribute.

**check\_less\_precise** [bool or int, default False] Specify comparison precision. Only used when `check_exact` is False. 5 digits (False) or 3 digits (True) after decimal points are compared. If int, then specify the digits to compare

**check\_exact** [bool, default True] Whether to compare number exactly.

**check\_categorical** [bool, default True] Whether to compare internal Categorical exactly.

**obj** [str, default 'Index'] Specify object name being compared, internally used to show appropriate assertion message

### 6.15.3 Exceptions and warnings

<code>errors.DtypeWarning</code>	Warning raised when reading different dtypes in a column from a file.
<code>errors.EmptyDataError</code>	Exception that is thrown in <code>pd.read_csv</code> (by both the C and Python engines) when empty data or header is encountered.
<code>errors.OutOfBoundsDatetime</code>	
<code>errors.ParserError</code>	Exception that is raised by an error encountered in <code>pd.read_csv</code> .
<code>errors.ParserWarning</code>	Warning raised when reading a file that doesn't use the default 'c' parser.

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<code>errors.PerformanceWarning</code>	Warning raised when there is a possible performance impact.
<code>errors.UnsortedIndexError</code>	Error raised when attempting to get a slice of a MultiIndex, and the index has not been lexsorted.
<code>errors.UnsupportedFunctionCall</code>	Exception raised when attempting to call a numpy function on a pandas object, but that function is not supported by the object e.g.

## pandas.errors.DtypeWarning

### exception `pandas.errors.DtypeWarning`

Warning raised when reading different dtypes in a column from a file.

Raised for a dtype incompatibility. This can happen whenever `read_csv` or `read_table` encounter non-uniform dtypes in a column(s) of a given CSV file.

See also:

**`pandas.read_csv`** Read CSV (comma-separated) file into a DataFrame.

**`pandas.read_table`** Read general delimited file into a DataFrame.

### Notes

This warning is issued when dealing with larger files because the dtype checking happens per chunk read.

Despite the warning, the CSV file is read with mixed types in a single column which will be an object type. See the examples below to better understand this issue.

### Examples

This example creates and reads a large CSV file with a column that contains *int* and *str*.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'a': (['1'] * 100000 + ['X'] * 100000 +
...                          ['1'] * 100000),
...                   'b': ['b'] * 300000})
>>> df.to_csv('test.csv', index=False)
>>> df2 = pd.read_csv('test.csv')
... # DtypeWarning: Columns (0) have mixed types
```

Important to notice that `df2` will contain both *str* and *int* for the same input, '1'.

```
>>> df2.iloc[262140, 0]
'1'
>>> type(df2.iloc[262140, 0])
<class 'str'>
>>> df2.iloc[262150, 0]
1
>>> type(df2.iloc[262150, 0])
<class 'int'>
```

One way to solve this issue is using the `dtype` parameter in the `read_csv` and `read_table` functions to explicit the conversion:

```
>>> df2 = pd.read_csv('test.csv', sep=',', dtype={'a': str})
```

No warning was issued.

```
>>> import os
>>> os.remove('test.csv')
```

### pandas.errors.EmptyDataError

#### exception pandas.errors.EmptyDataError

Exception that is thrown in `pd.read_csv` (by both the C and Python engines) when empty data or header is encountered.

### pandas.errors.OutOfBoundsDatetime

#### exception pandas.errors.OutOfBoundsDatetime

### pandas.errors.ParserError

#### exception pandas.errors.ParserError

Exception that is raised by an error encountered in `pd.read_csv`.

### pandas.errors.ParserWarning

#### exception pandas.errors.ParserWarning

Warning raised when reading a file that doesn't use the default 'c' parser.

Raised by `pd.read_csv` and `pd.read_table` when it is necessary to change parsers, generally from the default 'c' parser to 'python'.

It happens due to a lack of support or functionality for parsing a particular attribute of a CSV file with the requested engine.

Currently, 'c' unsupported options include the following parameters:

1. `sep` other than a single character (e.g. regex separators)
2. `skipfooter` higher than 0
3. `sep=None` with `delim_whitespace=False`

The warning can be avoided by adding `engine='python'` as a parameter in `pd.read_csv` and `pd.read_table` methods.

#### See also:

**pd.read\_csv** Read CSV (comma-separated) file into DataFrame.

**pd.read\_table** Read general delimited file into DataFrame.

## Examples

Using a *sep* in `pd.read_csv` other than a single character:

```
>>> import io
>>> csv = u'''a;b;c
...         1;1,8
...         1;2,1'''
>>> df = pd.read_csv(io.StringIO(csv), sep='[;,]') # doctest: +SKIP
... # ParserWarning: Falling back to the 'python' engine...
```

Adding `engine='python'` to `pd.read_csv` removes the Warning:

```
>>> df = pd.read_csv(io.StringIO(csv), sep='[;,]', engine='python')
```

## pandas.errors.PerformanceWarning

**exception** `pandas.errors.PerformanceWarning`

Warning raised when there is a possible performance impact.

## pandas.errors.UnsortedIndexError

**exception** `pandas.errors.UnsortedIndexError`

Error raised when attempting to get a slice of a MultiIndex, and the index has not been lexsorted. Subclass of `KeyError`.

New in version 0.20.0.

## pandas.errors.UnsupportedFunctionCall

**exception** `pandas.errors.UnsupportedFunctionCall`

Exception raised when attempting to call a numpy function on a pandas object, but that function is not supported by the object e.g. `np.cumsum(groupby_object)`.

## 6.15.4 Data types related functionality

<code>api.types.union_categoricals(to_union[, ...])</code>	Combine list-like of Categorical-like, unioning categories.
<code>api.types.infer_dtype</code>	Efficiently infer the type of a passed val, or list-like array of values.
<code>api.types.pandas_dtype(dtype)</code>	Converts input into a pandas only dtype object or a numpy dtype object.

## pandas.api.types.union\_categoricals

`pandas.api.types.union_categoricals(to_union, sort_categories=False, ignore_order=False)`

Combine list-like of Categorical-like, unioning categories. All categories must have the same dtype.

New in version 0.19.0.

### Parameters



**to\_union** [list-like of Categorical, CategoricalIndex,] or Series with dtype='category'

**sort\_categories** [boolean, default False] If true, resulting categories will be lexsorted, otherwise they will be ordered as they appear in the data.

**ignore\_order** [boolean, default False] If true, the ordered attribute of the Categoricals will be ignored. Results in an unordered categorical.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Returns

**result** [Categorical]

### Raises

#### **TypeError**

- all inputs do not have the same dtype
- all inputs do not have the same ordered property
- all inputs are ordered and their categories are not identical
- sort\_categories=True and Categoricals are ordered

**ValueError** Empty list of categoricals passed

### Notes

To learn more about categories, see [link](#)

### Examples

```
>>> from pandas.api.types import union_categoricals
```

If you want to combine categoricals that do not necessarily have the same categories, *union\_categoricals* will combine a list-like of categoricals. The new categories will be the union of the categories being combined.

```
>>> a = pd.Categorical(["b", "c"])
>>> b = pd.Categorical(["a", "b"])
>>> union_categoricals([a, b])
[b, c, a, b]
Categories (3, object): [b, c, a]
```

By default, the resulting categories will be ordered as they appear in the *categories* of the data. If you want the categories to be lexsorted, use *sort\_categories=True* argument.

```
>>> union_categoricals([a, b], sort_categories=True)
[b, c, a, b]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

*union\_categoricals* also works with the case of combining two categoricals of the same categories and order information (e.g. what you could also *append* for).

```
>>> a = pd.Categorical(["a", "b"], ordered=True)
>>> b = pd.Categorical(["a", "b", "a"], ordered=True)
>>> union_categoricals([a, b])
[a, b, a, b, a]
Categories (2, object): [a < b]
```

Raises *TypeError* because the categories are ordered and not identical.

```
>>> a = pd.Categorical(["a", "b"], ordered=True)
>>> b = pd.Categorical(["a", "b", "c"], ordered=True)
>>> union_categoricals([a, b])
TypeError: to union ordered Categoricals, all categories must be the same
```

New in version 0.20.0

Ordered categoricals with different categories or orderings can be combined by using the *ignore\_ordered=True* argument.

```
>>> a = pd.Categorical(["a", "b", "c"], ordered=True)
>>> b = pd.Categorical(["c", "b", "a"], ordered=True)
>>> union_categoricals([a, b], ignore_order=True)
[a, b, c, c, b, a]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

*union\_categoricals* also works with a *CategoricalIndex*, or *Series* containing categorical data, but note that the resulting array will always be a plain *Categorical*

```
>>> a = pd.Series(["b", "c"], dtype='category')
>>> b = pd.Series(["a", "b"], dtype='category')
>>> union_categoricals([a, b])
[b, c, a, b]
Categories (3, object): [b, c, a]
```

## pandas.api.types.infer\_dtype

`pandas.api.types.infer_dtype()`

Efficiently infer the type of a passed val, or list-like array of values. Return a string describing the type.

### Parameters

**value** [scalar, list, ndarray, or pandas type]

**skipna** [bool, default False] Ignore NaN values when inferring the type.

New in version 0.21.0.

### Returns

**string describing the common type of the input data.**

**Results can include:**

- string
- unicode
- bytes
- floating
- integer
- mixed-integer
- mixed-integer-float
- decimal
- complex

- categorical
- boolean
- datetime64
- datetime
- date
- timedelta64
- timedelta
- time
- period
- mixed

#### Raises

**TypeError** if ndarray-like but cannot infer the dtype

#### Notes

- ‘mixed’ is the catchall for anything that is not otherwise specialized
- ‘mixed-integer-float’ are floats and integers
- ‘mixed-integer’ are integers mixed with non-integers

#### Examples

```
>>> infer_dtype(['foo', 'bar'])  
'string'
```

```
>>> infer_dtype(['a', np.nan, 'b'], skipna=True)  
'string'
```

```
>>> infer_dtype(['a', np.nan, 'b'], skipna=False)  
'mixed'
```

```
>>> infer_dtype([b'foo', b'bar'])  
'bytes'
```

```
>>> infer_dtype([1, 2, 3])  
'integer'
```

```
>>> infer_dtype([1, 2, 3.5])  
'mixed-integer-float'
```

```
>>> infer_dtype([1.0, 2.0, 3.5])  
'floating'
```

```
>>> infer_dtype(['a', 1])  
'mixed-integer'
```

```
>>> infer_dtype([Decimal(1), Decimal(2.0)])  
'decimal'
```

```
>>> infer_dtype([True, False])  
'boolean'
```

```
>>> infer_dtype([True, False, np.nan])  
'mixed'
```

```
>>> infer_dtype([pd.Timestamp('20130101')])  
'datetime'
```

```
>>> infer_dtype([datetime.date(2013, 1, 1)])  
'date'
```

```
>>> infer_dtype([np.datetime64('2013-01-01')])  
'datetime64'
```

```
>>> infer_dtype([datetime.timedelta(0, 1, 1)])  
'timedelta'
```

```
>>> infer_dtype(pd.Series(list('abc')).astype('category'))  
'categorical'
```

## pandas.api.types.pandas\_dtype

pandas.api.types.pandas\_dtype(*dtype*)

Converts input into a pandas only dtype object or a numpy dtype object.

### Parameters

**dtype** [object to be converted]

### Returns

**np.dtype or a pandas dtype**

### Raises

**TypeError** if not a dtype

## Dtype introspection

---

<code>api.types.is_bool_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether the provided array or dtype is of a boolean dtype.
--	--

---

<code>api.types.is_categorical_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether an array-like or dtype is of the Categorical dtype.
---	---

---

<code>api.types.is_complex_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether the provided array or dtype is of a complex dtype.
---	--

---

<code>api.types.is_datetime64_any_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether the provided array or dtype is of the datetime64 dtype.
--	---

---

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<code>api.types.is_datetime64_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether an array-like or dtype is of the datetime64 dtype.
<code>api.types.is_datetime64_ns_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether the provided array or dtype is of the datetime64[ns] dtype.
<code>api.types.is_datetime64tz_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether an array-like or dtype is of a DatetimeTZ dtype.
<code>api.types.is_extension_type(arr)</code>	Check whether an array-like is of a pandas extension class instance.
<code>api.types.is_extension_array_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check if an object is a pandas extension array type.
<code>api.types.is_float_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether the provided array or dtype is of a float dtype.
<code>api.types.is_int64_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether the provided array or dtype is of the int64 dtype.
<code>api.types.is_integer_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether the provided array or dtype is of an integer dtype.
<code>api.types.is_interval_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether an array-like or dtype is of the Interval dtype.
<code>api.types.is_numeric_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether the provided array or dtype is of a numeric dtype.
<code>api.types.is_object_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether an array-like or dtype is of the object dtype.
<code>api.types.is_period_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether an array-like or dtype is of the Period dtype.
<code>api.types.is_signed_integer_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether the provided array or dtype is of a signed integer dtype.
<code>api.types.is_string_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether the provided array or dtype is of the string dtype.
<code>api.types.is_timedelta64_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether an array-like or dtype is of the timedelta64 dtype.
<code>api.types.is_timedelta64_ns_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether the provided array or dtype is of the timedelta64[ns] dtype.
<code>api.types.is_unsigned_integer_dtype(arr_or_dtype)</code>	Check whether the provided array or dtype is of an unsigned integer dtype.
<code>api.types.is_sparse(arr)</code>	Check whether an array-like is a 1-D pandas sparse array.

### pandas.api.types.is\_bool\_dtype

`pandas.api.types.is_bool_dtype(arr_or_dtype)`

Check whether the provided array or dtype is of a boolean dtype.

#### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array or dtype to check.

#### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array or dtype is of a boolean dtype.]

#### Notes

An ExtensionArray is considered boolean when the `_is_boolean` attribute is set to True.

## Examples

```
>>> is_bool_dtype(str)
False
>>> is_bool_dtype(int)
False
>>> is_bool_dtype(bool)
True
>>> is_bool_dtype(np.bool)
True
>>> is_bool_dtype(np.array(['a', 'b']))
False
>>> is_bool_dtype(pd.Series([1, 2]))
False
>>> is_bool_dtype(np.array([True, False]))
True
>>> is_bool_dtype(pd.Categorical([True, False]))
True
>>> is_bool_dtype(pd.SparseArray([True, False]))
True
```

## pandas.api.types.is\_categorical\_dtype

`pandas.api.types.is_categorical_dtype` (*arr\_or\_dtype*)  
Check whether an array-like or dtype is of the Categorical dtype.

### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array-like or dtype to check.

### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array-like or dtype is] of the Categorical dtype.

## Examples

```
>>> is_categorical_dtype(object)
False
>>> is_categorical_dtype(CategoricalDtype())
True
>>> is_categorical_dtype([1, 2, 3])
False
>>> is_categorical_dtype(pd.Categorical([1, 2, 3]))
True
>>> is_categorical_dtype(pd.CategoricalIndex([1, 2, 3]))
True
```

## pandas.api.types.is\_complex\_dtype

`pandas.api.types.is_complex_dtype` (*arr\_or\_dtype*)  
Check whether the provided array or dtype is of a complex dtype.

### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array or dtype to check.

**Returns****boolean** [Whether or not the array or dtype is of a complex dtype.]**Examples**

```

>>> is_complex_dtype(str)
False
>>> is_complex_dtype(int)
False
>>> is_complex_dtype(np.complex)
True
>>> is_complex_dtype(np.array(['a', 'b']))
False
>>> is_complex_dtype(pd.Series([1, 2]))
False
>>> is_complex_dtype(np.array([1 + 1j, 5]))
True

```

**pandas.api.types.is\_datetime64\_any\_dtype**

`pandas.api.types.is_datetime64_any_dtype(arr_or_dtype)`  
 Check whether the provided array or dtype is of the datetime64 dtype.

**Parameters****arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array or dtype to check.**Returns****boolean** [Whether or not the array or dtype is of the datetime64 dtype.]**Examples**

```

>>> is_datetime64_any_dtype(str)
False
>>> is_datetime64_any_dtype(int)
False
>>> is_datetime64_any_dtype(np.datetime64) # can be tz-naive
True
>>> is_datetime64_any_dtype(DatetimeTZDtype("ns", "US/Eastern"))
True
>>> is_datetime64_any_dtype(np.array(['a', 'b']))
False
>>> is_datetime64_any_dtype(np.array([1, 2]))
False
>>> is_datetime64_any_dtype(np.array([], dtype=np.datetime64))
True
>>> is_datetime64_any_dtype(pd.DatetimeIndex([1, 2, 3],
                                             dtype=np.datetime64))
True

```

## pandas.api.types.is\_datetime64\_dtype

pandas.api.types.is\_datetime64\_dtype(arr\_or\_dtype)

Check whether an array-like or dtype is of the datetime64 dtype.

### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array-like or dtype to check.

### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array-like or dtype is of] the datetime64 dtype.

### Examples

```
>>> is_datetime64_dtype(object)
False
>>> is_datetime64_dtype(np.datetime64)
True
>>> is_datetime64_dtype(np.array([], dtype=int))
False
>>> is_datetime64_dtype(np.array([], dtype=np.datetime64))
True
>>> is_datetime64_dtype([1, 2, 3])
False
```

## pandas.api.types.is\_datetime64\_ns\_dtype

pandas.api.types.is\_datetime64\_ns\_dtype(arr\_or\_dtype)

Check whether the provided array or dtype is of the datetime64[ns] dtype.

### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array or dtype to check.

### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array or dtype is of the datetime64[ns] dtype.]

### Examples

```
>>> is_datetime64_ns_dtype(str)
False
>>> is_datetime64_ns_dtype(int)
False
>>> is_datetime64_ns_dtype(np.datetime64) # no unit
False
>>> is_datetime64_ns_dtype(DatetimeTZDtype("ns", "US/Eastern"))
True
>>> is_datetime64_ns_dtype(np.array(['a', 'b']))
False
>>> is_datetime64_ns_dtype(np.array([1, 2]))
False
>>> is_datetime64_ns_dtype(np.array([], dtype=np.datetime64)) # no unit
False
```

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```

>>> is_datetime64_ns_dtype(np.array([],
                                dtype="datetime64[ps]")) # wrong unit
False
>>> is_datetime64_ns_dtype(pd.DatetimeIndex([1, 2, 3],
                                                dtype=np.datetime64)) # has 'ns' unit
True

```

### pandas.api.types.is\_datetime64tz\_dtype

pandas.api.types.is\_datetime64tz\_dtype(arr\_or\_dtype)

Check whether an array-like or dtype is of a DatetimeTZDtype dtype.

#### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array-like or dtype to check.

#### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array-like or dtype is of] a DatetimeTZDtype dtype.

### Examples

```

>>> is_datetime64tz_dtype(object)
False
>>> is_datetime64tz_dtype([1, 2, 3])
False
>>> is_datetime64tz_dtype(pd.DatetimeIndex([1, 2, 3])) # tz-naive
False
>>> is_datetime64tz_dtype(pd.DatetimeIndex([1, 2, 3], tz="US/Eastern"))
True

```

```

>>> dtype = DatetimeTZDtype("ns", tz="US/Eastern")
>>> s = pd.Series([], dtype=dtype)
>>> is_datetime64tz_dtype(dtype)
True
>>> is_datetime64tz_dtype(s)
True

```

### pandas.api.types.is\_extension\_type

pandas.api.types.is\_extension\_type(arr)

Check whether an array-like is of a pandas extension class instance.

Extension classes include categoricals, pandas sparse objects (i.e. classes represented within the pandas library and not ones external to it like scipy sparse matrices), and datetime-like arrays.

#### Parameters

**arr** [array-like] The array-like to check.

#### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array-like is of a pandas] extension class instance.

## Examples

```

>>> is_extension_type([1, 2, 3])
False
>>> is_extension_type(np.array([1, 2, 3]))
False
>>>
>>> cat = pd.Categorical([1, 2, 3])
>>>
>>> is_extension_type(cat)
True
>>> is_extension_type(pd.Series(cat))
True
>>> is_extension_type(pd.SparseArray([1, 2, 3]))
True
>>> is_extension_type(pd.SparseSeries([1, 2, 3]))
True
>>>
>>> from scipy.sparse import bsr_matrix
>>> is_extension_type(bsr_matrix([1, 2, 3]))
False
>>> is_extension_type(pd.DatetimeIndex([1, 2, 3]))
False
>>> is_extension_type(pd.DatetimeIndex([1, 2, 3], tz="US/Eastern"))
True
>>>
>>> dtype = DatetimeTZDtype("ns", tz="US/Eastern")
>>> s = pd.Series([], dtype=dtype)
>>> is_extension_type(s)
True

```

## pandas.api.types.is\_extension\_array\_dtype

`pandas.api.types.is_extension_array_dtype(arr_or_dtype)`

Check if an object is a pandas extension array type.

See the *Use Guide* for more.

### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [object] For array-like input, the `.dtype` attribute will be extracted.

### Returns

**bool** Whether the `arr_or_dtype` is an extension array type.

## Notes

This checks whether an object implements the pandas extension array interface. In pandas, this includes:

- Categorical
- Sparse
- Interval
- Period
- DatetimeArray

- TimedeltaArray

Third-party libraries may implement arrays or types satisfying this interface as well.

### Examples

```
>>> from pandas.api.types import is_extension_array_dtype
>>> arr = pd.Categorical(['a', 'b'])
>>> is_extension_array_dtype(arr)
True
>>> is_extension_array_dtype(arr.dtype)
True
```

```
>>> arr = np.array(['a', 'b'])
>>> is_extension_array_dtype(arr.dtype)
False
```

### pandas.api.types.is\_float\_dtype

`pandas.api.types.is_float_dtype` (*arr\_or\_dtype*)

Check whether the provided array or dtype is of a float dtype.

This function is internal and should not be exposed in the public API.

#### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array or dtype to check.

#### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array or dtype is of a float dtype.]

### Examples

```
>>> is_float_dtype(str)
False
>>> is_float_dtype(int)
False
>>> is_float_dtype(float)
True
>>> is_float_dtype(np.array(['a', 'b']))
False
>>> is_float_dtype(pd.Series([1, 2]))
False
>>> is_float_dtype(pd.Index([1, 2.]))
True
```

### pandas.api.types.is\_int64\_dtype

`pandas.api.types.is_int64_dtype` (*arr\_or\_dtype*)

Check whether the provided array or dtype is of the int64 dtype.

#### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array or dtype to check.

**Returns**

**boolean** [Whether or not the array or dtype is of the int64 dtype.]

**Notes**

Depending on system architecture, the return value of `is_int64_dtype(int)` will be True if the OS uses 64-bit integers and False if the OS uses 32-bit integers.

**Examples**

```
>>> is_int64_dtype(str)
False
>>> is_int64_dtype(np.int32)
False
>>> is_int64_dtype(np.int64)
True
>>> is_int64_dtype('int8')
False
>>> is_int64_dtype('Int8')
False
>>> is_int64_dtype(pd.Int64Dtype)
True
>>> is_int64_dtype(float)
False
>>> is_int64_dtype(np.uint64) # unsigned
False
>>> is_int64_dtype(np.array(['a', 'b']))
False
>>> is_int64_dtype(np.array([1, 2], dtype=np.int64))
True
>>> is_int64_dtype(pd.Index([1, 2.])) # float
False
>>> is_int64_dtype(np.array([1, 2], dtype=np.uint32)) # unsigned
False
```

**pandas.api.types.is\_integer\_dtype**

`pandas.api.types.is_integer_dtype(arr_or_dtype)`

Check whether the provided array or dtype is of an integer dtype.

Unlike in `in_any_int_dtype`, `timedelta64` instances will return False.

Changed in version 0.24.0: The nullable Integer dtypes (e.g. `pandas.Int64Dtype`) are also considered as integer by this function.

**Parameters**

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array or dtype to check.

**Returns**

**boolean** [Whether or not the array or dtype is of an integer dtype] and not an instance of `timedelta64`.

## Examples

```

>>> is_integer_dtype(str)
False
>>> is_integer_dtype(int)
True
>>> is_integer_dtype(float)
False
>>> is_integer_dtype(np.uint64)
True
>>> is_integer_dtype('int8')
True
>>> is_integer_dtype('Int8')
True
>>> is_integer_dtype(pd.Int8Dtype)
True
>>> is_integer_dtype(np.datetime64)
False
>>> is_integer_dtype(np.timedelta64)
False
>>> is_integer_dtype(np.array(['a', 'b']))
False
>>> is_integer_dtype(pd.Series([1, 2]))
True
>>> is_integer_dtype(np.array([], dtype=np.timedelta64))
False
>>> is_integer_dtype(pd.Index([1, 2.])) # float
False

```

## pandas.api.types.is\_interval\_dtype

`pandas.api.types.is_interval_dtype(arr_or_dtype)`

Check whether an array-like or dtype is of the Interval dtype.

### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array-like or dtype to check.

### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array-like or dtype is] of the Interval dtype.

## Examples

```

>>> is_interval_dtype(object)
False
>>> is_interval_dtype(IntervalDtype())
True
>>> is_interval_dtype([1, 2, 3])
False
>>>
>>> interval = pd.Interval(1, 2, closed="right")
>>> is_interval_dtype(interval)
False
>>> is_interval_dtype(pd.IntervalIndex([interval]))
True

```

## pandas.api.types.is\_numeric\_dtype

pandas.api.types.is\_numeric\_dtype(arr\_or\_dtype)

Check whether the provided array or dtype is of a numeric dtype.

### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array or dtype to check.

### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array or dtype is of a numeric dtype.]

## Examples

```
>>> is_numeric_dtype(str)
False
>>> is_numeric_dtype(int)
True
>>> is_numeric_dtype(float)
True
>>> is_numeric_dtype(np.uint64)
True
>>> is_numeric_dtype(np.datetime64)
False
>>> is_numeric_dtype(np.timedelta64)
False
>>> is_numeric_dtype(np.array(['a', 'b']))
False
>>> is_numeric_dtype(pd.Series([1, 2]))
True
>>> is_numeric_dtype(pd.Index([1, 2.]))
True
>>> is_numeric_dtype(np.array([], dtype=np.timedelta64))
False
```

## pandas.api.types.is\_object\_dtype

pandas.api.types.is\_object\_dtype(arr\_or\_dtype)

Check whether an array-like or dtype is of the object dtype.

### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array-like or dtype to check.

### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array-like or dtype is of the object dtype.]

## Examples

```
>>> is_object_dtype(object)
True
>>> is_object_dtype(int)
False
```

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```

>>> is_object_dtype(np.array([], dtype=object))
True
>>> is_object_dtype(np.array([], dtype=int))
False
>>> is_object_dtype([1, 2, 3])
False

```

### pandas.api.types.is\_period\_dtype

pandas.api.types.is\_period\_dtype(arr\_or\_dtype)

Check whether an array-like or dtype is of the Period dtype.

#### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array-like or dtype to check.

#### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array-like or dtype is of the Period dtype.]

#### Examples

```

>>> is_period_dtype(object)
False
>>> is_period_dtype(PeriodDtype(freq="D"))
True
>>> is_period_dtype([1, 2, 3])
False
>>> is_period_dtype(pd.Period("2017-01-01"))
False
>>> is_period_dtype(pd.PeriodIndex([], freq="A"))
True

```

### pandas.api.types.is\_signed\_integer\_dtype

pandas.api.types.is\_signed\_integer\_dtype(arr\_or\_dtype)

Check whether the provided array or dtype is of a signed integer dtype.

Unlike in *in\_any\_int\_dtype*, *timedelta64* instances will return False.

Changed in version 0.24.0: The nullable Integer dtypes (e.g. `pandas.Int64Dtype`) are also considered as integer by this function.

#### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array or dtype to check.

#### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array or dtype is of a signed integer dtype] and not an instance of *timedelta64*.

## Examples

```

>>> is_signed_integer_dtype(str)
False
>>> is_signed_integer_dtype(int)
True
>>> is_signed_integer_dtype(float)
False
>>> is_signed_integer_dtype(np.uint64) # unsigned
False
>>> is_signed_integer_dtype('int8')
True
>>> is_signed_integer_dtype('Int8')
True
>>> is_signed_dtype(pd.Int8Dtype)
True
>>> is_signed_integer_dtype(np.datetime64)
False
>>> is_signed_integer_dtype(np.timedelta64)
False
>>> is_signed_integer_dtype(np.array(['a', 'b']))
False
>>> is_signed_integer_dtype(pd.Series([1, 2]))
True
>>> is_signed_integer_dtype(np.array([], dtype=np.timedelta64))
False
>>> is_signed_integer_dtype(pd.Index([1, 2.])) # float
False
>>> is_signed_integer_dtype(np.array([1, 2], dtype=np.uint32)) # unsigned
False

```

## pandas.api.types.is\_string\_dtype

pandas.api.types.is\_string\_dtype(arr\_or\_dtype)

Check whether the provided array or dtype is of the string dtype.

### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array or dtype to check.

### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array or dtype is of the string dtype.]

## Examples

```

>>> is_string_dtype(str)
True
>>> is_string_dtype(object)
True
>>> is_string_dtype(int)
False
>>>
>>> is_string_dtype(np.array(['a', 'b']))
True

```

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```
>>> is_string_dtype(pd.Series([1, 2]))
False
```

### pandas.api.types.is\_timedelta64\_dtype

pandas.api.types.is\_timedelta64\_dtype(arr\_or\_dtype)

Check whether an array-like or dtype is of the timedelta64 dtype.

#### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array-like or dtype to check.

#### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array-like or dtype is] of the timedelta64 dtype.

#### Examples

```
>>> is_timedelta64_dtype(object)
False
>>> is_timedelta64_dtype(np.timedelta64)
True
>>> is_timedelta64_dtype([1, 2, 3])
False
>>> is_timedelta64_dtype(pd.Series([], dtype="timedelta64[ns]"))
True
>>> is_timedelta64_dtype('0 days')
False
```

### pandas.api.types.is\_timedelta64\_ns\_dtype

pandas.api.types.is\_timedelta64\_ns\_dtype(arr\_or\_dtype)

Check whether the provided array or dtype is of the timedelta64[ns] dtype.

This is a very specific dtype, so generic ones like *np.timedelta64* will return False if passed into this function.

#### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array or dtype to check.

#### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array or dtype is of the] timedelta64[ns] dtype.

#### Examples

```
>>> is_timedelta64_ns_dtype(np.dtype('m8[ns]'))
True
>>> is_timedelta64_ns_dtype(np.dtype('m8[ps]')) # Wrong frequency
False
>>> is_timedelta64_ns_dtype(np.array([1, 2], dtype='m8[ns]'))
True
>>> is_timedelta64_ns_dtype(np.array([1, 2], dtype=np.timedelta64))
False
```

## pandas.api.types.is\_unsigned\_integer\_dtype

pandas.api.types.is\_unsigned\_integer\_dtype(arr\_or\_dtype)

Check whether the provided array or dtype is of an unsigned integer dtype.

Changed in version 0.24.0: The nullable Integer dtypes (e.g. pandas.UInt64Dtype) are also considered as integer by this function.

### Parameters

**arr\_or\_dtype** [array-like] The array or dtype to check.

### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array or dtype is of an] unsigned integer dtype.

### Examples

```
>>> is_unsigned_integer_dtype(str)
False
>>> is_unsigned_integer_dtype(int) # signed
False
>>> is_unsigned_integer_dtype(float)
False
>>> is_unsigned_integer_dtype(np.uint64)
True
>>> is_unsigned_integer_dtype('uint8')
True
>>> is_unsigned_integer_dtype('UInt8')
True
>>> is_unsigned_integer_dtype(pd.UInt8Dtype)
True
>>> is_unsigned_integer_dtype(np.array(['a', 'b']))
False
>>> is_unsigned_integer_dtype(pd.Series([1, 2])) # signed
False
>>> is_unsigned_integer_dtype(pd.Index([1, 2.])) # float
False
>>> is_unsigned_integer_dtype(np.array([1, 2], dtype=np.uint32))
True
```

## pandas.api.types.is\_sparse

pandas.api.types.is\_sparse(arr)

Check whether an array-like is a 1-D pandas sparse array.

Check that the one-dimensional array-like is a pandas sparse array. Returns True if it is a pandas sparse array, not another type of sparse array.

### Parameters

**arr** [array-like] Array-like to check.

### Returns

**bool** Whether or not the array-like is a pandas sparse array.

See also:

**DataFrame.to\_sparse** Convert DataFrame to a SparseDataFrame.

**Series.to\_sparse** Convert Series to SparseSeries.

**Series.to\_dense** Return dense representation of a Series.

## Examples

Returns *True* if the parameter is a 1-D pandas sparse array.

```
>>> is_sparse(pd.SparseArray([0, 0, 1, 0]))
True
>>> is_sparse(pd.SparseSeries([0, 0, 1, 0]))
True
```

Returns *False* if the parameter is not sparse.

```
>>> is_sparse(np.array([0, 0, 1, 0]))
False
>>> is_sparse(pd.Series([0, 1, 0, 0]))
False
```

Returns *False* if the parameter is not a pandas sparse array.

```
>>> from scipy.sparse import bsr_matrix
>>> is_sparse(bsr_matrix([0, 1, 0, 0]))
False
```

Returns *False* if the parameter has more than one dimension.

```
>>> df = pd.SparseDataFrame([389., 24., 80.5, np.nan],
                           columns=['max_speed'],
                           index=['falcon', 'parrot', 'lion', 'monkey'])
>>> is_sparse(df)
False
>>> is_sparse(df.max_speed)
True
```

## Iterable introspection

<code>api.types.is_dict_like(obj)</code>	Check if the object is dict-like.
<code>api.types.is_file_like(obj)</code>	Check if the object is a file-like object.
<code>api.types.is_list_like(obj[, allow_sets])</code>	Check if the object is list-like.
<code>api.types.is_named_tuple(obj)</code>	Check if the object is a named tuple.
<code>api.types.is_iterator(obj)</code>	Check if the object is an iterator.

## pandas.api.types.is\_dict\_like

`pandas.api.types.is_dict_like(obj)`  
Check if the object is dict-like.

### Parameters

**obj** [The object to check]

### Returns

**is\_dict\_like** [bool] Whether *obj* has dict-like properties.

### Examples

```
>>> is_dict_like({1: 2})
True
>>> is_dict_like([1, 2, 3])
False
```

## pandas.api.types.is\_file\_like

pandas.api.types.**is\_file\_like** (*obj*)

Check if the object is a file-like object.

For objects to be considered file-like, they must be an iterator AND have either a *read* and/or *write* method as an attribute.

Note: file-like objects must be iterable, but iterable objects need not be file-like.

New in version 0.20.0.

### Parameters

**obj** [The object to check]

### Returns

**is\_file\_like** [bool] Whether *obj* has file-like properties.

### Examples

```
>>> buffer(StringIO("data"))
>>> is_file_like(buffer)
True
>>> is_file_like([1, 2, 3])
False
```

## pandas.api.types.is\_list\_like

pandas.api.types.**is\_list\_like** (*obj*, *allow\_sets=True*)

Check if the object is list-like.

Objects that are considered list-like are for example Python lists, tuples, sets, NumPy arrays, and Pandas Series.

Strings and datetime objects, however, are not considered list-like.

### Parameters

**obj** [The object to check]

**allow\_sets** [boolean, default True] If this parameter is False, sets will not be considered list-like

New in version 0.24.0.

**Returns**

**is\_list\_like** [bool] Whether *obj* has list-like properties.

**Examples**

```
>>> is_list_like([1, 2, 3])
True
>>> is_list_like({1, 2, 3})
True
>>> is_list_like(datetime(2017, 1, 1))
False
>>> is_list_like("foo")
False
>>> is_list_like(1)
False
>>> is_list_like(np.array([2]))
True
>>> is_list_like(np.array(2))
False
```

**pandas.api.types.is\_named\_tuple**

`pandas.api.types.is_named_tuple` (*obj*)  
Check if the object is a named tuple.

**Parameters**

**obj** [The object to check]

**Returns**

**is\_named\_tuple** [bool] Whether *obj* is a named tuple.

**Examples**

```
>>> Point = namedtuple("Point", ["x", "y"])
>>> p = Point(1, 2)
>>>
>>> is_named_tuple(p)
True
>>> is_named_tuple((1, 2))
False
```

**pandas.api.types.is\_iterator**

`pandas.api.types.is_iterator` (*obj*)  
Check if the object is an iterator.

For example, lists are considered iterators but not strings or datetime objects.

**Parameters**

**obj** [The object to check]

**Returns**

**is\_iter** [bool] Whether *obj* is an iterator.

**Examples**

```
>>> is_iterator([1, 2, 3])
True
>>> is_iterator(datetime(2017, 1, 1))
False
>>> is_iterator("foo")
False
>>> is_iterator(1)
False
```

**Scalar introspection**

<i>api.types.is_bool</i>	
<i>api.types.is_categorical</i> (arr)	Check whether an array-like is a Categorical instance.
<i>api.types.is_complex</i>	
<i>api.types.is_datetimetz</i> (arr)	(DEPRECATED) Check whether an array-like is a date-time array-like with a timezone component in its dtype.
<i>api.types.is_float</i>	
<i>api.types.is_hashable</i> (obj)	Return True if hash(obj) will succeed, False otherwise.
<i>api.types.is_integer</i>	
<i>api.types.is_interval</i>	
<i>api.types.is_number</i> (obj)	Check if the object is a number.
<i>api.types.is_period</i> (arr)	(DEPRECATED) Check whether an array-like is a periodical index.
<i>api.types.is_re</i> (obj)	Check if the object is a regex pattern instance.
<i>api.types.is_re_compilable</i> (obj)	Check if the object can be compiled into a regex pattern instance.
<i>api.types.is_scalar</i>	Return True if given value is scalar.

**pandas.api.types.is\_bool**

pandas.api.types.**is\_bool**()

**pandas.api.types.is\_categorical**

pandas.api.types.**is\_categorical**(arr)  
Check whether an array-like is a Categorical instance.

**Parameters**

**arr** [array-like] The array-like to check.

**Returns**

**boolean** [Whether or not the array-like is of a Categorical instance.]

## Examples

```
>>> is_categorical([1, 2, 3])
False
```

Categoricals, Series Categoricals, and CategoricalIndex will return True.

```
>>> cat = pd.Categorical([1, 2, 3])
>>> is_categorical(cat)
True
>>> is_categorical(pd.Series(cat))
True
>>> is_categorical(pd.CategoricalIndex([1, 2, 3]))
True
```

## pandas.api.types.is\_complex

pandas.api.types.is\_complex()

## pandas.api.types.is\_datetimetz

pandas.api.types.is\_datetimetz(arr)

Check whether an array-like is a datetime array-like with a timezone component in its dtype.

Deprecated since version 0.24.0.

### Parameters

**arr** [array-like] The array-like to check.

### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array-like is a datetime array-like with] a timezone component in its dtype.

## Examples

```
>>> is_datetimetz([1, 2, 3])
False
```

Although the following examples are both DatetimeIndex objects, the first one returns False because it has no timezone component unlike the second one, which returns True.

```
>>> is_datetimetz(pd.DatetimeIndex([1, 2, 3]))
False
>>> is_datetimetz(pd.DatetimeIndex([1, 2, 3], tz="US/Eastern"))
True
```

The object need not be a DatetimeIndex object. It just needs to have a dtype which has a timezone component.

```
>>> dtype = DatetimeTZDtype("ns", tz="US/Eastern")
>>> s = pd.Series([], dtype=dtype)
>>> is_datetimetz(s)
True
```

### pandas.api.types.is\_float

pandas.api.types.is\_float()

### pandas.api.types.is\_hashable

pandas.api.types.is\_hashable(*obj*)

Return True if hash(*obj*) will succeed, False otherwise.

Some types will pass a test against collections.Hashable but fail when they are actually hashed with hash().

Distinguish between these and other types by trying the call to hash() and seeing if they raise TypeError.

#### Examples

```
>>> a = ([],)
>>> isinstance(a, collections.Hashable)
True
>>> is_hashable(a)
False
```

### pandas.api.types.is\_integer

pandas.api.types.is\_integer()

### pandas.api.types.is\_interval

pandas.api.types.is\_interval()

### pandas.api.types.is\_number

pandas.api.types.is\_number(*obj*)

Check if the object is a number.

Returns True when the object is a number, and False if is not.

#### Parameters

**obj** [any type] The object to check if is a number.

#### Returns

**is\_number** [bool] Whether *obj* is a number or not.

See also:

**pandas.api.types.is\_integer** Checks a subgroup of numbers.

#### Examples



```
>>> pd.api.types.is_number(1)
True
>>> pd.api.types.is_number(7.15)
True
```

Booleans are valid because they are int subclass.

```
>>> pd.api.types.is_number(False)
True
```

```
>>> pd.api.types.is_number("foo")
False
>>> pd.api.types.is_number("5")
False
```

### pandas.api.types.is\_period

`pandas.api.types.is_period(arr)`  
Check whether an array-like is a periodical index.  
Deprecated since version 0.24.0.

#### Parameters

**arr** [array-like] The array-like to check.

#### Returns

**boolean** [Whether or not the array-like is a periodical index.]

#### Examples

```
>>> is_period([1, 2, 3])
False
>>> is_period(pd.Index([1, 2, 3]))
False
>>> is_period(pd.PeriodIndex(["2017-01-01"], freq="D"))
True
```

### pandas.api.types.is\_re

`pandas.api.types.is_re(obj)`  
Check if the object is a regex pattern instance.

#### Parameters

**obj** [The object to check]

#### Returns

**is\_regex** [bool] Whether *obj* is a regex pattern.

## Examples

```
>>> is_re(re.compile("."*))
True
>>> is_re("foo")
False
```

## pandas.api.types.is\_re\_compilable

pandas.api.types.is\_re\_compilable(*obj*)

Check if the object can be compiled into a regex pattern instance.

### Parameters

**obj** [The object to check]

### Returns

**is\_regex\_compilable** [bool] Whether *obj* can be compiled as a regex pattern.

## Examples

```
>>> is_re_compilable("."*)
True
>>> is_re_compilable(1)
False
```

## pandas.api.types.is\_scalar

pandas.api.types.is\_scalar()

Return True if given value is scalar.

### Parameters

**val** [object] This includes:

- numpy array scalar (e.g. np.int64)
- Python builtin numerics
- Python builtin byte arrays and strings
- None
- datetime.datetime
- datetime.timedelta
- Period
- decimal.Decimal
- Interval
- DateOffset
- Fraction
- Number

## Returns

**bool** Return True if given object is scalar, False otherwise

## Examples

```
>>> dt = pd.datetime.datetime(2018, 10, 3)
>>> pd.is_scalar(dt)
True
```

```
>>> pd.api.types.is_scalar([2, 3])
False
```

```
>>> pd.api.types.is_scalar({0: 1, 2: 3})
False
```

```
>>> pd.api.types.is_scalar((0, 2))
False
```

pandas supports PEP 3141 numbers:

```
>>> from fractions import Fraction
>>> pd.api.types.is_scalar(Fraction(3, 5))
True
```

## 6.16 Extensions

These are primarily intended for library authors looking to extend pandas objects.

<code>api.extensions.register_extension_dtype</code>	Class decorator to register an ExtensionType with pandas.
<code>api.extensions.register_dataframe_accessor</code>	Register a custom accessor on DataFrame objects.
<code>api.extensions.register_series_accessor</code>	Register a custom accessor on Series objects.
<code>api.extensions.register_index_accessor</code>	Register a custom accessor on Index objects.
<code>api.extensions.ExtensionDtype</code>	A custom data type, to be paired with an ExtensionArray.
<code>api.extensions.ExtensionArray</code>	Abstract base class for custom 1-D array types.
<code>arrays.PandasArray(values[, copy])</code>	A pandas ExtensionArray for NumPy data.

### 6.16.1 pandas.api.extensions.register\_extension\_dtype

`pandas.api.extensions.register_extension_dtype` (*cls*)

Class decorator to register an ExtensionType with pandas.

New in version 0.24.0.

This enables operations like `.astype(name)` for the name of the ExtensionDtype.

## Examples

```
>>> from pandas.api.extensions import register_extension_dtype
>>> from pandas.api.extensions import ExtensionDtype
>>> @register_extension_dtype
... class MyExtensionDtype(ExtensionDtype):
...     pass
```

### 6.16.2 pandas.api.extensions.register\_dataframe\_accessor

`pandas.api.extensions.register_dataframe_accessor` (*name*)

Register a custom accessor on DataFrame objects.

#### Parameters

**name** [str] Name under which the accessor should be registered. A warning is issued if this name conflicts with a preexisting attribute.

#### See also:

*register\_series\_accessor, register\_index\_accessor*

#### Notes

When accessed, your accessor will be initialized with the pandas object the user is interacting with. So the signature must be

```
def __init__(self, pandas_object): # noqa: E999
    ...
```

For consistency with pandas methods, you should raise an `AttributeError` if the data passed to your accessor has an incorrect dtype.

```
>>> pd.Series(['a', 'b']).dt
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
AttributeError: Can only use .dt accessor with datetimelike values
```

## Examples

In your library code:

```
import pandas as pd

@pd.api.extensions.register_dataframe_accessor("geo")
class GeoAccessor(object):
    def __init__(self, pandas_obj):
        self._obj = pandas_obj

    @property
    def center(self):
        # return the geographic center point of this DataFrame
        lat = self._obj.latitude
        lon = self._obj.longitude
```

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```

    return (float(lon.mean()), float(lat.mean()))

    def plot(self):
        # plot this array's data on a map, e.g., using Cartopy
        pass

```

Back in an interactive IPython session:

```

>>> ds = pd.DataFrame({'longitude': np.linspace(0, 10),
...                    'latitude': np.linspace(0, 20)})
>>> ds.geo.center
(5.0, 10.0)
>>> ds.geo.plot()
# plots data on a map

```

### 6.16.3 pandas.api.extensions.register\_series\_accessor

pandas.api.extensions.register\_series\_accessor(*name*)

Register a custom accessor on Series objects.

#### Parameters

**name** [str] Name under which the accessor should be registered. A warning is issued if this name conflicts with a preexisting attribute.

#### See also:

*register\_dataframe\_accessor, register\_index\_accessor*

#### Notes

When accessed, your accessor will be initialized with the pandas object the user is interacting with. So the signature must be

```

def __init__(self, pandas_object): # noqa: E999
    ...

```

For consistency with pandas methods, you should raise an `AttributeError` if the data passed to your accessor has an incorrect dtype.

```

>>> pd.Series(['a', 'b']).dt
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
AttributeError: Can only use .dt accessor with datetimelike values

```

#### Examples

In your library code:

```

import pandas as pd

@pd.api.extensions.register_dataframe_accessor("geo")
class GeoAccessor(object):

```

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```

def __init__(self, pandas_obj):
    self._obj = pandas_obj

@property
def center(self):
    # return the geographic center point of this DataFrame
    lat = self._obj.latitude
    lon = self._obj.longitude
    return (float(lon.mean()), float(lat.mean()))

def plot(self):
    # plot this array's data on a map, e.g., using Cartopy
    pass

```

Back in an interactive IPython session:

```

>>> ds = pd.DataFrame({'longitude': np.linspace(0, 10),
...                    'latitude': np.linspace(0, 20)})
>>> ds.geo.center
(5.0, 10.0)
>>> ds.geo.plot()
# plots data on a map

```

#### 6.16.4 pandas.api.extensions.register\_index\_accessor

pandas.api.extensions.**register\_index\_accessor**(name)

Register a custom accessor on Index objects.

##### Parameters

**name** [str] Name under which the accessor should be registered. A warning is issued if this name conflicts with a preexisting attribute.

**See also:**

*register\_dataframe\_accessor, register\_series\_accessor*

##### Notes

When accessed, your accessor will be initialized with the pandas object the user is interacting with. So the signature must be

```

def __init__(self, pandas_object): # noqa: E999
    ...

```

For consistency with pandas methods, you should raise an `AttributeError` if the data passed to your accessor has an incorrect dtype.

```

>>> pd.Series(['a', 'b']).dt
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
AttributeError: Can only use .dt accessor with datetimelike values

```

## Examples

In your library code:

```
import pandas as pd

@pd.api.extensions.register_dataframe_accessor("geo")
class GeoAccessor(object):
    def __init__(self, pandas_obj):
        self._obj = pandas_obj

    @property
    def center(self):
        # return the geographic center point of this DataFrame
        lat = self._obj.latitude
        lon = self._obj.longitude
        return (float(lon.mean()), float(lat.mean()))

    def plot(self):
        # plot this array's data on a map, e.g., using Cartopy
        pass
```

Back in an interactive IPython session:

```
>>> ds = pd.DataFrame({'longitude': np.linspace(0, 10),
...                    'latitude': np.linspace(0, 20)})
>>> ds.geo.center
(5.0, 10.0)
>>> ds.geo.plot()
# plots data on a map
```

### 6.16.5 pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionDtype

**class** pandas.api.extensions.**ExtensionDtype**

A custom data type, to be paired with an ExtensionArray.

New in version 0.23.0.

**See also:**

`pandas.api.extensions.register_extension_dtype`, `pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray`

#### Notes

The interface includes the following abstract methods that must be implemented by subclasses:

- `type`
- `name`
- `construct_from_string`

The following attributes influence the behavior of the dtype in pandas operations

- `_is_numeric`
- `_is_boolean`

Optionally one can override `construct_array_type` for construction with the name of this dtype via the Registry. See `pandas.api.extensions.register_extension_dtype()`.

- `construct_array_type`

The `na_value` class attribute can be used to set the default NA value for this type. `numpy.nan` is used by default.

ExtensionDtypes are required to be hashable. The base class provides a default implementation, which relies on the `_metadata` class attribute. `_metadata` should be a tuple containing the strings that define your data type. For example, with `PeriodDtype` that's the `freq` attribute.

### If you have a parametrized dtype you should set the “\_metadata” class property.

Ideally, the attributes in `_metadata` will match the parameters to your `ExtensionDtype.__init__` (if any). If any of the attributes in `_metadata` don't implement the standard `__eq__` or `__hash__`, the default implementations here will not work.

Changed in version 0.24.0: Added `_metadata`, `__hash__`, and changed the default definition of `__eq__`.

This class does not inherit from `'abc.ABCMeta'` for performance reasons. Methods and properties required by the interface raise `pandas.errors.AbstractMethodError` and no `register` method is provided for registering virtual subclasses.

### Attributes

<i>kind</i>	A character code (one of 'biufcmMOSUV'), default 'O'
<i>name</i>	A string identifying the data type.
<i>names</i>	Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.
<i>type</i>	The scalar type for the array, e.g.

### pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionDtype.kind

#### ExtensionDtype.kind

A character code (one of 'biufcmMOSUV'), default 'O'

This should match the NumPy dtype used when the array is converted to an ndarray, which is probably 'O' for object if the extension type cannot be represented as a built-in NumPy type.

#### See also:

`numpy.dtype.kind`

### pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionDtype.name

#### ExtensionDtype.name

A string identifying the data type.

Will be used for display in, e.g. `Series.dtype`

### pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionDtype.names

#### ExtensionDtype.names

Ordered list of field names, or None if there are no fields.



This is for compatibility with NumPy arrays, and may be removed in the future.

## pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionDtype.type

ExtensionDtype.**type**

The scalar type for the array, e.g. `int`

It's expected `ExtensionArray[item]` returns an instance of `ExtensionDtype.type` for scalar `item`, assuming that value is valid (not NA). NA values do not need to be instances of `type`.

## Methods

<code>construct_array_type()</code>	Return the array type associated with this dtype
<code>construct_from_string(string)</code>	Attempt to construct this type from a string.
<code>is_dtype(dtype)</code>	Check if we match 'dtype'.

## pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionDtype.construct\_array\_type

**classmethod** ExtensionDtype.**construct\_array\_type**()

Return the array type associated with this dtype

### Returns

**type**

## pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionDtype.construct\_from\_string

**classmethod** ExtensionDtype.**construct\_from\_string**(string)

Attempt to construct this type from a string.

### Parameters

**string** [str]

### Returns

**self** [instance of 'cls']

### Raises

**TypeError** If a class cannot be constructed from this 'string'.

## Examples

If the extension dtype can be constructed without any arguments, the following may be an adequate implementation.

```
>>> @classmethod
... def construct_from_string(cls, string)
...     if string == cls.name:
...         return cls()
...     else:
...         raise TypeError("Cannot construct a '{}' from "
...                          "'{}'.format(cls, string))
```

### `pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionDtype.is_dtype`

**classmethod** `ExtensionDtype.is_dtype(dtype)`  
Check if we match 'dtype'.

#### Parameters

**dtype** [object] The object to check.

#### Returns

**is\_dtype** [bool]

#### Notes

The default implementation is True if

1. `cls.construct_from_string(dtype)` is an instance of `cls`.
2. `dtype` is an object and is an instance of `cls`
3. `dtype` has a `dtype` attribute, and any of the above conditions is true for `dtype.dtype`.

## 6.16.6 `pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray`

**class** `pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray`

Abstract base class for custom 1-D array types.

pandas will recognize instances of this class as proper arrays with a custom type and will not attempt to coerce them to objects. They may be stored directly inside a `DataFrame` or `Series`.

New in version 0.23.0.

#### Notes

The interface includes the following abstract methods that must be implemented by subclasses:

- `_from_sequence`
- `_from_factorized`
- `__getitem__`
- `__len__`
- `dtype`
- `nbytes`
- `isna`
- `take`
- `copy`
- `_concat_same_type`

A default repr displaying the type, (truncated) data, length, and dtype is provided. It can be customized or replaced by by overriding:

- `__repr__` : A default repr for the `ExtensionArray`.
- `_formatter` : Print scalars inside a `Series` or `DataFrame`.

Some methods require casting the `ExtensionArray` to an `ndarray` of Python objects with `self.astype(object)`, which may be expensive. When performance is a concern, we highly recommend overriding the following methods:

- `fillna`
- `dropna`
- `unique`
- `factorize / _values_for_factorize`
- `argsort / _values_for_argsort`
- `searchsorted`

The remaining methods implemented on this class should be performant, as they only compose abstract methods. Still, a more efficient implementation may be available, and these methods can be overridden.

One can implement methods to handle array reductions.

- `_reduce`

One can implement methods to handle parsing from strings that will be used in methods such as `pandas.io.parsers.read_csv`.

- `_from_sequence_of_strings`

This class does not inherit from `'abc.ABCMeta'` for performance reasons. Methods and properties required by the interface raise `pandas.errors.AbstractMethodError` and no `register` method is provided for registering virtual subclasses.

`ExtensionArrays` are limited to 1 dimension.

They may be backed by none, one, or many NumPy arrays. For example, `pandas.Categorical` is an extension array backed by two arrays, one for codes and one for categories. An array of IPv6 address may be backed by a NumPy structured array with two fields, one for the lower 64 bits and one for the upper 64 bits. Or they may be backed by some other storage type, like Python lists. Pandas makes no assumptions on how the data are stored, just that it can be converted to a NumPy array. The `ExtensionArray` interface does not impose any rules on how this data is stored. However, currently, the backing data cannot be stored in attributes called `.values` or `._values` to ensure full compatibility with pandas internals. But other names as `.data`, `._data`, `._items`, ... can be freely used.

## Attributes

<i>dtype</i>	An instance of <code>'ExtensionDtype'</code> .
<i>nbytes</i>	The number of bytes needed to store this object in memory.
<i>ndim</i>	<code>Extension Arrays</code> are only allowed to be 1-dimensional.
<i>shape</i>	Return a tuple of the array dimensions.

## `pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.dtype`

`ExtensionArray.dtype`

An instance of `'ExtensionDtype'`.

### pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.nbytes

ExtensionArray.**nbytes**

The number of bytes needed to store this object in memory.

### pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.ndim

ExtensionArray.**ndim**

Extension Arrays are only allowed to be 1-dimensional.

### pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.shape

ExtensionArray.**shape**

Return a tuple of the array dimensions.

### Methods

<i>argsort</i> ([ascending, kind])	Return the indices that would sort this array.
<i>astype</i> (dtype[, copy])	Cast to a NumPy array with 'dtype'.
<i>copy</i> ([deep])	Return a copy of the array.
<i>dropna</i> ()	Return ExtensionArray without NA values
<i>factorize</i> ([na_sentinel])	Encode the extension array as an enumerated type.
<i>fillna</i> ([value, method, limit])	Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.
<i>isna</i> ()	A 1-D array indicating if each value is missing.
<i>repeat</i> (repeats[, axis])	Repeat elements of a ExtensionArray.
<i>searchsorted</i> (value[, side, sorter])	Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.
<i>shift</i> ([periods, fill_value])	Shift values by desired number.
<i>take</i> (indices[, allow_fill, fill_value])	Take elements from an array.
<i>unique</i> ()	Compute the ExtensionArray of unique values.

### pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.argsort

ExtensionArray.**argsort** (*ascending=True*, *kind='quicksort'*, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

Return the indices that would sort this array.

#### Parameters

**ascending** [bool, default True] Whether the indices should result in an ascending or descending sort.

**kind** [{ 'quicksort', 'mergesort', 'heapsort' }, optional] Sorting algorithm.

**\*args, \*\*kwargs:** passed through to `numpy.argsort()`.

#### Returns

**index\_array** [ndarray] Array of indices that sort `self`.

#### See also:

`numpy.argsort` Sorting implementation used internally.

**pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.astype**

`ExtensionArray.astype(dtype, copy=True)`  
Cast to a NumPy array with 'dtype'.

**Parameters**

**dtype** [str or dtype] Typecode or data-type to which the array is cast.

**copy** [bool, default True] Whether to copy the data, even if not necessary. If False, a copy is made only if the old dtype does not match the new dtype.

**Returns**

**array** [ndarray] NumPy ndarray with 'dtype' for its dtype.

**pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.copy**

`ExtensionArray.copy(deep=False)`  
Return a copy of the array.

**Parameters**

**deep** [bool, default False] Also copy the underlying data backing this array.

**Returns**

**ExtensionArray**

**pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.dropna**

`ExtensionArray.dropna()`  
Return ExtensionArray without NA values

**Returns**

**valid** [ExtensionArray]

**pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.factorize**

`ExtensionArray.factorize(na_sentinel=-1)`  
Encode the extension array as an enumerated type.

**Parameters**

**na\_sentinel** [int, default -1] Value to use in the *labels* array to indicate missing values.

**Returns**

**labels** [ndarray] An integer NumPy array that's an indexer into the original ExtensionArray.

**uniques** [ExtensionArray] An ExtensionArray containing the unique values of *self*.

---

**Note:** *uniques* will *not* contain an entry for the NA value of the ExtensionArray if there are any missing values present in *self*.

---

See also:

`pandas.factorize` Top-level factorize method that dispatches here.

## Notes

`pandas.factorize()` offers a `sort` keyword as well.

## `pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.fillna`

`ExtensionArray.fillna` (*value=None, method=None, limit=None*)

Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.

### Parameters

**value** [scalar, array-like] If a scalar value is passed it is used to fill all missing values. Alternatively, an array-like ‘value’ can be given. It’s expected that the array-like have the same length as ‘self’.

**method** [{‘backfill’, ‘bfill’, ‘pad’, ‘ffill’, None}, default None] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed Series `pad` / `ffill`: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid `backfill` / `bfill`: use NEXT valid observation to fill gap

**limit** [int, default None] If method is specified, this is the maximum number of consecutive NaN values to forward/backward fill. In other words, if there is a gap with more than this number of consecutive NaNs, it will only be partially filled. If method is not specified, this is the maximum number of entries along the entire axis where NaNs will be filled.

### Returns

**filled** [ExtensionArray with NA/NaN filled]

## `pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.isna`

`ExtensionArray.isna()`

A 1-D array indicating if each value is missing.

### Returns

**na\_values** [Union[np.ndarray, ExtensionArray]] In most cases, this should return a NumPy ndarray. For exceptional cases like `SparseArray`, where returning an ndarray would be expensive, an `ExtensionArray` may be returned.

## Notes

If returning an `ExtensionArray`, then

- `na_values._is_boolean` should be `True`
- `na_values` should implement `ExtensionArray._reduce()`
- `na_values.any` and `na_values.all` should be implemented

**pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.repeat**

`ExtensionArray.repeat` (*repeats*, *axis=None*)

Repeat elements of a `ExtensionArray`.

Returns a new `ExtensionArray` where each element of the current `ExtensionArray` is repeated consecutively a given number of times.

**Parameters**

**repeats** [int or array of ints] The number of repetitions for each element. This should be a non-negative integer. Repeating 0 times will return an empty `ExtensionArray`.

**axis** [None] Must be `None`. Has no effect but is accepted for compatibility with `numpy`.

**Returns**

**repeated\_array** [`ExtensionArray`] Newly created `ExtensionArray` with repeated elements.

**See also:**

**Series.repeat** Equivalent function for `Series`.

**Index.repeat** Equivalent function for `Index`.

**numpy.repeat** Similar method for `numpy.ndarray`.

**ExtensionArray.take** Take arbitrary positions.

**Examples**

```
>>> cat = pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> cat
[a, b, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
>>> cat.repeat(2)
[a, a, b, b, c, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
>>> cat.repeat([1, 2, 3])
[a, b, b, c, c, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

**pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.searchsorted**

`ExtensionArray.searchsorted` (*value*, *side='left'*, *sorter=None*)

Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.

New in version 0.24.0.

Find the indices into a sorted array *self* (*a*) such that, if the corresponding elements in *v* were inserted before the indices, the order of *self* would be preserved.

Assuming that *a* is sorted:

<i>side</i>	returned index <i>i</i> satisfies
left	$self[i-1] < v \leq self[i]$
right	$self[i-1] \leq v < self[i]$

### Parameters

- value** [array\_like] Values to insert into *self*.
- side** [{‘left’, ‘right’}, optional] If ‘left’, the index of the first suitable location found is given. If ‘right’, return the last such index. If there is no suitable index, return either 0 or N (where N is the length of *self*).
- sorter** [1-D array\_like, optional] Optional array of integer indices that sort array *a* into ascending order. They are typically the result of `argsort`.

### Returns

- indices** [array of ints] Array of insertion points with the same shape as *value*.

### See also:

`numpy.searchsorted` Similar method from NumPy.

## pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.shift

`ExtensionArray.shift` (*periods=1, fill\_value=None*)

Shift values by desired number.

Newly introduced missing values are filled with `self.dtype.na_value`.

New in version 0.24.0.

### Parameters

- periods** [int, default 1] The number of periods to shift. Negative values are allowed for shifting backwards.
  - fill\_value** [object, optional] The scalar value to use for newly introduced missing values. The default is `self.dtype.na_value`
- New in version 0.24.0.

### Returns

- shifted** [ExtensionArray]

### Notes

If *self* is empty or *periods* is 0, a copy of *self* is returned.

If *periods* > `len(self)`, then an array of size `len(self)` is returned, with all values filled with `self.dtype.na_value`.

## pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.take

`ExtensionArray.take` (*indices, allow\_fill=False, fill\_value=None*)

Take elements from an array.

### Parameters

- indices** [sequence of integers] Indices to be taken.
- allow\_fill** [bool, default False] How to handle negative values in *indices*.



- False: negative values in *indices* indicate positional indices from the right (the default). This is similar to `numpy.take()`.
- True: negative values in *indices* indicate missing values. These values are set to *fill\_value*. Any other other negative values raise a `ValueError`.

**fill\_value** [any, optional] Fill value to use for NA-indices when *allow\_fill* is True. This may be `None`, in which case the default NA value for the type, `self.dtype.na_value`, is used.

For many ExtensionArrays, there will be two representations of *fill\_value*: a user-facing “boxed” scalar, and a low-level physical NA value. *fill\_value* should be the user-facing version, and the implementation should handle translating that to the physical version for processing the take if necessary.

### Returns

**ExtensionArray**

### Raises

**IndexError** When the indices are out of bounds for the array.

**ValueError** When *indices* contains negative values other than `-1` and *allow\_fill* is True.

### See also:

`numpy.take`, `pandas.api.extensions.take`

### Notes

`ExtensionArray.take` is called by `Series.__getitem__`, `.loc`, `iloc`, when *indices* is a sequence of values. Additionally, it’s called by `Series.reindex()`, or any other method that causes realignment, with a *fill\_value*.

### Examples

Here’s an example implementation, which relies on casting the extension array to object dtype. This uses the helper method `pandas.api.extensions.take()`.

```
def take(self, indices, allow_fill=False, fill_value=None):
    from pandas.core.algorithms import take

    # If the ExtensionArray is backed by an ndarray, then
    # just pass that here instead of coercing to object.
    data = self.astype(object)

    if allow_fill and fill_value is None:
        fill_value = self.dtype.na_value

    # fill value should always be translated from the scalar
    # type for the array, to the physical storage type for
    # the data, before passing to take.

    result = take(data, indices, fill_value=fill_value,
                  allow_fill=allow_fill)
    return self._from_sequence(result, dtype=self.dtype)
```

### `pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.unique`

`ExtensionArray.unique()`

Compute the `ExtensionArray` of unique values.

#### Returns

**uniques** [`ExtensionArray`]

## 6.16.7 `pandas.arrays.PandasArray`

**class** `pandas.arrays.PandasArray` (*values*, *copy=False*)

A pandas `ExtensionArray` for NumPy data.

New in version 0.24.0.

This is mostly for internal compatibility, and is not especially useful on its own.

#### Parameters

**values** [`ndarray`] The NumPy `ndarray` to wrap. Must be 1-dimensional.

**copy** [`bool`, default `False`] Whether to copy *values*.

#### Notes

Operations like `+` and applying `ufuncs` requires NumPy  $\geq 1.13$ .

#### Attributes

<code>dtype</code>	An instance of 'ExtensionDtype'.
<code>nbytes</code>	The number of bytes needed to store this object in memory.
<code>ndim</code>	Extension Arrays are only allowed to be 1-dimensional.
<code>shape</code>	Return a tuple of the array dimensions.

### `pandas.arrays.PandasArray.dtype`

`PandasArray.dtype`

An instance of 'ExtensionDtype'.

### `pandas.arrays.PandasArray.nbytes`

`PandasArray.nbytes`

The number of bytes needed to store this object in memory.

### `pandas.arrays.PandasArray.ndim`

`PandasArray.ndim`

Extension Arrays are only allowed to be 1-dimensional.

**pandas.arrays.PandasArray.shape**`PandasArray.shape`

Return a tuple of the array dimensions.

**Methods**

<code>argsort([ascending, kind])</code>	Return the indices that would sort this array.
<code>astype(dtype[, copy])</code>	Cast to a NumPy array with 'dtype'.
<code>copy([deep])</code>	Return a copy of the array.
<code>dropna()</code>	Return ExtensionArray without NA values
<code>factorize([na_sentinel])</code>	Encode the extension array as an enumerated type.
<code>fillna([value, method, limit])</code>	Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.
<code>isna()</code>	A 1-D array indicating if each value is missing.
<code>repeat(repeats[, axis])</code>	Repeat elements of a ExtensionArray.
<code>searchsorted(value[, side, sorter])</code>	Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.
<code>shift([periods, fill_value])</code>	Shift values by desired number.
<code>take(indices[, allow_fill, fill_value])</code>	Take elements from an array.
<code>to_numpy([dtype, copy])</code>	Convert the PandasArray to a <code>numpy.ndarray</code> .
<code>unique()</code>	Compute the ExtensionArray of unique values.

**pandas.arrays.PandasArray.argsort**`PandasArray.argsort` (*ascending=True, kind='quicksort', \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the indices that would sort this array.

**Parameters****ascending** [bool, default True] Whether the indices should result in an ascending or descending sort.**kind** [{ 'quicksort', 'mergesort', 'heapsort' }, optional] Sorting algorithm.**\*args, \*\*kwargs:** passed through to `numpy.argsort()`.**Returns****index\_array** [ndarray] Array of indices that sort `self`.**See also:**`numpy.argsort` Sorting implementation used internally.**pandas.arrays.PandasArray.astype**`PandasArray.astype` (*dtype, copy=True*)

Cast to a NumPy array with 'dtype'.

**Parameters****dtype** [str or dtype] Typecode or data-type to which the array is cast.**copy** [bool, default True] Whether to copy the data, even if not necessary. If False, a copy is made only if the old dtype does not match the new dtype.

**Returns**

**array** [ndarray] NumPy ndarray with 'dtype' for its dtype.

**pandas.arrays.PandasArray.copy**

PandasArray . **copy** (*deep=False*)

Return a copy of the array.

**Parameters**

**deep** [bool, default False] Also copy the underlying data backing this array.

**Returns**

**ExtensionArray**

**pandas.arrays.PandasArray.dropna**

PandasArray . **dropna** ()

Return ExtensionArray without NA values

**Returns**

**valid** [ExtensionArray]

**pandas.arrays.PandasArray.factorize**

PandasArray . **factorize** (*na\_sentinel=-1*)

Encode the extension array as an enumerated type.

**Parameters**

**na\_sentinel** [int, default -1] Value to use in the *labels* array to indicate missing values.

**Returns**

**labels** [ndarray] An integer NumPy array that's an indexer into the original ExtensionArray.

**uniques** [ExtensionArray] An ExtensionArray containing the unique values of *self*.

---

**Note:** *uniques* will *not* contain an entry for the NA value of the ExtensionArray if there are any missing values present in *self*.

---

**See also:**

**pandas.factorize** Top-level factorize method that dispatches here.

**Notes**

*pandas.factorize()* offers a *sort* keyword as well.

**pandas.arrays.PandasArray.fillna**

`PandasArray.fillna` (*value=None, method=None, limit=None*)

Fill NA/NaN values using the specified method.

**Parameters**

**value** [scalar, array-like] If a scalar value is passed it is used to fill all missing values. Alternatively, an array-like ‘value’ can be given. It’s expected that the array-like have the same length as ‘self’.

**method** [{‘backfill’, ‘bfill’, ‘pad’, ‘ffill’, None}, default None] Method to use for filling holes in reindexed Series pad / ffill: propagate last valid observation forward to next valid backfill / bfill: use NEXT valid observation to fill gap

**limit** [int, default None] If method is specified, this is the maximum number of consecutive NaN values to forward/backward fill. In other words, if there is a gap with more than this number of consecutive NaNs, it will only be partially filled. If method is not specified, this is the maximum number of entries along the entire axis where NaNs will be filled.

**Returns**

**filled** [ExtensionArray with NA/NaN filled]

**pandas.arrays.PandasArray.isna**

`PandasArray.isna` ()

A 1-D array indicating if each value is missing.

**Returns**

**na\_values** [Union[np.ndarray, ExtensionArray]] In most cases, this should return a NumPy ndarray. For exceptional cases like `SparseArray`, where returning an ndarray would be expensive, an `ExtensionArray` may be returned.

**Notes**

If returning an `ExtensionArray`, then

- `na_values._is_boolean` should be `True`
- `na_values` should implement `ExtensionArray._reduce` ()
- `na_values.any` and `na_values.all` should be implemented

**pandas.arrays.PandasArray.repeat**

`PandasArray.repeat` (*repeats, axis=None*)

Repeat elements of a `ExtensionArray`.

Returns a new `ExtensionArray` where each element of the current `ExtensionArray` is repeated consecutively a given number of times.

**Parameters**

**repeats** [int or array of ints] The number of repetitions for each element. This should be a non-negative integer. Repeating 0 times will return an empty `ExtensionArray`.

**axis** [None] Must be None. Has no effect but is accepted for compatibility with numpy.

### Returns

**repeated\_array** [ExtensionArray] Newly created ExtensionArray with repeated elements.

### See also:

**Series.repeat** Equivalent function for Series.

**Index.repeat** Equivalent function for Index.

**numpy.repeat** Similar method for `numpy.ndarray`.

**ExtensionArray.take** Take arbitrary positions.

### Examples

```
>>> cat = pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'c'])
>>> cat
[a, b, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
>>> cat.repeat(2)
[a, a, b, b, c, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
>>> cat.repeat([1, 2, 3])
[a, b, b, c, c, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

## pandas.arrays.PandasArray.searchsorted

`PandasArray.searchsorted` (*value*, *side*='left', *sorter*=None)

Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.

New in version 0.24.0.

Find the indices into a sorted array *self* (*a*) such that, if the corresponding elements in *v* were inserted before the indices, the order of *self* would be preserved.

Assuming that *a* is sorted:

<i>side</i>	returned index <i>i</i> satisfies
left	<code>self[i-1] &lt; v &lt;= self[i]</code>
right	<code>self[i-1] &lt;= v &lt; self[i]</code>

### Parameters

**value** [array\_like] Values to insert into *self*.

**side** [{ 'left', 'right' }, optional] If 'left', the index of the first suitable location found is given. If 'right', return the last such index. If there is no suitable index, return either 0 or N (where N is the length of *self*).

**sorter** [1-D array\_like, optional] Optional array of integer indices that sort array *a* into ascending order. They are typically the result of `argsort`.

### Returns

**indices** [array of ints] Array of insertion points with the same shape as *value*.

**See also:**

`numpy.searchsorted` Similar method from NumPy.

### pandas.arrays.PandasArray.shift

`PandasArray.shift` (*periods=1, fill\_value=None*)

Shift values by desired number.

Newly introduced missing values are filled with `self.dtype.na_value`.

New in version 0.24.0.

**Parameters**

**periods** [int, default 1] The number of periods to shift. Negative values are allowed for shifting backwards.

**fill\_value** [object, optional] The scalar value to use for newly introduced missing values. The default is `self.dtype.na_value`

New in version 0.24.0.

**Returns**

**shifted** [ExtensionArray]

**Notes**

If `self` is empty or `periods` is 0, a copy of `self` is returned.

If `periods > len(self)`, then an array of size `len(self)` is returned, with all values filled with `self.dtype.na_value`.

### pandas.arrays.PandasArray.take

`PandasArray.take` (*indices, allow\_fill=False, fill\_value=None*)

Take elements from an array.

**Parameters**

**indices** [sequence of integers] Indices to be taken.

**allow\_fill** [bool, default False] How to handle negative values in *indices*.

- False: negative values in *indices* indicate positional indices from the right (the default). This is similar to `numpy.take()`.
- True: negative values in *indices* indicate missing values. These values are set to *fill\_value*. Any other other negative values raise a `ValueError`.

**fill\_value** [any, optional] Fill value to use for NA-indices when *allow\_fill* is True. This may be `None`, in which case the default NA value for the type, `self.dtype.na_value`, is used.

For many ExtensionArrays, there will be two representations of *fill\_value*: a user-facing “boxed” scalar, and a low-level physical NA value. *fill\_value* should be the

user-facing version, and the implementation should handle translating that to the physical version for processing the take if necessary.

### Returns

**ExtensionArray**

### Raises

**IndexError** When the indices are out of bounds for the array.

**ValueError** When *indices* contains negative values other than  $-1$  and *allow\_fill* is True.

### See also:

`numpy.take`, `pandas.api.extensions.take`

### Notes

`ExtensionArray.take` is called by `Series.__getitem__`, `.loc`, `iloc`, when *indices* is a sequence of values. Additionally, it's called by `Series.reindex()`, or any other method that causes realignment, with a *fill\_value*.

### Examples

Here's an example implementation, which relies on casting the extension array to object dtype. This uses the helper method `pandas.api.extensions.take()`.

```
def take(self, indices, allow_fill=False, fill_value=None):
    from pandas.core.algorithms import take

    # If the ExtensionArray is backed by an ndarray, then
    # just pass that here instead of coercing to object.
    data = self.astype(object)

    if allow_fill and fill_value is None:
        fill_value = self.dtype.na_value

    # fill value should always be translated from the scalar
    # type for the array, to the physical storage type for
    # the data, before passing to take.

    result = take(data, indices, fill_value=fill_value,
                  allow_fill=allow_fill)
    return self._from_sequence(result, dtype=self.dtype)
```

### `pandas.arrays.PandasArray.to_numpy`

`PandasArray.to_numpy` (*dtype=None*, *copy=False*)

Convert the `PandasArray` to a `numpy.ndarray`.

By default, this requires no coercion or copying of data.

### Parameters

**dtype** [`numpy.dtype`] The NumPy dtype to pass to `numpy.asarray()`.

**copy** [`bool`, default `False`] Whether to copy the underlying data.



**Returns****ndarray****pandas.arrays.PandasArray.unique**`PandasArray.unique()`

Compute the ExtensionArray of unique values.

**Returns****uniques** [ExtensionArray]

<b>all</b>	
<b>any</b>	
<b>kurt</b>	
<b>max</b>	
<b>mean</b>	
<b>median</b>	
<b>min</b>	
<b>prod</b>	
<b>sem</b>	
<b>skew</b>	
<b>std</b>	
<b>sum</b>	
<b>var</b>	

## 6.17 pandas.Index.asi8

`Index.asi8 = None`

## 6.18 pandas.Index.holds\_integer

`Index.holds_integer()`

## 6.19 pandas.Index.is\_type\_compatible

`Index.is_type_compatible(kind)`

## 6.20 pandas.Index.nlevels

`Index.nlevels`

## 6.21 pandas.Index.sort

`Index.sort(*args, **kwargs)`

## 6.22 pandas.Panel.agg

`Panel.agg` (*func*, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

## 6.23 pandas.Panel.aggregate

`Panel.aggregate` (*func*, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

## 6.24 pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionDtype.na\_value

`ExtensionDtype.na_value = nan`

## 7.1 Contributing to pandas

**Table of contents:**

- *Where to start?*
- *Bug reports and enhancement requests*
- *Working with the code*
  - *Version control, Git, and GitHub*
  - *Getting started with Git*
  - *Forking*
  - *Creating a development environment*
    - \* *Installing a C Compiler*
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  - *Creating a branch*
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  - \* *Using pytest*
  - \* *Using hypothesis*
  - \* *Testing Warnings*
- *Running the test suite*
- *Running the performance test suite*
- *Documenting your code*
- *Contributing your changes to pandas*
  - *Committing your code*
  - *Pushing your changes*
  - *Review your code*
  - *Finally, make the pull request*
  - *Updating your pull request*
  - *Delete your merged branch (optional)*

### 7.1.1 Where to start?

All contributions, bug reports, bug fixes, documentation improvements, enhancements, and ideas are welcome.

If you are brand new to pandas or open-source development, we recommend going through the [GitHub “issues” tab](#) to find issues that interest you. There are a number of issues listed under [Docs](#) and [good first issue](#) where you could start out. Once you’ve found an interesting issue, you can return here to get your development environment setup.

Feel free to ask questions on the [mailing list](#) or on [Gitter](#).

### 7.1.2 Bug reports and enhancement requests

Bug reports are an important part of making *pandas* more stable. Having a complete bug report will allow others to reproduce the bug and provide insight into fixing. See [this stackoverflow article](#) and [this blogpost](#) for tips on writing a good bug report.

Trying the bug-producing code out on the *master* branch is often a worthwhile exercise to confirm the bug still exists. It is also worth searching existing bug reports and pull requests to see if the issue has already been reported and/or fixed.

Bug reports must:

1. Include a short, self-contained Python snippet reproducing the problem. You can format the code nicely by using [GitHub Flavored Markdown](#):

```
```python
>>> from pandas import DataFrame
>>> df = DataFrame(...)
...
...
```
```

2. Include the full version string of *pandas* and its dependencies. You can use the built in function:

```
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> pd.show_versions()
```

3. Explain why the current behavior is wrong/not desired and what you expect instead.

The issue will then show up to the *pandas* community and be open to comments/ideas from others.

### 7.1.3 Working with the code

Now that you have an issue you want to fix, enhancement to add, or documentation to improve, you need to learn how to work with GitHub and the *pandas* code base.

#### Version control, Git, and GitHub

To the new user, working with Git is one of the more daunting aspects of contributing to *pandas*. It can very quickly become overwhelming, but sticking to the guidelines below will help keep the process straightforward and mostly trouble free. As always, if you are having difficulties please feel free to ask for help.

The code is hosted on [GitHub](#). To contribute you will need to sign up for a [free GitHub account](#). We use [Git](#) for version control to allow many people to work together on the project.

Some great resources for learning Git:

- the [GitHub help pages](#).
- the [NumPy's documentation](#).
- [Matthew Brett's Pydagogue](#).

#### Getting started with Git

[GitHub has instructions](#) for installing git, setting up your SSH key, and configuring git. All these steps need to be completed before you can work seamlessly between your local repository and GitHub.

#### Forking

You will need your own fork to work on the code. Go to the [pandas project page](#) and hit the `Fork` button. You will want to clone your fork to your machine:

```
git clone https://github.com/your-user-name/pandas.git pandas-yourname
cd pandas-yourname
git remote add upstream https://github.com/pandas-dev/pandas.git
```

This creates the directory *pandas-yourname* and connects your repository to the upstream (main project) *pandas* repository.

## Creating a development environment

To test out code changes, you'll need to build pandas from source, which requires a C compiler and Python environment. If you're making documentation changes, you can skip to *Contributing to the documentation* but you won't be able to build the documentation locally before pushing your changes.

### Installing a C Compiler

Pandas uses C extensions (mostly written using Cython) to speed up certain operations. To install pandas from source, you need to compile these C extensions, which means you need a C compiler. This process depends on which platform you're using. Follow the [CPython contributing guide](#) for getting a compiler installed. You don't need to do any of the `./configure` or `make` steps; you only need to install the compiler.

For Windows developers, when using Python 3.5 and later, it is sufficient to install [Visual Studio 2017](#) with the **Python development workload** and the **Python native development tools** option. Otherwise, the following links may be helpful.

- <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/pythonengineering/2017/03/07/python-support-in-vs2017/>
- <https://blogs.msdn.microsoft.com/pythonengineering/2016/04/11/unable-to-find-vcvarsall-bat/>
- <https://github.com/conda/conda-recipes/wiki/Building-from-Source-on-Windows-32-bit-and-64-bit>
- <https://cowboyprogrammer.org/building-python-wheels-for-windows/>
- <https://blog.ionelmc.ro/2014/12/21/compiling-python-extensions-on-windows/>
- <https://support.enthought.com/hc/en-us/articles/204469260-Building-Python-extensions-with-Canopy>

Let us know if you have any difficulties by opening an issue or reaching out on [Gitter](#).

## Creating a Python Environment

Now that you have a C compiler, create an isolated pandas development environment:

- Install either [Anaconda](#) or [miniconda](#)
- Make sure your conda is up to date (`conda update conda`)
- Make sure that you have *cloned the repository*
- `cd` to the *pandas* source directory

We'll now kick off a three-step process:

1. Install the build dependencies
2. Build and install pandas
3. Install the optional dependencies

```
# Create and activate the build environment
conda env create -f environment.yml
conda activate pandas-dev

# or with older versions of Anaconda:
source activate pandas-dev

# Build and install pandas
python setup.py build_ext --inplace -j 4
python -m pip install -e .
```

At this point you should be able to import pandas from your locally built version:

```
$ python # start an interpreter
>>> import pandas
>>> print(pandas.__version__)
0.22.0.dev0+29.g4ad6d4d74
```

This will create the new environment, and not touch any of your existing environments, nor any existing Python installation.

To view your environments:

```
conda info -e
```

To return to your root environment:

```
conda deactivate
```

See the full conda docs [here](#).

## Creating a Python Environment (pip)

If you aren't using conda for your development environment, follow these instructions. You'll need to have at least python3.5 installed on your system.

```
# Create a virtual environment
# Use an ENV_DIR of your choice. We'll use ~/virtualenvs/pandas-dev
# Any parent directories should already exist
python3 -m venv ~/virtualenvs/pandas-dev
# Activate the virtualenv
. ~/virtualenvs/pandas-dev/bin/activate

# Install the build dependencies
python -m pip install -r requirements-dev.txt

# Build and install pandas
python setup.py build_ext --inplace -j 4
python -m pip install -e .
```

## Creating a branch

You want your master branch to reflect only production-ready code, so create a feature branch for making your changes. For example:

```
git branch shiny-new-feature
git checkout shiny-new-feature
```

The above can be simplified to:

```
git checkout -b shiny-new-feature
```

This changes your working directory to the shiny-new-feature branch. Keep any changes in this branch specific to one bug or feature so it is clear what the branch brings to *pandas*. You can have many shiny-new-features and switch in between them using the git checkout command.

When creating this branch, make sure your master branch is up to date with the latest upstream master version. To update your local master branch, you can do:

```
git checkout master
git pull upstream master --ff-only
```

When you want to update the feature branch with changes in master after you created the branch, check the section on *updating a PR*.

### 7.1.4 Contributing to the documentation

Contributing to the documentation benefits everyone who uses *pandas*. We encourage you to help us improve the documentation, and you don't have to be an expert on *pandas* to do so! In fact, there are sections of the docs that are worse off after being written by experts. If something in the docs doesn't make sense to you, updating the relevant section after you figure it out is a great way to ensure it will help the next person.

#### Documentation:

- *About the pandas documentation*
- *Updating a pandas docstring*
- *How to build the pandas documentation*
  - *Requirements*
  - *Building the documentation*
  - *Building master branch documentation*

#### About the *pandas* documentation

The documentation is written in **reStructuredText**, which is almost like writing in plain English, and built using **Sphinx**. The Sphinx Documentation has an excellent [introduction to reST](#). Review the Sphinx docs to perform more complex changes to the documentation as well.

Some other important things to know about the docs:

- The *pandas* documentation consists of two parts: the docstrings in the code itself and the docs in this folder `pandas/doc/`.

The docstrings provide a clear explanation of the usage of the individual functions, while the documentation in this folder consists of tutorial-like overviews per topic together with some other information (what's new, installation, etc).
- The docstrings follow a pandas convention, based on the **Numpy Docstring Standard**. Follow the *pandas docstring guide* for detailed instructions on how to write a correct docstring.

#### pandas docstring guide

#### About docstrings and standards

A Python docstring is a string used to document a Python module, class, function or method, so programmers can understand what it does without having to read the details of the implementation.



Also, it is a common practice to generate online (html) documentation automatically from docstrings. [Sphinx](#) serves this purpose.

Next example gives an idea on how a docstring looks like:

```
def add(num1, num2):
    """
    Add up two integer numbers.

    This function simply wraps the `+` operator, and does not
    do anything interesting, except for illustrating what is
    the docstring of a very simple function.

    Parameters
    -----
    num1 : int
        First number to add
    num2 : int
        Second number to add

    Returns
    -----
    int
        The sum of `num1` and `num2`

    See Also
    -----
    subtract : Subtract one integer from another

    Examples
    -----
    >>> add(2, 2)
    4
    >>> add(25, 0)
    25
    >>> add(10, -10)
    0
    """
    return num1 + num2
```

Some standards exist about docstrings, so they are easier to read, and they can be exported to other formats such as html or pdf.

The first conventions every Python docstring should follow are defined in [PEP-257](#).

As PEP-257 is quite open, and some other standards exist on top of it. In the case of pandas, the numpy docstring convention is followed. The conventions is explained in this document:

- [numpydoc docstring guide](#) (which is based in the original [Guide to NumPy/SciPy documentation](#))

numpydoc is a Sphinx extension to support the numpy docstring convention.

The standard uses reStructuredText (reST). reStructuredText is a markup language that allows encoding styles in plain text files. Documentation about reStructuredText can be found in:

- [Sphinx reStructuredText primer](#)
- [Quick reStructuredText reference](#)
- [Full reStructuredText specification](#)

Pandas has some helpers for sharing docstrings between related classes, see *Sharing Docstrings*.

The rest of this document will summarize all the above guides, and will provide additional convention specific to the pandas project.

## Writing a docstring

### General rules

Docstrings must be defined with three double-quotes. No blank lines should be left before or after the docstring. The text starts in the next line after the opening quotes. The closing quotes have their own line (meaning that they are not at the end of the last sentence).

In rare occasions reST styles like bold text or italics will be used in docstrings, but it is common to have inline code, which is presented between backticks. It is considered inline code:

- The name of a parameter
- Python code, a module, function, built-in, type, literal... (e.g. `os`, `list`, `numpy.abs`, `datetime.date`, `True`)
- A pandas class (in the form `:class:`pandas.Series``)
- A pandas method (in the form `:meth:`pandas.Series.sum``)
- A pandas function (in the form `:func:`pandas.to_datetime``)

---

**Note:** To display only the last component of the linked class, method or function, prefix it with `~`. For example, `:class:`~pandas.Series`` will link to `pandas.Series` but only display the last part, `Series` as the link text. See [Sphinx cross-referencing syntax](#) for details.

---

### Good:

```
def add_values(arr):  
    """  
    Add the values in `arr`.  
  
    This is equivalent to Python `sum` of :meth:`pandas.Series.sum`.  
  
    Some sections are omitted here for simplicity.  
    """  
    return sum(arr)
```

### Bad:

```
def func():  
  
    """Some function.  
  
    With several mistakes in the docstring.  
  
    It has a blank line after the signature `def func():`.  
  
    The text 'Some function' should go in the line after the  
    opening quotes of the docstring, not in the same line.  
  
    There is a blank line between the docstring and the first line  
    of code `foo = 1`.
```

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```

The closing quotes should be in the next line, not in this one."""

foo = 1
bar = 2
return foo + bar

```

### Section 1: Short summary

The short summary is a single sentence that expresses what the function does in a concise way.

The short summary must start with a capital letter, end with a dot, and fit in a single line. It needs to express what the object does without providing details. For functions and methods, the short summary must start with an infinitive verb.

#### Good:

```

def astype(dtype):
    """
    Cast Series type.

    This section will provide further details.
    """
    pass

```

#### Bad:

```

def astype(dtype):
    """
    Casts Series type.

    Verb in third-person of the present simple, should be infinitive.
    """
    pass

```

```

def astype(dtype):
    """
    Method to cast Series type.

    Does not start with verb.
    """
    pass

```

```

def astype(dtype):
    """
    Cast Series type

    Missing dot at the end.
    """
    pass

```

```

def astype(dtype):
    """
    Cast Series type from its current type to the new type defined in

```

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```

    the parameter dtype.

    Summary is too verbose and doesn't fit in a single line.
    """
    pass

```

## Section 2: Extended summary

The extended summary provides details on what the function does. It should not go into the details of the parameters, or discuss implementation notes, which go in other sections.

A blank line is left between the short summary and the extended summary. And every paragraph in the extended summary is finished by a dot.

The extended summary should provide details on why the function is useful and their use cases, if it is not too generic.

```

def unstack():
    """
    Pivot a row index to columns.

    When using a MultiIndex, a level can be pivoted so each value in
    the index becomes a column. This is especially useful when a subindex
    is repeated for the main index, and data is easier to visualize as a
    pivot table.

    The index level will be automatically removed from the index when added
    as columns.
    """
    pass

```

## Section 3: Parameters

The details of the parameters will be added in this section. This section has the title “Parameters”, followed by a line with a hyphen under each letter of the word “Parameters”. A blank line is left before the section title, but not after, and not between the line with the word “Parameters” and the one with the hyphens.

After the title, each parameter in the signature must be documented, including *\*args* and *\*\*kwargs*, but not *self*.

The parameters are defined by their name, followed by a space, a colon, another space, and the type (or types). Note that the space between the name and the colon is important. Types are not defined for *\*args* and *\*\*kwargs*, but must be defined for all other parameters. After the parameter definition, it is required to have a line with the parameter description, which is indented, and can have multiple lines. The description must start with a capital letter, and finish with a dot.

For keyword arguments with a default value, the default will be listed after a comma at the end of the type. The exact form of the type in this case will be “int, default 0”. In some cases it may be useful to explain what the default argument means, which can be added after a comma “int, default -1, meaning all cpus”.

In cases where the default value is *None*, meaning that the value will not be used. Instead of “str, default None”, it is preferred to write “str, optional”. When *None* is a value being used, we will keep the form “str, default None”. For example, in `df.to_csv(compression=None)`, *None* is not a value being used, but means that compression is optional, and no compression is being used if not provided. In this case we will use *str, optional*.

Only in cases like *func(value=None)* and *None* is being used in the same way as *0* or *foo* would be used, then we will specify “str, int or None, default None”.

**Good:**

```
class Series:
    def plot(self, kind, color='blue', **kwargs):
        """
        Generate a plot.

        Render the data in the Series as a matplotlib plot of the
        specified kind.

        Parameters
        -----
        kind : str
            Kind of matplotlib plot.
        color : str, default 'blue'
            Color name or rgb code.
        **kwargs
            These parameters will be passed to the matplotlib plotting
            function.
        """
        pass
```

**Bad:**

```
class Series:
    def plot(self, kind, **kwargs):
        """
        Generate a plot.

        Render the data in the Series as a matplotlib plot of the
        specified kind.

        Note the blank line between the parameters title and the first
        parameter. Also, note that after the name of the parameter `kind`
        and before the colon, a space is missing.

        Also, note that the parameter descriptions do not start with a
        capital letter, and do not finish with a dot.

        Finally, the `**kwargs` parameter is missing.

        Parameters
        -----

        kind: str
            kind of matplotlib plot
        """
        pass
```

**Parameter types**

When specifying the parameter types, Python built-in data types can be used directly (the Python type is preferred to the more verbose string, integer, boolean, etc):

- int

- float
- str
- bool

For complex types, define the subtypes. For *dict* and *tuple*, as more than one type is present, we use the brackets to help read the type (curly brackets for *dict* and normal brackets for *tuple*):

- list of int
- dict of {str : int}
- tuple of (str, int, int)
- tuple of (str,)
- set of str

In case where there are just a set of values allowed, list them in curly brackets and separated by commas (followed by a space). If the values are ordinal and they have an order, list them in this order. Otherwise, list the default value first, if there is one:

- {0, 10, 25}
- {'simple', 'advanced'}
- {'low', 'medium', 'high'}
- {'cat', 'dog', 'bird'}

If the type is defined in a Python module, the module must be specified:

- datetime.date
- datetime.datetime
- decimal.Decimal

If the type is in a package, the module must be also specified:

- numpy.ndarray
- scipy.sparse.coo\_matrix

If the type is a pandas type, also specify pandas except for Series and DataFrame:

- Series
- DataFrame
- pandas.Index
- pandas.Categorical
- pandas.SparseArray

If the exact type is not relevant, but must be compatible with a numpy array, array-like can be specified. If Any type that can be iterated is accepted, iterable can be used:

- array-like
- iterable

If more than one type is accepted, separate them by commas, except the last two types, that need to be separated by the word 'or':

- int or float
- float, decimal.Decimal or None

- str or list of str

If `None` is one of the accepted values, it always needs to be the last in the list.

For axis, the convention is to use something like:

- axis : {0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns', None}, default None

#### Section 4: Returns or Yields

If the method returns a value, it will be documented in this section. Also if the method yields its output.

The title of the section will be defined in the same way as the “Parameters”. With the names “Returns” or “Yields” followed by a line with as many hyphens as the letters in the preceding word.

The documentation of the return is also similar to the parameters. But in this case, no name will be provided, unless the method returns or yields more than one value (a tuple of values).

The types for “Returns” and “Yields” are the same as the ones for the “Parameters”. Also, the description must finish with a dot.

For example, with a single value:

```
def sample():
    """
    Generate and return a random number.

    The value is sampled from a continuous uniform distribution between
    0 and 1.

    Returns
    -----
    float
        Random number generated.
    """
    return np.random.random()
```

With more than one value:

```
import string

def random_letters():
    """
    Generate and return a sequence of random letters.

    The length of the returned string is also random, and is also
    returned.

    Returns
    -----
    length : int
        Length of the returned string.
    letters : str
        String of random letters.
    """
    length = np.random.randint(1, 10)
    letters = ''.join(np.random.choice(string.ascii_lowercase)
                      for i in range(length))
    return length, letters
```

If the method yields its value:

```
def sample_values():
    """
    Generate an infinite sequence of random numbers.

    The values are sampled from a continuous uniform distribution between
    0 and 1.

    Yields
    -----
    float
        Random number generated.
    """
    while True:
        yield np.random.random()
```

## Section 5: See Also

This section is used to let users know about pandas functionality related to the one being documented. In rare cases, if no related methods or functions can be found at all, this section can be skipped.

An obvious example would be the *head()* and *tail()* methods. As *tail()* does the equivalent as *head()* but at the end of the *Series* or *DataFrame* instead of at the beginning, it is good to let the users know about it.

To give an intuition on what can be considered related, here there are some examples:

- `loc` and `iloc`, as they do the same, but in one case providing indices and in the other positions
- `max` and `min`, as they do the opposite
- `iterrows`, `itertuples` and `iteritems`, as it is easy that a user looking for the method to iterate over columns ends up in the method to iterate over rows, and vice-versa
- `fillna` and `dropna`, as both methods are used to handle missing values
- `read_csv` and `to_csv`, as they are complementary
- `merge` and `join`, as one is a generalization of the other
- `astype` and `pandas.to_datetime`, as users may be reading the documentation of `astype` to know how to cast as a date, and the way to do it is with `pandas.to_datetime`
- `where` is related to `numpy.where`, as its functionality is based on it

When deciding what is related, you should mainly use your common sense and think about what can be useful for the users reading the documentation, especially the less experienced ones.

When relating to other libraries (mainly `numpy`), use the name of the module first (not an alias like `np`). If the function is in a module which is not the main one, like `scipy.sparse`, list the full module (e.g. `scipy.sparse.coo_matrix`).

This section, as the previous, also has a header, “See Also” (note the capital S and A). Also followed by the line with hyphens, and preceded by a blank line.

After the header, we will add a line for each related method or function, followed by a space, a colon, another space, and a short description that illustrated what this method or function does, why is it relevant in this context, and what are the key differences between the documented function and the one referencing. The description must also finish with a dot.



Note that in “Returns” and “Yields”, the description is located in the following line than the type. But in this section it is located in the same line, with a colon in between. If the description does not fit in the same line, it can continue in the next ones, but it has to be indented in them.

For example:

```
class Series:
    def head(self):
        """
        Return the first 5 elements of the Series.

        This function is mainly useful to preview the values of the
        Series without displaying the whole of it.

        Returns
        -----
        Series
            Subset of the original series with the 5 first values.

        See Also
        -----
        Series.tail : Return the last 5 elements of the Series.
        Series.iloc : Return a slice of the elements in the Series,
            which can also be used to return the first or last n.
        """
        return self.iloc[:5]
```

## Section 6: Notes

This is an optional section used for notes about the implementation of the algorithm. Or to document technical aspects of the function behavior.

Feel free to skip it, unless you are familiar with the implementation of the algorithm, or you discover some counter-intuitive behavior while writing the examples for the function.

This section follows the same format as the extended summary section.

## Section 7: Examples

This is one of the most important sections of a docstring, even if it is placed in the last position. As often, people understand concepts better with examples, than with accurate explanations.

Examples in docstrings, besides illustrating the usage of the function or method, must be valid Python code, that in a deterministic way returns the presented output, and that can be copied and run by users.

They are presented as a session in the Python terminal. `>>>` is used to present code. `...` is used for code continuing from the previous line. Output is presented immediately after the last line of code generating the output (no blank lines in between). Comments describing the examples can be added with blank lines before and after them.

The way to present examples is as follows:

1. Import required libraries (except `numpy` and `pandas`)
2. Create the data required for the example
3. Show a very basic example that gives an idea of the most common use case

4. Add examples with explanations that illustrate how the parameters can be used for extended functionality

A simple example could be:

```
class Series:

    def head(self, n=5):
        """
        Return the first elements of the Series.

        This function is mainly useful to preview the values of the
        Series without displaying the whole of it.

        Parameters
        -----
        n : int
            Number of values to return.

        Return
        -----
        pandas.Series
            Subset of the original series with the n first values.

        See Also
        -----
        tail : Return the last n elements of the Series.

        Examples
        -----
        >>> s = pd.Series(['Ant', 'Bear', 'Cow', 'Dog', 'Falcon',
        ...               'Lion', 'Monkey', 'Rabbit', 'Zebra'])
        >>> s.head()
        0    Ant
        1    Bear
        2    Cow
        3    Dog
        4    Falcon
        dtype: object

        With the `n` parameter, we can change the number of returned rows:

        >>> s.head(n=3)
        0    Ant
        1    Bear
        2    Cow
        dtype: object
        """
        return self.iloc[:n]
```

The examples should be as concise as possible. In cases where the complexity of the function requires long examples, is recommended to use blocks with headers in bold. Use double star \*\* to make a text bold, like in **\*\*this example\*\***.

### Conventions for the examples

Code in examples is assumed to always start with these two lines which are not shown:

```
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd
```

Any other module used in the examples must be explicitly imported, one per line (as recommended in **PEP 8#imports**) and avoiding aliases. Avoid excessive imports, but if needed, imports from the standard library go first, followed by third-party libraries (like matplotlib).

When illustrating examples with a single `Series` use the name `s`, and if illustrating with a single `DataFrame` use the name `df`. For indices, `idx` is the preferred name. If a set of homogeneous `Series` or `DataFrame` is used, name them `s1`, `s2`, `s3...` or `df1`, `df2`, `df3...`. If the data is not homogeneous, and more than one structure is needed, name them with something meaningful, for example `df_main` and `df_to_join`.

Data used in the example should be as compact as possible. The number of rows is recommended to be around 4, but make it a number that makes sense for the specific example. For example in the `head` method, it requires to be higher than 5, to show the example with the default values. If doing the `mean`, we could use something like `[1, 2, 3]`, so it is easy to see that the value returned is the mean.

For more complex examples (grouping for example), avoid using data without interpretation, like a matrix of random numbers with columns A, B, C, D... And instead use a meaningful example, which makes it easier to understand the concept. Unless required by the example, use names of animals, to keep examples consistent. And numerical properties of them.

When calling the method, keywords arguments `head(n=3)` are preferred to positional arguments `head(3)`.

#### Good:

```
class Series:

    def mean(self):
        """
        Compute the mean of the input.

        Examples
        -----
        >>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
        >>> s.mean()
        2
        """
        pass

    def fillna(self, value):
        """
        Replace missing values by `value`.

        Examples
        -----
        >>> s = pd.Series([1, np.nan, 3])
        >>> s.fillna(0)
        [1, 0, 3]
        """
        pass

    def groupby_mean(self):
        """
        Group by index and return mean.

        Examples
```

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```

-----
>>> s = pd.Series([380., 370., 24., 26],
...                 name='max_speed',
...                 index=['falcon', 'falcon', 'parrot', 'parrot'])
>>> s.groupby_mean()
index
falcon    375.0
parrot    25.0
Name: max_speed, dtype: float64
"""
pass

def contains(self, pattern, case_sensitive=True, na=numpy.nan):
    """
    Return whether each value contains `pattern`.

    In this case, we are illustrating how to use sections, even
    if the example is simple enough and does not require them.

    Examples
    -----
    >>> s = pd.Series('Antelope', 'Lion', 'Zebra', np.nan)
    >>> s.contains(pattern='a')
    0    False
    1    False
    2     True
    3     NaN
    dtype: bool

    **Case sensitivity**

    With `case_sensitive` set to `False` we can match `a` with both
    `a` and `A`:

    >>> s.contains(pattern='a', case_sensitive=False)
    0     True
    1    False
    2     True
    3     NaN
    dtype: bool

    **Missing values**

    We can fill missing values in the output using the `na` parameter:

    >>> s.contains(pattern='a', na=False)
    0    False
    1    False
    2     True
    3    False
    dtype: bool
    """
pass

```

**Bad:**

```

def method(foo=None, bar=None):
    """
    A sample DataFrame method.

    Do not import numpy and pandas.

    Try to use meaningful data, when it makes the example easier
    to understand.

    Try to avoid positional arguments like in `df.method(1)`. They
    can be all right if previously defined with a meaningful name,
    like in `present_value(interest_rate)`, but avoid them otherwise.

    When presenting the behavior with different parameters, do not place
    all the calls one next to the other. Instead, add a short sentence
    explaining what the example shows.

    Examples
    -----
    >>> import numpy as np
    >>> import pandas as pd
    >>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(3, 3),
    ...                   columns=('a', 'b', 'c'))
    >>> df.method(1)
    21
    >>> df.method(bar=14)
    123
    """
    pass

```

### Tips for getting your examples pass the doctests

Getting the examples pass the doctests in the validation script can sometimes be tricky. Here are some attention points:

- Import all needed libraries (except for pandas and numpy, those are already imported as `import pandas as pd` and `import numpy as np`) and define all variables you use in the example.
- Try to avoid using random data. However random data might be OK in some cases, like if the function you are documenting deals with probability distributions, or if the amount of data needed to make the function result meaningful is too much, such that creating it manually is very cumbersome. In those cases, always use a fixed random seed to make the generated examples predictable. Example:

```

>>> np.random.seed(42)
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'normal': np.random.normal(100, 5, 20)})

```

- If you have a code snippet that wraps multiple lines, you need to use `'...'` on the continued lines:

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2, 3], [4, 5, 6]], index=['a', 'b', 'c'],
...                   columns=['A', 'B'])

```

- If you want to show a case where an exception is raised, you can do:

```

>>> pd.to_datetime(["712-01-01"])
Traceback (most recent call last):
OutOfBoundsDatetime: Out of bounds nanosecond timestamp: 712-01-01 00:00:00

```

It is essential to include the “Traceback (most recent call last):”, but for the actual error only the error name is sufficient.

- If there is a small part of the result that can vary (e.g. a hash in an object representation), you can use `...` to represent this part.

If you want to show that `s.plot()` returns a matplotlib AxesSubplot object, this will fail the doctest

```
>>> s.plot()
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7efd0c0b0690>
```

However, you can do (notice the comment that needs to be added)

```
>>> s.plot()
<matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at ...>
```

## Plots in examples

There are some methods in pandas returning plots. To render the plots generated by the examples in the documentation, the `.. plot::` directive exists.

To use it, place the next code after the “Examples” header as shown below. The plot will be generated automatically when building the documentation.

```
class Series:
    def plot(self):
        """
        Generate a plot with the `Series` data.

        Examples
        -----

        .. plot::
           :context: close-figs

           >>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
           >>> s.plot()
        """
    pass
```

## Sharing Docstrings

Pandas has a system for sharing docstrings, with slight variations, between classes. This helps us keep docstrings consistent, while keeping things clear for the user reading. It comes at the cost of some complexity when writing.

Each shared docstring will have a base template with variables, like `%(klass)s`. The variables filled in later on using the `Substitution` decorator. Finally, docstrings can be appended to with the `Appender` decorator.

In this example, we’ll create a parent docstring normally (this is like `pandas.core.generic.NDFrame`). Then we’ll have two children (like `pandas.core.series.Series` and `pandas.core.frame.DataFrame`). We’ll substitute the children’s class names in this docstring.

```
class Parent:
    def my_function(self):
        """Apply my function to %(klass)s."""
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```

...

class ChildA(Parent):
    @Substitution(klass="ChildA")
    @Appender(Parent.my_function.__doc__)
    def my_function(self):
        ...

class ChildB(Parent):
    @Substitution(klass="ChildB")
    @Appender(Parent.my_function.__doc__)
    def my_function(self):
        ...

```

The resulting docstrings are

```

>>> print(Parent.my_function.__doc__)
Apply my function to %(klass)s.
>>> print(ChildA.my_function.__doc__)
Apply my function to ChildA.
>>> print(ChildB.my_function.__doc__)
Apply my function to ChildB.

```

Notice two things:

1. We “append” the parent docstring to the children docstrings, which are initially empty.
2. Python decorators are applied inside out. So the order is Append then Substitution, even though Substitution comes first in the file.

Our files will often contain a module-level `_shared_doc_kwargs` with some common substitution values (things like `klass`, `axes`, etc).

You can substitute and append in one shot with something like

```

@Appender(template % _shared_doc_kwargs)
def my_function(self):
    ...

```

where `template` may come from a module-level `_shared_docs` dictionary mapping function names to docstrings. Wherever possible, we prefer using `Appender` and `Substitution`, since the docstring-writing processes is slightly closer to normal.

See `pandas.core.generic.NDFrame.fillna` for an example `template`, and `pandas.core.series.Series.fillna` and `pandas.core.generic.frame.fillna` for the filled versions.

- The tutorials make heavy use of the `ipython directive` sphinx extension. This directive lets you put code in the documentation which will be run during the doc build. For example:

```

.. ipython:: python

    x = 2
    x**3

```

will be rendered as:

```
In [1]: x = 2
In [2]: x**3
Out[2]: 8
```

Almost all code examples in the docs are run (and the output saved) during the doc build. This approach means that code examples will always be up to date, but it does make the doc building a bit more complex.

- Our API documentation in `doc/source/api.rst` houses the auto-generated documentation from the docstrings. For classes, there are a few subtleties around controlling which methods and attributes have pages auto-generated.

We have two autosummary templates for classes.

1. `_templates/autosummary/class.rst`. Use this when you want to automatically generate a page for every public method and attribute on the class. The `Attributes` and `Methods` sections will be automatically added to the class' rendered documentation by `numpydoc`. See `DataFrame` for an example.
2. `_templates/autosummary/class_without_autosummary`. Use this when you want to pick a subset of methods / attributes to auto-generate pages for. When using this template, you should include an `Attributes` and `Methods` section in the class docstring. See `CategoricalIndex` for an example.

Every method should be included in a `toctree` in `api.rst`, else Sphinx will emit a warning.

---

**Note:** The `.rst` files are used to automatically generate Markdown and HTML versions of the docs. For this reason, please do not edit `CONTRIBUTING.md` directly, but instead make any changes to `doc/source/contributing.rst`. Then, to generate `CONTRIBUTING.md`, use `pandoc` with the following command:

```
pandoc doc/source/contributing.rst -t markdown_github > CONTRIBUTING.md
```

---

The utility script `scripts/validate_docstrings.py` can be used to get a csv summary of the API documentation. And also validate common errors in the docstring of a specific class, function or method. The summary also compares the list of methods documented in `doc/source/api.rst` (which is used to generate the [API Reference](#) page) and the actual public methods. This will identify methods documented in `doc/source/api.rst` that are not actually class methods, and existing methods that are not documented in `doc/source/api.rst`.

## Updating a *pandas* docstring

When improving a single function or method's docstring, it is not necessarily needed to build the full documentation (see next section). However, there is a script that checks a docstring (for example for the `DataFrame.mean` method):

```
python scripts/validate_docstrings.py pandas.DataFrame.mean
```

This script will indicate some formatting errors if present, and will also run and test the examples included in the docstring. Check the *pandas docstring guide* for a detailed guide on how to format the docstring.

The examples in the docstring ('doctests') must be valid Python code, that in a deterministic way returns the presented output, and that can be copied and run by users. This can be checked with the script above, and is also tested on Travis. A failing doctest will be a blocker for merging a PR. Check the *examples* section in the docstring guide for some tips and tricks to get the doctests passing.

When doing a PR with a docstring update, it is good to post the output of the validation script in a comment on github.



## How to build the *pandas* documentation

### Requirements

First, you need to have a development environment to be able to build pandas (see the docs on *creating a development environment above*).

### Building the documentation

So how do you build the docs? Navigate to your local `pandas/doc/` directory in the console and run:

```
python make.py html
```

Then you can find the HTML output in the folder `pandas/doc/build/html/`.

The first time you build the docs, it will take quite a while because it has to run all the code examples and build all the generated docstring pages. In subsequent evocations, sphinx will try to only build the pages that have been modified.

If you want to do a full clean build, do:

```
python make.py clean
python make.py html
```

You can tell `make.py` to compile only a single section of the docs, greatly reducing the turn-around time for checking your changes.

```
# omit autosummary and API section
python make.py clean
python make.py --no-api

# compile the docs with only a single
# section, that which is in indexing.rst
python make.py clean
python make.py --single indexing

# compile the reference docs for a single function
python make.py clean
python make.py --single DataFrame.join
```

For comparison, a full documentation build may take 15 minutes, but a single section may take 15 seconds. Subsequent builds, which only process portions you have changed, will be faster.

You can also specify to use multiple cores to speed up the documentation build:

```
python make.py html --num-jobs 4
```

Open the following file in a web browser to see the full documentation you just built:

```
pandas/docs/build/html/index.html
```

And you'll have the satisfaction of seeing your new and improved documentation!

### Building master branch documentation

When pull requests are merged into the `pandas` `master` branch, the main parts of the documentation are also built by Travis-CI. These docs are then hosted [here](#), see also the *Continuous Integration* section.

## 7.1.5 Contributing to the code base

### Code Base:

- *Code standards*
  - *C (cpplint)*
  - *Python (PEP8)*
  - *Import Formatting*
  - *Backwards Compatibility*
- *Testing With Continuous Integration*
- *Test-driven development/code writing*
  - *Writing tests*
  - *Transitioning to pytest*
  - *Using pytest*
  - *Using hypothesis*
  - *Testing Warnings*
- *Running the test suite*
- *Running the performance test suite*
- *Documenting your code*

### Code standards

Writing good code is not just about what you write. It is also about *how* you write it. During *Continuous Integration* testing, several tools will be run to check your code for stylistic errors. Generating any warnings will cause the test to fail. Thus, good style is a requirement for submitting code to *pandas*.

There is a tool in *pandas* to help contributors verify their changes before contributing them to the project:

```
./ci/code_checks.sh
```

The script verify the linting of code files, it looks for common mistake patterns (like missing spaces around sphinx directives that make the documentation not being rendered properly) and it also validates the doctests. It is possible to run the checks independently by using the parameters `lint`, `patterns` and `doctests` (e.g. `./ci/code_checks.sh lint`).

In addition, because a lot of people use our library, it is important that we do not make sudden changes to the code that could have the potential to break a lot of user code as a result, that is, we need it to be as *backwards compatible* as possible to avoid mass breakages.

Additional standards are outlined on the [code style wiki page](#).

### C (cpplint)

*pandas* uses the [Google](#) standard. Google provides an open source style checker called `cpplint`, but we use a fork of it that can be found [here](#). Here are *some* of the more common `cpplint` issues:

- we restrict line-length to 80 characters to promote readability
- every header file must include a header guard to avoid name collisions if re-included

*Continuous Integration* will run the `cpplint` tool and report any stylistic errors in your code. Therefore, it is helpful before submitting code to run the check yourself:

```
cpplint --extensions=c,h --headers=h --filter=-readability/casting,-runtime/int,-
↳build/include_subdir modified-c-file
```

You can also run this command on an entire directory if necessary:

```
cpplint --extensions=c,h --headers=h --filter=-readability/casting,-runtime/int,-
↳build/include_subdir --recursive modified-c-directory
```

To make your commits compliant with this standard, you can install the `ClangFormat` tool, which can be downloaded [here](#). To configure, in your home directory, run the following command:

```
clang-format style=google -dump-config > .clang-format
```

Then modify the file to ensure that any indentation width parameters are at least four. Once configured, you can run the tool as follows:

```
clang-format modified-c-file
```

This will output what your file will look like if the changes are made, and to apply them, run the following command:

```
clang-format -i modified-c-file
```

To run the tool on an entire directory, you can run the following analogous commands:

```
clang-format modified-c-directory/*.c modified-c-directory/*.h
clang-format -i modified-c-directory/*.c modified-c-directory/*.h
```

Do note that this tool is best-effort, meaning that it will try to correct as many errors as possible, but it may not correct *all* of them. Thus, it is recommended that you run `cpplint` to double check and make any other style fixes manually.

## Python (PEP8)

*pandas* uses the `PEP8` standard. There are several tools to ensure you abide by this standard. Here are *some* of the more common `PEP8` issues:

- we restrict line-length to 79 characters to promote readability
- passing arguments should have spaces after commas, e.g. `foo(arg1, arg2, kwl='bar')`

*Continuous Integration* will run the `flake8` tool and report any stylistic errors in your code. Therefore, it is helpful before submitting code to run the check yourself on the diff:

```
git diff upstream/master -u -- "*.py" | flake8 --diff
```

This command will catch any stylistic errors in your changes specifically, but be beware it may not catch all of them. For example, if you delete the only usage of an imported function, it is stylistically incorrect to import an unused function. However, style-checking the diff will not catch this because the actual import is not part of the diff. Thus, for completeness, you should run this command, though it will take longer:

```
git diff upstream/master --name-only -- "*.py" | xargs -r flake8
```

Note that on OSX, the `-r` flag is not available, so you have to omit it and run this slightly modified command:

```
git diff upstream/master --name-only -- "*.py" | xargs flake8
```

Windows does not support the `xargs` command (unless installed for example via the [MinGW](#) toolchain), but one can imitate the behaviour as follows:

```
for /f %i in ('git diff upstream/master --name-only -- "*.py"') do flake8 %i
```

This will get all the files being changed by the PR (and ending with `.py`), and run `flake8` on them, one after the other.

### Import Formatting

*pandas* uses `isort` to standardise import formatting across the codebase.

A guide to import layout as per pep8 can be found [here](#).

A summary of our current import sections ( in order ):

- Future
- Python Standard Library
- Third Party
- `pandas._libs`, `pandas.compat`, `pandas.util.*`, `pandas.errors` (largely not dependent on `pandas.core`)
- `pandas.core.dtypes` (largely not dependent on the rest of `pandas.core`)
- Rest of `pandas.core.*`
- Non-core `pandas.io`, `pandas.plotting`, `pandas.tseries`
- Local application/library specific imports

Imports are alphabetically sorted within these sections.

As part of *Continuous Integration* checks we run:

```
isort --recursive --check-only pandas
```

to check that imports are correctly formatted as per the `setup.cfg`.

If you see output like the below in *Continuous Integration* checks:

```
Check import format using isort
ERROR: /home/travis/build/pandas-dev/pandas/pandas/io/pytables.py Imports are_
↪incorrectly sorted
Check import format using isort DONE
The command "ci/code_checks.sh" exited with 1
```

You should run:

```
isort pandas/io/pytables.py
```

to automatically format imports correctly. This will modify your local copy of the files.

The `-recursive` flag can be passed to sort all files in a directory.

You can then verify the changes look ok, then `git commit` and `push`.

## Backwards Compatibility

Please try to maintain backward compatibility. *pandas* has lots of users with lots of existing code, so don't break it if at all possible. If you think breakage is required, clearly state why as part of the pull request. Also, be careful when changing method signatures and add deprecation warnings where needed. Also, add the deprecated sphinx directive to the deprecated functions or methods.

If a function with the same arguments as the one being deprecated exist, you can use the `pandas.util._decorators.deprecate`:

```
from pandas.util._decorators import deprecate

deprecate('old_func', 'new_func', '0.21.0')
```

Otherwise, you need to do it manually:

```
import warnings

def old_func():
    """Summary of the function.

    .. deprecated:: 0.21.0
       Use new_func instead.
    """
    warnings.warn('Use new_func instead.', FutureWarning, stacklevel=2)
    new_func()

def new_func():
    pass
```

You'll also need to

1. write a new test that asserts a warning is issued when calling with the deprecated argument
2. Update all of pandas existing tests and code to use the new argument

See *Testing Warnings* for more.

## Testing With Continuous Integration

The *pandas* test suite will run automatically on [Travis-CI](#) and [Azure Pipelines](#) continuous integration services, once your pull request is submitted. However, if you wish to run the test suite on a branch prior to submitting the pull request, then the continuous integration services need to be hooked to your GitHub repository. Instructions are here for [Travis-CI](#) and [Azure Pipelines](#).

A pull-request will be considered for merging when you have an all 'green' build. If any tests are failing, then you will get a red 'X', where you can click through to see the individual failed tests. This is an example of a green build.



**All checks have passed**

2 successful checks

[Hide all checks](#)



**continuous-integration/travis-ci/pr** — The Travis CI build passed



**pandas-dev.pandas** Successful in 36m — Build #20190109.23 succeeded



**This branch has no conflicts with the base branch**

Merging can be performed automatically.

Squash and merge



or view [command line instructions](#).

---

**Note:** Each time you push to *your* fork, a *new* run of the tests will be triggered on the CI. You can enable the auto-cancel feature, which removes any non-currently-running tests for that same pull-request, for [Travis-CI here](#).

---

### Test-driven development/code writing

*pandas* is serious about testing and strongly encourages contributors to embrace [test-driven development \(TDD\)](#). This development process “relies on the repetition of a very short development cycle: first the developer writes an (initially failing) automated test case that defines a desired improvement or new function, then produces the minimum amount of code to pass that test.” So, before actually writing any code, you should write your tests. Often the test can be taken from the original GitHub issue. However, it is always worth considering additional use cases and writing corresponding tests.

Adding tests is one of the most common requests after code is pushed to *pandas*. Therefore, it is worth getting in the habit of writing tests ahead of time so this is never an issue.

Like many packages, *pandas* uses [pytest](#) and the convenient extensions in [numpy.testing](#).

---

**Note:** The earliest supported [pytest](#) version is 3.6.0.

---

### Writing tests

All tests should go into the `tests` subdirectory of the specific package. This folder contains many current examples of tests, and we suggest looking to these for inspiration. If your test requires working with files or network connectivity, there is more information on the [testing page](#) of the wiki.

The `pandas.util.testing` module has many special `assert` functions that make it easier to make statements about whether `Series` or `DataFrame` objects are equivalent. The easiest way to verify that your code is correct is to explicitly construct the result you expect, then compare the actual result to the expected correct result:

```

def test_pivot(self):
    data = {
        'index' : ['A', 'B', 'C', 'C', 'B', 'A'],
        'columns' : ['One', 'One', 'One', 'Two', 'Two', 'Two'],
        'values' : [1., 2., 3., 3., 2., 1.]
    }

    frame = DataFrame(data)
    pivoted = frame.pivot(index='index', columns='columns', values='values')

    expected = DataFrame({
        'One' : {'A' : 1., 'B' : 2., 'C' : 3.},
        'Two' : {'A' : 1., 'B' : 2., 'C' : 3.}
    })

    assert_frame_equal(pivoted, expected)

```

## Transitioning to pytest

*pandas* existing test structure is *mostly* classed based, meaning that you will typically find tests wrapped in a class.

```

class TestReallyCoolFeature(object):
    pass

```

Going forward, we are moving to a more *functional* style using the `pytest` framework, which offers a richer testing framework that will facilitate testing and developing. Thus, instead of writing test classes, we will write test functions like this:

```

def test_really_cool_feature():
    pass

```

## Using pytest

Here is an example of a self-contained set of tests that illustrate multiple features that we like to use.

- functional style: tests are like `test_*` and *only* take arguments that are either fixtures or parameters
- `pytest.mark` can be used to set metadata on test functions, e.g. `skip` or `xfail`.
- using `parametrize`: allow testing of multiple cases
- to set a mark on a parameter, `pytest.param(..., marks=...)` syntax should be used
- `fixture`, code for object construction, on a per-test basis
- using bare `assert` for scalars and truth-testing
- `tm.assert_series_equal` (and its counter part `tm.assert_frame_equal`), for pandas object comparisons.
- the typical pattern of constructing an expected and comparing versus the result

We would name this file `test_cool_feature.py` and put in an appropriate place in the `pandas/tests/` structure.

```

import pytest
import numpy as np
import pandas as pd

@pytest.mark.parametrize('dtype', ['int8', 'int16', 'int32', 'int64'])
def test_dtypes(dtype):
    assert str(np.dtype(dtype)) == dtype

@pytest.mark.parametrize(
    'dtype', ['float32', pytest.param('int16', marks=pytest.mark.skip),
            pytest.param('int32', marks=pytest.mark.xfail(
                reason='to show how it works'))])
def test_mark(dtype):
    assert str(np.dtype(dtype)) == 'float32'

@pytest.fixture
def series():
    return pd.Series([1, 2, 3])

@pytest.fixture(params=['int8', 'int16', 'int32', 'int64'])
def dtype(request):
    return request.param

def test_series(series, dtype):
    result = series.astype(dtype)
    assert result.dtype == dtype

    expected = pd.Series([1, 2, 3], dtype=dtype)
    tm.assert_series_equal(result, expected)

```

A test run of this yields

```

((pandas) bash-3.2$ pytest test_cool_feature.py -v
===== test session starts =====
platform darwin -- Python 3.6.2, pytest-3.6.0, py-1.4.31, pluggy-0.4.0
collected 11 items

tester.py::test_dtypes[int8] PASSED
tester.py::test_dtypes[int16] PASSED
tester.py::test_dtypes[int32] PASSED
tester.py::test_dtypes[int64] PASSED
tester.py::test_mark[float32] PASSED
tester.py::test_mark[int16] SKIPPED
tester.py::test_mark[int32] xfail
tester.py::test_series[int8] PASSED
tester.py::test_series[int16] PASSED
tester.py::test_series[int32] PASSED
tester.py::test_series[int64] PASSED

```

Tests that we have parametrized are now accessible via the test name, for example we could run these with `-k int8` to sub-select *only* those tests which match `int8`.



```

((pandas) bash-3.2$ pytest test_cool_feature.py -v -k int8
===== test session starts =====
platform darwin -- Python 3.6.2, pytest-3.6.0, py-1.4.31, pluggy-0.4.0
collected 11 items

test_cool_feature.py::test_dtypes[int8] PASSED
test_cool_feature.py::test_series[int8] PASSED

```

## Using hypothesis

Hypothesis is a library for property-based testing. Instead of explicitly parametrizing a test, you can describe *all* valid inputs and let Hypothesis try to find a failing input. Even better, no matter how many random examples it tries, Hypothesis always reports a single minimal counterexample to your assertions - often an example that you would never have thought to test.

See [Getting Started with Hypothesis](#) for more of an introduction, then [refer to the Hypothesis documentation](#) for details.

```

import json
from hypothesis import given, strategies as st

any_json_value = st.deferred(lambda: st.one_of(
    st.none(), st.booleans(), st.floats(allow_nan=False), st.text(),
    st.lists(any_json_value), st.dictionaries(st.text(), any_json_value)
))

@given(value=any_json_value)
def test_json_roundtrip(value):
    result = json.loads(json.dumps(value))
    assert value == result

```

This test shows off several useful features of Hypothesis, as well as demonstrating a good use-case: checking properties that should hold over a large or complicated domain of inputs.

To keep the Pandas test suite running quickly, parametrized tests are preferred if the inputs or logic are simple, with Hypothesis tests reserved for cases with complex logic or where there are too many combinations of options or subtle interactions to test (or think of!) all of them.

## Testing Warnings

By default, one of pandas CI workers will fail if any unhandled warnings are emitted.

If your change involves checking that a warning is actually emitted, use `tm.assert_produces_warning(ExpectedWarning)`.

```

import pandas.util.testing as tm

df = pd.DataFrame()
with tm.assert_produces_warning(FutureWarning):
    df.some_operation()

```

We prefer this to the `pytest.warns` context manager because ours checks that the warning's `stacklevel` is set correctly. The `stacklevel` is what ensure the *user's* file name and line number is printed in the warning, rather than some-

thing internal to pandas. It represents the number of function calls from user code (e.g. `df.some_operation()`) to the function that actually emits the warning. Our linter will fail the build if you use `pytest.warns` in a test.

If you have a test that would emit a warning, but you aren't actually testing the warning itself (say because it's going to be removed in the future, or because we're matching a 3rd-party library's behavior), then use `pytest.mark.filterwarnings` to ignore the error.

```
@pytest.mark.filterwarnings("ignore:msg:category")
def test_thing(self):
    ...
```

If the test generates a warning of class `category` whose message starts with `msg`, the warning will be ignored and the test will pass.

If you need finer-grained control, you can use Python's usual `warnings` module to control whether a warning is ignored / raised at different places within a single test.

```
with warnings.catch_warnings():
    warnings.simplefilter("ignore", FutureWarning)
    # Or use warnings.filterwarnings(...)
```

Alternatively, consider breaking up the unit test.

### Running the test suite

The tests can then be run directly inside your Git clone (without having to install *pandas*) by typing:

```
pytest pandas
```

The tests suite is exhaustive and takes around 20 minutes to run. Often it is worth running only a subset of tests first around your changes before running the entire suite.

The easiest way to do this is with:

```
pytest pandas/path/to/test.py -k regex_matching_test_name
```

Or with one of the following constructs:

```
pytest pandas/tests/[test-module].py
pytest pandas/tests/[test-module].py::[TestClass]
pytest pandas/tests/[test-module].py::[TestClass]::[test_method]
```

Using `pytest-xdist`, one can speed up local testing on multicore machines. To use this feature, you will need to install *pytest-xdist* via:

```
pip install pytest-xdist
```

Two scripts are provided to assist with this. These scripts distribute testing across 4 threads.

On Unix variants, one can type:

```
test_fast.sh
```

On Windows, one can type:

```
test_fast.bat
```

This can significantly reduce the time it takes to locally run tests before submitting a pull request.

For more, see the [pytest](#) documentation.

New in version 0.20.0.

Furthermore one can run

```
pd.test()
```

with an imported pandas to run tests similarly.

## Running the performance test suite

Performance matters and it is worth considering whether your code has introduced performance regressions. *pandas* is in the process of migrating to [asv benchmarks](#) to enable easy monitoring of the performance of critical *pandas* operations. These benchmarks are all found in the `pandas/asv_bench` directory. *asv* supports both python2 and python3.

To use all features of *asv*, you will need either `conda` or `virtualenv`. For more details please check the [asv installation webpage](#).

To install *asv*:

```
pip install git+https://github.com/spacetelescope/asv
```

If you need to run a benchmark, change your directory to `asv_bench/` and run:

```
asv continuous -f 1.1 upstream/master HEAD
```

You can replace `HEAD` with the name of the branch you are working on, and report benchmarks that changed by more than 10%. The command uses `conda` by default for creating the benchmark environments. If you want to use `virtualenv` instead, write:

```
asv continuous -f 1.1 -E virtualenv upstream/master HEAD
```

The `-E virtualenv` option should be added to all *asv* commands that run benchmarks. The default value is defined in `asv.conf.json`.

Running the full test suite can take up to one hour and use up to 3GB of RAM. Usually it is sufficient to paste only a subset of the results into the pull request to show that the committed changes do not cause unexpected performance regressions. You can run specific benchmarks using the `-b` flag, which takes a regular expression. For example, this will only run tests from a `pandas/asv_bench/benchmarks/groupby.py` file:

```
asv continuous -f 1.1 upstream/master HEAD -b ^groupby
```

If you want to only run a specific group of tests from a file, you can do it using `.` as a separator. For example:

```
asv continuous -f 1.1 upstream/master HEAD -b groupby.GroupByMethods
```

will only run the `GroupByMethods` benchmark defined in `groupby.py`.

You can also run the benchmark suite using the version of *pandas* already installed in your current Python environment. This can be useful if you do not have `virtualenv` or `conda`, or are using the `setup.py develop` approach discussed above; for the in-place build you need to set `PYTHONPATH`, e.g. `PYTHONPATH="$PWD/.."` *asv* [remaining arguments]. You can run benchmarks using an existing Python environment by:

```
asv run -e -E existing
```

or, to use a specific Python interpreter,:

```
asv run -e -E existing:python3.5
```

This will display stderr from the benchmarks, and use your local `python` that comes from your `$PATH`.

Information on how to write a benchmark and how to use `asv` can be found in the [asv documentation](#).

### Documenting your code

Changes should be reflected in the release notes located in `doc/source/whatsnew/vx.y.z.rst`. This file contains an ongoing change log for each release. Add an entry to this file to document your fix, enhancement or (unavoidable) breaking change. Make sure to include the GitHub issue number when adding your entry (using `:issue:`1234`` where 1234 is the issue/pull request number).

If your code is an enhancement, it is most likely necessary to add usage examples to the existing documentation. This can be done following the section regarding documentation *above*. Further, to let users know when this feature was added, the `versionadded` directive is used. The sphinx syntax for that is:

```
.. versionadded:: 0.21.0
```

This will put the text *New in version 0.21.0* wherever you put the sphinx directive. This should also be put in the docstring when adding a new function or method ([example](#)) or a new keyword argument ([example](#)).

## 7.1.6 Contributing your changes to *pandas*

### Committing your code

Keep style fixes to a separate commit to make your pull request more readable.

Once you've made changes, you can see them by typing:

```
git status
```

If you have created a new file, it is not being tracked by git. Add it by typing:

```
git add path/to/file-to-be-added.py
```

Doing 'git status' again should give something like:

```
# On branch shiny-new-feature
#
#       modified:   /relative/path/to/file-you-added.py
#
```

Finally, commit your changes to your local repository with an explanatory message. *Pandas* uses a convention for commit message prefixes and layout. Here are some common prefixes along with general guidelines for when to use them:

- ENH: Enhancement, new functionality
- BUG: Bug fix
- DOC: Additions/updates to documentation
- TST: Additions/updates to tests
- BLD: Updates to the build process/scripts

- PERF: Performance improvement
- CLN: Code cleanup

The following defines how a commit message should be structured. Please reference the relevant GitHub issues in your commit message using GH1234 or #1234. Either style is fine, but the former is generally preferred:

- a subject line with < 80 chars.
- One blank line.
- Optionally, a commit message body.

Now you can commit your changes in your local repository:

```
git commit -m
```

## Pushing your changes

When you want your changes to appear publicly on your GitHub page, push your forked feature branch's commits:

```
git push origin shiny-new-feature
```

Here `origin` is the default name given to your remote repository on GitHub. You can see the remote repositories:

```
git remote -v
```

If you added the upstream repository as described above you will see something like:

```
origin  git@github.com:yourname/pandas.git (fetch)
origin  git@github.com:yourname/pandas.git (push)
upstream      git://github.com/pandas-dev/pandas.git (fetch)
upstream      git://github.com/pandas-dev/pandas.git (push)
```

Now your code is on GitHub, but it is not yet a part of the *pandas* project. For that to happen, a pull request needs to be submitted on GitHub.

## Review your code

When you're ready to ask for a code review, file a pull request. Before you do, once again make sure that you have followed all the guidelines outlined in this document regarding code style, tests, performance tests, and documentation. You should also double check your branch changes against the branch it was based on:

1. Navigate to your repository on GitHub – <https://github.com/your-user-name/pandas>
2. Click on `Branches`
3. Click on the `Compare` button for your feature branch
4. Select the base and compare branches, if necessary. This will be `master` and `shiny-new-feature`, respectively.

## Finally, make the pull request

If everything looks good, you are ready to make a pull request. A pull request is how code from a local repository becomes available to the GitHub community and can be looked at and eventually merged into the master version. This pull request and its associated changes will eventually be committed to the master branch and available in the next release. To submit a pull request:

1. Navigate to your repository on GitHub
2. Click on the Pull Request button
3. You can then click on Commits and Files Changed to make sure everything looks okay one last time
4. Write a description of your changes in the Preview Discussion tab
5. Click Send Pull Request.

This request then goes to the repository maintainers, and they will review the code.

### Updating your pull request

Based on the review you get on your pull request, you will probably need to make some changes to the code. In that case, you can make them in your branch, add a new commit to that branch, push it to GitHub, and the pull request will be automatically updated. Pushing them to GitHub again is done by:

```
git push origin shiny-new-feature
```

This will automatically update your pull request with the latest code and restart the *Continuous Integration* tests.

Another reason you might need to update your pull request is to solve conflicts with changes that have been merged into the master branch since you opened your pull request.

To do this, you need to “merge upstream master” in your branch:

```
git checkout shiny-new-feature
git fetch upstream
git merge upstream/master
```

If there are no conflicts (or they could be fixed automatically), a file with a default commit message will open, and you can simply save and quit this file.

If there are merge conflicts, you need to solve those conflicts. See for example at <https://help.github.com/articles/resolving-a-merge-conflict-using-the-command-line/> for an explanation on how to do this. Once the conflicts are merged and the files where the conflicts were solved are added, you can run `git commit` to save those fixes.

If you have uncommitted changes at the moment you want to update the branch with master, you will need to `stash` them prior to updating (see the [stash docs](#)). This will effectively store your changes and they can be reapplied after updating.

After the feature branch has been update locally, you can now update your pull request by pushing to the branch on GitHub:

```
git push origin shiny-new-feature
```

### Delete your merged branch (optional)

Once your feature branch is accepted into upstream, you’ll probably want to get rid of the branch. First, merge upstream master into your branch so git knows it is safe to delete your branch:

```
git fetch upstream
git checkout master
git merge upstream/master
```

Then you can do:

```
git branch -d shiny-new-feature
```

Make sure you use a lower-case `-d`, or else git won't warn you if your feature branch has not actually been merged.

The branch will still exist on GitHub, so to delete it there do:

```
git push origin --delete shiny-new-feature
```

## 7.2 Internals

This section will provide a look into some of pandas internals. It's primarily intended for developers of pandas itself.

### 7.2.1 Indexing

In pandas there are a few objects implemented which can serve as valid containers for the axis labels:

- `Index`: the generic “ordered set” object, an ndarray of object dtype assuming nothing about its contents. The labels must be hashable (and likely immutable) and unique. Populates a dict of label to location in Cython to do  $O(1)$  lookups.
- `Int64Index`: a version of `Index` highly optimized for 64-bit integer data, such as time stamps
- `Float64Index`: a version of `Index` highly optimized for 64-bit float data
- `MultiIndex`: the standard hierarchical index object
- `DatetimeIndex`: An `Index` object with `Timestamp` boxed elements (impl are the int64 values)
- `TimedeltaIndex`: An `Index` object with `Timedelta` boxed elements (impl are the in64 values)
- `PeriodIndex`: An `Index` object with `Period` elements

There are functions that make the creation of a regular index easy:

- `date_range`: fixed frequency date range generated from a time rule or `DateOffset`. An ndarray of Python datetime objects
- `period_range`: fixed frequency date range generated from a time rule or `DateOffset`. An ndarray of `Period` objects, representing timespans

The motivation for having an `Index` class in the first place was to enable different implementations of indexing. This means that it's possible for you, the user, to implement a custom `Index` subclass that may be better suited to a particular application than the ones provided in pandas.

From an internal implementation point of view, the relevant methods that an `Index` must define are one or more of the following (depending on how incompatible the new object internals are with the `Index` functions):

- `get_loc`: returns an “indexer” (an integer, or in some cases a slice object) for a label
- `slice_locs`: returns the “range” to slice between two labels
- `get_indexer`: Computes the indexing vector for reindexing / data alignment purposes. See the source / docstrings for more on this
- `get_indexer_non_unique`: Computes the indexing vector for reindexing / data alignment purposes when the index is non-unique. See the source / docstrings for more on this
- `reindex`: Does any pre-conversion of the input index then calls `get_indexer`
- `union`, `intersection`: computes the union or intersection of two `Index` objects





## 7.2.2 Subclassing pandas Data Structures

This section has been moved to *Subclassing pandas Data Structures*.

## 7.3 Extending Pandas

While pandas provides a rich set of methods, containers, and data types, your needs may not be fully satisfied. Pandas offers a few options for extending pandas.

### 7.3.1 Registering Custom Accessors

Libraries can use the decorators `pandas.api.extensions.register_dataframe_accessor()`, `pandas.api.extensions.register_series_accessor()`, and `pandas.api.extensions.register_index_accessor()`, to add additional “namespaces” to pandas objects. All of these follow a similar convention: you decorate a class, providing the name of attribute to add. The class’s `__init__` method gets the object being decorated. For example:

```
@pd.api.extensions.register_dataframe_accessor("geo")
class GeoAccessor(object):
    def __init__(self, pandas_obj):
        self._validate(pandas_obj)
        self._obj = pandas_obj

    @staticmethod
    def _validate(obj):
        if 'lat' not in obj.columns or 'lon' not in obj.columns:
            raise AttributeError("Must have 'lat' and 'lon'.")

    @property
    def center(self):
        # return the geographic center point of this DataFrame
        lat = self._obj.latitude
        lon = self._obj.longitude
        return (float(lon.mean()), float(lat.mean()))

    def plot(self):
        # plot this array's data on a map, e.g., using Cartopy
        pass
```

Now users can access your methods using the `geo` namespace:

```
>>> ds = pd.DataFrame({'longitude': np.linspace(0, 10),
...                    'latitude': np.linspace(0, 20)})
>>> ds.geo.center
(5.0, 10.0)
>>> ds.geo.plot()
# plots data on a map
```

This can be a convenient way to extend pandas objects without subclassing them. If you write a custom accessor, make a pull request adding it to our *pandas Ecosystem* page.

We highly recommend validating the data in your accessor’s `__init__`. In our `GeoAccessor`, we validate that the data contains the expected columns, raising an `AttributeError` when the validation fails. For a `Series` accessor, you should validate the `dtype` if the accessor applies only to certain `dtypes`.

## 7.3.2 Extension Types

New in version 0.23.0.

**Warning:** The `pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionDtype` and `pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray` APIs are new and experimental. They may change between versions without warning.

Pandas defines an interface for implementing data types and arrays that *extend* NumPy's type system. Pandas itself uses the extension system for some types that aren't built into NumPy (categorical, period, interval, datetime with timezone).

Libraries can define a custom array and data type. When pandas encounters these objects, they will be handled properly (i.e. not converted to an ndarray of objects). Many methods like `pandas.isna()` will dispatch to the extension type's implementation.

If you're building a library that implements the interface, please publicize it on *Extension Data Types*.

The interface consists of two classes.

### ExtensionDtype

A `pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionDtype` is similar to a `numpy.dtype` object. It describes the data type. Implementors are responsible for a few unique items like the name.

One particularly important item is the `type` property. This should be the class that is the scalar type for your data. For example, if you were writing an extension array for IP Address data, this might be `ipaddress.IPv4Address`.

See the [extension dtype source](#) for interface definition.

New in version 0.24.0.

`pandas.api.extension.ExtensionDtype` can be registered to pandas to allow creation via a string dtype name. This allows one to instantiate `Series` and `.astype()` with a registered string name, for example `'category'` is a registered string accessor for the `CategoricalDtype`.

See the [extension dtype dtypes](#) for more on how to register dtypes.

### ExtensionArray

This class provides all the array-like functionality. ExtensionArrays are limited to 1 dimension. An `ExtensionArray` is linked to an `ExtensionDtype` via the `dtype` attribute.

Pandas makes no restrictions on how an extension array is created via its `__new__` or `__init__`, and puts no restrictions on how you store your data. We do require that your array be convertible to a NumPy array, even if this is relatively expensive (as it is for `Categorical`).

They may be backed by none, one, or many NumPy arrays. For example, `pandas.Categorical` is an extension array backed by two arrays, one for codes and one for categories. An array of IPv6 addresses may be backed by a NumPy structured array with two fields, one for the lower 64 bits and one for the upper 64 bits. Or they may be backed by some other storage type, like Python lists.

See the [extension array source](#) for the interface definition. The docstrings and comments contain guidance for properly implementing the interface.

## ExtensionArray Operator Support

New in version 0.24.0.

By default, there are no operators defined for the class `ExtensionArray`. There are two approaches for providing operator support for your `ExtensionArray`:

1. Define each of the operators on your `ExtensionArray` subclass.
2. Use an operator implementation from pandas that depends on operators that are already defined on the underlying elements (scalars) of the `ExtensionArray`.

---

**Note:** Regardless of the approach, you may want to set `__array_priority__` if you want your implementation to be called when involved in binary operations with NumPy arrays.

---

For the first approach, you define selected operators, e.g., `__add__`, `__le__`, etc. that you want your `ExtensionArray` subclass to support.

The second approach assumes that the underlying elements (i.e., scalar type) of the `ExtensionArray` have the individual operators already defined. In other words, if your `ExtensionArray` named `MyExtensionArray` is implemented so that each element is an instance of the class `MyExtensionElement`, then if the operators are defined for `MyExtensionElement`, the second approach will automatically define the operators for `MyExtensionArray`.

A mixin class, `ExtensionScalarOpsMixin` supports this second approach. If developing an `ExtensionArray` subclass, for example `MyExtensionArray`, can simply include `ExtensionScalarOpsMixin` as a parent class of `MyExtensionArray`, and then call the methods `_add_arithmetic_ops()` and/or `_add_comparison_ops()` to hook the operators into your `MyExtensionArray` class, as follows:

```
from pandas.api.extensions import ExtensionArray, ExtensionScalarOpsMixin

class MyExtensionArray(ExtensionArray, ExtensionScalarOpsMixin):
    pass

MyExtensionArray._add_arithmetic_ops()
MyExtensionArray._add_comparison_ops()
```

---

**Note:** Since pandas automatically calls the underlying operator on each element one-by-one, this might not be as performant as implementing your own version of the associated operators directly on the `ExtensionArray`.

---

For arithmetic operations, this implementation will try to reconstruct a new `ExtensionArray` with the result of the element-wise operation. Whether or not that succeeds depends on whether the operation returns a result that's valid for the `ExtensionArray`. If an `ExtensionArray` cannot be reconstructed, an `ndarray` containing the scalars returned instead.

For ease of implementation and consistency with operations between pandas and NumPy `ndarrays`, we recommend *not* handling `Series` and `Indexes` in your binary ops. Instead, you should detect these cases and return `NotImplemented`. When pandas encounters an operation like `op(Series, ExtensionArray)`, pandas will

1. unbox the array from the `Series` (`Series.array`)
2. call `result = op(values, ExtensionArray)`
3. re-box the result in a `Series`

## Testing Extension Arrays

We provide a test suite for ensuring that your extension arrays satisfy the expected behavior. To use the test suite, you must provide several pytest fixtures and inherit from the base test class. The required fixtures are found in <https://github.com/pandas-dev/pandas/blob/master/pandas/tests/extension/conftest.py>.

To use a test, subclass it:

```
from pandas.tests.extension import base

class TestConstructors(base.BaseConstructorsTests):
    pass
```

See [https://github.com/pandas-dev/pandas/blob/master/pandas/tests/extension/base/\\_\\_init\\_\\_.py](https://github.com/pandas-dev/pandas/blob/master/pandas/tests/extension/base/__init__.py) for a list of all the tests available.

## 7.3.3 Subclassing pandas Data Structures

**Warning:** There are some easier alternatives before considering subclassing pandas data structures.

1. Extensible method chains with *pipe*
2. Use *composition*. See [here](#).
3. Extending by *registering an accessor*
4. Extending by *extension type*

This section describes how to subclass pandas data structures to meet more specific needs. There are two points that need attention:

1. Override constructor properties.
2. Define original properties

---

**Note:** You can find a nice example in [geopandas](#) project.

---

### Override Constructor Properties

Each data structure has several *constructor properties* for returning a new data structure as the result of an operation. By overriding these properties, you can retain subclasses through pandas data manipulations.

There are 3 constructor properties to be defined:

- `_constructor`: Used when a manipulation result has the same dimensions as the original.
- `_constructor_sliced`: Used when a manipulation result has one lower dimension(s) as the original, such as `DataFrame` single columns slicing.
- `_constructor_expanddim`: Used when a manipulation result has one higher dimension as the original, such as `Series.to_frame()` and `DataFrame.to_panel()`.

Following table shows how pandas data structures define constructor properties by default.

| Property Attributes                 | Series              | DataFrame |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| <code>_constructor</code>           | Series              | DataFrame |
| <code>_constructor_sliced</code>    | NotImplementedError | Series    |
| <code>_constructor_expanddim</code> | DataFrame           | Panel     |

Below example shows how to define `SubclassedSeries` and `SubclassedDataFrame` overriding constructor properties.

```
class SubclassedSeries(pd.Series):

    @property
    def _constructor(self):
        return SubclassedSeries

    @property
    def _constructor_expanddim(self):
        return SubclassedDataFrame

class SubclassedDataFrame(pd.DataFrame):

    @property
    def _constructor(self):
        return SubclassedDataFrame

    @property
    def _constructor_sliced(self):
        return SubclassedSeries
```

```
>>> s = SubclassedSeries([1, 2, 3])
>>> type(s)
<class '__main__.SubclassedSeries'>

>>> to_framed = s.to_frame()
>>> type(to_framed)
<class '__main__.SubclassedDataFrame'>

>>> df = SubclassedDataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3], 'B': [4, 5, 6], 'C': [7, 8, 9]})
>>> df
   A  B  C
0  1  4  7
1  2  5  8
2  3  6  9

>>> type(df)
<class '__main__.SubclassedDataFrame'>

>>> sliced1 = df[['A', 'B']]
>>> sliced1
   A  B
0  1  4
1  2  5
2  3  6

>>> type(sliced1)
<class '__main__.SubclassedDataFrame'>
```

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```

>>> sliced2 = df['A']
>>> sliced2
0    1
1    2
2    3
Name: A, dtype: int64

>>> type(sliced2)
<class '__main__.SubclassedSeries'>

```

## Define Original Properties

To let original data structures have additional properties, you should let pandas know what properties are added. pandas maps unknown properties to data names overriding `__getattr__`. Defining original properties can be done in one of 2 ways:

1. Define `_internal_names` and `_internal_names_set` for temporary properties which WILL NOT be passed to manipulation results.
2. Define `_metadata` for normal properties which will be passed to manipulation results.

Below is an example to define two original properties, “`internal_cache`” as a temporary property and “`added_property`” as a normal property

```

class SubclassedDataFrame2(pd.DataFrame):

    # temporary properties
    _internal_names = pd.DataFrame._internal_names + ['internal_cache']
    _internal_names_set = set(_internal_names)

    # normal properties
    _metadata = ['added_property']

    @property
    def _constructor(self):
        return SubclassedDataFrame2

>>> df = SubclassedDataFrame2({'A': [1, 2, 3], 'B': [4, 5, 6], 'C': [7, 8, 9]})
>>> df
   A  B  C
0  1  4  7
1  2  5  8
2  3  6  9

>>> df.internal_cache = 'cached'
>>> df.added_property = 'property'

>>> df.internal_cache
cached
>>> df.added_property
property

# properties defined in _internal_names is reset after manipulation
>>> df[['A', 'B']].internal_cache

```

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```

AttributeError: 'SubclassedDataFrame2' object has no attribute 'internal_cache'

# properties defined in _metadata are retained
>>> df[['A', 'B']].added_property
property

```

## 7.4 Developer

This section will focus on downstream applications of pandas.

### 7.4.1 Storing pandas DataFrame objects in Apache Parquet format

The Apache Parquet format provides key-value metadata at the file and column level, stored in the footer of the Parquet file:

```
5: optional list<KeyValue> key_value_metadata
```

where KeyValue is

```

struct KeyValue {
  1: required string key
  2: optional string value
}

```

So that a pandas.DataFrame can be faithfully reconstructed, we store a pandas metadata key in the FileMetaDatum with the value stored as:

```

{'index_columns': ['__index_level_0__', '__index_level_1__', ...],
 'column_indexes': [<ci0>, <ci1>, ..., <ciN>],
 'columns': [<c0>, <c1>, ...],
 'pandas_version': $VERSION}

```

Here, <c0>/<ci0> and so forth are dictionaries containing the metadata for each column, *including the index columns*. This has JSON form:

```

{'name': column_name,
 'field_name': parquet_column_name,
 'pandas_type': pandas_type,
 'numpy_type': numpy_type,
 'metadata': metadata}

```

**Note:** Every index column is stored with a name matching the pattern `__index_level_\d+__` and its corresponding column information is can be found with the following code snippet.

Following this naming convention isn't strictly necessary, but strongly suggested for compatibility with Arrow.

Here's an example of how the index metadata is structured in pyarrow:

```

# assuming there's at least 3 levels in the index
index_columns = metadata['index_columns'] # noqa: F821
columns = metadata['columns'] # noqa: F821
ith_index = 2

```

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```
assert index_columns[ith_index] == '__index_level_2__'
ith_index_info = columns[-len(index_columns):][ith_index]
ith_index_level_name = ith_index_info['name']
```

`pandas_type` is the logical type of the column, and is one of:

- Boolean: 'bool'
- Integers: 'int8', 'int16', 'int32', 'int64', 'uint8', 'uint16', 'uint32', 'uint64'
- Floats: 'float16', 'float32', 'float64'
- Date and Time Types: 'datetime', 'datetimetz', 'timedelta'
- String: 'unicode', 'bytes'
- Categorical: 'categorical'
- Other Python objects: 'object'

The `numpy_type` is the physical storage type of the column, which is the result of `str(dtype)` for the underlying NumPy array that holds the data. So for `datetimetz` this is `datetime64[ns]` and for `categorical`, it may be any of the supported integer categorical types.

The `metadata` field is `None` except for:

- `datetimetz`: {'timezone': zone, 'unit': 'ns'}, e.g. {'timezone': 'America/New\_York', 'unit': 'ns'}. The 'unit' is optional, and if omitted it is assumed to be nanoseconds.
- `categorical`: {'num\_categories': K, 'ordered': is\_ordered, 'type': \$TYPE}
  - Here 'type' is optional, and can be a nested pandas type specification here (but not categorical)
- `unicode`: {'encoding': encoding}
  - The encoding is optional, and if not present is UTF-8
- `object`: {'encoding': encoding}. Objects can be serialized and stored in `BYTE_ARRAY` Parquet columns. The encoding can be one of:
  - 'pickle'
  - 'msgpack'
  - 'bson'
  - 'json'
- `timedelta`: {'unit': 'ns'}. The 'unit' is optional, and if omitted it is assumed to be nanoseconds. This metadata is optional altogether

For types other than these, the 'metadata' key can be omitted. Implementations can assume `None` if the key is not present.

As an example of fully-formed metadata:

```
{'index_columns': ['__index_level_0__'],
 'column_indexes': [
   {'name': None,
    'field_name': 'None',
    'pandas_type': 'unicode',
    'numpy_type': 'object',
```

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```
    'metadata': {'encoding': 'UTF-8'})
],
'columns': [
  {'name': 'c0',
   'field_name': 'c0',
   'pandas_type': 'int8',
   'numpy_type': 'int8',
   'metadata': None},
  {'name': 'c1',
   'field_name': 'c1',
   'pandas_type': 'bytes',
   'numpy_type': 'object',
   'metadata': None},
  {'name': 'c2',
   'field_name': 'c2',
   'pandas_type': 'categorical',
   'numpy_type': 'int16',
   'metadata': {'num_categories': 1000, 'ordered': False}},
  {'name': 'c3',
   'field_name': 'c3',
   'pandas_type': 'datetimetz',
   'numpy_type': 'datetime64[ns]',
   'metadata': {'timezone': 'America/Los_Angeles'}},
  {'name': 'c4',
   'field_name': 'c4',
   'pandas_type': 'object',
   'numpy_type': 'object',
   'metadata': {'encoding': 'pickle'}},
  {'name': None,
   'field_name': '__index_level_0__',
   'pandas_type': 'int64',
   'numpy_type': 'int64',
   'metadata': None}
],
'pandas_version': '0.20.0'}
```



## RELEASE NOTES

This is the list of changes to pandas between each release. For full details, see the commit logs at <http://github.com/pandas-dev/pandas>. For install and upgrade instructions, see *Installation*.

### 8.1 Version 0.24

#### 8.1.1 What's New in 0.24.0 (January 25, 2019)

**Warning:** The 0.24.x series of releases will be the last to support Python 2. Future feature releases will support Python 3 only. See *Plan for dropping Python 2.7* for more details.

This is a major release from 0.23.4 and includes a number of API changes, new features, enhancements, and performance improvements along with a large number of bug fixes.

Highlights include:

- *Optional Integer NA Support*
- *New APIs for accessing the array backing a Series or Index*
- *A new top-level method for creating arrays*
- *Store Interval and Period data in a Series or DataFrame*
- *Support for joining on two MultiIndexes*

Check the *API Changes* and *deprecations* before updating.

These are the changes in pandas 0.24.0. See *Release Notes* for a full changelog including other versions of pandas.

#### Enhancements

##### Optional Integer NA Support

Pandas has gained the ability to hold integer dtypes with missing values. This long requested feature is enabled through the use of *extension types*.

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**Note:** IntegerArray is currently experimental. Its API or implementation may change without warning.

---

We can construct a `Series` with the specified dtype. The dtype string `Int64` is a pandas `ExtensionDtype`. Specifying a list or array using the traditional missing value marker of `np.nan` will infer to integer dtype. The display of the `Series` will also use the `NaN` to indicate missing values in string outputs. ([GH20700](#), [GH20747](#), [GH22441](#), [GH21789](#), [GH22346](#))

```
In [1]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, np.nan], dtype='Int64')

In [2]: s
Out[2]:
0      1
1      2
2     NaN
Length: 3, dtype: Int64
```

Operations on these dtypes will propagate `NaN` as other pandas operations.

```
# arithmetic
In [3]: s + 1
Out[3]:
0      2
1      3
2     NaN
Length: 3, dtype: Int64

# comparison
In [4]: s == 1
Out[4]:
0      True
1     False
2     False
Length: 3, dtype: bool

# indexing
In [5]: s.iloc[1:3]
Out[5]:
1      2
2     NaN
Length: 2, dtype: Int64

# operate with other dtypes
In [6]: s + s.iloc[1:3].astype('Int8')
Out[6]:
0     NaN
1      4
2     NaN
Length: 3, dtype: Int64

# coerce when needed
In [7]: s + 0.01
Out[7]:
0     1.01
1     2.01
2     NaN
Length: 3, dtype: float64
```

These dtypes can operate as part of a DataFrame.

```
In [8]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': s, 'B': [1, 1, 3], 'C': list('aab')})

In [9]: df
Out[9]:
   A  B  C
0  1  1  a
1  2  1  a
2 NaN  3  b

[3 rows x 3 columns]

In [10]: df.dtypes
Out[10]:
A      Int64
B      int64
C      object
Length: 3, dtype: object
```

These dtypes can be merged, reshaped, and casted.

```
In [11]: pd.concat([df[['A']], df[['B', 'C']], axis=1).dtypes
Out[11]:
A      Int64
B      int64
C      object
Length: 3, dtype: object

In [12]: df['A'].astype(float)
Out[12]:
0    1.0
1    2.0
2     NaN
Name: A, Length: 3, dtype: float64
```

Reduction and groupby operations such as `sum` work.

```
In [13]: df.sum()
Out[13]:
A      3
B      5
C      aab
Length: 3, dtype: object

In [14]: df.groupby('B').A.sum()
Out[14]:
B
1      3
3      0
Name: A, Length: 2, dtype: Int64
```

**Warning:** The Integer NA support currently uses the capitalized dtype version, e.g. `Int8` as compared to the traditional `int8`. This may be changed at a future date.



```
In [23]: ser = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])

In [24]: ser.array
Out [24]:
<PandasArray>
[1, 2, 3]
Length: 3, dtype: int64

In [25]: ser.to_numpy()
Out [25]: array([1, 2, 3])
```

We haven't removed or deprecated `Series.values` or `DataFrame.values`, but we highly recommend and using `.array` or `.to_numpy()` instead.

See *Dtypes and Attributes and Underlying Data* for more.

### pandas.array: a new top-level method for creating arrays

A new top-level method `array()` has been added for creating 1-dimensional arrays (GH22860). This can be used to create any *extension array*, including extension arrays registered by *3rd party libraries*. See the *dtypes docs* for more on extension arrays.

```
In [26]: pd.array([1, 2, np.nan], dtype='Int64')
Out [26]:
<IntegerArray>
[1, 2, NaN]
Length: 3, dtype: Int64

In [27]: pd.array(['a', 'b', 'c'], dtype='category')
Out [27]:
[a, b, c]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

Passing data for which there isn't dedicated extension type (e.g. float, integer, etc.) will return a new `arrays.PandasArray`, which is just a thin (no-copy) wrapper around a `numpy.ndarray` that satisfies the pandas extension array interface.

```
In [28]: pd.array([1, 2, 3])
Out [28]:
<PandasArray>
[1, 2, 3]
Length: 3, dtype: int64
```

On their own, a `PandasArray` isn't a very useful object. But if you need write low-level code that works generically for any `ExtensionArray`, `PandasArray` satisfies that need.

Notice that by default, if no `dtype` is specified, the `dtype` of the returned array is inferred from the data. In particular, note that the first example of `[1, 2, np.nan]` would have returned a floating-point array, since `NaN` is a float.

```
In [29]: pd.array([1, 2, np.nan])
Out [29]:
<PandasArray>
[1.0, 2.0, nan]
Length: 3, dtype: float64
```

### Storing Interval and Period Data in Series and DataFrame

*Interval* and *Period* data may now be stored in a *Series* or *DataFrame*, in addition to an *IntervalIndex* and *PeriodIndex* like previously (GH19453, GH22862).

```
In [30]: ser = pd.Series(pd.interval_range(0, 5))

In [31]: ser
Out[31]:
0    (0, 1]
1    (1, 2]
2    (2, 3]
3    (3, 4]
4    (4, 5]
Length: 5, dtype: interval

In [32]: ser.dtype
Out[32]:
interval[int64]
```

For periods:

```
In [33]: pser = pd.Series(pd.period_range("2000", freq="D", periods=5))

In [34]: pser
Out[34]:
0    2000-01-01
1    2000-01-02
2    2000-01-03
3    2000-01-04
4    2000-01-05
Length: 5, dtype: period[D]

In [35]: pser.dtype
Out[35]:
period[D]
```

Previously, these would be cast to a NumPy array with object dtype. In general, this should result in better performance when storing an array of intervals or periods in a *Series* or column of a *DataFrame*.

Use *Series.array* to extract the underlying array of intervals or periods from the *Series*:

```
In [36]: ser.array
Out[36]:
IntervalArray([(0, 1], (1, 2], (2, 3], (3, 4], (4, 5]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[int64]')

In [37]: pser.array
Out[37]:
<PeriodArray>
['2000-01-01', '2000-01-02', '2000-01-03', '2000-01-04', '2000-01-05']
Length: 5, dtype: period[D]
```

These return an instance of *arrays.IntervalArray* or *arrays.PeriodArray*, the new extension arrays that back interval and period data.



**Warning:** For backwards compatibility, `Series.values` continues to return a NumPy array of objects for Interval and Period data. We recommend using `Series.array` when you need the array of data stored in the Series, and `Series.to_numpy()` when you know you need a NumPy array.

See *Dtypes and Attributes and Underlying Data* for more.

## Joining with two multi-indexes

`DataFrame.merge()` and `DataFrame.join()` can now be used to join multi-indexed Dataframe instances on the overlapping index levels ([GH6360](#))

See the *Merge, join, and concatenate* documentation section.

```
In [38]: index_left = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('K0', 'X0'), ('K0', 'X1'),
.....:                                         ('K1', 'X2')],
.....:                                         names=['key', 'X'])
.....:

In [39]: left = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2'],
.....:                       'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2']}, index=index_left)
.....:

In [40]: index_right = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('K0', 'Y0'), ('K1', 'Y1'),
.....:                                           ('K2', 'Y2'), ('K2', 'Y3')],
.....:                                           names=['key', 'Y'])
.....:

In [41]: right = pd.DataFrame({'C': ['C0', 'C1', 'C2', 'C3'],
.....:                         'D': ['D0', 'D1', 'D2', 'D3']}, index=index_right)
.....:

In [42]: left.join(right)
Out [42]:
```

|     |    |    | A  | B  | C  | D  |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| key | X  | Y  |    |    |    |    |
| K0  | X0 | Y0 | A0 | B0 | C0 | D0 |
|     | X1 | Y0 | A1 | B1 | C0 | D0 |
| K1  | X2 | Y1 | A2 | B2 | C1 | D1 |

```
[3 rows x 4 columns]
```

For earlier versions this can be done using the following.

```
In [43]: pd.merge(left.reset_index(), right.reset_index(),
.....:             on=['key'], how='inner').set_index(['key', 'X', 'Y'])
.....:
Out [43]:
```

|     |    |    | A  | B  | C  | D  |
|-----|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| key | X  | Y  |    |    |    |    |
| K0  | X0 | Y0 | A0 | B0 | C0 | D0 |
|     | X1 | Y0 | A1 | B1 | C0 | D0 |
| K1  | X2 | Y1 | A2 | B2 | C1 | D1 |

```
[3 rows x 4 columns]
```

## read\_html Enhancements

`read_html()` previously ignored `colspan` and `rowspan` attributes. Now it understands them, treating them as sequences of cells with the same value. (GH17054)

```
In [44]: result = pd.read_html("""
.....: <table>
.....:   <thead>
.....:     <tr>
.....:       <th>A</th><th>B</th><th>C</th>
.....:     </tr>
.....:   </thead>
.....:   <tbody>
.....:     <tr>
.....:       <td colspan="2">1</td><td>2</td>
.....:     </tr>
.....:   </tbody>
.....: </table>""")
.....:
```

*Previous Behavior:*

```
In [13]: result
Out [13]:
[  A  B  C
 0  1  2 NaN]
```

*New Behavior:*

```
In [45]: result
Out [45]:
[  A  B  C
 0  1  1  2

[1 rows x 3 columns]]
```

## New Styler.pipe() method

The `Styler` class has gained a `pipe()` method. This provides a convenient way to apply users' predefined styling functions, and can help reduce "boilerplate" when using `DataFrame` styling functionality repeatedly within a notebook. (GH23229)

```
In [46]: df = pd.DataFrame({'N': [1250, 1500, 1750], 'X': [0.25, 0.35, 0.50]})

In [47]: def format_and_align(styler):
.....:     return (styler.format({'N': '{:,}', 'X': '{:.1%}'})
.....:             .set_properties(**{'text-align': 'right'}))
.....:

In [48]: df.style.pipe(format_and_align).set_caption('Summary of results.')
Out [48]: <pandas.io.formats.style.Styler at 0x7f79dcd24e80>
```

Similar methods already exist for other classes in pandas, including `DataFrame.pipe()`, `GroupBy.pipe()`, and `Resampler.pipe()`.

## Renaming names in a MultiIndex

`DataFrame.rename_axis()` now supports index and columns arguments and `Series.rename_axis()` supports index argument (GH19978).

This change allows a dictionary to be passed so that some of the names of a MultiIndex can be changed.

Example:

```
In [49]: mi = pd.MultiIndex.from_product([list('AB'), list('CD'), list('EF')],
.....:                                  names=['AB', 'CD', 'EF'])
.....:
```

```
In [50]: df = pd.DataFrame([i for i in range(len(mi))], index=mi, columns=['N'])
```

```
In [51]: df
Out[51]:
```

|    |    |    |  | N |
|----|----|----|--|---|
| AB | CD | EF |  |   |
| A  | C  | E  |  | 0 |
|    |    | F  |  | 1 |
|    | D  | E  |  | 2 |
|    |    | F  |  | 3 |
| B  | C  | E  |  | 4 |
|    |    | F  |  | 5 |
|    | D  | E  |  | 6 |
|    |    | F  |  | 7 |

[8 rows x 1 columns]

```
In [52]: df.rename_axis(index={'CD': 'New'})
////////////////////////////////////
↔
```

|    |     |    |  | N |
|----|-----|----|--|---|
| AB | New | EF |  |   |
| A  | C   | E  |  | 0 |
|    |     | F  |  | 1 |
|    | D   | E  |  | 2 |
|    |     | F  |  | 3 |
| B  | C   | E  |  | 4 |
|    |     | F  |  | 5 |
|    | D   | E  |  | 6 |
|    |     | F  |  | 7 |

[8 rows x 1 columns]

See the *Advanced documentation on renaming* for more details.

## Other Enhancements

- `merge()` now directly allows merge between objects of type `DataFrame` and named `Series`, without the need to convert the `Series` object into a `DataFrame` beforehand (GH21220)
- `ExcelWriter` now accepts `mode` as a keyword argument, enabling append to existing workbooks when using the `openpyxl` engine (GH3441)
- `FrozenList` has gained the `.union()` and `.difference()` methods. This functionality greatly simplifies groupby's that rely on explicitly excluding certain columns. See *Splitting an object into groups* for more

information ([GH15475](#), [GH15506](#)).

- `DataFrame.to_parquet()` now accepts `index` as an argument, allowing the user to override the engine's default behavior to include or omit the dataframe's indexes from the resulting Parquet file. ([GH20768](#))
- `read_feather()` now accepts `columns` as an argument, allowing the user to specify which columns should be read. ([GH24025](#))
- `DataFrame.corr()` and `Series.corr()` now accept a callable for generic calculation methods of correlation, e.g. histogram intersection ([GH22684](#))
- `DataFrame.to_string()` now accepts `decimal` as an argument, allowing the user to specify which decimal separator should be used in the output. ([GH23614](#))
- `DataFrame.to_html()` now accepts `render_links` as an argument, allowing the user to generate HTML with links to any URLs that appear in the DataFrame. See the *section on writing HTML* in the IO docs for example usage. ([GH2679](#))
- `pandas.read_csv()` now supports pandas extension types as an argument to `dtype`, allowing the user to use pandas extension types when reading CSVs. ([GH23228](#))
- The `shift()` method now accepts `fill_value` as an argument, allowing the user to specify a value which will be used instead of NA/NaT in the empty periods. ([GH15486](#))
- `to_datetime()` now supports the `%Z` and `%z` directive when passed into `format` ([GH13486](#))
- `Series.mode()` and `DataFrame.mode()` now support the `dropna` parameter which can be used to specify whether NaN/NaT values should be considered ([GH17534](#))
- `DataFrame.to_csv()` and `Series.to_csv()` now support the `compression` keyword when a file handle is passed. ([GH21227](#))
- `Index.droplevel()` is now implemented also for flat indexes, for compatibility with `MultiIndex` ([GH21115](#))
- `Series.droplevel()` and `DataFrame.droplevel()` are now implemented ([GH20342](#))
- Added support for reading from/writing to Google Cloud Storage via the `gcsfs` library ([GH19454](#), [GH23094](#))
- `DataFrame.to_gbq()` and `read_gbq()` signature and documentation updated to reflect changes from the `Pandas-GBQ` library version 0.8.0. Adds a `credentials` argument, which enables the use of any kind of google-auth credentials. ([GH21627](#), [GH22557](#), [GH23662](#))
- New method `HDFStore.walk()` will recursively walk the group hierarchy of an HDF5 file ([GH10932](#))
- `read_html()` copies cell data across `colspan` and `rowspan`, and it treats all-th table rows as headers if `header` kwarg is not given and there is no `thead` ([GH17054](#))
- `Series.nlargest()`, `Series.nsmallest()`, `DataFrame.nlargest()`, and `DataFrame.nsmallest()` now accept the value "all" for the `keep` argument. This keeps all ties for the nth largest/smallest value ([GH16818](#))
- `IntervalIndex` has gained the `set_closed()` method to change the existing `closed` value ([GH21670](#))
- `to_csv()`, `to_csv()`, `to_json()`, and `to_json()` now support `compression='infer'` to infer compression based on filename extension ([GH15008](#)). The default compression for `to_csv`, `to_json`, and `to_pickle` methods has been updated to 'infer' ([GH22004](#)).
- `DataFrame.to_sql()` now supports writing `TIMESTAMP WITH TIME ZONE` types for supported databases. For databases that don't support timezones, datetime data will be stored as timezone unaware local timestamps. See the *Datetime data types* for implications ([GH9086](#)).
- `to_timedelta()` now supports iso-formated timedelta strings ([GH21877](#))
- `Series` and `DataFrame` now support Iterable objects in the constructor ([GH2193](#))

- `DatetimeIndex` has gained the `DatetimeIndex.timetz` attribute. This returns the local time with timezone information. (GH21358)
- `round()`, `ceil()`, and `floor()` for `DatetimeIndex` and `Timestamp` now support an ambiguous argument for handling datetimes that are rounded to ambiguous times (GH18946) and a nonexistent argument for handling datetimes that are rounded to nonexistent times. See *Nonexistent Times when Localizing* (GH22647)
- The result of `resample()` is now iterable similar to `groupby()` (GH15314).
- `Series.resample()` and `DataFrame.resample()` have gained the `pandas.core.resample.Resampler.quantile()` (GH15023).
- `DataFrame.resample()` and `Series.resample()` with a `PeriodIndex` will now respect the base argument in the same fashion as with a `DatetimeIndex`. (GH23882)
- `pandas.api.types.is_list_like()` has gained a keyword `allow_sets` which is `True` by default; if `False`, all instances of `set` will not be considered “list-like” anymore (GH23061)
- `Index.to_frame()` now supports overriding column name(s) (GH22580).
- `Categorical.from_codes()` now can take a `dtype` parameter as an alternative to passing categories and `ordered` (GH24398).
- New attribute `__git_version__` will return git commit sha of current build (GH21295).
- Compatibility with Matplotlib 3.0 (GH22790).
- Added `Interval.overlaps()`, `arrays.IntervalArray.overlaps()`, and `IntervalIndex.overlaps()` for determining overlaps between interval-like objects (GH21998)
- `read_fwf()` now accepts keyword `infer_nrows` (GH15138).
- `to_parquet()` now supports writing a `DataFrame` as a directory of parquet files partitioned by a subset of the columns when `engine = 'pyarrow'` (GH23283)
- `Timestamp.tz_localize()`, `DatetimeIndex.tz_localize()`, and `Series.tz_localize()` have gained the `nonexistent` argument for alternative handling of nonexistent times. See *Nonexistent Times when Localizing* (GH8917, GH24466)
- `Index.difference()`, `Index.intersection()`, `Index.union()`, and `Index.symmetric_difference()` now have an optional `sort` parameter to control whether the results should be sorted if possible (GH17839, GH24471)
- `read_excel()` now accepts `usecols` as a list of column names or callable (GH18273)
- `MultiIndex.to_flat_index()` has been added to flatten multiple levels into a single-level `Index` object.
- `DataFrame.to_stata()` and `pandas.io.stata.StataWriter117` can write mixed sting columns to Stata `strl` format (GH23633)
- `DataFrame.between_time()` and `DataFrame.at_time()` have gained the `axis` parameter (GH8839)
- `DataFrame.to_records()` now accepts `index_dtypes` and `column_dtypes` parameters to allow different data types in stored column and index records (GH18146)
- `IntervalIndex` has gained the `is_overlapping` attribute to indicate if the `IntervalIndex` contains any overlapping intervals (GH23309)
- `pandas.DataFrame.to_sql()` has gained the `method` argument to control SQL insertion clause. See the *insertion method* section in the documentation. (GH8953)

- `DataFrame.corrwith()` now supports Spearman's rank correlation, Kendall's tau as well as callable correlation methods. (GH21925)
- `DataFrame.to_json()`, `DataFrame.to_csv()`, `DataFrame.to_pickle()`, and other export methods now support tilde(~) in path argument. (GH23473)

### Backwards incompatible API changes

Pandas 0.24.0 includes a number of API breaking changes.

### Increased minimum versions for dependencies

We have updated our minimum supported versions of dependencies (GH21242, GH18742, GH23774, GH24767). If installed, we now require:

| Package      | Minimum Version | Required |
|--------------|-----------------|----------|
| numpy        | 1.12.0          | X        |
| bottleneck   | 1.2.0           |          |
| fastparquet  | 0.2.1           |          |
| matplotlib   | 2.0.0           |          |
| numexpr      | 2.6.1           |          |
| pandas-gbq   | 0.8.0           |          |
| pyarrow      | 0.9.0           |          |
| pytables     | 3.4.2           |          |
| scipy        | 0.18.1          |          |
| xlrd         | 1.0.0           |          |
| pytest (dev) | 3.6             |          |

Additionally we no longer depend on `feather-format` for feather based storage and replaced it with references to `pyarrow` (GH21639 and GH23053).

### `os.linesep` is used for `line_terminator` of `DataFrame.to_csv`

`DataFrame.to_csv()` now uses `os.linesep()` rather than `'\n'` for the default line terminator (GH20353). This change only affects when running on Windows, where `'\r\n'` was used for line terminator even when `'\n'` was passed in `line_terminator`.

*Previous Behavior on Windows:*

```
In [1]: data = pd.DataFrame({"string_with_lf": ["a\nbc"],
...:                        "string_with_crlf": ["a\r\nbc"]})

In [2]: # When passing file PATH to to_csv,
...: # line_terminator does not work, and csv is saved with '\r\n'.
...: # Also, this converts all '\n's in the data to '\r\n'.
...: data.to_csv("test.csv", index=False, line_terminator='\n')

In [3]: with open("test.csv", mode='rb') as f:
...:     print(f.read())
Out[3]: b'string_with_lf,string_with_crlf\r\na\r\nbc", "a\r\r\nbc"\r\n'

In [4]: # When passing file OBJECT with newline option to
```

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```

...: # to_csv, line_terminator works.
...: with open("test2.csv", mode='w', newline='\n') as f:
...:     data.to_csv(f, index=False, line_terminator='\n')

In [5]: with open("test2.csv", mode='rb') as f:
...:     print(f.read())
Out[5]: b'string_with_lf,string_with_crlf\n"a\nbc","a\r\nbc"\n'

```

*New Behavior on Windows:*

Passing `line_terminator` explicitly, set the line terminator to that character.

```

In [1]: data = pd.DataFrame({"string_with_lf": ["a\nbc"],
...:                        "string_with_crlf": ["a\r\nbc"]})

In [2]: data.to_csv("test.csv", index=False, line_terminator='\n')

In [3]: with open("test.csv", mode='rb') as f:
...:     print(f.read())
Out[3]: b'string_with_lf,string_with_crlf\n"a\nbc","a\r\nbc"\n'

```

On Windows, the value of `os.linesep` is `'\r\n'`, so if `line_terminator` is not set, `'\r\n'` is used for line terminator.

```

In [1]: data = pd.DataFrame({"string_with_lf": ["a\nbc"],
...:                        "string_with_crlf": ["a\r\nbc"]})

In [2]: data.to_csv("test.csv", index=False)

In [3]: with open("test.csv", mode='rb') as f:
...:     print(f.read())
Out[3]: b'string_with_lf,string_with_crlf\r\n"a\nbc","a\r\nbc"\r\n'

```

For file objects, specifying `newline` is not sufficient to set the line terminator. You must pass in the `line_terminator` explicitly, even in this case.

```

In [1]: data = pd.DataFrame({"string_with_lf": ["a\nbc"],
...:                        "string_with_crlf": ["a\r\nbc"]})

In [2]: with open("test2.csv", mode='w', newline='\n') as f:
...:     data.to_csv(f, index=False)

In [3]: with open("test2.csv", mode='rb') as f:
...:     print(f.read())
Out[3]: b'string_with_lf,string_with_crlf\r\n"a\nbc","a\r\nbc"\r\n'

```

## Proper handling of `np.NaN` in a string data-typed column with the Python engine

There was a bug in `read_excel()` and `read_csv()` with the Python engine, where missing values turned to `'nan'` with `dtype=str` and `na_filter=True`. Now, these missing values are converted to the string missing indicator, `np.nan`. (GH20377)

*Previous Behavior:*

```
In [5]: data = 'a,b,c\n1,,3\n4,5,6'
In [6]: df = pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), engine='python', dtype=str, na_filter=True)
In [7]: df.loc[0, 'b']
Out [7]:
'nan'
```

*New Behavior:*

```
In [53]: data = 'a,b,c\n1,,3\n4,5,6'

In [54]: df = pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), engine='python', dtype=str, na_filter=True)

In [55]: df.loc[0, 'b']
Out [55]: nan
```

Notice how we now instead output `np.nan` itself instead of a stringified form of it.

### Parsing Datetime Strings with Timezone Offsets

Previously, parsing datetime strings with UTC offsets with `to_datetime()` or `DatetimeIndex` would automatically convert the datetime to UTC without timezone localization. This is inconsistent from parsing the same datetime string with `Timestamp` which would preserve the UTC offset in the `tz` attribute. Now, `to_datetime()` preserves the UTC offset in the `tz` attribute when all the datetime strings have the same UTC offset ([GH17697](#), [GH11736](#), [GH22457](#))

*Previous Behavior:*

```
In [2]: pd.to_datetime("2015-11-18 15:30:00+05:30")
Out [2]: Timestamp('2015-11-18 10:00:00')

In [3]: pd.Timestamp("2015-11-18 15:30:00+05:30")
Out [3]: Timestamp('2015-11-18 15:30:00+0530', tz='pytz.FixedOffset(330)')

# Different UTC offsets would automatically convert the datetimes to UTC (without a_
↳UTC timezone)
In [4]: pd.to_datetime(["2015-11-18 15:30:00+05:30", "2015-11-18 16:30:00+06:30"])
Out [4]: DatetimeIndex(['2015-11-18 10:00:00', '2015-11-18 10:00:00'], dtype=
↳'datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

*New Behavior:*

```
In [56]: pd.to_datetime("2015-11-18 15:30:00+05:30")
Out [56]: Timestamp('2015-11-18 15:30:00+0530', tz='pytz.FixedOffset(330)')

In [57]: pd.Timestamp("2015-11-18 15:30:00+05:30")
Out [57]:
Timestamp('2015-11-18 15:30:00+0530', tz='pytz.FixedOffset(330)')
```

Parsing datetime strings with the same UTC offset will preserve the UTC offset in the `tz`

```
In [58]: pd.to_datetime(["2015-11-18 15:30:00+05:30"] * 2)
Out [58]: DatetimeIndex(['2015-11-18 15:30:00+05:30', '2015-11-18 15:30:00+05:30'],
↳dtype='datetime64[ns, pytz.FixedOffset(330)]', freq=None)
```

Parsing datetime strings with different UTC offsets will now create an Index of `datetime.datetime` objects with different UTC offsets



```
In [59]: idx = pd.to_datetime(["2015-11-18 15:30:00+05:30",
.....:                        "2015-11-18 16:30:00+06:30"])
.....:

In [60]: idx
Out [60]: Index([2015-11-18 15:30:00+05:30, 2015-11-18 16:30:00+06:30], dtype='object')

In [61]: idx[0]
Out [61]: DatetimeIndex(['2015-11-18 15:30:00+05:30'], dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
↳datetime.datetime(2015, 11, 18, 15, 30, tzinfo=tzoffset(None, 19800))

In [62]: idx[1]
Out [62]: DatetimeIndex(['2015-11-18 16:30:00+06:30'], dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
↳datetime.datetime(2015, 11, 18, 16, 30, tzinfo=tzoffset(None, 23400))
```

Passing `utc=True` will mimic the previous behavior but will correctly indicate that the dates have been converted to UTC

```
In [63]: pd.to_datetime(["2015-11-18 15:30:00+05:30",
.....:                    "2015-11-18 16:30:00+06:30"], utc=True)
.....:

Out [63]: DatetimeIndex(['2015-11-18 10:00:00+00:00', '2015-11-18 10:00:00+00:00'], dtype='datetime64[ns, UTC]', freq=None)
```

### Parsing mixed-timezones with `read_csv()`

`read_csv()` no longer silently converts mixed-timezone columns to UTC (GH24987).

#### Previous Behavior

```
>>> import io
>>> content = """\
... a
... 2000-01-01T00:00:00+05:00
... 2000-01-01T00:00:00+06:00"""
>>> df = pd.read_csv(io.StringIO(content), parse_dates=['a'])
>>> df.a
0    1999-12-31 19:00:00
1    1999-12-31 18:00:00
Name: a, dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

#### New Behavior

```
In [64]: import io

In [65]: content = """\
.....: a
.....: 2000-01-01T00:00:00+05:00
.....: 2000-01-01T00:00:00+06:00"""
.....:

In [66]: df = pd.read_csv(io.StringIO(content), parse_dates=['a'])

In [67]: df.a
Out [67]:
0    2000-01-01 00:00:00+05:00
```

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## Series.unique for Timezone-Aware Data

The return type of `Series.unique()` for datetime with timezone values has changed from an `numpy.ndarray` of `Timestamp` objects to a `arrays.DatetimeArray` (GH24024).

```
In [74]: ser = pd.Series([pd.Timestamp('2000', tz='UTC'),
.....:                    pd.Timestamp('2000', tz='UTC')])
.....:
```

*Previous Behavior:*

```
In [3]: ser.unique()
Out [3]: array([Timestamp('2000-01-01 00:00:00+0000', tz='UTC')], dtype=object)
```

*New Behavior:*

```
In [75]: ser.unique()
Out [75]:
<DatetimeArray>
['2000-01-01 00:00:00+00:00']
Length: 1, dtype: datetime64[ns, UTC]
```

## Sparse Data Structure Refactor

`SparseArray`, the array backing `SparseSeries` and the columns in a `SparseDataFrame`, is now an extension array (GH21978, GH19056, GH22835). To conform to this interface and for consistency with the rest of pandas, some API breaking changes were made:

- `SparseArray` is no longer a subclass of `numpy.ndarray`. To convert a `SparseArray` to a NumPy array, use `numpy.asarray()`.
- `SparseArray.dtype` and `SparseSeries.dtype` are now instances of `SparseDtype`, rather than `np.dtype`. Access the underlying dtype with `SparseDtype.subtype`.
- `numpy.asarray(sparse_array)` now returns a dense array with all the values, not just the non-fill-value values (GH14167)
- `SparseArray.take` now matches the API of `pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.take()` (GH19506):
  - The default value of `allow_fill` has changed from `False` to `True`.
  - The `out` and `mode` parameters are now longer accepted (previously, this raised if they were specified).
  - Passing a scalar for `indices` is no longer allowed.
- The result of `concat()` with a mix of sparse and dense Series is a Series with sparse values, rather than a `SparseSeries`.
- `SparseDataFrame.combine` and `DataFrame.combine_first` no longer supports combining a sparse column with a dense column while preserving the sparse subtype. The result will be an object-dtype `SparseArray`.
- Setting `SparseArray.fill_value` to a fill value with a different dtype is now allowed.
- `DataFrame[column]` is now a `Series` with sparse values, rather than a `SparseSeries`, when slicing a single column with sparse values (GH23559).
- The result of `Series.where()` is now a `Series` with sparse values, like with other extension arrays (GH24077)

Some new warnings are issued for operations that require or are likely to materialize a large dense array:

- A `errors.PerformanceWarning` is issued when using `fillna` with a method, as a dense array is constructed to create the filled array. Filling with a value is the efficient way to fill a sparse array.
- A `errors.PerformanceWarning` is now issued when concatenating sparse Series with differing fill values. The fill value from the first sparse array continues to be used.

In addition to these API breaking changes, many *Performance Improvements and Bug Fixes* have been made.

Finally, a `Series.sparse` accessor was added to provide sparse-specific methods like `Series.sparse.from_coo()`.

```
In [76]: s = pd.Series([0, 0, 1, 1, 1], dtype='Sparse[int]')
In [77]: s.sparse.density
Out [77]: 0.6
```

### **get\_dummies () always returns a DataFrame**

Previously, when `sparse=True` was passed to `get_dummies()`, the return value could be either a `DataFrame` or a `SparseDataFrame`, depending on whether all or a just a subset of the columns were dummy-encoded. Now, a `DataFrame` is always returned (GH24284).

#### *Previous Behavior*

The first `get_dummies()` returns a `DataFrame` because the column A is not dummy encoded. When just ["B", "C"] are passed to `get_dummies`, then all the columns are dummy-encoded, and a `SparseDataFrame` was returned.

```
In [2]: df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2], "B": ['a', 'b'], "C": ['a', 'a']})
In [3]: type(pd.get_dummies(df, sparse=True))
Out [3]: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

In [4]: type(pd.get_dummies(df[['B', 'C']], sparse=True))
Out [4]: pandas.core.sparse.frame.SparseDataFrame
```

#### *New Behavior*

Now, the return type is consistently a `DataFrame`.

```
In [78]: type(pd.get_dummies(df, sparse=True))
Out [78]: pandas.core.frame.DataFrame

In [79]: type(pd.get_dummies(df[['B', 'C']], sparse=True))
Out [79]: pandas.core.sparse.frame.SparseDataFrame
```

---

**Note:** There's no difference in memory usage between a `SparseDataFrame` and a `DataFrame` with sparse values. The memory usage will be the same as in the previous version of pandas.

---

### **Raise ValueError in DataFrame.to\_dict (orient='index')**

Bug in `DataFrame.to_dict()` raises `ValueError` when used with `orient='index'` and a non-unique index instead of losing data (GH22801)

```
In [80]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2], 'b': [0.5, 0.75]}, index=['A', 'A'])

In [81]: df
Out[81]:
   a    b
A  1  0.5
A  2  0.75

[2 rows x 2 columns]

In [82]: df.to_dict(orient='index')
\\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////-----
↪-----
ValueError                                Traceback (most recent call last)
<ipython-input-82-f5309a7c6adb> in <module>
----> 1 df.to_dict(orient='index')

/pandas/pandas/core/frame.py in to_dict(self, orient, into)
    1314         if not self.index.is_unique:
    1315             raise ValueError(
-> 1316                 "DataFrame index must be unique for orient='index'."
    1317             )
    1318         return into_c((t[0], dict(zip(self.columns, t[1:])))

ValueError: DataFrame index must be unique for orient='index'.
```

### Tick DateOffset Normalize Restrictions

Creating a Tick object (Day, Hour, Minute, Second, Milli, Micro, Nano) with `normalize=True` is no longer supported. This prevents unexpected behavior where addition could fail to be monotone or associative. (GH21427)

*Previous Behavior:*

```
In [2]: ts = pd.Timestamp('2018-06-11 18:01:14')

In [3]: ts
Out[3]: Timestamp('2018-06-11 18:01:14')

In [4]: tic = pd.offsets.Hour(n=2, normalize=True)
...:

In [5]: tic
Out[5]: <2 * Hours>

In [6]: ts + tic
Out[6]: Timestamp('2018-06-11 00:00:00')

In [7]: ts + tic + tic + tic == ts + (tic + tic + tic)
Out[7]: False
```

*New Behavior:*

```
In [83]: ts = pd.Timestamp('2018-06-11 18:01:14')

In [84]: tic = pd.offsets.Hour(n=2)
```

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```
In [85]: ts + tic + tic + tic == ts + (tic + tic + tic)
Out [85]: True
```

## Period Subtraction

Subtraction of a `Period` from another `Period` will give a `DateOffset`. instead of an integer (GH21314)

*Previous Behavior:*

```
In [2]: june = pd.Period('June 2018')
In [3]: april = pd.Period('April 2018')
In [4]: june - april
Out [4]: 2
```

*New Behavior:*

```
In [86]: june = pd.Period('June 2018')
In [87]: april = pd.Period('April 2018')
In [88]: june - april
Out [88]: <2 * MonthEnds>
```

Similarly, subtraction of a `Period` from a `PeriodIndex` will now return an `Index` of `DateOffset` objects instead of an `Int64Index`

*Previous Behavior:*

```
In [2]: pi = pd.period_range('June 2018', freq='M', periods=3)
In [3]: pi - pi[0]
Out [3]: Int64Index([0, 1, 2], dtype='int64')
```

*New Behavior:*

```
In [89]: pi = pd.period_range('June 2018', freq='M', periods=3)
In [90]: pi - pi[0]
Out [90]: Index([<0 * MonthEnds>, <MonthEnd>, <2 * MonthEnds>], dtype='object')
```

## Addition/Subtraction of NaN from DataFrame

Adding or subtracting `NaN` from a `DataFrame` column with `timedelta64[ns]` dtype will now raise a `TypeError` instead of returning all-`NaN`. This is for compatibility with `TimedeltaIndex` and `Series` behavior (GH22163)

```
In [91]: df = pd.DataFrame([pd.Timedelta(days=1)])
In [92]: df
Out [92]:
```

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```

      0
0 1 days

[1 rows x 1 columns]
```

*Previous Behavior:*

```

In [4]: df = pd.DataFrame([pd.Timedelta(days=1)])

In [5]: df - np.nan
Out[5]:
      0
0 NaT
```

*New Behavior:*

```

In [2]: df - np.nan
...
TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for -: 'TimedeltaIndex' and 'float'
```

## DataFrame Comparison Operations Broadcasting Changes

Previously, the broadcasting behavior of *DataFrame* comparison operations (`==`, `!=`, ...) was inconsistent with the behavior of arithmetic operations (`+`, `-`, ...). The behavior of the comparison operations has been changed to match the arithmetic operations in these cases. (GH22880)

The affected cases are:

- operating against a 2-dimensional `np.ndarray` with either 1 row or 1 column will now broadcast the same way a `np.ndarray` would (GH23000).
- a list or tuple with length matching the number of rows in the *DataFrame* will now raise `ValueError` instead of operating column-by-column (GH22880).
- a list or tuple with length matching the number of columns in the *DataFrame* will now operate row-by-row instead of raising `ValueError` (GH22880).

```

In [93]: arr = np.arange(6).reshape(3, 2)

In [94]: df = pd.DataFrame(arr)

In [95]: df
Out[95]:
   0  1
0  0  1
1  2  3
2  4  5

[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

*Previous Behavior:*

```

In [5]: df == arr[[0], :]
...: # comparison previously broadcast where arithmetic would raise
Out[5]:
      0      1
```

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```

0  True  True
1  False False
2  False False
In [6]: df + arr[[0], :]
...
ValueError: Unable to coerce to DataFrame, shape must be (3, 2): given (1, 2)

In [7]: df == (1, 2)
...: # length matches number of columns;
...: # comparison previously raised where arithmetic would broadcast
...
ValueError: Invalid broadcasting comparison [(1, 2)] with block values
In [8]: df + (1, 2)
Out [8]:
  0  1
0  1  3
1  3  5
2  5  7

In [9]: df == (1, 2, 3)
...: # length matches number of rows
...: # comparison previously broadcast where arithmetic would raise
Out [9]:
      0      1
0  False  True
1   True  False
2  False  False
In [10]: df + (1, 2, 3)
...
ValueError: Unable to coerce to Series, length must be 2: given 3

```

*New Behavior:*

```

# Comparison operations and arithmetic operations both broadcast.
In [96]: df == arr[[0], :]
Out [96]:
      0      1
0  True  True
1  False False
2  False False

[3 rows x 2 columns]

In [97]: df + arr[[0], :]
Out [97]:
      0      1
0  0  2
1  2  4
2  4  6

[3 rows x 2 columns]

```

```

# Comparison operations and arithmetic operations both broadcast.
In [98]: df == (1, 2)
Out [98]:

```

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```

      0      1
0  False  False
1  False  False
2  False  False

```

```
[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

```
In [99]: df + (1, 2)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////Out [99]:

```

```

↪
      0      1
0  1  3
1  3  5
2  5  7

```

```
[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

```
# Comparison operations and arithmetic operations both raise ValueError.
```

```
In [6]: df == (1, 2, 3)
```

```
...
```

```
ValueError: Unable to coerce to Series, length must be 2: given 3
```

```
In [7]: df + (1, 2, 3)
```

```
...
```

```
ValueError: Unable to coerce to Series, length must be 2: given 3
```

## DataFrame Arithmetic Operations Broadcasting Changes

*DataFrame* arithmetic operations when operating with 2-dimensional `np.ndarray` objects now broadcast in the same way as `np.ndarray` broadcast. (GH23000)

```
In [100]: arr = np.arange(6).reshape(3, 2)
```

```
In [101]: df = pd.DataFrame(arr)
```

```
In [102]: df
```

```
Out [102]:
```

```

      0      1
0  0  1
1  2  3
2  4  5

```

```
[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

*Previous Behavior:*

```
In [5]: df + arr[[0], :] # 1 row, 2 columns
```

```
...
```

```
ValueError: Unable to coerce to DataFrame, shape must be (3, 2): given (1, 2)
```

```
In [6]: df + arr[:, [1]] # 1 column, 3 rows
```

```
...
```

```
ValueError: Unable to coerce to DataFrame, shape must be (3, 2): given (3, 1)
```

*New Behavior:*

```
In [103]: df + arr[[0], :] # 1 row, 2 columns
Out[103]:
  0  1
0  0  2
1  2  4
2  4  6

[3 rows x 2 columns]

In [104]: df + arr[:, [1]] # 1 column, 3 rows
Out[104]:
  0  1
0  1  2
1  5  6
2  9 10

[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

### Series and Index Data-Dtype Incompatibilities

Series and Index constructors now raise when the data is incompatible with a passed dtype= (GH15832)

*Previous Behavior:*

```
In [4]: pd.Series([-1], dtype="uint64")
Out [4]:
0      18446744073709551615
dtype: uint64
```

*New Behavior:*

```
In [4]: pd.Series([-1], dtype="uint64")
Out [4]:
...
OverflowError: Trying to coerce negative values to unsigned integers
```

### Concatenation Changes

Calling `pandas.concat()` on a Categorical of ints with NA values now causes them to be processed as objects when concatenating with anything other than another Categorical of ints (GH19214)

```
In [105]: s = pd.Series([0, 1, np.nan])
In [106]: c = pd.Series([0, 1, np.nan], dtype="category")
```

*Previous Behavior*

```
In [3]: pd.concat([s, c])
Out [3]:
0      0.0
1      1.0
2      NaN
0      0.0
1      1.0
```

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```
2    NaN
dtype: float64
```

### New Behavior

```
In [107]: pd.concat([s, c])
Out [107]:
0      0
1      1
2     NaN
0      0
1      1
2     NaN
Length: 6, dtype: object
```

## Datetimelike API Changes

- For *DatetimeIndex* and *TimedeltaIndex* with non-None `freq` attribute, addition or subtraction of integer-dtyped array or *Index* will return an object of the same class ([GH19959](#))
- *DateOffset* objects are now immutable. Attempting to alter one of these will now raise *AttributeError* ([GH21341](#))
- *PeriodIndex* subtraction of another *PeriodIndex* will now return an object-dtype *Index* of *DateOffset* objects instead of raising a *TypeError* ([GH20049](#))
- *cut()* and *qcut()* now returns a *DatetimeIndex* or *TimedeltaIndex* bins when the input is datetime or timedelta dtype respectively and `retbins=True` ([GH19891](#))
- *DatetimeIndex.to\_period()* and *Timestamp.to\_period()* will issue a warning when timezone information will be lost ([GH21333](#))
- *PeriodIndex.tz\_convert()* and *PeriodIndex.tz\_localize()* have been removed ([GH21781](#))

## Other API Changes

- A newly constructed empty *DataFrame* with integer as the dtype will now only be cast to float64 if index is specified ([GH22858](#))
- *Series.str.cat()* will now raise if others is a set ([GH23009](#))
- Passing scalar values to *DatetimeIndex* or *TimedeltaIndex* will now raise *TypeError* instead of *ValueError* ([GH23539](#))
- `max_rows` and `max_cols` parameters removed from *HTMLFormatter* since truncation is handled by *DataFrameFormatter* ([GH23818](#))
- *read\_csv()* will now raise a *ValueError* if a column with missing values is declared as having dtype `bool` ([GH20591](#))
- The column order of the resultant *DataFrame* from *MultiIndex.to\_frame()* is now guaranteed to match the *MultiIndex.names* order. ([GH22420](#))
- Incorrectly passing a *DatetimeIndex* to *MultiIndex.from\_tuples()*, rather than a sequence of tuples, now raises a *TypeError* rather than a *ValueError* ([GH24024](#))

- `pd.offsets.generate_range()` argument `time_rule` has been removed; use `offset` instead (GH24157)
- In 0.23.x, pandas would raise a `ValueError` on a merge of a numeric column (e.g. `int` dtyped column) and an object dtyped column (GH9780). We have re-enabled the ability to merge object and other dtypes; pandas will still raise on a merge between a numeric and an object dtyped column that is composed only of strings (GH21681)
- Accessing a level of a `MultiIndex` with a duplicate name (e.g. in `get_level_values()`) now raises a `ValueError` instead of a `KeyError` (GH21678).
- Invalid construction of `IntervalDtype` will now always raise a `TypeError` rather than a `ValueError` if the subtype is invalid (GH21185)
- Trying to reindex a `DataFrame` with a non unique `MultiIndex` now raises a `ValueError` instead of an `Exception` (GH21770)
- `Index` subtraction will attempt to operate element-wise instead of raising `TypeError` (GH19369)
- `pandas.io.formats.style.Styler` supports a `number-format` property when using `to_excel()` (GH22015)
- `DataFrame.corr()` and `Series.corr()` now raise a `ValueError` along with a helpful error message instead of a `KeyError` when supplied with an invalid method (GH22298)
- `shift()` will now always return a copy, instead of the previous behaviour of returning self when shifting by 0 (GH22397)
- `DataFrame.set_index()` now gives a better (and less frequent) `KeyError`, raises a `ValueError` for incorrect types, and will not fail on duplicate column names with `drop=True`. (GH22484)
- Slicing a single row of a `DataFrame` with multiple `ExtensionArrays` of the same type now preserves the dtype, rather than coercing to object (GH22784)
- `DateOffset` attribute `_cacheable` and method `_should_cache` have been removed (GH23118)
- `Series.searchsorted()`, when supplied a scalar value to search for, now returns a scalar instead of an array (GH23801).
- `Categorical.searchsorted()`, when supplied a scalar value to search for, now returns a scalar instead of an array (GH23466).
- `Categorical.searchsorted()` now raises a `KeyError` rather than a `ValueError`, if a searched for key is not found in its categories (GH23466).
- `Index.hasnans()` and `Series.hasnans()` now always return a python boolean. Previously, a python or a numpy boolean could be returned, depending on circumstances (GH23294).
- The order of the arguments of `DataFrame.to_html()` and `DataFrame.to_string()` is rearranged to be consistent with each other. (GH23614)
- `CategoricalIndex.reindex()` now raises a `ValueError` if the target index is non-unique and not equal to the current index. It previously only raised if the target index was not of a categorical dtype (GH23963).
- `Series.to_list()` and `Index.to_list()` are now aliases of `Series.tolist` respectively `Index.tolist` (GH8826)
- The result of `SparseSeries.unstack` is now a `DataFrame` with sparse values, rather than a `SparseDataFrame` (GH24372).
- `DatetimeIndex` and `TimedeltaIndex` no longer ignore the dtype precision. Passing a non-nanosecond resolution dtype will raise a `ValueError` (GH24753)

## Extension Type Changes

### Equality and Hashability

Pandas now requires that extension dtypes be hashable (i.e. the respective `ExtensionDtype` objects; hashability is not a requirement for the values of the corresponding `ExtensionArray`). The base class implements a default `__eq__` and `__hash__`. If you have a parametrized dtype, you should update the `ExtensionDtype._metadata` tuple to match the signature of your `__init__` method. See `pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionDtype` for more (GH22476).

### New and changed methods

- `dropna()` has been added (GH21185)
- `repeat()` has been added (GH24349)
- The `ExtensionArray` constructor, `_from_sequence` now take the keyword arg `copy=False` (GH21185)
- `pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray.shift()` added as part of the basic `ExtensionArray` interface (GH22387).
- `searchsorted()` has been added (GH24350)
- Support for reduction operations such as `sum`, `mean` via opt-in base class method override (GH22762)
- `ExtensionArray.isna()` is allowed to return an `ExtensionArray` (GH22325).

### Dtype changes

- `ExtensionDtype` has gained the ability to instantiate from string dtypes, e.g. `decimal` would instantiate a registered `DecimalDtype`; furthermore the `ExtensionDtype` has gained the method `construct_array_type` (GH21185)
- Added `ExtensionDtype._is_numeric` for controlling whether an extension dtype is considered numeric (GH22290).
- Added `pandas.api.types.register_extension_dtype()` to register an extension type with pandas (GH22664)
- Updated the `.type` attribute for `PeriodDtype`, `DatetimeTZDtype`, and `IntervalDtype` to be instances of the dtype (`Period`, `Timestamp`, and `Interval` respectively) (GH22938)

### Operator support

A `Series` based on an `ExtensionArray` now supports arithmetic and comparison operators (GH19577). There are two approaches for providing operator support for an `ExtensionArray`:

1. Define each of the operators on your `ExtensionArray` subclass.
2. Use an operator implementation from pandas that depends on operators that are already defined on the underlying elements (scalars) of the `ExtensionArray`.

See the *ExtensionArray Operator Support* documentation section for details on both ways of adding operator support.

### Other changes

- A default repr for `pandas.api.extensions.ExtensionArray` is now provided (GH23601).
- `ExtensionArray._formatting_values()` is deprecated. Use `ExtensionArray._formatter` instead. (GH23601)
- An `ExtensionArray` with a boolean dtype now works correctly as a boolean indexer. `pandas.api.types.is_bool_dtype()` now properly considers them boolean (GH22326)

### Bug Fixes

- Bug in `Series.get()` for Series using `ExtensionArray` and integer index (GH21257)
- `shift()` now dispatches to `ExtensionArray.shift()` (GH22386)
- `Series.combine()` works correctly with `ExtensionArray` inside of `Series` (GH20825)
- `Series.combine()` with scalar argument now works for any function type (GH21248)
- `Series.astype()` and `DataFrame.astype()` now dispatch to `ExtensionArray.astype()` (GH21185).
- Slicing a single row of a `DataFrame` with multiple `ExtensionArrays` of the same type now preserves the dtype, rather than coercing to object (GH22784)
- Bug when concatenating multiple Series with different extension dtypes not casting to object dtype (GH22994)
- Series backed by an `ExtensionArray` now work with `util.hash_pandas_object()` (GH23066)
- `DataFrame.stack()` no longer converts to object dtype for DataFrames where each column has the same extension dtype. The output Series will have the same dtype as the columns (GH23077).
- `Series.unstack()` and `DataFrame.unstack()` no longer convert extension arrays to object-dtype ndarrays. Each column in the output `DataFrame` will now have the same dtype as the input (GH23077).
- Bug when grouping `DataFrame.groupby()` and aggregating on `ExtensionArray` it was not returning the actual `ExtensionArray` dtype (GH23227).
- Bug in `pandas.merge()` when merging on an extension array-backed column (GH23020).

## Deprecations

- `MultiIndex.labels` has been deprecated and replaced by `MultiIndex.codes`. The functionality is unchanged. The new name better reflects the natures of these codes and makes the `MultiIndex` API more similar to the API for `CategoricalIndex` (GH13443). As a consequence, other uses of the name `labels` in `MultiIndex` have also been deprecated and replaced with `codes`:
  - You should initialize a `MultiIndex` instance using a parameter named `codes` rather than `labels`.
  - `MultiIndex.set_labels` has been deprecated in favor of `MultiIndex.set_codes()`.
  - For method `MultiIndex.copy()`, the `labels` parameter has been deprecated and replaced by a `codes` parameter.
- `DataFrame.to_stata()`, `read_stata()`, `StataReader` and `StataWriter` have deprecated the encoding argument. The encoding of a Stata dta file is determined by the file type and cannot be changed (GH21244)
- `MultiIndex.to_hierarchical()` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH21613)
- `Series.ptp()` is deprecated. Use `numpy.ptp` instead (GH21614)
- `Series.compress()` is deprecated. Use `Series[condition]` instead (GH18262)
- The signature of `Series.to_csv()` has been uniformed to that of `DataFrame.to_csv()`: the name of the first argument is now `path_or_buf`, the order of subsequent arguments has changed, the header argument now defaults to `True`. (GH19715)
- `Categorical.from_codes()` has deprecated providing float values for the `codes` argument. (GH21767)
- `pandas.read_table()` is deprecated. Instead, use `read_csv()` passing `sep='\t'` if necessary (GH21948)

- `Series.str.cat()` has deprecated using arbitrary list-likes *within* list-likes. A list-like container may still contain many Series, Index or 1-dimensional `np.ndarray`, or alternatively, only scalar values. (GH21950)
- `FrozenNDArray.searchsorted()` has deprecated the `v` parameter in favor of `value` (GH14645)
- `DatetimeIndex.shift()` and `PeriodIndex.shift()` now accept `periods` argument instead of `n` for consistency with `Index.shift()` and `Series.shift()`. Using `n` throws a deprecation warning (GH22458, GH22912)
- The `fastpath` keyword of the different Index constructors is deprecated (GH23110).
- `Timestamp.tz_localize()`, `DatetimeIndex.tz_localize()`, and `Series.tz_localize()` have deprecated the `errors` argument in favor of the nonexistent argument (GH8917)
- The class `FrozenNDArray` has been deprecated. When unpickling, `FrozenNDArray` will be unpickled to `np.ndarray` once this class is removed (GH9031)
- The methods `DataFrame.update()` and `Panel.update()` have deprecated the `raise_conflict=False|True` keyword in favor of `errors='ignore'|'raise'` (GH23585)
- The methods `Series.str.partition()` and `Series.str.rpartition()` have deprecated the `pat` keyword in favor of `sep` (GH22676)
- Deprecated the `nthreads` keyword of `pandas.read_feather()` in favor of `use_threads` to reflect the changes in `pyarrow>=0.11.0`. (GH23053)
- `pandas.read_excel()` has deprecated accepting `usecols` as an integer. Please pass in a list of ints from 0 to `usecols` inclusive instead (GH23527)
- Constructing a `TimedeltaIndex` from data with `datetime64`-typed data is deprecated, will raise `TypeError` in a future version (GH23539)
- Constructing a `DatetimeIndex` from data with `timedelta64`-typed data is deprecated, will raise `TypeError` in a future version (GH23675)
- The `keep_tz=False` option (the default) of the `keep_tz` keyword of `DatetimeIndex.to_series()` is deprecated (GH17832).
- Timezone converting a tz-aware `datetime.datetime` or `Timestamp` with `Timestamp` and the `tz` argument is now deprecated. Instead, use `Timestamp.tz_convert()` (GH23579)
- `pandas.api.types.is_period()` is deprecated in favor of `pandas.api.types.is_period_dtype` (GH23917)
- `pandas.api.types.is_datetimetz()` is deprecated in favor of `pandas.api.types.is_datetime64tz` (GH23917)
- Creating a `TimedeltaIndex`, `DatetimeIndex`, or `PeriodIndex` by passing range arguments `start`, `end`, and `periods` is deprecated in favor of `timedelta_range()`, `date_range()`, or `period_range()` (GH23919)
- Passing a string alias like `'datetime64[ns, UTC]'` as the `unit` parameter to `DatetimeTZDtype` is deprecated. Use `DatetimeTZDtype.construct_from_string` instead (GH23990).
- The `skipna` parameter of `infer_dtype()` will switch to `True` by default in a future version of pandas (GH17066, GH24050)
- In `Series.where()` with Categorical data, providing an `other` that is not present in the categories is deprecated. Convert the categorical to a different dtype or add the `other` to the categories first (GH24077).

- `Series.clip_lower()`, `Series.clip_upper()`, `DataFrame.clip_lower()` and `DataFrame.clip_upper()` are deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Use `Series.clip(lower=threshold)`, `Series.clip(upper=threshold)` and the equivalent `DataFrame` methods (GH24203)
- `Series.nonzero()` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH18262)
- Passing an integer to `Series.fillna()` and `DataFrame.fillna()` with `timedelta64[ns]` dtypes is deprecated, will raise `TypeError` in a future version. Use `obj.fillna(pd.Timedelta(...))` instead (GH24694)
- `Series.cat.categorical`, `Series.cat.name` and `Series.cat.index` have been deprecated. Use the attributes on `Series.cat` or `Series` directly. (GH24751).
- Passing a dtype without a precision like `np.dtype('datetime64')` or `timedelta64` to `Index`, `DatetimeIndex` and `TimedeltaIndex` is now deprecated. Use the nanosecond-precision dtype instead (GH24753).

## Integer Addition/Subtraction with Datetimes and Timedeltas is Deprecated

In the past, users could—in some cases—add or subtract integers or integer-dtype arrays from `Timestamp`, `DatetimeIndex` and `TimedeltaIndex`.

This usage is now deprecated. Instead add or subtract integer multiples of the object's `freq` attribute (GH21939, GH23878).

*Previous Behavior:*

```
In [5]: ts = pd.Timestamp('1994-05-06 12:15:16', freq=pd.offsets.Hour())
In [6]: ts + 2
Out [6]: Timestamp('1994-05-06 14:15:16', freq='H')

In [7]: tdi = pd.timedelta_range('1D', periods=2)
In [8]: tdi - np.array([2, 1])
Out [8]: TimedeltaIndex(['-1 days', '1 days'], dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)

In [9]: dti = pd.date_range('2001-01-01', periods=2, freq='7D')
In [10]: dti + pd.Index([1, 2])
Out [10]: DatetimeIndex(['2001-01-08', '2001-01-22'], dtype='datetime64[ns]',
↳freq=None)
```

*New Behavior:*

```
In [108]: ts = pd.Timestamp('1994-05-06 12:15:16', freq=pd.offsets.Hour())
In [109]: ts + 2 * ts.freq
Out [109]: Timestamp('1994-05-06 14:15:16', freq='H')

In [110]: tdi = pd.timedelta_range('1D', periods=2)
In [111]: tdi - np.array([2 * tdi.freq, 1 * tdi.freq])
Out [111]: TimedeltaIndex(['-1 days', '1 days'], dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)

In [112]: dti = pd.date_range('2001-01-01', periods=2, freq='7D')
In [113]: dti + pd.Index([1 * dti.freq, 2 * dti.freq])
Out [113]: DatetimeIndex(['2001-01-08', '2001-01-22'], dtype='datetime64[ns]',
↳freq=None)
```



## Passing Integer data and a timezone to DatetimeIndex

The behavior of *DatetimeIndex* when passed integer data and a timezone is changing in a future version of pandas. Previously, these were interpreted as wall times in the desired timezone. In the future, these will be interpreted as wall times in UTC, which are then converted to the desired timezone (GH24559).

The default behavior remains the same, but issues a warning:

```
In [3]: pd.DatetimeIndex([946684800000000000], tz="US/Central")
/bin/ipython:1: FutureWarning:
    Passing integer-dtype data and a timezone to DatetimeIndex. Integer values
    will be interpreted differently in a future version of pandas. Previously,
    these were viewed as datetime64[ns] values representing the wall time
    *in the specified timezone*. In the future, these will be viewed as
    datetime64[ns] values representing the wall time *in UTC*. This is similar
    to a nanosecond-precision UNIX epoch. To accept the future behavior, use

        pd.to_datetime(integer_data, utc=True).tz_convert(tz)

    To keep the previous behavior, use

        pd.to_datetime(integer_data).tz_localize(tz)

#!/bin/python3
Out[3]: DatetimeIndex(['2000-01-01 00:00:00-06:00'], dtype='datetime64[ns, US/
↪Central]', freq=None)
```

As the warning message explains, opt in to the future behavior by specifying that the integer values are UTC, and then converting to the final timezone:

```
In [114]: pd.to_datetime([946684800000000000], utc=True).tz_convert('US/Central')
Out [114]: DatetimeIndex(['1999-12-31 18:00:00-06:00'], dtype='datetime64[ns, US/
↪Central]', freq=None)
```

The old behavior can be retained with by localizing directly to the final timezone:

```
In [115]: pd.to_datetime([946684800000000000]).tz_localize('US/Central')
Out [115]: DatetimeIndex(['2000-01-01 00:00:00-06:00'], dtype='datetime64[ns, US/
↪Central]', freq=None)
```

## Converting Timezone-Aware Series and Index to NumPy Arrays

The conversion from a *Series* or *Index* with timezone-aware datetime data will change to preserve timezones by default (GH23569).

NumPy doesn't have a dedicated dtype for timezone-aware datetimes. In the past, converting a *Series* or *DatetimeIndex* with timezone-aware datetimes would convert to a NumPy array by

1. converting the tz-aware data to UTC
2. dropping the timezone-info
3. returning a `numpy.ndarray` with `datetime64[ns]` dtype

Future versions of pandas will preserve the timezone information by returning an object-dtype NumPy array where each value is a *Timestamp* with the correct timezone attached



- `Series.repeat()` has renamed the `reps` argument to `repeats` (GH14645)
- Several private functions were removed from the (non-public) module `pandas.core.common` (GH22001)
- Removal of the previously deprecated module `pandas.core.datetools` (GH14105, GH14094)
- Strings passed into `DataFrame.groupby()` that refer to both column and index levels will raise a `ValueError` (GH14432)
- `Index.repeat()` and `MultiIndex.repeat()` have renamed the `n` argument to `repeats` (GH14645)
- The `Series` constructor and `.astype` method will now raise a `ValueError` if timestamp dtypes are passed in without a unit (e.g. `np.datetime64`) for the `dtype` parameter (GH15987)
- Removal of the previously deprecated `as_indexer` keyword completely from `str.match()` (GH22356, GH6581)
- The modules `pandas.types`, `pandas.computation`, and `pandas.util.decorators` have been removed (GH16157, GH16250)
- Removed the `pandas.formats.style` shim for `pandas.io.formats.style.Styler` (GH16059)
- `pandas.pnow`, `pandas.match`, `pandas.groupby`, `pd.get_store`, `pd.Expr`, and `pd.Term` have been removed (GH15538, GH15940)
- `Categorical.searchsorted()` and `Series.searchsorted()` have renamed the `v` argument to `value` (GH14645)
- `pandas.parser`, `pandas.lib`, and `pandas.tslib` have been removed (GH15537)
- `Index.searchsorted()` have renamed the `key` argument to `value` (GH14645)
- `DataFrame consolidate` and `Series consolidate` have been removed (GH15501)
- Removal of the previously deprecated module `pandas.json` (GH19944)
- The module `pandas.tools` has been removed (GH15358, GH16005)
- `SparseArray.get_values()` and `SparseArray.to_dense()` have dropped the `fill` parameter (GH14686)
- `DataFrame.sortlevel` and `Series.sortlevel` have been removed (GH15099)
- `SparseSeries.to_dense()` has dropped the `sparse_only` parameter (GH14686)
- `DataFrame.astype()` and `Series.astype()` have renamed the `raise_on_error` argument to `errors` (GH14967)
- `is_sequence`, `is_any_int_dtype`, and `is_floating_dtype` have been removed from `pandas.api.types` (GH16163, GH16189)

## Performance Improvements

- Slicing `Series` and `DataFrames` with an monotonically increasing `CategoricalIndex` is now very fast and has speed comparable to slicing with an `Int64Index`. The speed increase is both when indexing by label (using `.loc`) and position (`.iloc`) (GH20395) Slicing a monotonically increasing `CategoricalIndex` itself (i.e. `ci[1000:2000]`) shows similar speed improvements as above (GH21659)
- Improved performance of `CategoricalIndex.equals()` when comparing to another `CategoricalIndex` (GH24023)
- Improved performance of `Series.describe()` in case of numeric dtypes (GH21274)
- Improved performance of `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.rank()` when dealing with tied rankings (GH21237)

- Improved performance of `DataFrame.set_index()` with columns consisting of `Period` objects (GH21582, GH21606)
- Improved performance of `Series.at()` and `Index.get_value()` for Extension Arrays values (e.g. `Categorical`) (GH24204)
- Improved performance of membership checks in `Categorical` and `CategoricalIndex` (i.e. `x in cat`-style checks are much faster). `CategoricalIndex.contains()` is likewise much faster (GH21369, GH21508)
- Improved performance of `HDFStore.groups()` (and dependent functions like `HDFStore.keys()`). (i.e. `x in store` checks are much faster) (GH21372)
- Improved the performance of `pandas.get_dummies()` with `sparse=True` (GH21997)
- Improved performance of `IndexEngine.get_indexer_non_unique()` for sorted, non-unique indexes (GH9466)
- Improved performance of `PeriodIndex.unique()` (GH23083)
- Improved performance of `concat()` for `Series` objects (GH23404)
- Improved performance of `DatetimeIndex.normalize()` and `Timestamp.normalize()` for time-zone naive or UTC datetimes (GH23634)
- Improved performance of `DatetimeIndex.tz_localize()` and various `DatetimeIndex` attributes with dateutil UTC timezone (GH23772)
- Fixed a performance regression on Windows with Python 3.7 of `read_csv()` (GH23516)
- Improved performance of `Categorical` constructor for `Series` objects (GH23814)
- Improved performance of `where()` for `Categorical` data (GH24077)
- Improved performance of iterating over a `Series`. Using `DataFrame.itertuples()` now creates iterators without internally allocating lists of all elements (GH20783)
- Improved performance of `Period` constructor, additionally benefitting `PeriodArray` and `PeriodIndex` creation (GH24084, GH24118)
- Improved performance of tz-aware `DatetimeArray` binary operations (GH24491)

## Bug Fixes

### Categorical

- Bug in `Categorical.from_codes()` where NaN values in codes were silently converted to 0 (GH21767). In the future this will raise a `ValueError`. Also changes the behavior of `.from_codes([1, 2.0])`.
- Bug in `Categorical.sort_values()` where NaN values were always positioned in front regardless of `na_position` value. (GH22556).
- Bug when indexing with a boolean-valued `Categorical`. Now a boolean-valued `Categorical` is treated as a boolean mask (GH22665)
- Constructing a `CategoricalIndex` with empty values and boolean categories was raising a `ValueError` after a change to dtype coercion (GH22702).
- Bug in `Categorical.take()` with a user-provided `fill_value` not encoding the `fill_value`, which could result in a `ValueError`, incorrect results, or a segmentation fault (GH23296).

- In `Series.unstack()`, specifying a `fill_value` not present in the categories now raises a `TypeError` rather than ignoring the `fill_value` (GH23284)
- Bug when resampling `DataFrame.resample()` and aggregating on categorical data, the categorical dtype was getting lost. (GH23227)
- Bug in many methods of the `.str`-accessor, which always failed on calling the `CategoricalIndex.str` constructor (GH23555, GH23556)
- Bug in `Series.where()` losing the categorical dtype for categorical data (GH24077)
- Bug in `Categorical.apply()` where NaN values could be handled unpredictably. They now remain unchanged (GH24241)
- Bug in `Categorical` comparison methods incorrectly raising `ValueError` when operating against a `DataFrame` (GH24630)
- Bug in `Categorical.set_categories()` where setting fewer new categories with `rename=True` caused a segmentation fault (GH24675)

## Datetimelike

- Fixed bug where two `DateOffset` objects with different `normalize` attributes could evaluate as equal (GH21404)
- Fixed bug where `Timestamp.resolution()` incorrectly returned 1-microsecond `timedelta` instead of 1-nanosecond `Timedelta` (GH21336, GH21365)
- Bug in `to_datetime()` that did not consistently return an `Index` when `box=True` was specified (GH21864)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` comparisons where string comparisons incorrectly raises `TypeError` (GH22074)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` comparisons when comparing against `timedelta64[ns]` dtyped arrays; in some cases `TypeError` was incorrectly raised, in others it incorrectly failed to raise (GH22074)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` comparisons when comparing against object-dtyped arrays (GH22074)
- Bug in `DataFrame` with `datetime64[ns]` dtype addition and subtraction with `Timedelta`-like objects (GH22005, GH22163)
- Bug in `DataFrame` with `datetime64[ns]` dtype addition and subtraction with `DateOffset` objects returning an object dtype instead of `datetime64[ns]` dtype (GH21610, GH22163)
- Bug in `DataFrame` with `datetime64[ns]` dtype comparing against `NaT` incorrectly (GH22242, GH22163)
- Bug in `DataFrame` with `datetime64[ns]` dtype subtracting `Timestamp`-like object incorrectly returned `datetime64[ns]` dtype instead of `timedelta64[ns]` dtype (GH8554, GH22163)
- Bug in `DataFrame` with `datetime64[ns]` dtype subtracting `np.datetime64` object with non-nanosecond unit failing to convert to nanoseconds (GH18874, GH22163)
- Bug in `DataFrame` comparisons against `Timestamp`-like objects failing to raise `TypeError` for inequality checks with mismatched types (GH8932, GH22163)
- Bug in `DataFrame` with mixed dtypes including `datetime64[ns]` incorrectly raising `TypeError` on equality comparisons (GH13128, GH22163)
- Bug in `DataFrame.values` returning a `DatetimeIndex` for a single-column `DataFrame` with tz-aware datetime values. Now a 2-D `numpy.ndarray` of `Timestamp` objects is returned (GH24024)
- Bug in `DataFrame.eq()` comparison against `NaT` incorrectly returning `True` or `NaN` (GH15697, GH22163)

- Bug in *DatetimeIndex* subtraction that incorrectly failed to raise *OverflowError* (GH22492, GH22508)
- Bug in *DatetimeIndex* incorrectly allowing indexing with *Timedelta* object (GH20464)
- Bug in *DatetimeIndex* where frequency was being set if original frequency was *None* (GH22150)
- Bug in rounding methods of *DatetimeIndex* (*round()*, *ceil()*, *floor()*) and *Timestamp* (*round()*, *ceil()*, *floor()*) could give rise to loss of precision (GH22591)
- Bug in *to\_datetime()* with an *Index* argument that would drop the name from the result (GH21697)
- Bug in *PeriodIndex* where adding or subtracting a *timedelta* or *Tick* object produced incorrect results (GH22988)
- Bug in the *Series* repr with period-dtype data missing a space before the data (GH23601)
- Bug in *date\_range()* when decrementing a start date to a past end date by a negative frequency (GH23270)
- Bug in *Series.min()* which would return *NaN* instead of *NaT* when called on a series of *NaT* (GH23282)
- Bug in *Series.combine\_first()* not properly aligning categoricals, so that missing values in *self* where not filled by valid values from *other* (GH24147)
- Bug in *DataFrame.combine()* with datetimelike values raising a *TypeError* (GH23079)
- Bug in *date\_range()* with frequency of *Day* or higher where dates sufficiently far in the future could wrap around to the past instead of raising *OutOfBoundsDatetime* (GH14187)
- Bug in *period\_range()* ignoring the frequency of start and end when those are provided as *Period* objects (GH20535).
- Bug in *PeriodIndex* with attribute *freq.n* greater than 1 where adding a *DateOffset* object would return incorrect results (GH23215)
- Bug in *Series* that interpreted string indices as lists of characters when setting datetimelike values (GH23451)
- Bug in *DataFrame* when creating a new column from an *ndarray* of *Timestamp* objects with timezones creating an object-dtype column, rather than *datetime* with *timezone* (GH23932)
- Bug in *Timestamp* constructor which would drop the frequency of an input *Timestamp* (GH22311)
- Bug in *DatetimeIndex* where calling *np.array(dtindex, dtype=object)* would incorrectly return an array of long objects (GH23524)
- Bug in *Index* where passing a timezone-aware *DatetimeIndex* and *dtype=object* would incorrectly raise a *ValueError* (GH23524)
- Bug in *Index* where calling *np.array(dtindex, dtype=object)* on a timezone-naive *DatetimeIndex* would return an array of *datetime* objects instead of *Timestamp* objects, potentially losing nanosecond portions of the timestamps (GH23524)
- Bug in *Categorical.\_\_setitem\_\_* not allowing setting with another *Categorical* when both are unordered and have the same categories, but in a different order (GH24142)
- Bug in *date\_range()* where using dates with millisecond resolution or higher could return incorrect values or the wrong number of values in the index (GH24110)
- Bug in *DatetimeIndex* where constructing a *DatetimeIndex* from a *Categorical* or *CategoricalIndex* would incorrectly drop *timezone* information (GH18664)
- Bug in *DatetimeIndex* and *TimedeltaIndex* where indexing with *Ellipsis* would incorrectly lose the index's *freq* attribute (GH21282)
- Clarified error message produced when passing an incorrect *freq* argument to *DatetimeIndex* with *NaT* as the first entry in the passed data (GH11587)

- Bug in `to_datetime()` where `box` and `utc` arguments were ignored when passing a `DataFrame` or dict of unit mappings (GH23760)
- Bug in `Series.dt` where the cache would not update properly after an in-place operation (GH24408)
- Bug in `PeriodIndex` where comparisons against an array-like object with length 1 failed to raise `ValueError` (GH23078)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.astype()`, `PeriodIndex.astype()` and `TimedeltaIndex.astype()` ignoring the sign of the `dtype` for unsigned integer dtypes (GH24405).
- Fixed bug in `Series.max()` with `datetime64[ns]`-dtype failing to return `NaT` when nulls are present and `skipna=False` is passed (GH24265)
- Bug in `to_datetime()` where arrays of `datetime` objects containing both timezone-aware and timezone-naive datetimes would fail to raise `ValueError` (GH24569)
- Bug in `to_datetime()` with invalid `datetime` format doesn't coerce input to `NaT` even if `errors='coerce'` (GH24763)

## Timedelta

- Bug in `DataFrame` with `timedelta64[ns]` dtype division by `Timedelta`-like scalar incorrectly returning `timedelta64[ns]` dtype instead of `float64` dtype (GH20088, GH22163)
- Bug in adding a `Index` with object dtype to a `Series` with `timedelta64[ns]` dtype incorrectly raising (GH22390)
- Bug in multiplying a `Series` with numeric dtype against a `timedelta` object (GH22390)
- Bug in `Series` with numeric dtype when adding or subtracting an array or `Series` with `timedelta64` dtype (GH22390)
- Bug in `Index` with numeric dtype when multiplying or dividing an array with dtype `timedelta64` (GH22390)
- Bug in `TimedeltaIndex` incorrectly allowing indexing with `Timestamp` object (GH20464)
- Fixed bug where subtracting `Timedelta` from an object-dtyped array would raise `TypeError` (GH21980)
- Fixed bug in adding a `DataFrame` with all-`timedelta64[ns]` dtypes to a `DataFrame` with all-integer dtypes returning incorrect results instead of raising `TypeError` (GH22696)
- Bug in `TimedeltaIndex` where adding a timezone-aware `datetime` scalar incorrectly returned a timezone-naive `DatetimeIndex` (GH23215)
- Bug in `TimedeltaIndex` where adding `np.timedelta64('NaT')` incorrectly returned an all-`NaT` `DatetimeIndex` instead of an all-`NaT` `TimedeltaIndex` (GH23215)
- Bug in `Timedelta` and `to_timedelta()` have inconsistencies in supported unit string (GH21762)
- Bug in `TimedeltaIndex` division where dividing by another `TimedeltaIndex` raised `TypeError` instead of returning a `Float64Index` (GH23829, GH22631)
- Bug in `TimedeltaIndex` comparison operations where comparing against non-`Timedelta`-like objects would raise `TypeError` instead of returning all-`False` for `__eq__` and all-`True` for `__ne__` (GH24056)
- Bug in `Timedelta` comparisons when comparing with a `Tick` object incorrectly raising `TypeError` (GH24710)

## Timezones

- Bug in `Index.shift()` where an `AssertionError` would raise when shifting across DST (GH8616)
- Bug in `Timestamp` constructor where passing an invalid timezone offset designator (Z) would not raise a `ValueError` (GH8910)
- Bug in `Timestamp.replace()` where replacing at a DST boundary would retain an incorrect offset (GH7825)
- Bug in `Series.replace()` with `datetime64[ns, tz]` data when replacing `NaT` (GH11792)
- Bug in `Timestamp` when passing different string date formats with a timezone offset would produce different timezone offsets (GH12064)
- Bug when comparing a tz-naive `Timestamp` to a tz-aware `DatetimeIndex` which would coerce the `DatetimeIndex` to tz-naive (GH12601)
- Bug in `Series.truncate()` with a tz-aware `DatetimeIndex` which would cause a core dump (GH9243)
- Bug in `Series` constructor which would coerce tz-aware and tz-naive `Timestamp` to tz-aware (GH13051)
- Bug in `Index` with `datetime64[ns, tz]` dtype that did not localize integer data correctly (GH20964)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` where constructing with an integer and tz would not localize correctly (GH12619)
- Fixed bug where `DataFrame.describe()` and `Series.describe()` on tz-aware datetimes did not show `first` and `last` result (GH21328)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` comparisons failing to raise `TypeError` when comparing timezone-aware `DatetimeIndex` against `np.datetime64` (GH22074)
- Bug in `DataFrame` assignment with a timezone-aware scalar (GH19843)
- Bug in `DataFrame.asof()` that raised a `TypeError` when attempting to compare tz-naive and tz-aware timestamps (GH21194)
- Bug when constructing a `DatetimeIndex` with `Timestamp` constructed with the `replace` method across DST (GH18785)
- Bug when setting a new value with `DataFrame.loc()` with a `DatetimeIndex` with a DST transition (GH18308, GH20724)
- Bug in `Index.unique()` that did not re-localize tz-aware dates correctly (GH21737)
- Bug when indexing a `Series` with a DST transition (GH21846)
- Bug in `DataFrame.resample()` and `Series.resample()` where an `AmbiguousTimeError` or `NonExistentTimeError` would raise if a timezone aware timeseries ended on a DST transition (GH19375, GH10117)
- Bug in `DataFrame.drop()` and `Series.drop()` when specifying a tz-aware `Timestamp` key to drop from a `DatetimeIndex` with a DST transition (GH21761)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` constructor where `NaT` and `dateutil.tz.tzlocal` would raise an `OutOfBoundsDatetime` error (GH23807)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.tz_localize()` and `Timestamp.tz_localize()` with `dateutil.tz.tzlocal` near a DST transition that would return an incorrectly localized datetime (GH23807)
- Bug in `Timestamp` constructor where a `dateutil.tz.tzutc` timezone passed with a `datetime.datetime` argument would be converted to a `pytz.UTC` timezone (GH23807)
- Bug in `to_datetime()` where `utc=True` was not respected when specifying a unit and `errors='ignore'` (GH23758)



- Bug in `to_datetime()` where `utc=True` was not respected when passing a `Timestamp` (GH24415)
- Bug in `DataFrame.any()` returns wrong value when `axis=1` and the data is of datetimelike type (GH23070)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.to_period()` where a timezone aware index was converted to UTC first before creating `PeriodIndex` (GH22905)
- Bug in `DataFrame.tz_localize()`, `DataFrame.tz_convert()`, `Series.tz_localize()`, and `Series.tz_convert()` where `copy=False` would mutate the original argument inplace (GH6326)
- Bug in `DataFrame.max()` and `DataFrame.min()` with `axis=1` where a `Series` with NaN would be returned when all columns contained the same timezone (GH10390)

## Offsets

- Bug in FY5253 where date offsets could incorrectly raise an `AssertionError` in arithmetic operations (GH14774)
- Bug in `DateOffset` where keyword arguments `week` and `milliseconds` were accepted and ignored. Passing these will now raise `ValueError` (GH19398)
- Bug in adding `DateOffset` with `DataFrame` or `PeriodIndex` incorrectly raising `TypeError` (GH23215)
- Bug in comparing `DateOffset` objects with non-`DateOffset` objects, particularly strings, raising `ValueError` instead of returning `False` for equality checks and `True` for not-equal checks (GH23524)

## Numeric

- Bug in `Series.__rmatmul__` doesn't support matrix vector multiplication (GH21530)
- Bug in `factorize()` fails with read-only array (GH12813)
- Fixed bug in `unique()` handled signed zeros inconsistently: for some inputs 0.0 and -0.0 were treated as equal and for some inputs as different. Now they are treated as equal for all inputs (GH21866)
- Bug in `DataFrame.agg()`, `DataFrame.transform()` and `DataFrame.apply()` where, when supplied with a list of functions and `axis=1` (e.g. `df.apply(['sum', 'mean'], axis=1)`), a `TypeError` was wrongly raised. For all three methods such calculation are now done correctly. (GH16679).
- Bug in `Series` comparison against datetime-like scalars and arrays (GH22074)
- Bug in `DataFrame` multiplication between boolean dtype and integer returning object dtype instead of integer dtype (GH22047, GH22163)
- Bug in `DataFrame.apply()` where, when supplied with a string argument and additional positional or keyword arguments (e.g. `df.apply('sum', min_count=1)`), a `TypeError` was wrongly raised (GH22376)
- Bug in `DataFrame.astype()` to extension dtype may raise `AttributeError` (GH22578)
- Bug in `DataFrame` with `timedelta64[ns]` dtype arithmetic operations with `ndarray` with integer dtype incorrectly treating the `ndarray` as `timedelta64[ns]` dtype (GH23114)
- Bug in `Series.rpow()` with object dtype NaN for `1 ** NA` instead of 1 (GH22922).
- `Series.agg()` can now handle numpy NaN-aware methods like `numpy.nansum()` (GH19629)
- Bug in `Series.rank()` and `DataFrame.rank()` when `pct=True` and more than  $2^{24}$  rows are present resulted in percentages greater than 1.0 (GH18271)

- Calls such as `DataFrame.round()` with a non-unique `CategoricalIndex()` now return expected data. Previously, data would be improperly duplicated (GH21809).
- Added `log10`, `floor` and `ceil` to the list of supported functions in `DataFrame.eval()` (GH24139, GH24353)
- Logical operations `&`, `|`, `^` between `Series` and `Index` will no longer raise `ValueError` (GH22092)
- Checking PEP 3141 numbers in `is_scalar()` function returns `True` (GH22903)
- Reduction methods like `Series.sum()` now accept the default value of `keepdims=False` when called from a NumPy ufunc, rather than raising a `TypeError`. Full support for `keepdims` has not been implemented (GH24356).

## Conversion

- Bug in `DataFrame.combine_first()` in which column types were unexpectedly converted to float (GH20699)
- Bug in `DataFrame.clip()` in which column types are not preserved and casted to float (GH24162)
- Bug in `DataFrame.clip()` when order of columns of dataframes doesn't match, result observed is wrong in numeric values (GH20911)
- Bug in `DataFrame.astype()` where converting to an extension dtype when duplicate column names are present causes a `RecursionError` (GH24704)

## Strings

- Bug in `Index.str.partition()` was not nan-safe (GH23558).
- Bug in `Index.str.split()` was not nan-safe (GH23677).
- Bug `Series.str.contains()` not respecting the `na` argument for a `Categorical` dtype `Series` (GH22158)
- Bug in `Index.str.cat()` when the result contained only `NaN` (GH24044)

## Interval

- Bug in the `IntervalIndex` constructor where the `closed` parameter did not always override the inferred `closed` (GH19370)
- Bug in the `IntervalIndex` repr where a trailing comma was missing after the list of intervals (GH20611)
- Bug in `Interval` where scalar arithmetic operations did not retain the `closed` value (GH22313)
- Bug in `IntervalIndex` where indexing with datetime-like values raised a `KeyError` (GH20636)
- Bug in `IntervalTree` where data containing `NaN` triggered a warning and resulted in incorrect indexing queries with `IntervalIndex` (GH23352)

## Indexing

- Bug in `DataFrame.ne()` fails if columns contain column name "dtype" (GH22383)
- The traceback from a `KeyError` when asking `.loc` for a single missing label is now shorter and more clear (GH21557)

- *PeriodIndex* now emits a `KeyError` when a malformed string is looked up, which is consistent with the behavior of *DatetimeIndex* (GH22803)
- When `.ix` is asked for a missing integer label in a *MultiIndex* with a first level of integer type, it now raises a `KeyError`, consistently with the case of a flat *Int64Index*, rather than falling back to positional indexing (GH21593)
- Bug in *Index.reindex()* when reindexing a tz-naive and tz-aware *DatetimeIndex* (GH8306)
- Bug in *Series.reindex()* when reindexing an empty series with a `datetime64[ns, tz]` dtype (GH20869)
- Bug in *DataFrame* when setting values with `.loc` and a timezone aware *DatetimeIndex* (GH11365)
- *DataFrame.\_\_getitem\_\_* now accepts dictionaries and dictionary keys as list-likes of labels, consistently with *Series.\_\_getitem\_\_* (GH21294)
- Fixed *DataFrame[np.nan]* when columns are non-unique (GH21428)
- Bug when indexing *DatetimeIndex* with nanosecond resolution dates and timezones (GH11679)
- Bug where indexing with a Numpy array containing negative values would mutate the indexer (GH21867)
- Bug where mixed indexes wouldn't allow integers for `.at` (GH19860)
- *Float64Index.get\_loc* now raises `KeyError` when boolean key passed. (GH19087)
- Bug in *DataFrame.loc()* when indexing with an *IntervalIndex* (GH19977)
- *Index* no longer mangles `None`, `NaN` and `NaT`, i.e. they are treated as three different keys. However, for numeric *Index* all three are still coerced to a `NaN` (GH22332)
- Bug in `scalar in Index` if scalar is a float while the *Index* is of integer dtype (GH22085)
- Bug in *MultiIndex.set\_levels()* when levels value is not subscriptable (GH23273)
- Bug where setting a `timedelta` column by *Index* causes it to be casted to double, and therefore lose precision (GH23511)
- Bug in *Index.union()* and *Index.intersection()* where name of the *Index* of the result was not computed correctly for certain cases (GH9943, GH9862)
- Bug in *Index* slicing with boolean *Index* may raise `TypeError` (GH22533)
- Bug in *PeriodArray.\_\_setitem\_\_* when accepting slice and list-like value (GH23978)
- Bug in *DatetimeIndex*, *TimedeltaIndex* where indexing with `Ellipsis` would lose their `freq` attribute (GH21282)
- Bug in `iat` where using it to assign an incompatible value would create a new column (GH23236)

## Missing

- Bug in *DataFrame.fillna()* where a `ValueError` would raise when one column contained a `datetime64[ns, tz]` dtype (GH15522)
- Bug in *Series.hasnans()* that could be incorrectly cached and return incorrect answers if null elements are introduced after an initial call (GH19700)
- *Series.isin()* now treats all `NaN`-floats as equal also for `np.object`-dtype. This behavior is consistent with the behavior for `float64` (GH22119)
- *unique()* no longer mangles `NaN`-floats and the `NaT`-object for `np.object`-dtype, i.e. `NaT` is no longer coerced to a `NaN`-value and is treated as a different entity. (GH22295)

- *DataFrame* and *Series* now properly handle numpy masked arrays with hardened masks. Previously, constructing a *DataFrame* or *Series* from a masked array with a hard mask would create a pandas object containing the underlying value, rather than the expected NaN. (GH24574)
- Bug in *DataFrame* constructor where *dtype* argument was not honored when handling numpy masked record arrays. (GH24874)

## Multindex

- Bug in *io.formats.style.Styler.applymap()* where *subset=* with *MultiIndex* slice would reduce to *Series* (GH19861)
- Removed compatibility for *MultiIndex* pickles prior to version 0.8.0; compatibility with *MultiIndex* pickles from version 0.13 forward is maintained (GH21654)
- *MultiIndex.get\_loc\_level()* (and as a consequence, *.loc* on a *Series* or *DataFrame* with a *MultiIndex* index) will now raise a *KeyError*, rather than returning an empty slice, if asked a label which is present in the *levels* but is unused (GH22221)
- *MultiIndex* has gained the *MultiIndex.from\_frame()*, it allows constructing a *MultiIndex* object from a *DataFrame* (GH22420)
- Fix *TypeError* in Python 3 when creating *MultiIndex* in which some levels have mixed types, e.g. when some labels are tuples (GH15457)

## I/O

- Bug in *read\_csv()* in which a column specified with *CategoricalDtype* of boolean categories was not being correctly coerced from string values to booleans (GH20498)
- Bug in *read\_csv()* in which unicode column names were not being properly recognized with Python 2.x (GH13253)
- Bug in *DataFrame.to\_sql()* when writing timezone aware data (*datetime64[ns, tz]* dtype) would raise a *TypeError* (GH9086)
- Bug in *DataFrame.to\_sql()* where a naive *DatetimeIndex* would be written as *TIMESTAMP WITH TIMEZONE* type in supported databases, e.g. PostgreSQL (GH23510)
- Bug in *read\_excel()* when *parse\_cols* is specified with an empty dataset (GH9208)
- *read\_html()* no longer ignores all-whitespace `<tr>` within `<thead>` when considering the *skiprows* and *header* arguments. Previously, users had to decrease their *header* and *skiprows* values on such tables to work around the issue. (GH21641)
- *read\_excel()* will correctly show the deprecation warning for previously deprecated *sheetname* (GH17994)
- *read\_csv()* and *read\_table()* will throw *UnicodeError* and not *coredump* on badly encoded strings (GH22748)
- *read\_csv()* will correctly parse timezone-aware datetimes (GH22256)
- Bug in *read\_csv()* in which memory management was prematurely optimized for the C engine when the data was being read in chunks (GH23509)
- Bug in *read\_csv()* in unnamed columns were being improperly identified when extracting a multi-index (GH23687)
- *read\_sas()* will parse numbers in *sas7bdat*-files that have width less than 8 bytes correctly. (GH21616)

- `read_sas()` will correctly parse sas7bdat files with many columns (GH22628)
- `read_sas()` will correctly parse sas7bdat files with data page types having also bit 7 set (so page type is 128 + 256 = 384) (GH16615)
- Bug in `read_sas()` in which an incorrect error was raised on an invalid file format. (GH24548)
- Bug in `detect_client_encoding()` where potential `IOError` goes unhandled when importing in a `mod_wsgi` process due to restricted access to `stdout`. (GH21552)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_html()` with `index=False` misses truncation indicators (...) on truncated `DataFrame` (GH15019, GH22783)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_html()` with `index=False` when both columns and row index are `MultiIndex` (GH22579)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_html()` with `index_names=False` displaying index name (GH22747)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_html()` with `header=False` not displaying row index names (GH23788)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_html()` with `sparsify=False` that caused it to raise `TypeError` (GH22887)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_string()` that broke column alignment when `index=False` and width of first column's values is greater than the width of first column's header (GH16839, GH13032)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_string()` that caused representations of `DataFrame` to not take up the whole window (GH22984)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_csv()` where a single level `MultiIndex` incorrectly wrote a tuple. Now just the value of the index is written (GH19589).
- `HDFStore` will raise `ValueError` when the `format` kwarg is passed to the constructor (GH13291)
- Bug in `HDFStore.append()` when appending a `DataFrame` with an empty string column and `min_itemsize < 8` (GH12242)
- Bug in `read_csv()` in which memory leaks occurred in the C engine when parsing NaN values due to insufficient cleanup on completion or error (GH21353)
- Bug in `read_csv()` in which incorrect error messages were being raised when `skipfooter` was passed in along with `nrows`, `iterator`, or `chunksize` (GH23711)
- Bug in `read_csv()` in which `MultiIndex` index names were being improperly handled in the cases when they were not provided (GH23484)
- Bug in `read_csv()` in which unnecessary warnings were being raised when the dialect's values conflicted with the default arguments (GH23761)
- Bug in `read_html()` in which the error message was not displaying the valid flavors when an invalid one was provided (GH23549)
- Bug in `read_excel()` in which extraneous header names were extracted, even though none were specified (GH11733)
- Bug in `read_excel()` in which column names were not being properly converted to string sometimes in Python 2.x (GH23874)
- Bug in `read_excel()` in which `index_col=None` was not being respected and parsing index columns anyway (GH18792, GH20480)
- Bug in `read_excel()` in which `usecols` was not being validated for proper column names when passed in as a string (GH20480)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_dict()` when the resulting dict contains non-Python scalars in the case of numeric data (GH23753)

- `DataFrame.to_string()`, `DataFrame.to_html()`, `DataFrame.to_latex()` will correctly format output when a string is passed as the `float_format` argument (GH21625, GH22270)
- Bug in `read_csv()` that caused it to raise `OverflowError` when trying to use 'inf' as `na_value` with integer index column (GH17128)
- Bug in `read_csv()` that caused the C engine on Python 3.6+ on Windows to improperly read CSV filenames with accented or special characters (GH15086)
- Bug in `read_fwf()` in which the compression type of a file was not being properly inferred (GH22199)
- Bug in `pandas.io.json.json_normalize()` that caused it to raise `TypeError` when two consecutive elements of `record_path` are dicts (GH22706)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_stata()`, `pandas.io.stata.StataWriter` and `pandas.io.stata.StataWriter117` where an exception would leave a partially written and invalid dta file (GH23573)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_stata()` and `pandas.io.stata.StataWriter117` that produced invalid files when using strLs with non-ASCII characters (GH23573)
- Bug in `HDFStore` that caused it to raise `ValueError` when reading a Dataframe in Python 3 from fixed format written in Python 2 (GH24510)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_string()` and more generally in the floating repr formatter. Zeros were not trimmed if inf was present in a columns while it was the case with NA values. Zeros are now trimmed as in the presence of NA (GH24861).
- Bug in the repr when truncating the number of columns and having a wide last column (GH24849).

## Plotting

- Bug in `DataFrame.plot.scatter()` and `DataFrame.plot.hexbin()` caused x-axis label and tick-labels to disappear when colorbar was on in IPython inline backend (GH10611, GH10678, and GH20455)
- Bug in plotting a Series with datetimes using `matplotlib.axes.Axes.scatter()` (GH22039)
- Bug in `DataFrame.plot.bar()` caused bars to use multiple colors instead of a single one (GH20585)
- Bug in validating color parameter caused extra color to be appended to the given color array. This happened to multiple plotting functions using matplotlib. (GH20726)

## Groupby/Resample/Rolling

- Bug in `pandas.core.window.Rolling.min()` and `pandas.core.window.Rolling.max()` with `closed='left'`, a datetime-like index and only one entry in the series leading to segfault (GH24718)
- Bug in `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.first()` and `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.last()` with `as_index=False` leading to the loss of timezone information (GH15884)
- Bug in `DateFrame.resample()` when downsampling across a DST boundary (GH8531)
- Bug in date anchoring for `DateFrame.resample()` with offset Day when `n > 1` (GH24127)
- Bug where `ValueError` is wrongly raised when calling `count()` method of a `SeriesGroupBy` when the grouping variable only contains NaNs and numpy version `< 1.13` (GH21956).
- Multiple bugs in `pandas.core.window.Rolling.min()` with `closed='left'` and a datetime-like index leading to incorrect results and also segfault. (GH21704)
- Bug in `pandas.core.resample.Resampler.apply()` when passing positional arguments to applied func (GH14615).

- Bug in `Series.resample()` when passing `numpy.timedelta64` to `loffset` kwarg (GH7687).
- Bug in `pandas.core.resample.Resampler.asfreq()` when frequency of `TimedeltaIndex` is a subperiod of a new frequency (GH13022).
- Bug in `pandas.core.groupby.SeriesGroupBy.mean()` when values were integral but could not fit inside of `int64`, overflowing instead. (GH22487)
- `pandas.core.groupby.RollingGroupBy.agg()` and `pandas.core.groupby.ExpandingGroupBy.agg()` now support multiple aggregation functions as parameters (GH15072)
- Bug in `DataFrame.resample()` and `Series.resample()` when resampling by a weekly offset ('W') across a DST transition (GH9119, GH21459)
- Bug in `DataFrame.expanding()` in which the `axis` argument was not being respected during aggregations (GH23372)
- Bug in `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.transform()` which caused missing values when the input function can accept a `DataFrame` but renames it (GH23455).
- Bug in `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.nth()` where column order was not always preserved (GH20760)
- Bug in `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.rank()` with `method='dense'` and `pct=True` when a group has only one member would raise a `ZeroDivisionError` (GH23666).
- Calling `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.rank()` with empty groups and `pct=True` was raising a `ZeroDivisionError` (GH22519)
- Bug in `DataFrame.resample()` when resampling `NaT` in `TimeDeltaIndex` (GH13223).
- Bug in `DataFrame.groupby()` did not respect the `observed` argument when selecting a column and instead always used `observed=False` (GH23970)
- Bug in `pandas.core.groupby.SeriesGroupBy.pct_change()` or `pandas.core.groupby.DataFrameGroupBy.pct_change()` would previously work across groups when calculating the percent change, where it now correctly works per group (GH21200, GH21235).
- Bug preventing hash table creation with very large number ( $2^{32}$ ) of rows (GH22805)
- Bug in `groupby` when grouping on categorical causes `ValueError` and incorrect grouping if `observed=True` and `nan` is present in categorical column (GH24740, GH21151).

## Reshaping

- Bug in `pandas.concat()` when joining resampled `DataFrames` with timezone aware index (GH13783)
- Bug in `pandas.concat()` when joining only `Series` the `names` argument of `concat` is no longer ignored (GH23490)
- Bug in `Series.combine_first()` with `datetime64[ns, tz]` dtype which would return tz-naive result (GH21469)
- Bug in `Series.where()` and `DataFrame.where()` with `datetime64[ns, tz]` dtype (GH21546)
- Bug in `DataFrame.where()` with an empty `DataFrame` and empty `cond` having non-bool dtype (GH21947)
- Bug in `Series.mask()` and `DataFrame.mask()` with list conditionals (GH21891)
- Bug in `DataFrame.replace()` raises `RecursionError` when converting `OutOfBounds datetime64[ns, tz]` (GH20380)

- `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.rank()` now raises a `ValueError` when an invalid value is passed for argument `na_option` (GH22124)
- Bug in `get_dummies()` with Unicode attributes in Python 2 (GH22084)
- Bug in `DataFrame.replace()` raises `RecursionError` when replacing empty lists (GH22083)
- Bug in `Series.replace()` and `DataFrame.replace()` when dict is used as the `to_replace` value and one key in the dict is another key's value, the results were inconsistent between using integer key and using string key (GH20656)
- Bug in `DataFrame.drop_duplicates()` for empty `DataFrame` which incorrectly raises an error (GH20516)
- Bug in `pandas.wide_to_long()` when a string is passed to the `stubnames` argument and a column name is a substring of that `stubname` (GH22468)
- Bug in `merge()` when merging `datetime64[ns, tz]` data that contained a DST transition (GH18885)
- Bug in `merge_asof()` when merging on float values within defined tolerance (GH22981)
- Bug in `pandas.concat()` when concatenating a multicolumn `DataFrame` with tz-aware data against a `DataFrame` with a different number of columns (GH22796)
- Bug in `merge_asof()` where confusing error message raised when attempting to merge with missing values (GH23189)
- Bug in `DataFrame.nsmallest()` and `DataFrame.nlargest()` for dataframes that have a `MultiIndex` for columns (GH23033).
- Bug in `pandas.melt()` when passing column names that are not present in `DataFrame` (GH23575)
- Bug in `DataFrame.append()` with a `Series` with a `dateutil` timezone would raise a `TypeError` (GH23682)
- Bug in `Series` construction when passing no data and `dtype=str` (GH22477)
- Bug in `cut()` with `bins` as an overlapping `IntervalIndex` where multiple bins were returned per item instead of raising a `ValueError` (GH23980)
- Bug in `pandas.concat()` when joining `Series datetimetz` with `Series category` would lose timezone (GH23816)
- Bug in `DataFrame.join()` when joining on partial `MultiIndex` would drop names (GH20452).
- `DataFrame.nlargest()` and `DataFrame.nsmallest()` now returns the correct `n` values when `keep != 'all'` also when tied on the first columns (GH22752)
- Constructing a `DataFrame` with an `index` argument that wasn't already an instance of `Index` was broken (GH22227).
- Bug in `DataFrame` prevented list subclasses to be used to construction (GH21226)
- Bug in `DataFrame.unstack()` and `DataFrame.pivot_table()` returning a misleading error message when the resulting `DataFrame` has more elements than `int32` can handle. Now, the error message is improved, pointing towards the actual problem (GH20601)
- Bug in `DataFrame.unstack()` where a `ValueError` was raised when unstacking timezone aware values (GH18338)
- Bug in `DataFrame.stack()` where timezone aware values were converted to timezone naive values (GH19420)
- Bug in `merge_asof()` where a `TypeError` was raised when `by_col` were timezone aware values (GH21184)



- Bug showing an incorrect shape when throwing error during `DataFrame` construction. (GH20742)

## Sparse

- Updating a boolean, datetime, or timedelta column to be Sparse now works (GH22367)
- Bug in `Series.to_sparse()` with Series already holding sparse data not constructing properly (GH22389)
- Providing a `sparse_index` to the `SparseArray` constructor no longer defaults the na-value to `np.nan` for all dtypes. The correct `na_value` for `data.dtype` is now used.
- Bug in `SparseArray.nbytes` under-reporting its memory usage by not including the size of its sparse index.
- Improved performance of `Series.shift()` for non-NA `fill_value`, as values are no longer converted to a dense array.
- Bug in `DataFrame.groupby` not including `fill_value` in the groups for non-NA `fill_value` when grouping by a sparse column (GH5078)
- Bug in unary inversion operator (`~`) on a `SparseSeries` with boolean values. The performance of this has also been improved (GH22835)
- Bug in `SparseArray.unique()` not returning the unique values (GH19595)
- Bug in `SparseArray.nonzero()` and `SparseDataFrame.dropna()` returning shifted/incorrect results (GH21172)
- Bug in `DataFrame.apply()` where dtypes would lose sparseness (GH23744)
- Bug in `concat()` when concatenating a list of `Series` with all-sparse values changing the `fill_value` and converting to a dense Series (GH24371)

## Style

- `background_gradient()` now takes a `text_color_threshold` parameter to automatically lighten the text color based on the luminance of the background color. This improves readability with dark background colors without the need to limit the background colormap range. (GH21258)
- `background_gradient()` now also supports tablewise application (in addition to rowwise and columnwise) with `axis=None` (GH15204)
- `bar()` now also supports tablewise application (in addition to rowwise and columnwise) with `axis=None` and setting clipping range with `vmin` and `vmax` (GH21548 and GH21526). NaN values are also handled properly.

## Build Changes

- Building pandas for development now requires `cython >= 0.28.2` (GH21688)
- Testing pandas now requires `hypothesis >= 3.58`. You can find [the Hypothesis docs here](#), and a pandas-specific introduction *in the contributing guide*. (GH22280)
- Building pandas on macOS now targets minimum macOS 10.9 if run on macOS 10.9 or above (GH23424)

## Other

- Bug where C variables were declared with external linkage causing import errors if certain other C libraries were imported before Pandas. ([GH24113](#))

## Contributors

A total of 338 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- AJ Dyka +
- AJ Pryor, Ph.D +
- Aaron Critchley
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- Addison Lynch +
- Alan Hogue +
- Alex Radu +
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- Alex Strick van Linschoten +
- Alex Volkov +
- Alexander Buchkovsky
- Alexander Hess +
- Alexander Ponomaroff +
- Allison Browne +
- Aly Sivji
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- Andrew Gross +
- Andrew Spott +
- Andy +
- Aniket uttam +
- Anjali2019 +
- Anjana S +
- Antti Kaihola +
- Anudeep Tubati +
- Arjun Sharma +
- Armin Varshokar

- Artem Bogachev
- ArtinSarraff +
- Barry Fitzgerald +
- Bart Aelterman +
- Ben James +
- Ben Nelson +
- Benjamin Grove +
- Benjamin Rowell +
- Benoit Paquet +
- Boris Lau +
- Brett Naul
- Brian Choi +
- C.A.M. Gerlach +
- Carl Johan +
- Chalmer Lowe
- Chang She
- Charles David +
- Cheuk Ting Ho
- Chris
- Chris Roberts +
- Christopher Whelan
- Chu Qing Hao +
- Da Cheezy Mobsta +
- Damini Satya
- Daniel Himmelstein
- Daniel Saxton +
- Darcy Meyer +
- DataOmbudsman
- David Arcos
- David Krych
- Dean Langsam +
- Diego Argueta +
- Diego Torres +
- Dobatymo +
- Doug Latornell +
- Dr. Irv

- Dylan Dmitri Gray +
- Eric Boxer +
- Eric Chea
- Erik +
- Erik Nilsson +
- Fabian Haase +
- Fabian Retkowski
- Fabien Aulaire +
- Fakabbir Amin +
- Fei Phoon +
- Fernando Margueirat +
- Florian Müller +
- Fábio Rosado +
- Gabe Fernando
- Gabriel Reid +
- Giftlin Rajaiah
- Gioia Ballin +
- Gjelt
- Gosuke Shibahara +
- Graham Ingg
- Guillaume Gay
- Guillaume Lemaitre +
- Hannah Ferchland
- Haochen Wu
- Hubert +
- HubertKl +
- HyunTruth +
- Iain Barr
- Ignacio Vergara Kausel +
- Irv Lustig +
- IsvenC +
- Jacopo Rota
- Jakob Jarmar +
- James Bourbeau +
- James Myatt +
- James Winegar +

- Jan Rudolph
- Jared Groves +
- Jason Kiley +
- Javad Noorbakhsh +
- Jay Offerdahl +
- Jeff Reback
- Jeongmin Yu +
- Jeremy Schendel
- Jerod Estapa +
- Jesper Dramsch +
- Jim Jeon +
- Joe Jevnik
- Joel Nothman
- Joel Ostblom +
- Jordi Contestí
- Jorge López Fueyo +
- Joris Van den Bossche
- Jose Quinones +
- Jose Rivera-Rubio +
- Josh
- Jun +
- Justin Zheng +
- Kaiqi Dong +
- Kalyan Gokhale
- Kang Yoosam +
- Karl Dunkle Werner +
- Karmanya Aggarwal +
- Kevin Markham +
- Kevin Sheppard
- Kimi Li +
- Koustav Samaddar +
- Krishna +
- Kristian Holsheimer +
- Ksenia Gueletina +
- Kyle Prestel +
- LJ +

- LeakedMemory +
- Li Jin +
- Licht Takeuchi
- Luca Donini +
- Luciano Viola +
- Mak Sze Chun +
- Marc Garcia
- Marius Potgieter +
- Mark Sikora +
- Markus Meier +
- Marlene Silva Marchena +
- Martin Babka +
- MatanCohe +
- Mateusz Woś +
- Mathew Topper +
- Matt Boggess +
- Matt Cooper +
- Matt Williams +
- Matthew Gilbert
- Matthew Roeschke
- Max Kanter
- MeeseeksMachine
- Michael Odintsov
- Michael Silverstein +
- Michael-J-Ward +
- Mickaël Schoentgen +
- Miguel Sánchez de León Peque +
- Ming Li
- Mitar
- Mitch Negus
- Monson Shao +
- Moonsoo Kim +
- Mortada Mehyar
- Myles Braithwaite
- Nehil Jain +
- Nicholas Musolino +

- Nicolas Dickreuter +
- Nikhil Kumar Mengani +
- Nikoleta Glynatsi +
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- Pablo Ambrosio +
- Pamela Wu +
- Parfait G +
- Patrick Park +
- Paul
- Paul Ganssle
- Paul Reidy
- Paul van Mulbregt +
- Phillip Cloud
- Pietro Battiston
- Piyush Aggarwal +
- Prabakaran Kumaresshan +
- Pulkit Maloo
- Pyy Kovanen
- Rajib Mitra +
- Redonnet Louis +
- Rhys Parry +
- Rick +
- Robin
- Roei.r +
- RomainSa +
- Roman Imankulov +
- Roman Yurchak +
- Ruijing Li +
- Ryan +
- Ryan Nazareth +
- Rüdiger Busche +
- SEUNG HOON, SHIN +
- Sandrine Pataut +
- Sangwoong Yoon
- Santosh Kumar +
- Saurav Chakravorty +

- Scott McAllister +
- Sean Chan +
- Shadi Akiki +
- Shengpu Tang +
- Shirish Kadam +
- Simon Hawkins +
- Simon Riddell +
- Simone Basso
- Sinhrks
- Soyoun(Rose) Kim +
- Srinivas Reddy Thatiparthi ( ) +
- Stefaan Lippens +
- Stefano Cianciulli
- Stefano Miccoli +
- Stephen Childs
- Stephen Pascoe
- Steve Baker +
- Steve Cook +
- Steve Dower +
- Stéphan Taljaard +
- Sumin Byeon +
- Sören +
- Tamas Nagy +
- Tanya Jain +
- Tarbo Fukazawa
- Thein Oo +
- Thiago Cordeiro da Fonseca +
- Thierry Moisan
- Thiviyan Thanapalasingam +
- Thomas Lentali +
- Tim D. Smith +
- Tim Swast
- Tom Augspurger
- Tomasz Kluczkowski +
- Tony Tao +
- Triple0 +



- Troels Nielsen +
- Tuhin Mahmud +
- Tyler Reddy +
- Uddeshya Singh
- Uwe L. Korn +
- Vadym Barda +
- Varad Gunjal +
- Victor Maryama +
- Victor Villas
- Vincent La
- Vitória Helena +
- Vu Le
- Vyom Jain +
- Weiwen Gu +
- Wenhuan
- Wes Turner
- Wil Tan +
- William Ayd
- Yeojin Kim +
- Yitzhak Andrade +
- Yuecheng Wu +
- Yuliya Dovzhenko +
- Yury Bayda +
- Zac Hatfield-Dodds +
- aberres +
- aeltanawy +
- ailchau +
- alimcmaster1
- alphaCTzo7G +
- amphy +
- araraonline +
- azure-pipelines[bot] +
- benarthur91 +
- bk521234 +
- cgangwar11 +
- chris-b1

- [cx1923cc](#) +
- [dahlbaek](#) +
- [dannyhyunkim](#) +
- [darke-spirits](#) +
- [david-liu-brattle-1](#)
- [davidmvalente](#) +
- [deflatSOCO](#)
- [doosik\\_bae](#) +
- [dylanchase](#) +
- [eduardo naufel schettino](#) +
- [euri10](#) +
- [evangelineliu](#) +
- [fengyqf](#) +
- [fjdiod](#)
- [fl4p](#) +
- [fleimgruber](#) +
- [gfyong](#)
- [h-vetinari](#)
- [harisbal](#) +
- [henriqueribeiro](#) +
- [himanshu awasthi](#)
- [hongshaoyang](#) +
- [igorfassen](#) +
- [jalazbe](#) +
- [jbrockmendel](#)
- [jh-wu](#) +
- [justinchan23](#) +
- [louispotok](#)
- [marcosrullan](#) +
- [miker985](#)
- [nicolab100](#) +
- [nprad](#)
- [nsuresh](#) +
- [ottiP](#)
- [pajachiet](#) +
- [raguiar2](#) +

- ratijas +
- realead +
- robbuckley +
- saurav2608 +
- sideeye +
- ssikdar1
- svenharris +
- syutbai +
- testvinder +
- thatneat
- tmnhat2001
- tomascassidy +
- tomneep
- topper-123
- vkk800 +
- winlu +
- ym-pett +
- yrhooke +
- ywpark1 +
- zertrin
- zhezherun +

## 8.2 Version 0.23

### 8.2.1 What's New in 0.23.4 (August 3, 2018)

This is a minor bug-fix release in the 0.23.x series and includes some small regression fixes and bug fixes. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

**Warning:** Starting January 1, 2019, pandas feature releases will support Python 3 only. See *Plan for dropping Python 2.7* for more.

#### What's new in v0.23.4

- *Fixed Regressions*
- *Bug Fixes*
- *Contributors*

## Fixed Regressions

- Python 3.7 with Windows gave all missing values for rolling variance calculations ([GH21813](#))

## Bug Fixes

### Groupby/Resample/Rolling

- Bug where calling `DataFrameGroupBy.agg()` with a list of functions including `ohlcv` as the non-initial element would raise a `ValueError` ([GH21716](#))
- Bug in `roll_quantile` caused a memory leak when calling `.rolling(...).quantile(q)` with `q` in `(0,1)` ([GH21965](#))

### Missing

- Bug in `Series.clip()` and `DataFrame.clip()` cannot accept list-like threshold containing `NaN` ([GH19992](#))

## Contributors

A total of 6 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Jeff Reback
- MeeseeksMachine +
- Tom Augspurger
- chris-b1
- h-vetinari
- meeseeksdev[bot]

## 8.2.2 What’s New in 0.23.3 (July 7, 2018)

This release fixes a build issue with the `sdist` for Python 3.7 ([GH21785](#)) There are no other changes.

### Contributors

A total of 2 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Tom Augspurger
- meeseeksdev[bot] +

## 8.2.3 What’s New in 0.23.2 (July 5, 2018)

This is a minor bug-fix release in the 0.23.x series and includes some small regression fixes and bug fixes. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

---

**Note:** Pandas 0.23.2 is first pandas release that’s compatible with Python 3.7 ([GH20552](#))

---

**Warning:** Starting January 1, 2019, pandas feature releases will support Python 3 only. See *Plan for dropping Python 2.7* for more.

### What's new in v0.23.2

- *Logical Reductions over Entire DataFrame*
- *Fixed Regressions*
- *Build Changes*
- *Bug Fixes*
- *Contributors*

### Logical Reductions over Entire DataFrame

`DataFrame.all()` and `DataFrame.any()` now accept `axis=None` to reduce over all axes to a scalar (GH19976)

```
In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2], "B": [True, False]})
In [2]: df.all(axis=None)
Out[2]: False
```

This also provides compatibility with NumPy 1.15, which now dispatches to `DataFrame.all`. With NumPy 1.15 and pandas 0.23.1 or earlier, `numpy.all()` will no longer reduce over every axis:

```
>>> # NumPy 1.15, pandas 0.23.1
>>> np.any(pd.DataFrame({"A": [False], "B": [False]}))
A    False
B    False
dtype: bool
```

With pandas 0.23.2, that will correctly return `False`, as it did with NumPy < 1.15.

```
In [3]: np.any(pd.DataFrame({"A": [False], "B": [False]}))
Out[3]: False
```

### Fixed Regressions

- Fixed regression in `to_csv()` when handling file-like object incorrectly (GH21471)
- Re-allowed duplicate level names of a `MultiIndex`. Accessing a level that has a duplicate name by name still raises an error (GH19029).
- Bug in both `DataFrame.first_valid_index()` and `Series.first_valid_index()` raised for a row index having duplicate values (GH21441)
- Fixed printing of DataFrames with hierarchical columns with long names (GH21180)
- Fixed regression in `reindex()` and `groupby()` with a `MultiIndex` or multiple keys that contains categorical datetime-like values (GH21390).
- Fixed regression in unary negative operations with object dtype (GH21380)

- Bug in `Timestamp.ceil()` and `Timestamp.floor()` when timestamp is a multiple of the rounding frequency (GH21262)
- Fixed regression in `to_clipboard()` that defaulted to copying dataframes with space delimited instead of tab delimited (GH21104)

### Build Changes

- The source and binary distributions no longer include test data files, resulting in smaller download sizes. Tests relying on these data files will be skipped when using `pandas.test()`. (GH19320)

### Bug Fixes

#### Conversion

- Bug in constructing `Index` with an iterator or generator (GH21470)
- Bug in `Series.nlargest()` for signed and unsigned integer dtypes when the minimum value is present (GH21426)

#### Indexing

- Bug in `Index.get_indexer_non_unique()` with categorical key (GH21448)
- Bug in comparison operations for `MultiIndex` where error was raised on equality / inequality comparison involving a `MultiIndex` with `nlevels == 1` (GH21149)
- Bug in `DataFrame.drop()` behaviour is not consistent for unique and non-unique indexes (GH21494)
- Bug in `DataFrame.duplicated()` with a large number of columns causing a 'maximum recursion depth exceeded' (GH21524).

#### I/O

- Bug in `read_csv()` that caused it to incorrectly raise an error when `nrows=0`, `low_memory=True`, and `index_col` was not `None` (GH21141)
- Bug in `json_normalize()` when formatting the `record_prefix` with integer columns (GH21536)

#### Categorical

- Bug in rendering `Series` with `Categorical` dtype in rare conditions under Python 2.7 (GH21002)

#### Timezones

- Bug in `Timestamp` and `DatetimeIndex` where passing a `Timestamp` localized after a DST transition would return a datetime before the DST transition (GH20854)
- Bug in comparing `DataFrame` with tz-aware `DatetimeIndex` columns with a DST transition that raised a `KeyError` (GH19970)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.shift()` where an `AssertionError` would raise when shifting across DST (GH8616)
- Bug in `Timestamp` constructor where passing an invalid timezone offset designator (Z) would not raise a `ValueError` (GH8910)
- Bug in `Timestamp.replace()` where replacing at a DST boundary would retain an incorrect offset (GH7825)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.reindex()` when reindexing a tz-naive and tz-aware `DatetimeIndex` (GH8306)

- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.resample()` when downsampling across a DST boundary ([GH8531](#))

### Timedelta

- Bug in `Timedelta` where non-zero timedeltas shorter than 1 microsecond were considered False ([GH21484](#))

### Contributors

A total of 17 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- David Krych
- Jacopo Rota +
- Jeff Reback
- Jeremy Schendel
- Joris Van den Bossche
- Kalyan Gokhale
- Matthew Roeschke
- Michael Odintsov +
- Ming Li
- Pietro Battiston
- Tom Augspurger
- Uddeshya Singh
- Vu Le +
- alimcmaster1 +
- david-liu-brattle-1 +
- gfyong
- jbrockmendel

## 8.2.4 What’s New in 0.23.1 (June 12, 2018)

This is a minor bug-fix release in the 0.23.x series and includes some small regression fixes and bug fixes. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

**Warning:** Starting January 1, 2019, pandas feature releases will support Python 3 only. See *Plan for dropping Python 2.7* for more.

### What’s new in v0.23.1

- *Fixed Regressions*
- *Performance Improvements*
- *Bug Fixes*

• *Contributors*

## Fixed Regressions

### Comparing Series with `datetime.date`

We've reverted a 0.23.0 change to comparing a `Series` holding datetimes and a `datetime.date` object (GH21152). In pandas 0.22 and earlier, comparing a `Series` holding datetimes and `datetime.date` objects would coerce the `datetime.date` to a `datetime` before comparing. This was inconsistent with Python, NumPy, and `DatetimeIndex`, which never consider a `datetime` and `datetime.date` equal.

In 0.23.0, we unified operations between `DatetimeIndex` and `Series`, and in the process changed comparisons between a `Series` of datetimes and `datetime.date` without warning.

We've temporarily restored the 0.22.0 behavior, so datetimes and dates may again compare equal, but restore the 0.23.0 behavior in a future release.

To summarize, here's the behavior in 0.22.0, 0.23.0, 0.23.1:

```
# 0.22.0... Silently coerce the datetime.date
>>> import datetime
>>> pd.Series(pd.date_range('2017', periods=2)) == datetime.date(2017, 1, 1)
0    True
1    False
dtype: bool

# 0.23.0... Do not coerce the datetime.date
>>> pd.Series(pd.date_range('2017', periods=2)) == datetime.date(2017, 1, 1)
0    False
1    False
dtype: bool

# 0.23.1... Coerce the datetime.date with a warning
>>> pd.Series(pd.date_range('2017', periods=2)) == datetime.date(2017, 1, 1)
/bin/python:1: FutureWarning: Comparing Series of datetimes with 'datetime.date'.
↳Currently, the
'datetime.date' is coerced to a datetime. In the future pandas will
not coerce, and the values not compare equal to the 'datetime.date'.
To retain the current behavior, convert the 'datetime.date' to a
datetime with 'pd.Timestamp'.
  #!/bin/python3
0    True
1    False
dtype: bool
```

In addition, ordering comparisons will raise a `TypeError` in the future.

### Other Fixes

- Reverted the ability of `to_sql()` to perform multivalue inserts as this caused regression in certain cases (GH21103). In the future this will be made configurable.
- Fixed regression in the `DatetimeIndex.date` and `DatetimeIndex.time` attributes in case of timezone-aware data: `DatetimeIndex.time` returned a tz-aware time instead of tz-naive (GH21267) and `DatetimeIndex.date` returned incorrect date when the input date has a non-UTC timezone (GH21230).
- Fixed regression in `pandas.io.json.json_normalize()` when called with `None` values in nested levels in JSON, and to not drop keys with value as `None` (GH21158, GH21356).



- Bug in `to_csv()` causes encoding error when compression and encoding are specified (GH21241, GH21118)
- Bug preventing pandas from being importable with -OO optimization (GH21071)
- Bug in `Categorical.fillna()` incorrectly raising a `TypeError` when `value` the individual categories are iterable and `value` is an iterable (GH21097, GH19788)
- Fixed regression in constructors coercing NA values like `None` to strings when passing `dtype=str` (GH21083)
- Regression in `pivot_table()` where an ordered `Categorical` with missing values for the pivot's index would give a mis-aligned result (GH21133)
- Fixed regression in merging on boolean index/columns (GH21119).

## Performance Improvements

- Improved performance of `CategoricalIndex.is_monotonic_increasing()`, `CategoricalIndex.is_monotonic_decreasing()` and `CategoricalIndex.is_monotonic()` (GH21025)
- Improved performance of `CategoricalIndex.is_unique()` (GH21107)

## Bug Fixes

### Groupby/Resample/Rolling

- Bug in `DataFrame.agg()` where applying multiple aggregation functions to a `DataFrame` with duplicated column names would cause a stack overflow (GH21063)
- Bug in `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.ffill()` and `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.bfill()` where the fill within a grouping would not always be applied as intended due to the implementations' use of a non-stable sort (GH21207)
- Bug in `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.rank()` where results did not scale to 100% when specifying `method='dense'` and `pct=True`
- Bug in `pandas.DataFrame.rolling()` and `pandas.Series.rolling()` which incorrectly accepted a 0 window size rather than raising (GH21286)

### Data-type specific

- Bug in `Series.str.replace()` where the method throws `TypeError` on Python 3.5.2 (GH21078)
- Bug in `Timedelta` where passing a float with a unit would prematurely round the float precision (GH14156)
- Bug in `pandas.testing.assert_index_equal()` which raised `AssertionError` incorrectly, when comparing two `CategoricalIndex` objects with param `check_categorical=False` (GH19776)

### Sparse

- Bug in `SparseArray.shape` which previously only returned the shape `SparseArray.sp_values` (GH21126)

### Indexing

- Bug in `Series.reset_index()` where appropriate error was not raised with an invalid level name (GH20925)
- Bug in `interval_range()` when `start/periods` or `end/periods` are specified with float `start` or `end` (GH21161)

- Bug in `MultiIndex.set_names()` where error raised for a `MultiIndex` with `nlevels == 1` (GH21149)
- Bug in `IntervalIndex` constructors where creating an `IntervalIndex` from categorical data was not fully supported (GH21243, GH21253)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.sort_index()` which was not guaranteed to sort correctly with `level=1`; this was also causing data misalignment in particular `DataFrame.stack()` operations (GH20994, GH20945, GH21052)

### Plotting

- New keywords (`sharex`, `sharey`) to turn on/off sharing of x/y-axis by subplots generated with `pandas.DataFrame().groupby().boxplot()` (GH20968)

### I/O

- Bug in IO methods specifying `compression='zip'` which produced uncompressed zip archives (GH17778, GH21144)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_stata()` which prevented exporting DataFrames to buffers and most file-like objects (GH21041)
- Bug in `read_stata()` and `StataReader` which did not correctly decode utf-8 strings on Python 3 from Stata 14 files (dta version 118) (GH21244)
- Bug in IO JSON `read_json()` reading empty JSON schema with `orient='table'` back to `DataFrame` caused an error (GH21287)

### Reshaping

- Bug in `concat()` where error was raised in concatenating `Series` with numpy scalar and tuple names (GH21015)
- Bug in `concat()` warning message providing the wrong guidance for future behavior (GH21101)

### Other

- Tab completion on `Index` in IPython no longer outputs deprecation warnings (GH21125)
- Bug preventing pandas being used on Windows without C++ redistributable installed (GH21106)

## Contributors

A total of 30 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Adam J. Stewart
- Adam Kim +
- Aly Sivji
- Chalmer Lowe +
- Damini Satya +
- Dr. Irv
- Gabe Fernando +
- Giftlin Rajaiah
- Jeff Reback
- Jeremy Schendel +

- Joris Van den Bossche
- Kalyan Gokhale +
- Kevin Sheppard
- Matthew Roeschke
- Max Kanter +
- Ming Li
- Pyry Kovanen +
- Stefano Cianciulli
- Tom Augspurger
- Uddeshya Singh +
- Wenhuan
- William Ayd
- chris-b1
- gfyong
- h-vetinari
- nprad +
- ssikdar1 +
- tmnhat2001
- topper-123
- zertrin +

### 8.2.5 What's new in 0.23.0 (May 15, 2018)

This is a major release from 0.22.0 and includes a number of API changes, deprecations, new features, enhancements, and performance improvements along with a large number of bug fixes. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

Highlights include:

- *Round-trippable JSON format with 'table' orient.*
- *Instantiation from dicts respects order for Python 3.6+.*
- *Dependent column arguments for assign.*
- *Merging / sorting on a combination of columns and index levels.*
- *Extending Pandas with custom types.*
- *Excluding unobserved categories from groupby.*
- *Changes to make output shape of DataFrame.apply consistent.*

Check the *API Changes* and *deprecations* before updating.

|  |
|--|
| <p><b>Warning:</b> Starting January 1, 2019, pandas feature releases will support Python 3 only. See <i>Plan for dropping Python 2.7</i> for more.</p> |
|--|

### What's new in v0.23.0

- *New features*
  - *JSON read/write round-trippable with `orient='table'`*
  - *`.assign()` accepts dependent arguments*
  - *Merging on a combination of columns and index levels*
  - *Sorting by a combination of columns and index levels*
  - *Extending Pandas with Custom Types (Experimental)*
  - *New observed keyword for excluding unobserved categories in `groupby`*
  - *Rolling/Expanding.`apply()` accepts `raw=False` to pass a Series to the function*
  - *`DataFrame.interpolate` has gained the `limit_area` kwarg*
  - *`get_dummies` now supports `dtype` argument*
  - *Timedelta mod method*
  - *`.rank()` handles `inf` values when `NaN` are present*
  - *`Series.str.cat` has gained the `join` kwarg*
  - *`DataFrame.astype` performs column-wise conversion to `Categorical`*
  - *Other Enhancements*
- *Backwards incompatible API changes*
  - *Dependencies have increased minimum versions*
  - *Instantiation from dicts preserves dict insertion order for python 3.6+*
  - *Deprecate Panel*
  - *`pandas.core.common` removals*
  - *Changes to make output of `DataFrame.apply` consistent*
  - *Concatenation will no longer sort*
  - *Build Changes*
  - *Index Division By Zero Fills Correctly*
  - *Extraction of matching patterns from strings*
  - *Default value for the `ordered` parameter of `CategoricalDtype`*
  - *Better pretty-printing of DataFrames in a terminal*
  - *Datetimelike API Changes*
  - *Other API Changes*
- *Deprecations*
- *Removal of prior version deprecations/changes*
- *Performance Improvements*
- *Documentation Changes*
- *Bug Fixes*

- *Categorical*
  - *Datetimelike*
  - *Timedelta*
  - *Timezones*
  - *Offsets*
  - *Numeric*
  - *Strings*
  - *Indexing*
  - *MultiIndex*
  - *I/O*
  - *Plotting*
  - *Groupby/Resample/Rolling*
  - *Sparse*
  - *Reshaping*
  - *Other*
- *Contributors*

## New features

### JSON read/write round-trippable with `orient='table'`

A `DataFrame` can now be written to and subsequently read back via JSON while preserving metadata through usage of the `orient='table'` argument (see [GH18912](#) and [GH9146](#)). Previously, none of the available `orient` values guaranteed the preservation of dtypes and index names, amongst other metadata.

```
In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame({'foo': [1, 2, 3, 4],
...:                      'bar': ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'],
...:                      'baz': pd.date_range('2018-01-01', freq='d', periods=4),
...:                      'qux': pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'c', 'c'])},
...:                      index=pd.Index(range(4), name='idx'))
...:
```

```
In [2]: df
```

```
Out[2]:
```

```
      foo bar      baz qux
idx
0      1  a 2018-01-01  a
1      2  b 2018-01-02  b
2      3  c 2018-01-03  c
3      4  d 2018-01-04  c
```

```
[4 rows x 4 columns]
```

```
In [3]: df.dtypes
```

```
~~~~~
↪
```

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```

foo          int64
bar          object
baz    datetime64[ns]
qux          category
Length: 4, dtype: object

```

```
In [4]: df.to_json('test.json', orient='table')
```

```
In [5]: new_df = pd.read_json('test.json', orient='table')
```

```
In [6]: new_df
```

```
Out [6]:
```

```

      foo bar      baz qux
idx
0      1  a 2018-01-01  a
1      2  b 2018-01-02  b
2      3  c 2018-01-03  c
3      4  d 2018-01-04  c

```

```
[4 rows x 4 columns]
```

```
In [7]: new_df.dtypes
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
foo          int64
bar          object
baz    datetime64[ns]
qux          category
Length: 4, dtype: object

```

Please note that the string *index* is not supported with the round trip format, as it is used by default in `write_json` to indicate a missing index name.

```
In [8]: df.index.name = 'index'
```

```
In [9]: df.to_json('test.json', orient='table')
```

```
In [10]: new_df = pd.read_json('test.json', orient='table')
```

```
In [11]: new_df
```

```
Out [11]:
```

```

      foo bar      baz qux
idx
0      1  a 2018-01-01  a
1      2  b 2018-01-02  b
2      3  c 2018-01-03  c
3      4  d 2018-01-04  c

```

```
[4 rows x 4 columns]
```

```
In [12]: new_df.dtypes
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
foo          int64
bar          object
baz    datetime64[ns]
qux          category
Length: 4, dtype: object

```

## .assign() accepts dependent arguments

The `DataFrame.assign()` now accepts dependent keyword arguments for python version later than 3.6 (see also [PEP 468](#)). Later keyword arguments may now refer to earlier ones if the argument is a callable. See the *documentation here* ([GH14207](#))

```
In [13]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3]})

In [14]: df
Out[14]:
   A
0  1
1  2
2  3

[3 rows x 1 columns]

In [15]: df.assign(B=df.A, C=lambda x: x['A'] + x['B'])
\\Out[15]:
   A  B  C
0  1  1  2
1  2  2  4
2  3  3  6

[3 rows x 3 columns]
```

**Warning:** This may subtly change the behavior of your code when you're using `.assign()` to update an existing column. Previously, callables referring to other variables being updated would get the "old" values

Previous Behavior:

```
In [2]: df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2, 3]})

In [3]: df.assign(A=lambda df: df.A + 1, C=lambda df: df.A * -1)
Out[3]:
   A  C
0  2 -1
1  3 -2
2  4 -3
```

New Behavior:

```
In [16]: df.assign(A=df.A + 1, C=lambda df: df.A * -1)
Out[16]:
   A  C
0  2 -2
1  3 -3
2  4 -4

[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

## Merging on a combination of columns and index levels

Strings passed to `DataFrame.merge()` as the `on`, `left_on`, and `right_on` parameters may now refer to either column names or index level names. This enables merging `DataFrame` instances on a combination of index levels and columns without resetting indexes. See the *Merge on columns and levels* documentation section. ([GH14355](#))

```
In [17]: left_index = pd.Index(['K0', 'K0', 'K1', 'K2'], name='key1')

In [18]: left = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2', 'A3'],
.....:                       'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2', 'B3'],
.....:                       'key2': ['K0', 'K1', 'K0', 'K1']},
.....:                       index=left_index)
.....:

In [19]: right_index = pd.Index(['K0', 'K1', 'K2', 'K2'], name='key1')

In [20]: right = pd.DataFrame({'C': ['C0', 'C1', 'C2', 'C3'],
.....:                          'D': ['D0', 'D1', 'D2', 'D3'],
.....:                          'key2': ['K0', 'K0', 'K0', 'K1']},
.....:                          index=right_index)
.....:

In [21]: left.merge(right, on=['key1', 'key2'])
Out[21]:
   A  B key2  C  D
key1
K0  A0 B0  K0 C0 D0
K1  A2 B2  K0 C1 D1
K2  A3 B3  K1 C3 D3

[3 rows x 5 columns]
```

## Sorting by a combination of columns and index levels

Strings passed to `DataFrame.sort_values()` as the `by` parameter may now refer to either column names or index level names. This enables sorting `DataFrame` instances by a combination of index levels and columns without resetting indexes. See the *Sorting by Indexes and Values* documentation section. ([GH14353](#))

```
# Build MultiIndex
In [22]: idx = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('a', 1), ('a', 2), ('a', 2),
.....:                                   ('b', 2), ('b', 1), ('b', 1)])
.....:

In [23]: idx.names = ['first', 'second']

# Build DataFrame
In [24]: df_multi = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.arange(6, 0, -1)},
.....:                            index=idx)
.....:

In [25]: df_multi
Out[25]:
   A
first second
a      1      6
      2      5
      2      4
b      2      3
      1      2
      1      1
```

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[6 rows x 1 columns]

# Sort by 'second' (index) and 'A' (column)

**In [26]:** df\_multi.sort\_values(by=['second', 'A'])

////////////////////////////////////

```

↪
first second      A
b         1         1
          1         2
a         1         6
b         2         3
a         2         4
          2         5

```

[6 rows x 1 columns]

### Extending Pandas with Custom Types (Experimental)

Pandas now supports storing array-like objects that aren't necessarily 1-D NumPy arrays as columns in a DataFrame or values in a Series. This allows third-party libraries to implement extensions to NumPy's types, similar to how pandas implemented categoricals, datetimes with timezones, periods, and intervals.

As a demonstration, we'll use `cyberpandas`, which provides an `IPArray` type for storing ip addresses.

**In [1]:** from cyberpandas import IPArray

```

In [2]: values = IPArray([
...:     0,
...:     3232235777,
...:     42540766452641154071740215577757643572
...: ])
...:
...:

```

`IPArray` isn't a normal 1-D NumPy array, but because it's a pandas `ExtensionArray`, it can be stored properly inside pandas' containers.

**In [3]:** ser = pd.Series(values)**In [4]:** ser**Out[4]:**

```

0                0.0.0.0
1             192.168.1.1
2    2001:db8:85a3::8a2e:370:7334
dtype: ip

```

Notice that the dtype is `ip`. The missing value semantics of the underlying array are respected:

**In [5]:** ser.isna()**Out[5]:**

```

0     True
1    False
2    False
dtype: bool

```

For more, see the *extension types* documentation. If you build an extension array, publicize it on our *ecosystem page*.

### New observed keyword for excluding unobserved categories in groupby

Grouping by a categorical includes the unobserved categories in the output. When grouping by multiple categorical columns, this means you get the cartesian product of all the categories, including combinations where there are no observations, which can result in a large number of groups. We have added a keyword `observed` to control this behavior, it defaults to `observed=False` for backward-compatibility. (GH14942, GH8138, GH15217, GH17594, GH8669, GH20583, GH20902)

```
In [27]: cat1 = pd.Categorical(["a", "a", "b", "b"],
.....:                       categories=["a", "b", "z"], ordered=True)
.....:

In [28]: cat2 = pd.Categorical(["c", "d", "c", "d"],
.....:                       categories=["c", "d", "y"], ordered=True)
.....:

In [29]: df = pd.DataFrame({"A": cat1, "B": cat2, "values": [1, 2, 3, 4]})

In [30]: df['C'] = ['foo', 'bar'] * 2

In [31]: df
Out [31]:
   A B  values  C
0  a c         1 foo
1  a d         2 bar
2  b c         3 foo
3  b d         4 bar

[4 rows x 4 columns]
```

To show all values, the previous behavior:

```
In [32]: df.groupby(['A', 'B', 'C'], observed=False).count()
Out [32]:
      values
A B C
a c bar    NaN
   foo    1.0
  d bar    1.0
   foo    NaN
  y bar    NaN
   foo    NaN
b c bar    NaN
...     ...
  y foo    NaN
z c bar    NaN
   foo    NaN
  d bar    NaN
   foo    NaN
  y bar    NaN
   foo    NaN

[18 rows x 1 columns]
```

To show only observed values:

```
In [33]: df.groupby(['A', 'B', 'C'], observed=True).count()
```

```
Out [33]:
      values
A B C
a c foo      1
   d bar      1
b c foo      1
   d bar      1

[4 rows x 1 columns]
```

For pivoting operations, this behavior is *already* controlled by the `dropna` keyword:

```
In [34]: cat1 = pd.Categorical(["a", "a", "b", "b"],
.....:                        categories=["a", "b", "z"], ordered=True)
.....:
```

```
In [35]: cat2 = pd.Categorical(["c", "d", "c", "d"],
.....:                        categories=["c", "d", "y"], ordered=True)
.....:
```

```
In [36]: df = pd.DataFrame({"A": cat1, "B": cat2, "values": [1, 2, 3, 4]})
```

```
In [37]: df
```

```
Out [37]:
   A B  values
0  a c      1
1  a d      2
2  b c      3
3  b d      4

[4 rows x 3 columns]
```

```
In [38]: pd.pivot_table(df, values='values', index=['A', 'B'],
.....:                  dropna=True)
.....:
```

```
Out [38]:
      values
A B
a c      1
   d      2
b c      3
   d      4

[4 rows x 1 columns]
```

```
In [39]: pd.pivot_table(df, values='values', index=['A', 'B'],
.....:                  dropna=False)
.....:
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      values
A B
a c      1.0
   d      2.0
   y      NaN
b c      3.0
```

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```
d    4.0
y    NaN
z c   NaN
d    NaN
y    NaN

[9 rows x 1 columns]
```

### Rolling/Expanding.apply() accepts raw=False to pass a Series to the function

`Series.rolling().apply()`, `DataFrame.rolling().apply()`, `Series.expanding().apply()`, and `DataFrame.expanding().apply()` have gained a `raw=None` parameter. This is similar to `DataFrame.apply()`. This parameter, if `True` allows one to send a `np.ndarray` to the applied function. If `False` a `Series` will be passed. The default is `None`, which preserves backward compatibility, so this will default to `True`, sending an `np.ndarray`. In a future version the default will be changed to `False`, sending a `Series`. (GH5071, GH20584)

```
In [40]: s = pd.Series(np.arange(5), np.arange(5) + 1)

In [41]: s
Out[41]:
1    0
2    1
3    2
4    3
5    4
Length: 5, dtype: int64
```

Pass a Series:

```
In [42]: s.rolling(2, min_periods=1).apply(lambda x: x.iloc[-1], raw=False)
Out[42]:
1    0.0
2    1.0
3    2.0
4    3.0
5    4.0
Length: 5, dtype: float64
```

Mimic the original behavior of passing a ndarray:

```
In [43]: s.rolling(2, min_periods=1).apply(lambda x: x[-1], raw=True)
Out[43]:
1    0.0
2    1.0
3    2.0
4    3.0
5    4.0
Length: 5, dtype: float64
```

### DataFrame.interpolate has gained the limit\_area kwarg

`DataFrame.interpolate()` has gained a `limit_area` parameter to allow further control of which

NaN s are replaced. Use `limit_area='inside'` to fill only NaNs surrounded by valid values or use `limit_area='outside'` to fill only NaN s outside the existing valid values while preserving those inside. (GH16284) See the [full documentation here](#).

```
In [44]: ser = pd.Series([np.nan, np.nan, 5, np.nan, np.nan,
.....:                  np.nan, 13, np.nan, np.nan])
.....:
```

```
In [45]: ser
```

```
Out [45]:
```

```
0    NaN
1    NaN
2    5.0
3    NaN
4    NaN
5    NaN
6    13.0
7    NaN
8    NaN
Length: 9, dtype: float64
```

Fill one consecutive inside value in both directions

```
In [46]: ser.interpolate(limit_direction='both', limit_area='inside', limit=1)
```

```
Out [46]:
```

```
0    NaN
1    NaN
2    5.0
3    7.0
4    NaN
5    11.0
6    13.0
7    NaN
8    NaN
Length: 9, dtype: float64
```

Fill all consecutive outside values backward

```
In [47]: ser.interpolate(limit_direction='backward', limit_area='outside')
```

```
Out [47]:
```

```
0    5.0
1    5.0
2    5.0
3    NaN
4    NaN
5    NaN
6    13.0
7    NaN
8    NaN
Length: 9, dtype: float64
```

Fill all consecutive outside values in both directions

```
In [48]: ser.interpolate(limit_direction='both', limit_area='outside')
```

```
Out [48]:
```

```
0    5.0
1    5.0
2    5.0
```

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```
3      NaN
4      NaN
5      NaN
6      13.0
7      13.0
8      13.0
Length: 9, dtype: float64
```

### get\_dummies now supports dtype argument

The `get_dummies()` now accepts a `dtype` argument, which specifies a dtype for the new columns. The default remains `uint8`. (GH18330)

```
In [49]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2], 'b': [3, 4], 'c': [5, 6]})

In [50]: pd.get_dummies(df, columns=['c']).dtypes
Out [50]:
a      int64
b      int64
c_5    uint8
c_6    uint8
Length: 4, dtype: object

In [51]: pd.get_dummies(df, columns=['c'], dtype=bool).dtypes
Out [51]:
a      int64
b      int64
c_5    bool
c_6    bool
Length: 4, dtype: object
```

### Timedelta mod method

`mod (%)` and `divmod` operations are now defined on `Timedelta` objects when operating with either `timedelta`-like or with numeric arguments. See the *documentation here*. (GH19365)

```
In [52]: td = pd.Timedelta(hours=37)

In [53]: td % pd.Timedelta(minutes=45)
Out [53]: Timedelta('0 days 00:15:00')
```

### .rank() handles inf values when NaN are present

In previous versions, `.rank()` would assign `inf` elements `NaN` as their ranks. Now ranks are calculated properly. (GH6945)

```
In [54]: s = pd.Series([-np.inf, 0, 1, np.nan, np.inf])

In [55]: s
Out [55]:
```

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```

0    -inf
1     0.0
2     1.0
3     NaN
4     inf
Length: 5, dtype: float64

```

Previous Behavior:

```

In [11]: s.rank()
Out [11]:
0     1.0
1     2.0
2     3.0
3     NaN
4     NaN
dtype: float64

```

Current Behavior:

```

In [56]: s.rank()
Out [56]:
0     1.0
1     2.0
2     3.0
3     NaN
4     4.0
Length: 5, dtype: float64

```

Furthermore, previously if you rank `inf` or `-inf` values together with `NaN` values, the calculation won't distinguish `NaN` from infinity when using 'top' or 'bottom' argument.

```

In [57]: s = pd.Series([np.nan, np.nan, -np.inf, -np.inf])

In [58]: s
Out [58]:
0     NaN
1     NaN
2    -inf
3    -inf
Length: 4, dtype: float64

```

Previous Behavior:

```

In [15]: s.rank(na_option='top')
Out [15]:
0     2.5
1     2.5
2     2.5
3     2.5
dtype: float64

```

Current Behavior:

```

In [59]: s.rank(na_option='top')
Out [59]:

```

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```
0    1.5
1    1.5
2    3.5
3    3.5
Length: 4, dtype: float64
```

These bugs were squashed:

- Bug in `DataFrame.rank()` and `Series.rank()` when `method='dense'` and `pct=True` in which percentile ranks were not being used with the number of distinct observations ([GH15630](#))
- Bug in `Series.rank()` and `DataFrame.rank()` when `ascending='False'` failed to return correct ranks for infinity if NaN were present ([GH19538](#))
- Bug in `DataFrameGroupBy.rank()` where ranks were incorrect when both infinity and NaN were present ([GH20561](#))

### Series.str.cat has gained the join kwarg

Previously, `Series.str.cat()` did not – in contrast to most of pandas – align `Series` on their index before concatenation (see [GH18657](#)). The method has now gained a keyword `join` to control the manner of alignment, see examples below and [here](#).

In v.0.23 `join` will default to `None` (meaning no alignment), but this default will change to `'left'` in a future version of pandas.

```
In [60]: s = pd.Series(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
In [61]: t = pd.Series(['b', 'd', 'e', 'c'], index=[1, 3, 4, 2])
In [62]: s.str.cat(t)
Out [62]:
0    ab
1    bd
2    ce
3    dc
Length: 4, dtype: object

In [63]: s.str.cat(t, join='left', na_rep='-')
Out [63]:
0    a-
1    bb
2    cc
3    dd
Length: 4, dtype: object
```

Furthermore, `Series.str.cat()` now works for `CategoricalIndex` as well (previously raised a `ValueError`; see [GH20842](#)).

### DataFrame.astype performs column-wise conversion to Categorical

`DataFrame.astype()` can now perform column-wise conversion to `Categorical` by supplying the string `'category'` or a `CategoricalDtype`. Previously, attempting this would raise a `NotImplementedError`. See the *Object Creation* section of the documentation for more details and examples. ([GH12860](#), [GH18099](#))





- `DataFrame.corrwith()` now silently drops non-numeric columns when passed a Series. Before, an exception was raised (GH18570).
- `IntervalIndex` now supports time zone aware Interval objects (GH18537, GH18538)
- `Series()` / `DataFrame()` tab completion also returns identifiers in the first level of a `MultiIndex()`. (GH16326)
- `read_excel()` has gained the `nrows` parameter (GH16645)
- `DataFrame.append()` can now in more cases preserve the type of the calling dataframe's columns (e.g. if both are `CategoricalIndex`) (GH18359)
- `DataFrame.to_json()` and `Series.to_json()` now accept an `index` argument which allows the user to exclude the index from the JSON output (GH17394)
- `IntervalIndex.to_tuples()` has gained the `na_tuple` parameter to control whether NA is returned as a tuple of NA, or NA itself (GH18756)
- `Categorical.rename_categories`, `CategoricalIndex.rename_categories` and `Series.cat.rename_categories` can now take a callable as their argument (GH18862)
- `Interval` and `IntervalIndex` have gained a `length` attribute (GH18789)
- Resampler objects now have a functioning `pipe` method. Previously, calls to `pipe` were diverted to the `mean` method (GH17905).
- `is_scalar()` now returns True for `DateOffset` objects (GH18943).
- `DataFrame.pivot()` now accepts a list for the `values=` kwarg (GH17160).
- Added `pandas.api.extensions.register_dataframe_accessor()`, `pandas.api.extensions.register_series_accessor()`, and `pandas.api.extensions.register_index_accessor()`, accessor for libraries downstream of pandas to register custom accessors like `.cat` on pandas objects. See *Registering Custom Accessors* for more (GH14781).
- `IntervalIndex.astype` now supports conversions between subtypes when passed an `IntervalDtype` (GH19197)
- `IntervalIndex` and its associated constructor methods (`from_arrays`, `from_breaks`, `from_tuples`) have gained a `dtype` parameter (GH19262)
- Added `pandas.core.groupby.SeriesGroupBy.is_monotonic_increasing()` and `pandas.core.groupby.SeriesGroupBy.is_monotonic_decreasing()` (GH17015)
- For subclassed DataFrames, `DataFrame.apply()` will now preserve the Series subclass (if defined) when passing the data to the applied function (GH19822)
- `DataFrame.from_dict()` now accepts a `columns` argument that can be used to specify the column names when `orient='index'` is used (GH18529)
- Added option `display.html.use_mathjax` so `MathJax` can be disabled when rendering tables in Jupyter notebooks (GH19856, GH19824)
- `DataFrame.replace()` now supports the `method` parameter, which can be used to specify the replacement method when `to_replace` is a scalar, list or tuple and `value` is None (GH19632)
- `Timestamp.month_name()`, `DatetimeIndex.month_name()`, and `Series.dt.month_name()` are now available (GH12805)
- `Timestamp.day_name()` and `DatetimeIndex.day_name()` are now available to return day names with a specified locale (GH12806)

- `DataFrame.to_sql()` now performs a multi-value insert if the underlying connection supports itk rather than inserting row by row. SQLAlchemy dialects supporting multi-value inserts include: `mysql`, `postgresql`, `sqlite` and any dialect with `supports_multivalues_insert`. (GH14315, GH8953)
- `read_html()` now accepts a `displayed_only` keyword argument to controls whether or not hidden elements are parsed (True by default) (GH20027)
- `read_html()` now reads all `<tbody>` elements in a `<table>`, not just the first. (GH20690)
- `quantile()` and `quantile()` now accept the interpolation keyword, `linear` by default (GH20497)
- zip compression is supported via `compression=zip` in `DataFrame.to_pickle()`, `Series.to_pickle()`, `DataFrame.to_csv()`, `Series.to_csv()`, `DataFrame.to_json()`, `Series.to_json()`. (GH17778)
- `WeekOfMonth` constructor now supports `n=0` (GH20517).
- `DataFrame` and `Series` now support matrix multiplication (`@` operator (GH10259) for Python>=3.5
- Updated `DataFrame.to_gbq()` and `pandas.read_gbq()` signature and documentation to reflect changes from the Pandas-GBQ library version 0.4.0. Adds intersphinx mapping to Pandas-GBQ library. (GH20564)
- Added new writer for exporting Stata dta files in version 117, `StataWriter117`. This format supports exporting strings with lengths up to 2,000,000 characters (GH16450)
- `to_hdf()` and `read_hdf()` now accept an `errors` keyword argument to control encoding error handling (GH20835)
- `cut()` has gained the `duplicates='raise'|'drop'` option to control whether to raise on duplicated edges (GH20947)
- `date_range()`, `timedelta_range()`, and `interval_range()` now return a linearly spaced index if start, stop, and periods are specified, but `freq` is not. (GH20808, GH20983, GH20976)

## Backwards incompatible API changes

### Dependencies have increased minimum versions

We have updated our minimum supported versions of dependencies (GH15184). If installed, we now require:

| Package         | Minimum Version | Required | Issue   |
|-----------------|-----------------|----------|---------|
| python-dateutil | 2.5.0           | X        | GH15184 |
| openpyxl        | 2.4.0           |          | GH15184 |
| beautifulsoup4  | 4.2.1           |          | GH20082 |
| setuptools      | 24.2.0          |          | GH20698 |

### Instantiation from dicts preserves dict insertion order for python 3.6+

Until Python 3.6, dicts in Python had no formally defined ordering. For Python version 3.6 and later, dicts are ordered by insertion order, see PEP 468. Pandas will use the dict's insertion order, when creating a `Series` or `DataFrame` from a dict and you're using Python version 3.6 or higher. (GH19884)

Previous Behavior (and current behavior if on Python < 3.6):

```
In [16]: pd.Series({'Income': 2000,
.....:             'Expenses': -1500,
.....:             'Taxes': -200,
.....:             'Net result': 300})
Out [16]:
Expenses    -1500
Income       2000
Net result    300
Taxes        -200
dtype: int64
```

Note the Series above is ordered alphabetically by the index values.

New Behavior (for Python >= 3.6):

```
In [74]: pd.Series({'Income': 2000,
.....:             'Expenses': -1500,
.....:             'Taxes': -200,
.....:             'Net result': 300})
Out [74]:
Income       2000
Expenses    -1500
Taxes        -200
Net result    300
Length: 4, dtype: int64
```

Notice that the Series is now ordered by insertion order. This new behavior is used for all relevant pandas types (Series, DataFrame, SparseSeries and SparseDataFrame).

If you wish to retain the old behavior while using Python >= 3.6, you can use `.sort_index()`:

```
In [75]: pd.Series({'Income': 2000,
.....:             'Expenses': -1500,
.....:             'Taxes': -200,
.....:             'Net result': 300}).sort_index()
Out [75]:
Expenses    -1500
Income       2000
Net result    300
Taxes        -200
Length: 4, dtype: int64
```

## Deprecate Panel

Panel was deprecated in the 0.20.x release, showing as a `DeprecationWarning`. Using `Panel` will now show a `FutureWarning`. The recommended way to represent 3-D data are with a `MultiIndex` on a `DataFrame` via the `to_frame()` or with the `xarray` package. Pandas provides a `to_xarray()` method to automate this conversion. For more details see *Deprecate Panel* documentation. (GH13563, GH18324).

```
In [76]: p = tm.makePanel()

In [77]: p
Out [77]:
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
```

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```
Dimensions: 3 (items) x 3 (major_axis) x 4 (minor_axis)
Items axis: ItemA to ItemC
Major_axis axis: 2000-01-03 00:00:00 to 2000-01-05 00:00:00
Minor_axis axis: A to D
```

### Convert to a MultiIndex DataFrame

```
In [78]: p.to_frame()
Out [78]:
```

| major      | minor | ItemA     | ItemB     | ItemC     |
|------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2000-01-03 | A     | 0.469112  | 0.721555  | 0.404705  |
|            | B     | -1.135632 | 0.271860  | -1.039268 |
|            | C     | 0.119209  | 0.276232  | -1.344312 |
|            | D     | -2.104569 | 0.113648  | -0.109050 |
| 2000-01-04 | A     | -0.282863 | -0.706771 | 0.577046  |
|            | B     | 1.212112  | -0.424972 | -0.370647 |
|            | C     | -1.044236 | -1.087401 | 0.844885  |
|            | D     | -0.494929 | -1.478427 | 1.643563  |
| 2000-01-05 | A     | -1.509059 | -1.039575 | -1.715002 |
|            | B     | -0.173215 | 0.567020  | -1.157892 |
|            | C     | -0.861849 | -0.673690 | 1.075770  |
|            | D     | 1.071804  | 0.524988  | -1.469388 |

```
[12 rows x 3 columns]
```

### Convert to an xarray DataArray

```
In [79]: p.to_xarray()
Out [79]:
```

```
<xarray.DataArray (items: 3, major_axis: 3, minor_axis: 4)>
array([[[ 0.469112, -1.135632,  0.119209, -2.104569],
        [-0.282863,  1.212112, -1.044236, -0.494929],
        [-1.509059, -0.173215, -0.861849,  1.071804]],

       [[ 0.721555,  0.27186 ,  0.276232,  0.113648],
        [-0.706771, -0.424972, -1.087401, -1.478427],
        [-1.039575,  0.56702 , -0.67369 ,  0.524988]],

       [[ 0.404705, -1.039268, -1.344312, -0.10905 ],
        [ 0.577046, -0.370647,  0.844885,  1.643563],
        [-1.715002, -1.157892,  1.07577 , -1.469388]])
Coordinates:
  * items      (items) object 'ItemA' 'ItemB' 'ItemC'
  * major_axis (major_axis) datetime64[ns] 2000-01-03 2000-01-04 2000-01-05
  * minor_axis (minor_axis) object 'A' 'B' 'C' 'D'
```

## pandas.core.common removals

The following error & warning messages are removed from `pandas.core.common` ([GH13634](#), [GH19769](#)):

- PerformanceWarning
- UnsupportedFunctionCall
- UnsortedIndexError

- `AbstractMethodError`

These are available from `import from pandas.errors` (since 0.19.0).

### Changes to make output of `DataFrame.apply` consistent

`DataFrame.apply()` was inconsistent when applying an arbitrary user-defined-function that returned a list-like with `axis=1`. Several bugs and inconsistencies are resolved. If the applied function returns a `Series`, then pandas will return a `DataFrame`; otherwise a `Series` will be returned, this includes the case where a list-like (e.g. `tuple` or `list` is returned) (GH16353, GH17437, GH17970, GH17348, GH17892, GH18573, GH17602, GH18775, GH18901, GH18919).

```
In [80]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.tile(np.arange(3), 6).reshape(6, -1) + 1,
.....:                      columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
.....:

In [81]: df
Out[81]:
   A  B  C
0  1  2  3
1  1  2  3
2  1  2  3
3  1  2  3
4  1  2  3
5  1  2  3

[6 rows x 3 columns]
```

**Previous Behavior:** if the returned shape happened to match the length of original columns, this would return a `DataFrame`. If the return shape did not match, a `Series` with lists was returned.

```
In [3]: df.apply(lambda x: [1, 2, 3], axis=1)
Out[3]:
   A  B  C
0  1  2  3
1  1  2  3
2  1  2  3
3  1  2  3
4  1  2  3
5  1  2  3

In [4]: df.apply(lambda x: [1, 2], axis=1)
Out[4]:
0    [1, 2]
1    [1, 2]
2    [1, 2]
3    [1, 2]
4    [1, 2]
5    [1, 2]
dtype: object
```

**New Behavior:** When the applied function returns a list-like, this will now *always* return a `Series`.

```
In [82]: df.apply(lambda x: [1, 2, 3], axis=1)
Out[82]:
0    [1, 2, 3]
```

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```

1    [1, 2, 3]
2    [1, 2, 3]
3    [1, 2, 3]
4    [1, 2, 3]
5    [1, 2, 3]
Length: 6, dtype: object

```

```
In [83]: df.apply(lambda x: [1, 2], axis=1)
```

```

\-----\
↪
0    [1, 2]
1    [1, 2]
2    [1, 2]
3    [1, 2]
4    [1, 2]
5    [1, 2]
Length: 6, dtype: object

```

To have expanded columns, you can use `result_type='expand'`

```
In [84]: df.apply(lambda x: [1, 2, 3], axis=1, result_type='expand')
```

```

Out [84]:
   0  1  2
0  1  2  3
1  1  2  3
2  1  2  3
3  1  2  3
4  1  2  3
5  1  2  3

[6 rows x 3 columns]

```

To broadcast the result across the original columns (the old behaviour for list-likes of the correct length), you can use `result_type='broadcast'`. The shape must match the original columns.

```
In [85]: df.apply(lambda x: [1, 2, 3], axis=1, result_type='broadcast')
```

```

Out [85]:
   A  B  C
0  1  2  3
1  1  2  3
2  1  2  3
3  1  2  3
4  1  2  3
5  1  2  3

[6 rows x 3 columns]

```

Returning a `Series` allows one to control the exact return structure and column names:

```
In [86]: df.apply(lambda x: pd.Series([1, 2, 3], index=['D', 'E', 'F']), axis=1)
```

```

Out [86]:
   D  E  F
0  1  2  3
1  1  2  3
2  1  2  3
3  1  2  3

```

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```
4 1 2 3
5 1 2 3

[6 rows x 3 columns]
```

### Concatenation will no longer sort

In a future version of pandas `pandas.concat()` will no longer sort the non-concatenation axis when it is not already aligned. The current behavior is the same as the previous (sorting), but now a warning is issued when `sort` is not specified and the non-concatenation axis is not aligned ([GH4588](#)).

```
In [87]: df1 = pd.DataFrame({"a": [1, 2], "b": [1, 2]}, columns=['b', 'a'])
In [88]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({"a": [4, 5]})
In [89]: pd.concat([df1, df2])
Out [89]:
   a  b
0  1  1.0
1  2  2.0
0  4  NaN
1  5  NaN

[4 rows x 2 columns]
```

To keep the previous behavior (sorting) and silence the warning, pass `sort=True`

```
In [90]: pd.concat([df1, df2], sort=True)
Out [90]:
   a  b
0  1  1.0
1  2  2.0
0  4  NaN
1  5  NaN

[4 rows x 2 columns]
```

To accept the future behavior (no sorting), pass `sort=False`

Note that this change also applies to `DataFrame.append()`, which has also received a `sort` keyword for controlling this behavior.

### Build Changes

- Building pandas for development now requires `cython >= 0.24` ([GH18613](#))
- Building from source now explicitly requires `setuptools` in `setup.py` ([GH18113](#))
- Updated conda recipe to be in compliance with conda-build 3.0+ ([GH18002](#))

### Index Division By Zero Fills Correctly

Division operations on `Index` and subclasses will now fill division of positive numbers by zero with `np.inf`, division of negative numbers by zero with `-np.inf` and `0 / 0` with `np.nan`. This matches existing `Series` behavior.



(GH19322, GH19347)

Previous Behavior:

```
In [6]: index = pd.Int64Index([-1, 0, 1])

In [7]: index / 0
Out[7]: Int64Index([0, 0, 0], dtype='int64')

# Previous behavior yielded different results depending on the type of zero in the_
↳divisor
In [8]: index / 0.0
Out[8]: Float64Index([-inf, nan, inf], dtype='float64')

In [9]: index = pd.UInt64Index([0, 1])

In [10]: index / np.array([0, 0], dtype=np.uint64)
Out[10]: UInt64Index([0, 0], dtype='uint64')

In [11]: pd.RangeIndex(1, 5) / 0
ZeroDivisionError: integer division or modulo by zero
```

Current Behavior:

```
In [91]: index = pd.Int64Index([-1, 0, 1])

# division by zero gives -infinity where negative,
# +infinity where positive, and NaN for 0 / 0
In [92]: index / 0
Out[92]: Float64Index([-inf, nan, inf], dtype='float64')

# The result of division by zero should not depend on
# whether the zero is int or float
In [93]: index / 0.0
Out[93]: Float64Index([-inf, nan, inf], dtype='float64')

In [94]: index = pd.UInt64Index([0, 1])

In [95]: index / np.array([0, 0], dtype=np.uint64)
Out[95]: Float64Index([nan, inf], dtype='float64')

In [96]: pd.RangeIndex(1, 5) / 0
Out[96]: Float64Index([inf, inf, inf, inf], dtype='float64')
```

## Extraction of matching patterns from strings

By default, extracting matching patterns from strings with `str.extract()` used to return a Series if a single group was being extracted (a DataFrame if more than one group was extracted). As of Pandas 0.23.0 `str.extract()` always returns a DataFrame, unless `expand` is set to `False`. Finally, `None` was an accepted value for the `expand` parameter (which was equivalent to `False`), but now raises a `ValueError`. (GH11386)

Previous Behavior:

```
In [1]: s = pd.Series(['number 10', '12 eggs'])
```

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```
In [2]: extracted = s.str.extract(r'.*(\d\d).*')

In [3]: extracted
Out [3]:
0    10
1    12
dtype: object

In [4]: type(extracted)
Out [4]:
pandas.core.series.Series
```

New Behavior:

```
In [97]: s = pd.Series(['number 10', '12 eggs'])

In [98]: extracted = s.str.extract(r'.*(\d\d).*')

In [99]: extracted
Out [99]:
0
0    10
1    12

[2 rows x 1 columns]

In [100]: type(extracted)
Out [100]: pandas.core.frame.
↳DataFrame
```

To restore previous behavior, simply set expand to False:

```
In [101]: s = pd.Series(['number 10', '12 eggs'])

In [102]: extracted = s.str.extract(r'.*(\d\d).*', expand=False)

In [103]: extracted
Out [103]:
0    10
1    12
Length: 2, dtype: object

In [104]: type(extracted)
Out [104]: pandas.core.series.
↳Series
```

Default value for the ordered parameter of CategoricalDtype

The default value of the ordered parameter for CategoricalDtype has changed from False to None to allow updating of categories without impacting ordered. Behavior should remain consistent for downstream objects, such as Categorical (GH18790)

In previous versions, the default value for the ordered parameter was False. This could potentially lead to the ordered parameter unintentionally being changed from True to False when users attempt to update categories if ordered is not explicitly specified, as it would silently default to False. The new behavior

for `ordered=None` is to retain the existing value of `ordered`.

New Behavior:

```
In [105]: from pandas.api.types import CategoricalDtype

In [106]: cat = pd.Categorical(list('abcaba'), ordered=True, categories=list('cba'))

In [107]: cat
Out[107]:
[a, b, c, a, b, a]
Categories (3, object): [c < b < a]

In [108]: cdt = CategoricalDtype(categories=list('cbad'))

In [109]: cat.astype(cdt)
Out[109]:
[a, b, c, a, b, a]
Categories (4, object): [c < b < a < d]
```

Notice in the example above that the converted `Categorical` has retained `ordered=True`. Had the default value for `ordered` remained as `False`, the converted `Categorical` would have become `unordered`, despite `ordered=False` never being explicitly specified. To change the value of `ordered`, explicitly pass it to the new dtype, e.g. `CategoricalDtype(categories=list('cbad'), ordered=False)`.

Note that the unintentional conversion of `ordered` discussed above did not arise in previous versions due to separate bugs that prevented `astype` from doing any type of category to category conversion ([GH10696](#), [GH18593](#)). These bugs have been fixed in this release, and motivated changing the default value of `ordered`.

## Better pretty-printing of DataFrames in a terminal

Previously, the default value for the maximum number of columns was `pd.options.display.max_columns=20`. This meant that relatively wide data frames would not fit within the terminal width, and pandas would introduce line breaks to display these 20 columns. This resulted in an output that was relatively difficult to read:

```
Terminal
[In [1]: import pandas as pd
[In [2]: import numpy as np
[In [3]: pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(5, 10))
Out[3]:
      0      1      2      3      4      5      6  \
0  0.146401  0.933153  0.577028  0.617467  0.195179  0.929250  0.603845
1  0.670827  0.885104  0.152909  0.028042  0.016283  0.843786  0.824537
2  0.261850  0.370457  0.281256  0.461355  0.094714  0.763125  0.086964
3  0.789373  0.357872  0.894594  0.434197  0.266116  0.061527  0.375119
4  0.256396  0.407358  0.740593  0.820019  0.962911  0.647236  0.323111

      7      8      9
0  0.004801  0.659965  0.989170
1  0.517137  0.673154  0.829435
2  0.154479  0.463588  0.252917
3  0.266601  0.146791  0.776635
4  0.607805  0.209150  0.374892

In [4]: █
```

If Python runs in a terminal, the maximum number of columns is now determined automatically so that the printed data frame fits within the current terminal width (`pd.options.display.max_columns=0`) ([GH17023](#)). If Python runs as a Jupyter kernel (such as the Jupyter QtConsole or a Jupyter notebook, as well as in many IDEs), this value cannot be inferred automatically and is thus set to `20` as in previous versions. In a terminal, this results in a much nicer output:

```
Terminal
[In [1]: import pandas as pd
[In [2]: import numpy as np
[In [3]: pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(5, 10))
Out[3]:
      0         1         2         3  ...         6         7         8         9
0  0.107275  0.394007  0.024795  0.551991  ...  0.689395  0.680411  0.586967  0.293906
1  0.466061  0.402324  0.430669  0.193347  ...  0.621158  0.756752  0.217444  0.558097
2  0.910215  0.063291  0.192110  0.012359  ...  0.025301  0.185118  0.820985  0.208302
3  0.491853  0.612078  0.791199  0.588150  ...  0.841104  0.612280  0.025687  0.443693
4  0.171760  0.921853  0.063030  0.448301  ...  0.268901  0.292862  0.420582  0.608949

[5 rows x 10 columns]
In [4]: █
```

Note that if you don't like the new default, you can always set this option yourself. To revert to the old setting, you can run this line:

```
pd.options.display.max_columns = 20
```

## Datetimelike API Changes

- The default `Timedelta` constructor now accepts an ISO 8601 Duration string as an argument (GH19040)
- Subtracting `NaT` from a `Series` with `dtype='datetime64[ns]'` returns a `Series` with `dtype='timedelta64[ns]'` instead of `dtype='datetime64[ns]'` (GH18808)

- Addition or subtraction of NaT from *TimedeltaIndex* will return *TimedeltaIndex* instead of *DatetimeIndex* (GH19124)
- *DatetimeIndex.shift()* and *TimedeltaIndex.shift()* will now raise *NullFrequencyError* (which subclasses *ValueError*, which was raised in older versions) when the index object frequency is *None* (GH19147)
- Addition and subtraction of NaN from a *Series* with *dtype='timedelta64[ns]'* will raise a *TypeError* instead of treating the NaN as NaT (GH19274)
- NaT division with *datetime.timedelta* will now return NaN instead of raising (GH17876)
- Operations between a *Series* with *dtype dtype='datetime64[ns]'* and a *PeriodIndex* will correctly raises *TypeError* (GH18850)
- Subtraction of *Series* with *timezone-aware dtype='datetime64[ns]'* with mis-matched timezones will raise *TypeError* instead of *ValueError* (GH18817)
- *Timestamp* will no longer silently ignore unused or invalid *tz* or *tzinfo* keyword arguments (GH17690)
- *Timestamp* will no longer silently ignore invalid *freq* arguments (GH5168)
- *CacheableOffset* and *WeekDay* are no longer available in the *pandas.tseries.offsets* module (GH17830)
- *pandas.tseries.frequencies.get\_freq\_group()* and *pandas.tseries.frequencies.DAYS* are removed from the public API (GH18034)
- *Series.truncate()* and *DataFrame.truncate()* will raise a *ValueError* if the index is not sorted instead of an unhelpful *KeyError* (GH17935)
- *Series.first* and *DataFrame.first* will now raise a *TypeError* rather than *NotImplementedError* when index is not a *DatetimeIndex* (GH20725).
- *Series.last* and *DataFrame.last* will now raise a *TypeError* rather than *NotImplementedError* when index is not a *DatetimeIndex* (GH20725).
- *RestrictedDateOffset* keyword arguments. Previously, *DateOffset* subclasses allowed arbitrary keyword arguments which could lead to unexpected behavior. Now, only valid arguments will be accepted. (GH17176, GH18226).
- *pandas.merge()* provides a more informative error message when trying to merge on *timezone-aware* and *timezone-naive* columns (GH15800)
- For *DatetimeIndex* and *TimedeltaIndex* with *freq=None*, addition or subtraction of integer-dtyped array or *Index* will raise *NullFrequencyError* instead of *TypeError* (GH19895)
- *Timestamp* constructor now accepts a *nanosecond* keyword or positional argument (GH18898)
- *DatetimeIndex* will now raise an *AttributeError* when the *tz* attribute is set after instantiation (GH3746)
- *DatetimeIndex* with a *pytz* *timezone* will now return a consistent *pytz* *timezone* (GH18595)

## Other API Changes

- *Series.astype()* and *Index.astype()* with an incompatible *dtype* will now raise a *TypeError* rather than a *ValueError* (GH18231)
- *Series* construction with an object dtyped *tz-aware datetime* and *dtype=object* specified, will now return an object dtyped *Series*, previously this would infer the *datetime dtype* (GH18231)

- A `Series` of `dtype=category` constructed from an empty dict will now have categories of `dtype=object` rather than `dtype=float64`, consistently with the case in which an empty list is passed (GH18515)
- All-`NaN` levels in a `MultiIndex` are now assigned `float` rather than `object` dtype, promoting consistency with `Index` (GH17929).
- Levels names of a `MultiIndex` (when not `None`) are now required to be unique: trying to create a `MultiIndex` with repeated names will raise a `ValueError` (GH18872)
- Both construction and renaming of `Index/MultiIndex` with non-hashable name/names will now raise `TypeError` (GH20527)
- `Index.map()` can now accept `Series` and dictionary input objects (GH12756, GH18482, GH18509).
- `DataFrame.unstack()` will now default to filling with `np.nan` for object columns. (GH12815)
- `IntervalIndex` constructor will raise if the `closed` parameter conflicts with how the input data is inferred to be closed (GH18421)
- Inserting missing values into indexes will work for all types of indexes and automatically insert the correct type of missing value (`NaN`, `NaT`, etc.) regardless of the type passed in (GH18295)
- When created with duplicate labels, `MultiIndex` now raises a `ValueError`. (GH17464)
- `Series.fillna()` now raises a `TypeError` instead of a `ValueError` when passed a list, tuple or `DataFrame` as a value (GH18293)
- `pandas.DataFrame.merge()` no longer casts a float column to object when merging on int and float columns (GH16572)
- `pandas.merge()` now raises a `ValueError` when trying to merge on incompatible data types (GH9780)
- The default NA value for `UInt64Index` has changed from 0 to `NaN`, which impacts methods that mask with NA, such as `UInt64Index.where()` (GH18398)
- Refactored `setup.py` to use `find_packages` instead of explicitly listing out all subpackages (GH18535)
- Rearranged the order of keyword arguments in `read_excel()` to align with `read_csv()` (GH16672)
- `wide_to_long()` previously kept numeric-like suffixes as `object` dtype. Now they are cast to numeric if possible (GH17627)
- In `read_excel()`, the `comment` argument is now exposed as a named parameter (GH18735)
- Rearranged the order of keyword arguments in `read_excel()` to align with `read_csv()` (GH16672)
- The options `html.border` and `mode.use_inf_as_null` were deprecated in prior versions, these will now show `FutureWarning` rather than a `DeprecationWarning` (GH19003)
- `IntervalIndex` and `IntervalDtype` no longer support categorical, object, and string subtypes (GH19016)
- `IntervalDtype` now returns `True` when compared against 'interval' regardless of subtype, and `IntervalDtype.name` now returns 'interval' regardless of subtype (GH18980)
- `KeyError` now raises instead of `ValueError` in `drop()`, `drop()`, `drop()`, `drop()` when dropping a non-existent element in an axis with duplicates (GH19186)
- `Series.to_csv()` now accepts a compression argument that works in the same way as the compression argument in `DataFrame.to_csv()` (GH18958)
- Set operations (union, difference...) on `IntervalIndex` with incompatible index types will now raise a `TypeError` rather than a `ValueError` (GH19329)

- `DateOffset` objects render more simply, e.g. `<DateOffset: days=1>` instead of `<DateOffset: kwds={'days': 1}>` (GH19403)
- `Categorical.fillna` now validates its value and method keyword arguments. It now raises when both or none are specified, matching the behavior of `Series.fillna()` (GH19682)
- `pd.to_datetime('today')` now returns a `datetime`, consistent with `pd.Timestamp('today')`; previously `pd.to_datetime('today')` returned a `.normalized()` `datetime` (GH19935)
- `Series.str.replace()` now takes an optional `regex` keyword which, when set to `False`, uses literal string replacement rather than regex replacement (GH16808)
- `DatetimeIndex.strftime()` and `PeriodIndex.strftime()` now return an `Index` instead of a `numpy` array to be consistent with similar accessors (GH20127)
- Constructing a `Series` from a list of length 1 no longer broadcasts this list when a longer index is specified (GH19714, GH20391).
- `DataFrame.to_dict()` with `orient='index'` no longer casts `int` columns to `float` for a `DataFrame` with only `int` and `float` columns (GH18580)
- A user-defined-function that is passed to `Series.rolling().aggregate()`, `DataFrame.rolling().aggregate()`, or its expanding cousins, will now *always* be passed a `Series`, rather than a `np.array`; `.apply()` only has the `raw` keyword, see *here*. This is consistent with the signatures of `.aggregate()` across `pandas` (GH20584)
- Rolling and Expanding types raise `NotImplementedError` upon iteration (GH11704).

## Deprecations

- `Series.from_array` and `SparseSeries.from_array` are deprecated. Use the normal constructor `Series(...)` and `SparseSeries(...)` instead (GH18213).
- `DataFrame.as_matrix` is deprecated. Use `DataFrame.values` instead (GH18458).
- `Series.asobject`, `DatetimeIndex.asobject`, `PeriodIndex.asobject` and `TimeDeltaIndex.asobject` have been deprecated. Use `.astype(object)` instead (GH18572)
- Grouping by a tuple of keys now emits a `FutureWarning` and is deprecated. In the future, a tuple passed to `'by'` will always refer to a single key that is the actual tuple, instead of treating the tuple as multiple keys. To retain the previous behavior, use a list instead of a tuple (GH18314)
- `Series.valid` is deprecated. Use `Series.dropna()` instead (GH18800).
- `read_excel()` has deprecated the `skip_footer` parameter. Use `skipfooter` instead (GH18836)
- `ExcelFile.parse()` has deprecated `sheetname` in favor of `sheet_name` for consistency with `read_excel()` (GH20920).
- The `is_copy` attribute is deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH18801).
- `IntervalIndex.from_intervals` is deprecated in favor of the `IntervalIndex` constructor (GH19263)
- `DataFrame.from_items` is deprecated. Use `DataFrame.from_dict()` instead, or `DataFrame.from_dict(OrderedDict())` if you wish to preserve the key order (GH17320, GH17312)
- Indexing a `MultiIndex` or a `FloatIndex` with a list containing some missing keys will now show a `FutureWarning`, which is consistent with other types of indexes (GH17758).
- The `broadcast` parameter of `.apply()` is deprecated in favor of `result_type='broadcast'` (GH18577)



- The `reduce` parameter of `.apply()` is deprecated in favor of `result_type='reduce'` (GH18577)
- The `order` parameter of `factorize()` is deprecated and will be removed in a future release (GH19727)
- `Timestamp.weekday_name`, `DatetimeIndex.weekday_name`, and `Series.dt.weekday_name` are deprecated in favor of `Timestamp.day_name()`, `DatetimeIndex.day_name()`, and `Series.dt.day_name()` (GH12806)
- `pandas.tseries.plotting.tsplot` is deprecated. Use `Series.plot()` instead (GH18627)
- `Index.summary()` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH18217)
- `NDFrame.get_ftype_counts()` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH18243)
- The `convert_datetime64` parameter in `DataFrame.to_records()` has been deprecated and will be removed in a future version. The NumPy bug motivating this parameter has been resolved. The default value for this parameter has also changed from `True` to `None` (GH18160).
- `Series.rolling().apply()`, `DataFrame.rolling().apply()`, `Series.expanding().apply()`, and `DataFrame.expanding().apply()` have deprecated passing an `np.array` by default. One will need to pass the new `raw` parameter to be explicit about what is passed (GH20584)
- The `data`, `base`, `strides`, `flags` and `itemsize` properties of the `Series` and `Index` classes have been deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH20419).
- `DatetimeIndex.offset` is deprecated. Use `DatetimeIndex.freq` instead (GH20716)
- Floor division between an integer ndarray and a `Timedelta` is deprecated. Divide by `Timedelta.value` instead (GH19761)
- Setting `PeriodIndex.freq` (which was not guaranteed to work correctly) is deprecated. Use `PeriodIndex.asfreq()` instead (GH20678)
- `Index.get_duplicates()` is deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH20239)
- The previous default behavior of negative indices in `Categorical.take` is deprecated. In a future version it will change from meaning missing values to meaning positional indices from the right. The future behavior is consistent with `Series.take()` (GH20664).
- Passing multiple axes to the `axis` parameter in `DataFrame.dropna()` has been deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH20987)

## Removal of prior version deprecations/changes

- Warnings against the obsolete usage `Categorical(codes, categories)`, which were emitted for instance when the first two arguments to `Categorical()` had different dtypes, and recommended the use of `Categorical.from_codes`, have now been removed (GH8074)
- The `levels` and `labels` attributes of a `MultiIndex` can no longer be set directly (GH4039).
- `pd.tseries.util.pivot_annual` has been removed (deprecated since v0.19). Use `pivot_table` instead (GH18370)
- `pd.tseries.util.isleapyear` has been removed (deprecated since v0.19). Use `.is_leap_year` property in `Datetime`-likes instead (GH18370)
- `pd.ordered_merge` has been removed (deprecated since v0.19). Use `pd.merge_ordered` instead (GH18459)
- The `SparseList` class has been removed (GH14007)
- The `pandas.io.wb` and `pandas.io.data` stub modules have been removed (GH13735)
- `Categorical.from_array` has been removed (GH13854)

- The `freq` and `how` parameters have been removed from the `rolling/expanding/ewm` methods of `DataFrame` and `Series` (deprecated since v0.18). Instead, `resample` before calling the methods. (GH18601 & GH18668)
- `DatetimeIndex.to_datetime`, `Timestamp.to_datetime`, `PeriodIndex.to_datetime`, and `Index.to_datetime` have been removed (GH8254, GH14096, GH14113)
- `read_csv()` has dropped the `skip_footer` parameter (GH13386)
- `read_csv()` has dropped the `as_reccarray` parameter (GH13373)
- `read_csv()` has dropped the `buffer_lines` parameter (GH13360)
- `read_csv()` has dropped the `compact_ints` and `use_unsigned` parameters (GH13323)
- The `Timestamp` class has dropped the `offset` attribute in favor of `freq` (GH13593)
- The `Series`, `Categorical`, and `Index` classes have dropped the `reshape` method (GH13012)
- `pandas.tseries.frequencies.get_standard_freq` has been removed in favor of `pandas.tseries.frequencies.to_offset(freq).rule_code` (GH13874)
- The `freqstr` keyword has been removed from `pandas.tseries.frequencies.to_offset` in favor of `freq` (GH13874)
- The `Panel4D` and `PanelND` classes have been removed (GH13776)
- The `Panel` class has dropped the `to_long` and `toLong` methods (GH19077)
- The options `display.line_with` and `display.height` are removed in favor of `display.width` and `display.max_rows` respectively (GH4391, GH19107)
- The `labels` attribute of the `Categorical` class has been removed in favor of `Categorical.codes` (GH7768)
- The `flavor` parameter have been removed from `func:to_sql` method (GH13611)
- The modules `pandas.tools.hashing` and `pandas.util.hashing` have been removed (GH16223)
- The top-level functions `pd.rolling_*`, `pd.expanding_*` and `pd.ewm*` have been removed (Deprecated since v0.18). Instead, use the `DataFrame/Series` methods `rolling`, `expanding` and `ewm` (GH18723)
- Imports from `pandas.core.common` for functions such as `is_datetime64_dtype` are now removed. These are located in `pandas.api.types`. (GH13634, GH19769)
- The `infer_dst` keyword in `Series.tz_localize()`, `DatetimeIndex.tz_localize()` and `DatetimeIndex` have been removed. `infer_dst=True` is equivalent to `ambiguous='infer'`, and `infer_dst=False` to `ambiguous='raise'` (GH7963).
- When `.resample()` was changed from an eager to a lazy operation, like `.groupby()` in v0.18.0, we put in place compatibility (with a `FutureWarning`), so operations would continue to work. This is now fully removed, so a `Resampler` will no longer forward compat operations (GH20554)
- Remove long deprecated `axis=None` parameter from `.replace()` (GH20271)

## Performance Improvements

- Indexers on `Series` or `DataFrame` no longer create a reference cycle (GH17956)
- Added a keyword argument, `cache`, to `to_datetime()` that improved the performance of converting duplicate datetime arguments (GH11665)
- `DateOffset` arithmetic performance is improved (GH18218)

- Converting a `Series` of `Timedelta` objects to days, seconds, etc... sped up through vectorization of underlying methods (GH18092)
- Improved performance of `.map()` with a `Series`/dict input (GH15081)
- The overridden `Timedelta` properties of days, seconds and microseconds have been removed, leveraging their built-in Python versions instead (GH18242)
- `Series` construction will reduce the number of copies made of the input data in certain cases (GH17449)
- Improved performance of `Series.dt.date()` and `DatetimeIndex.date()` (GH18058)
- Improved performance of `Series.dt.time()` and `DatetimeIndex.time()` (GH18461)
- Improved performance of `IntervalIndex.symmetric_difference()` (GH18475)
- Improved performance of `DatetimeIndex` and `Series` arithmetic operations with `Business-Month` and `Business-Quarter` frequencies (GH18489)
- `Series()` / `DataFrame()` tab completion limits to 100 values, for better performance. (GH18587)
- Improved performance of `DataFrame.median()` with `axis=1` when `bottleneck` is not installed (GH16468)
- Improved performance of `MultiIndex.get_loc()` for large indexes, at the cost of a reduction in performance for small ones (GH18519)
- Improved performance of `MultiIndex.remove_unused_levels()` when there are no unused levels, at the cost of a reduction in performance when there are (GH19289)
- Improved performance of `Index.get_loc()` for non-unique indexes (GH19478)
- Improved performance of pairwise `.rolling()` and `.expanding()` with `.cov()` and `.corr()` operations (GH17917)
- Improved performance of `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.rank()` (GH15779)
- Improved performance of variable `.rolling()` on `.min()` and `.max()` (GH19521)
- Improved performance of `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.ffill()` and `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.bfill()` (GH11296)
- Improved performance of `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.any()` and `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.all()` (GH15435)
- Improved performance of `pandas.core.groupby.GroupBy.pct_change()` (GH19165)
- Improved performance of `Series.isin()` in the case of categorical dtypes (GH20003)
- Improved performance of `getattr(Series, attr)` when the `Series` has certain index types. This manifested in slow printing of large `Series` with a `DatetimeIndex` (GH19764)
- Fixed a performance regression for `GroupBy.nth()` and `GroupBy.last()` with some object columns (GH19283)
- Improved performance of `pandas.core.arrays.Categorical.from_codes()` (GH18501)

## Documentation Changes

Thanks to all of the contributors who participated in the Pandas Documentation Sprint, which took place on March 10th. We had about 500 participants from over 30 locations across the world. You should notice that many of the *API docstrings* have greatly improved.

There were too many simultaneous contributions to include a release note for each improvement, but this [GitHub search](#) should give you an idea of how many docstrings were improved.

Special thanks to [Marc Garcia](#) for organizing the sprint. For more information, read the [NumFOCUS blogpost](#) recapping the sprint.

- Changed spelling of “numpy” to “NumPy”, and “python” to “Python”. ([GH19017](#))
- Consistency when introducing code samples, using either colon or period. Rewrote some sentences for greater clarity, added more dynamic references to functions, methods and classes. ([GH18941](#), [GH18948](#), [GH18973](#), [GH19017](#))
- Added a reference to `DataFrame.assign()` in the concatenate section of the merging documentation ([GH18665](#))

### Bug Fixes

#### Categorical

**Warning:** A class of bugs were introduced in pandas 0.21 with `CategoricalDtype` that affects the correctness of operations like `merge`, `concat`, and indexing when comparing multiple unordered `Categorical` arrays that have the same categories, but in a different order. We highly recommend upgrading or manually aligning your categories before doing these operations.

- Bug in `Categorical.equals` returning the wrong result when comparing two unordered `Categorical` arrays with the same categories, but in a different order ([GH16603](#))
- Bug in `pandas.api.types.union_categoricals()` returning the wrong result when for unordered categoricals with the categories in a different order. This affected `pandas.concat()` with `Categorical` data ([GH19096](#)).
- Bug in `pandas.merge()` returning the wrong result when joining on an unordered `Categorical` that had the same categories but in a different order ([GH19551](#))
- Bug in `CategoricalIndex.get_indexer()` returning the wrong result when `target` was an unordered `Categorical` that had the same categories as `self` but in a different order ([GH19551](#))
- Bug in `Index.astype()` with a categorical dtype where the resultant index is not converted to a `CategoricalIndex` for all types of index ([GH18630](#))
- Bug in `Series.astype()` and `Categorical.astype()` where an existing categorical data does not get updated ([GH10696](#), [GH18593](#))
- Bug in `Series.str.split()` with `expand=True` incorrectly raising an `IndexError` on empty strings ([GH20002](#)).
- Bug in `Index` constructor with `dtype=CategoricalDtype(...)` where categories and ordered are not maintained ([GH19032](#))
- Bug in `Series` constructor with scalar and `dtype=CategoricalDtype(...)` where categories and ordered are not maintained ([GH19565](#))
- Bug in `Categorical.__iter__` not converting to Python types ([GH19909](#))
- Bug in `pandas.factorize()` returning the unique codes for the uniques. This now returns a `Categorical` with the same dtype as the input ([GH19721](#))
- Bug in `pandas.factorize()` including an item for missing values in the uniques return value ([GH19721](#))
- Bug in `Series.take()` with categorical data interpreting `-1` in `indices` as missing value markers, rather than the last element of the `Series` ([GH20664](#))

## Datetimelike

- Bug in `Series.__sub__()` subtracting a non-nanosecond `np.datetime64` object from a `Series` gave incorrect results ([GH7996](#))
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex`, `TimedeltaIndex` addition and subtraction of zero-dimensional integer arrays gave incorrect results ([GH19012](#))
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` and `TimedeltaIndex` where adding or subtracting an array-like of `DateOffset` objects either raised (`np.array`, `pd.Index`) or broadcast incorrectly (`pd.Series`) ([GH18849](#))
- Bug in `Series.__add__()` adding `Series` with dtype `timedelta64[ns]` to a timezone-aware `DatetimeIndex` incorrectly dropped timezone information ([GH13905](#))
- Adding a `Period` object to a `datetime` or `Timestamp` object will now correctly raise a `TypeError` ([GH17983](#))
- Bug in `Timestamp` where comparison with an array of `Timestamp` objects would result in a `RecursionError` ([GH15183](#))
- Bug in `Series` floor-division where operating on a scalar `timedelta` raises an exception ([GH18846](#))
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` where the repr was not showing high-precision time values at the end of a day (e.g., `23:59:59.999999999`) ([GH19030](#))
- Bug in `.astype()` to non-ns `timedelta` units would hold the incorrect dtype ([GH19176](#), [GH19223](#), [GH12425](#))
- Bug in subtracting `Series` from `NaT` incorrectly returning `NaT` ([GH19158](#))
- Bug in `Series.truncate()` which raises `TypeError` with a monotonic `PeriodIndex` ([GH17717](#))
- Bug in `pct_change()` using `periods` and `freq` returned different length outputs ([GH7292](#))
- Bug in comparison of `DatetimeIndex` against `None` or `datetime.date` objects raising `TypeError` for `==` and `!=` comparisons instead of all-`False` and all-`True`, respectively ([GH19301](#))
- Bug in `Timestamp` and `to_datetime()` where a string representing a barely out-of-bounds timestamp would be incorrectly rounded down instead of raising `OutOfBoundsDatetime` ([GH19382](#))
- Bug in `Timestamp.floor()` `DatetimeIndex.floor()` where time stamps far in the future and past were not rounded correctly ([GH19206](#))
- Bug in `to_datetime()` where passing an out-of-bounds `datetime` with `errors='coerce'` and `utc=True` would raise `OutOfBoundsDatetime` instead of parsing to `NaT` ([GH19612](#))
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` and `TimedeltaIndex` addition and subtraction where name of the returned object was not always set consistently. ([GH19744](#))
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` and `TimedeltaIndex` addition and subtraction where operations with numpy arrays raised `TypeError` ([GH19847](#))
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` and `TimedeltaIndex` where setting the `freq` attribute was not fully supported ([GH20678](#))

## Timedelta

- Bug in `Timedelta.__mul__()` where multiplying by `NaT` returned `NaT` instead of raising a `TypeError` ([GH19819](#))
- Bug in `Series` with dtype `'timedelta64[ns]'` where addition or subtraction of `TimedeltaIndex` had results cast to dtype `'int64'` ([GH17250](#))

- Bug in *Series* with `dtype='timedelta64[ns]'` where addition or subtraction of *TimedeltaIndex* could return a *Series* with an incorrect name (GH19043)
- Bug in *Timedelta.\_\_floordiv\_\_()* and *Timedelta.\_\_rfloordiv\_\_()* dividing by many incompatible numpy objects was incorrectly allowed (GH18846)
- Bug where dividing a scalar timedelta-like object with *TimedeltaIndex* performed the reciprocal operation (GH19125)
- Bug in *TimedeltaIndex* where division by a *Series* would return a *TimedeltaIndex* instead of a *Series* (GH19042)
- Bug in *Timedelta.\_\_add\_\_()*, *Timedelta.\_\_sub\_\_()* where adding or subtracting a `np.timedelta64` object would return another `np.timedelta64` instead of a *Timedelta* (GH19738)
- Bug in *Timedelta.\_\_floordiv\_\_()*, *Timedelta.\_\_rfloordiv\_\_()* where operating with a *Tick* object would raise a *TypeError* instead of returning a numeric value (GH19738)
- Bug in *Period.asfreq()* where periods near `datetime(1, 1, 1)` could be converted incorrectly (GH19643, GH19834)
- Bug in *Timedelta.total\_seconds()* causing precision errors, for example `Timedelta('30S').total_seconds()==30.000000000000004` (GH19458)
- Bug in *Timedelta.\_\_rmod\_\_()* where operating with a `numpy.timedelta64` returned a `timedelta64` object instead of a *Timedelta* (GH19820)
- Multiplication of *TimedeltaIndex* by *TimedeltaIndex* will now raise *TypeError* instead of raising *ValueError* in cases of length mis-match (GH19333)
- Bug in indexing a *TimedeltaIndex* with a `np.timedelta64` object which was raising a *TypeError* (GH20393)

## Timezones

- Bug in creating a *Series* from an array that contains both tz-naive and tz-aware values will result in a *Series* whose `dtype` is tz-aware instead of object (GH16406)
- Bug in comparison of timezone-aware *DatetimeIndex* against `NaT` incorrectly raising *TypeError* (GH19276)
- Bug in *DatetimeIndex.astype()* when converting between timezone aware dtypes, and converting from timezone aware to naive (GH18951)
- Bug in comparing *DatetimeIndex*, which failed to raise *TypeError* when attempting to compare timezone-aware and timezone-naive datetimelike objects (GH18162)
- Bug in localization of a naive, datetime string in a *Series* constructor with a `datetime64[ns, tz]` dtype (GH174151)
- *Timestamp.replace()* will now handle Daylight Savings transitions gracefully (GH18319)
- Bug in tz-aware *DatetimeIndex* where addition/subtraction with a *TimedeltaIndex* or array with `dtype='timedelta64[ns]'` was incorrect (GH17558)
- Bug in *DatetimeIndex.insert()* where inserting `NaT` into a timezone-aware index incorrectly raised (GH16357)
- Bug in *DataFrame* constructor, where tz-aware *DatetimeIndex* and a given column name will result in an empty *DataFrame* (GH19157)

- Bug in `Timestamp.tz_localize()` where localizing a timestamp near the minimum or maximum valid values could overflow and return a timestamp with an incorrect nanosecond value ([GH12677](#))
- Bug when iterating over `DatetimeIndex` that was localized with fixed timezone offset that rounded nanosecond precision to microseconds ([GH19603](#))
- Bug in `DataFrame.diff()` that raised an `IndexError` with tz-aware values ([GH18578](#))
- Bug in `melt()` that converted tz-aware dtypes to tz-naive ([GH15785](#))
- Bug in `DataFrame.count()` that raised an `ValueError`, if `DataFrame.dropna()` was called for a single column with timezone-aware values. ([GH13407](#))

## Offsets

- Bug in `WeekOfMonth` and `Week` where addition and subtraction did not roll correctly ([GH18510](#), [GH18672](#), [GH18864](#))
- Bug in `WeekOfMonth` and `LastWeekOfMonth` where default keyword arguments for constructor raised `ValueError` ([GH19142](#))
- Bug in `FY5253Quarter`, `LastWeekOfMonth` where rollback and rollforward behavior was inconsistent with addition and subtraction behavior ([GH18854](#))
- Bug in `FY5253` where `datetime` addition and subtraction incremented incorrectly for dates on the year-end but not normalized to midnight ([GH18854](#))
- Bug in `FY5253` where date offsets could incorrectly raise an `AssertionError` in arithmetic operations ([GH14774](#))

## Numeric

- Bug in `Series` constructor with an int or float list where specifying `dtype=str`, `dtype='str'` or `dtype='U'` failed to convert the data elements to strings ([GH16605](#))
- Bug in `Index` multiplication and division methods where operating with a `Series` would return an `Index` object instead of a `Series` object ([GH19042](#))
- Bug in the `DataFrame` constructor in which data containing very large positive or very large negative numbers was causing `OverflowError` ([GH18584](#))
- Bug in `Index` constructor with `dtype='uint64'` where int-like floats were not coerced to `UInt64Index` ([GH18400](#))
- Bug in `DataFrame` flex arithmetic (e.g. `df.add(other, fill_value=foo)`) with a `fill_value` other than `None` failed to raise `NotImplementedError` in corner cases where either the frame or other has length zero ([GH19522](#))
- Multiplication and division of numeric-dtyped `Index` objects with `timedelta`-like scalars returns `TimedeltaIndex` instead of raising `TypeError` ([GH19333](#))
- Bug where `NaN` was returned instead of `0` by `Series.pct_change()` and `DataFrame.pct_change()` when `fill_method` is not `None` ([GH19873](#))

## Strings

- Bug in `Series.str.get()` with a dictionary in the values and the index not in the keys, raising `KeyError` ([GH20671](#))

## Indexing

- Bug in `Index` construction from list of mixed type tuples (GH18505)
- Bug in `Index.drop()` when passing a list of both tuples and non-tuples (GH18304)
- Bug in `DataFrame.drop()`, `Panel.drop()`, `Series.drop()`, `Index.drop()` where no `KeyError` is raised when dropping a non-existent element from an axis that contains duplicates (GH19186)
- Bug in indexing a datetimelike `Index` that raised `ValueError` instead of `IndexError` (GH18386).
- `Index.to_series()` now accepts `index` and `name` kwargs (GH18699)
- `DatetimeIndex.to_series()` now accepts `index` and `name` kwargs (GH18699)
- Bug in indexing non-scalar value from `Series` having non-unique `Index` will return value flattened (GH17610)
- Bug in indexing with iterator containing only missing keys, which raised no error (GH20748)
- Fixed inconsistency in `.ix` between list and scalar keys when the index has integer dtype and does not include the desired keys (GH20753)
- Bug in `__setitem__` when indexing a `DataFrame` with a 2-d boolean ndarray (GH18582)
- Bug in `str.extractall` when there were no matches empty `Index` was returned instead of appropriate `MultiIndex` (GH19034)
- Bug in `IntervalIndex` where empty and purely NA data was constructed inconsistently depending on the construction method (GH18421)
- Bug in `IntervalIndex.symmetric_difference()` where the symmetric difference with a non-`IntervalIndex` did not raise (GH18475)
- Bug in `IntervalIndex` where set operations that returned an empty `IntervalIndex` had the wrong dtype (GH19101)
- Bug in `DataFrame.drop_duplicates()` where no `KeyError` is raised when passing in columns that don't exist on the `DataFrame` (GH19726)
- Bug in `Index` subclasses constructors that ignore unexpected keyword arguments (GH19348)
- Bug in `Index.difference()` when taking difference of an `Index` with itself (GH20040)
- Bug in `DataFrame.first_valid_index()` and `DataFrame.last_valid_index()` in presence of entire rows of NaNs in the middle of values (GH20499).
- Bug in `IntervalIndex` where some indexing operations were not supported for overlapping or non-monotonic `uint64` data (GH20636)
- Bug in `Series.is_unique` where extraneous output in `stderr` is shown if `Series` contains objects with `__ne__` defined (GH20661)
- Bug in `.loc` assignment with a single-element list-like incorrectly assigns as a list (GH19474)
- Bug in partial string indexing on a `Series/DataFrame` with a monotonic decreasing `DatetimeIndex` (GH19362)
- Bug in performing in-place operations on a `DataFrame` with a duplicate `Index` (GH17105)
- Bug in `IntervalIndex.get_loc()` and `IntervalIndex.get_indexer()` when used with an `IntervalIndex` containing a single interval (GH17284, GH20921)
- Bug in `.loc` with a `uint64` indexer (GH20722)



## Multindex

- Bug in `MultiIndex.__contains__()` where non-tuple keys would return `True` even if they had been dropped (GH19027)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.set_labels()` which would cause casting (and potentially clipping) of the new labels if the `level` argument is not 0 or a list like `[0, 1, ... ]` (GH19057)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.get_level_values()` which would return an invalid index on level of ints with missing values (GH17924)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.unique()` when called on empty `MultiIndex` (GH20568)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.unique()` which would not preserve level names (GH20570)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.remove_unused_levels()` which would fill nan values (GH18417)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.from_tuples()` which would fail to take zipped tuples in python3 (GH18434)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.get_loc()` which would fail to automatically cast values between float and int (GH18818, GH15994)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.get_loc()` which would cast boolean to integer labels (GH19086)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.get_loc()` which would fail to locate keys containing NaN (GH18485)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.get_loc()` in large `MultiIndex`, would fail when levels had different dtypes (GH18520)
- Bug in indexing where nested indexers having only numpy arrays are handled incorrectly (GH19686)

## I/O

- `read_html()` now rewinds seekable IO objects after parse failure, before attempting to parse with a new parser. If a parser errors and the object is non-seekable, an informative error is raised suggesting the use of a different parser (GH17975)
- `DataFrame.to_html()` now has an option to add an id to the leading `<table>` tag (GH8496)
- Bug in `read_msgpack()` with a non-existent file is passed in Python 2 (GH15296)
- Bug in `read_csv()` where a `MultiIndex` with duplicate columns was not being mangled appropriately (GH18062)
- Bug in `read_csv()` where missing values were not being handled properly when `keep_default_na=False` with dictionary `na_values` (GH19227)
- Bug in `read_csv()` causing heap corruption on 32-bit, big-endian architectures (GH20785)
- Bug in `read_sas()` where a file with 0 variables gave an `AttributeError` incorrectly. Now it gives an `EmptyDataError` (GH18184)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_latex()` where pairs of braces meant to serve as invisible placeholders were escaped (GH18667)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_latex()` where a NaN in a `MultiIndex` would cause an `IndexError` or incorrect output (GH14249)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_latex()` where a non-string index-level name would result in an `AttributeError` (GH19981)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_latex()` where the combination of an index name and the `index_names=False` option would result in incorrect output (GH18326)

- Bug in `DataFrame.to_latex()` where a `MultiIndex` with an empty string as its name would result in incorrect output (GH18669)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_latex()` where missing space characters caused wrong escaping and produced non-valid latex in some cases (GH20859)
- Bug in `read_json()` where large numeric values were causing an `OverflowError` (GH18842)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_parquet()` where an exception was raised if the write destination is S3 (GH19134)
- `Interval` now supported in `DataFrame.to_excel()` for all Excel file types (GH19242)
- `Timedelta` now supported in `DataFrame.to_excel()` for all Excel file types (GH19242, GH9155, GH19900)
- Bug in `pandas.io.stata.StataReader.value_labels()` raising an `AttributeError` when called on very old files. Now returns an empty dict (GH19417)
- Bug in `read_pickle()` when unpickling objects with `TimedeltaIndex` or `Float64Index` created with pandas prior to version 0.20 (GH19939)
- Bug in `pandas.io.json.json_normalize()` where sub-records are not properly normalized if any sub-records values are `NoneType` (GH20030)
- Bug in `usecols` parameter in `read_csv()` where error is not raised correctly when passing a string. (GH20529)
- Bug in `HDFStore.keys()` when reading a file with a soft link causes exception (GH20523)
- Bug in `HDFStore.select_column()` where a key which is not a valid store raised an `AttributeError` instead of a `KeyError` (GH17912)

## Plotting

- Better error message when attempting to plot but `matplotlib` is not installed (GH19810).
- `DataFrame.plot()` now raises a `ValueError` when the `x` or `y` argument is improperly formed (GH18671)
- Bug in `DataFrame.plot()` when `x` and `y` arguments given as positions caused incorrect referenced columns for line, bar and area plots (GH20056)
- Bug in formatting tick labels with `datetime.time()` and fractional seconds (GH18478).
- `Series.plot.kde()` has exposed the args `ind` and `bw_method` in the docstring (GH18461). The argument `ind` may now also be an integer (number of sample points).
- `DataFrame.plot()` now supports multiple columns to the `y` argument (GH19699)

## Groupby/Resample/Rolling

- Bug when grouping by a single column and aggregating with a class like `list` or `tuple` (GH18079)
- Fixed regression in `DataFrame.groupby()` which would not emit an error when called with a tuple key not in the index (GH18798)
- Bug in `DataFrame.resample()` which silently ignored unsupported (or mistyped) options for `label`, `closed` and `convention` (GH19303)
- Bug in `DataFrame.groupby()` where tuples were interpreted as lists of keys rather than as keys (GH17979, GH18249)

- Bug in `DataFrame.groupby()` where aggregation by `first/last/min/max` was causing timestamps to lose precision (GH19526)
- Bug in `DataFrame.transform()` where particular aggregation functions were being incorrectly cast to match the dtype(s) of the grouped data (GH19200)
- Bug in `DataFrame.groupby()` passing the `on=` kwarg, and subsequently using `.apply()` (GH17813)
- Bug in `DataFrame.resample().aggregate` not raising a `KeyError` when aggregating a non-existent column (GH16766, GH19566)
- Bug in `DataFrameGroupBy.cumsum()` and `DataFrameGroupBy.cumprod()` when `skipna` was passed (GH19806)
- Bug in `DataFrame.resample()` that dropped timezone information (GH13238)
- Bug in `DataFrame.groupby()` where transformations using `np.all` and `np.any` were raising a `ValueError` (GH20653)
- Bug in `DataFrame.resample()` where `ffill`, `bfill`, `pad`, `backfill`, `fillna`, `interpolate`, and `asfreq` were ignoring `loffset`. (GH20744)
- Bug in `DataFrame.groupby()` when applying a function that has mixed data types and the user supplied function can fail on the grouping column (GH20949)
- Bug in `DataFrameGroupBy.rolling().apply()` where operations performed against the associated `DataFrameGroupBy` object could impact the inclusion of the grouped item(s) in the result (GH14013)

## Sparse

- Bug in which creating a `SparseDataFrame` from a dense `Series` or an unsupported type raised an uncontrolled exception (GH19374)
- Bug in `SparseDataFrame.to_csv` causing exception (GH19384)
- Bug in `SparseSeries.memory_usage` which caused segfault by accessing non sparse elements (GH19368)
- Bug in constructing a `SparseArray`: if data is a scalar and index is defined it will coerce to `float64` regardless of scalar's dtype. (GH19163)

## Reshaping

- Bug in `DataFrame.merge()` where referencing a `CategoricalIndex` by name, where the `by` kwarg would `KeyError` (GH20777)
- Bug in `DataFrame.stack()` which fails trying to sort mixed type levels under Python 3 (GH18310)
- Bug in `DataFrame.unstack()` which casts `int` to `float` if columns is a `MultiIndex` with unused levels (GH17845)
- Bug in `DataFrame.unstack()` which raises an error if index is a `MultiIndex` with unused labels on the unstacked level (GH18562)
- Fixed construction of a `Series` from a `dict` containing `NaN` as key (GH18480)
- Fixed construction of a `DataFrame` from a `dict` containing `NaN` as key (GH18455)
- Disabled construction of a `Series` where `len(index) > len(data) = 1`, which previously would broadcast the data item, and now raises a `ValueError` (GH18819)

- Suppressed error in the construction of a `DataFrame` from a dict containing scalar values when the corresponding keys are not included in the passed index (GH18600)
- Fixed (changed from `object` to `float64`) dtype of `DataFrame` initialized with axes, no data, and `dtype=int` (GH19646)
- Bug in `Series.rank()` where `Series` containing `NaT` modifies the `Series` inplace (GH18521)
- Bug in `cut()` which fails when using readonly arrays (GH18773)
- Bug in `DataFrame.pivot_table()` which fails when the `aggfunc` arg is of type string. The behavior is now consistent with other methods like `agg` and `apply` (GH18713)
- Bug in `DataFrame.merge()` in which merging using `Index` objects as vectors raised an `Exception` (GH19038)
- Bug in `DataFrame.stack()`, `DataFrame.unstack()`, `Series.unstack()` which were not returning subclasses (GH15563)
- Bug in timezone comparisons, manifesting as a conversion of the index to UTC in `.concat()` (GH18523)
- Bug in `concat()` when concatenating sparse and dense series it returns only a `SparseDataFrame`. Should be a `DataFrame`. (GH18914, GH18686, and GH16874)
- Improved error message for `DataFrame.merge()` when there is no common merge key (GH19427)
- Bug in `DataFrame.join()` which does an `outer` instead of a `left` join when being called with multiple `DataFrames` and some have non-unique indices (GH19624)
- `Series.rename()` now accepts `axis` as a kwarg (GH18589)
- Bug in `rename()` where an `Index` of same-length tuples was converted to a `MultiIndex` (GH19497)
- Comparisons between `Series` and `Index` would return a `Series` with an incorrect name, ignoring the `Index`'s name attribute (GH19582)
- Bug in `qcut()` where `datetime` and `timedelta` data with `NaT` present raised a `ValueError` (GH19768)
- Bug in `DataFrame.iterrows()`, which would infer strings not compliant to `ISO8601` to datetimes (GH19671)
- Bug in `Series` constructor with `Categorical` where a `ValueError` is not raised when an index of different length is given (GH19342)
- Bug in `DataFrame.astype()` where column metadata is lost when converting to categorical or a dictionary of dtypes (GH19920)
- Bug in `cut()` and `qcut()` where timezone information was dropped (GH19872)
- Bug in `Series` constructor with a `dtype=str`, previously raised in some cases (GH19853)
- Bug in `get_dummies()`, and `select_dtypes()`, where duplicate column names caused incorrect behavior (GH20848)
- Bug in `isna()`, which cannot handle ambiguous typed lists (GH20675)
- Bug in `concat()` which raises an error when concatenating TZ-aware dataframes and all-`NaT` dataframes (GH12396)
- Bug in `concat()` which raises an error when concatenating empty TZ-aware series (GH18447)

## Other

- Improved error message when attempting to use a Python keyword as an identifier in a numexpr backed query (GH18221)
- Bug in accessing a `pandas.get_option()`, which raised `KeyError` rather than `OptionError` when looking up a non-existent option key in some cases (GH19789)
- Bug in `testing.assert_series_equal()` and `testing.assert_frame_equal()` for Series or DataFrames with differing unicode data (GH20503)

## Contributors

A total of 328 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

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- bolkedebruin
- cbertinato
- cgohlke
- charlie0389 +
- chris-b1
- csfarkas +
- dajcs +

- deflatSOCO +
- derestle-htwg
- discort
- dmanikowski-reef +
- donK23 +
- elrubio +
- fivemok +
- fjdiod
- fjetter +
- froessler +
- gabrielclow
- gfyong
- ghasemnaddaf
- h-vetinari +
- himanshu awasthi +
- ignamv +
- jayfoad +
- jazzmuesli +
- jbrockmendel
- jen w +
- jjames34 +
- joaoavf +
- joders +
- jschendel
- juan huguet +
- l736x +
- luzpaz +
- mdeboc +
- miguelmorin +
- miker985
- miquelcamprodon +
- orereta +
- ottiP +
- peterpanmj +
- rafarui +
- raph-m +

- readyready15728 +
- rmihael +
- samghelms +
- scriptomation +
- sfoo +
- stefansimik +
- stonebig
- tmnhhat2001 +
- tomneep +
- topper-123
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## 8.3 Version 0.22

### 8.3.1 v0.22.0 (December 29, 2017)

This is a major release from 0.21.1 and includes a single, API-breaking change. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version after carefully reading the release note (singular!).

#### Backwards incompatible API changes

Pandas 0.22.0 changes the handling of empty and all-*NA* sums and products. The summary is that

- The sum of an empty or all-*NA* *Series* is now 0
- The product of an empty or all-*NA* *Series* is now 1
- We've added a `min_count` parameter to `.sum()` and `.prod()` controlling the minimum number of valid values for the result to be valid. If fewer than `min_count` non-*NA* values are present, the result is *NA*. The default is 0. To return `NaN`, the 0.21 behavior, use `min_count=1`.

Some background: In pandas 0.21, we fixed a long-standing inconsistency in the return value of all-*NA* series depending on whether or not bottleneck was installed. See *Sum/Prod of all-`NaN` or empty Series/DataFrames is now consistently `NaN`*. At the same time, we changed the sum and prod of an empty *Series* to also be `NaN`.

Based on feedback, we've partially reverted those changes.

#### Arithmetic Operations

The default sum for empty or all-*NA* *Series* is now 0.

*pandas 0.21.x*

```
In [1]: pd.Series([]).sum()
Out[1]: nan

In [2]: pd.Series([np.nan]).sum()
Out[2]: nan
```

*pandas 0.22.0*

```
In [1]: pd.Series([]).sum()
Out[1]: 0.0

In [2]: pd.Series([np.nan]).sum()
Out[2]: 0.0
```

The default behavior is the same as pandas 0.20.3 with bottleneck installed. It also matches the behavior of NumPy's `np.nansum` on empty and all-NA arrays.

To have the sum of an empty series return NaN (the default behavior of pandas 0.20.3 without bottleneck, or pandas 0.21.x), use the `min_count` keyword.

```
In [3]: pd.Series([]).sum(min_count=1)
Out[3]: nan
```

Thanks to the `skipna` parameter, the `.sum` on an all-NA series is conceptually the same as the `.sum` of an empty one with `skipna=True` (the default).

```
In [4]: pd.Series([np.nan]).sum(min_count=1) # skipna=True by default
Out[4]: nan
```

The `min_count` parameter refers to the minimum number of *non-null* values required for a non-NA sum or product. `Series.prod()` has been updated to behave the same as `Series.sum()`, returning 1 instead.

```
In [5]: pd.Series([]).prod()
Out[5]: 1.0

In [6]: pd.Series([np.nan]).prod()
Out[6]: 1.0

In [7]: pd.Series([]).prod(min_count=1)
Out[7]: nan
```

These changes affect `DataFrame.sum()` and `DataFrame.prod()` as well. Finally, a few less obvious places in pandas are affected by this change.

## Grouping by a Categorical

Grouping by a `Categorical` and summing now returns 0 instead of NaN for categories with no observations. The product now returns 1 instead of NaN.

*pandas 0.21.x*

```
In [8]: grouper = pd.Categorical(['a', 'a'], categories=['a', 'b'])

In [9]: pd.Series([1, 2]).groupby(grouper).sum()
Out[9]:
```

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```
a    3.0
b    NaN
dtype: float64
```

### *pandas 0.22*

```
In [8]: grouper = pd.Categorical(['a', 'a'], categories=['a', 'b'])

In [9]: pd.Series([1, 2]).groupby(grouper).sum()
Out [9]:
a    3
b    0
Length: 2, dtype: int64
```

To restore the 0.21 behavior of returning NaN for unobserved groups, use `min_count>=1`.

```
In [10]: pd.Series([1, 2]).groupby(grouper).sum(min_count=1)
Out [10]:
a    3.0
b    NaN
Length: 2, dtype: float64
```

## Resample

The sum and product of all-NA bins has changed from NaN to 0 for sum and 1 for product.

### *pandas 0.21.x*

```
In [11]: s = pd.Series([1, 1, np.nan, np.nan],
.....:                  index=pd.date_range('2017', periods=4))
.....: s
Out [11]:
2017-01-01    1.0
2017-01-02    1.0
2017-01-03    NaN
2017-01-04    NaN
Freq: D, dtype: float64

In [12]: s.resample('2d').sum()
Out [12]:
2017-01-01    2.0
2017-01-03    NaN
Freq: 2D, dtype: float64
```

### *pandas 0.22.0*

```
In [11]: s = pd.Series([1, 1, np.nan, np.nan],
.....:                  index=pd.date_range('2017', periods=4))
.....:
In [12]: s.resample('2d').sum()
Out [12]:
2017-01-01    2.0
2017-01-03    0.0
Freq: 2D, Length: 2, dtype: float64
```



To restore the 0.21 behavior of returning NaN, use `min_count>=1`.

```
In [13]: s.resample('2d').sum(min_count=1)
Out [13]:
2017-01-01    2.0
2017-01-03    NaN
Freq: 2D, Length: 2, dtype: float64
```

In particular, upsampling and taking the sum or product is affected, as upsampling introduces missing values even if the original series was entirely valid.

*pandas 0.21.x*

```
In [14]: idx = pd.DatetimeIndex(['2017-01-01', '2017-01-02'])
In [15]: pd.Series([1, 2], index=idx).resample('12H').sum()
Out [15]:
2017-01-01 00:00:00    1.0
2017-01-01 12:00:00    NaN
2017-01-02 00:00:00    2.0
Freq: 12H, dtype: float64
```

*pandas 0.22.0*

```
In [14]: idx = pd.DatetimeIndex(['2017-01-01', '2017-01-02'])
In [15]: pd.Series([1, 2], index=idx).resample("12H").sum()
Out [15]:
2017-01-01 00:00:00    1
2017-01-01 12:00:00    0
2017-01-02 00:00:00    2
Freq: 12H, Length: 3, dtype: int64
```

Once again, the `min_count` keyword is available to restore the 0.21 behavior.

```
In [16]: pd.Series([1, 2], index=idx).resample("12H").sum(min_count=1)
Out [16]:
2017-01-01 00:00:00    1.0
2017-01-01 12:00:00    NaN
2017-01-02 00:00:00    2.0
Freq: 12H, Length: 3, dtype: float64
```

## Rolling and Expanding

Rolling and expanding already have a `min_periods` keyword that behaves similar to `min_count`. The only case that changes is when doing a rolling or expanding sum with `min_periods=0`. Previously this returned NaN, when fewer than `min_periods` non-NA values were in the window. Now it returns 0.

*pandas 0.21.1*

```
In [17]: s = pd.Series([np.nan, np.nan])
In [18]: s.rolling(2, min_periods=0).sum()
Out [18]:
0    NaN
1    NaN
dtype: float64
```

*pandas 0.22.0*

```
In [17]: s = pd.Series([np.nan, np.nan])
In [18]: s.rolling(2, min_periods=0).sum()
Out[18]:
0    0.0
1    0.0
Length: 2, dtype: float64
```

The default behavior of `min_periods=None`, implying that `min_periods` equals the window size, is unchanged.

## Compatibility

If you maintain a library that should work across pandas versions, it may be easiest to exclude pandas 0.21 from your requirements. Otherwise, all your `sum()` calls would need to check if the `Series` is empty before summing.

With `setuptools`, in your `setup.py` use:

```
install_requires=['pandas!=0.21.*', ...]
```

With `conda`, use

```
requirements:
run:
- pandas !=0.21.0, !=0.21.1
```

Note that the inconsistency in the return value for all-*NA* series is still there for pandas 0.20.3 and earlier. Avoiding pandas 0.21 will only help with the empty case.

## Contributors

A total of 1 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Tom Augspurger

## 8.4 Version 0.21

### 8.4.1 v0.21.1 (December 12, 2017)

This is a minor bug-fix release in the 0.21.x series and includes some small regression fixes, bug fixes and performance improvements. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

Highlights include:

- Temporarily restore matplotlib datetime plotting functionality. This should resolve issues for users who implicitly relied on pandas to plot datetimes with matplotlib. See *here*.
- Improvements to the Parquet IO functions introduced in 0.21.0. See *here*.

**What's new in v0.21.1**

- *Restore Matplotlib datetime Converter Registration*
- *New features*
  - *Improvements to the Parquet IO functionality*
  - *Other Enhancements*
- *Deprecations*
- *Performance Improvements*
- *Bug Fixes*
  - *Conversion*
  - *Indexing*
  - *I/O*
  - *Plotting*
  - *Groupby/Resample/Rolling*
  - *Reshaping*
  - *Numeric*
  - *Categorical*
  - *String*
- *Contributors*

## Restore Matplotlib datetime Converter Registration

Pandas implements some matplotlib converters for nicely formatting the axis labels on plots with `datetime` or `Period` values. Prior to pandas 0.21.0, these were implicitly registered with matplotlib, as a side effect of `import pandas`.

In pandas 0.21.0, we required users to explicitly register the converter. This caused problems for some users who relied on those converters being present for regular `matplotlib.pyplot` plotting methods, so we're temporarily reverting that change; pandas 0.21.1 again registers the converters on import, just like before 0.21.0.

We've added a new option to control the converters: `pd.options.plotting.matplotlib.register_converters`. By default, they are registered. Toggling this to `False` removes pandas' formatters and restore any converters we overwrote when registering them ([GH18301](#)).

We're working with the matplotlib developers to make this easier. We're trying to balance user convenience (automatically registering the converters) with import performance and best practices (importing pandas shouldn't have the side effect of overwriting any custom converters you've already set). In the future we hope to have most of the date-time formatting functionality in matplotlib, with just the pandas-specific converters in pandas. We'll then gracefully deprecate the automatic registration of converters in favor of users explicitly registering them when they want them.

## New features

### Improvements to the Parquet IO functionality

- `DataFrame.to_parquet()` will now write non-default indexes when the underlying engine supports it. The indexes will be preserved when reading back in with `read_parquet()` ([GH18581](#)).

- `read_parquet()` now allows to specify the columns to read from a parquet file (GH18154)
- `read_parquet()` now allows to specify kwargs which are passed to the respective engine (GH18216)

### Other Enhancements

- `Timestamp.timestamp()` is now available in Python 2.7. (GH17329)
- `Groupby` and `TimeGroupby` now have a friendly repr output (GH18203).

### Deprecations

- `pandas.tseries.register` has been renamed to `pandas.plotting.register_matplotlib_converters()` (GH18301)

### Performance Improvements

- Improved performance of plotting large series/dataframes (GH18236).

### Bug Fixes

#### Conversion

- Bug in `TimedeltaIndex` subtraction could incorrectly overflow when NaT is present (GH17791)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` subtracting datetimelike from `DatetimeIndex` could fail to overflow (GH18020)
- Bug in `IntervalIndex.copy()` when copying and `IntervalIndex` with non-default closed (GH18339)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_dict()` where columns of datetime that are tz-aware were not converted to required arrays when used with `orient='records'`, raising `TypeError` (GH18372)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` and `date_range()` where mismatching tz-aware start and end timezones would not raise an err if `end.tzinfo` is None (GH18431)
- Bug in `Series.fillna()` which raised when passed a long integer on Python 2 (GH18159).

### Indexing

- Bug in a boolean comparison of a `datetime.datetime` and a `datetime64[ns]` dtype `Series` (GH17965)
- Bug where a `MultiIndex` with more than a million records was not raising `AttributeError` when trying to access a missing attribute (GH18165)
- Bug in `IntervalIndex` constructor when a list of intervals is passed with non-default closed (GH18334)
- Bug in `Index.putmask` when an invalid mask passed (GH18368)
- Bug in masked assignment of a `timedelta64[ns]` dtype `Series`, incorrectly coerced to float (GH18493)

## I/O

- Bug in class `~pandas.io.stata.StataReader` not converting date/time columns with display formatting addressed (GH17990). Previously columns with display formatting were normally left as ordinal numbers and not converted to datetime objects.
- Bug in `read_csv()` when reading a compressed UTF-16 encoded file (GH18071)
- Bug in `read_csv()` for handling null values in index columns when specifying `na_filter=False` (GH5239)
- Bug in `read_csv()` when reading numeric category fields with high cardinality (GH18186)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_csv()` when the table had `MultiIndex` columns, and a list of strings was passed in for header (GH5539)
- Bug in parsing integer datetime-like columns with specified format in `read_sql` (GH17855).
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_msgpack()` when serializing data of the `numpy.bool_` datatype (GH18390)
- Bug in `read_json()` not decoding when reading line delimited JSON from S3 (GH17200)
- Bug in `pandas.io.json.json_normalize()` to avoid modification of meta (GH18610)
- Bug in `to_latex()` where repeated `MultiIndex` values were not printed even though a higher level index differed from the previous row (GH14484)
- Bug when reading NaN-only categorical columns in `HDFStore` (GH18413)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_latex()` with `longtable=True` where a latex multicolumn always spanned over three columns (GH17959)

## Plotting

- Bug in `DataFrame.plot()` and `Series.plot()` with `DatetimeIndex` where a figure generated by them is not pickleable in Python 3 (GH18439)

## Groupby/Resample/Rolling

- Bug in `DataFrame.resample(...).apply(...)` when there is a callable that returns different columns (GH15169)
- Bug in `DataFrame.resample(...)` when there is a time change (DST) and resampling frequency is 12h or higher (GH15549)
- Bug in `pd.DataFrameGroupBy.count()` when counting over a datetimelike column (GH13393)
- Bug in `rolling.var` where calculation is inaccurate with a zero-valued array (GH18430)

## Reshaping

- Error message in `pd.merge_asof()` for key datatype mismatch now includes datatype of left and right key (GH18068)
- Bug in `pd.concat` when empty and non-empty DataFrames or Series are concatenated (GH18178 GH18187)
- Bug in `DataFrame.filter(...)` when unicode is passed as a condition in Python 2 (GH13101)
- Bug when merging empty DataFrames when `np.seterr(divide='raise')` is set (GH17776)

## Numeric

- Bug in `pd.Series.rolling.skew()` and `rolling.kurt()` with all equal values has floating issue (GH18044)

## Categorical

- Bug in `DataFrame.astype()` where casting to ‘category’ on an empty DataFrame causes a segmentation fault (GH18004)
- Error messages in the testing module have been improved when items have different `CategoricalDtype` (GH18069)
- `CategoricalIndex` can now correctly take a `pd.api.types.CategoricalDtype` as its dtype (GH18116)
- Bug in `Categorical.unique()` returning read-only codes array when all categories were NaN (GH18051)
- Bug in `DataFrame.groupby(axis=1)` with a `CategoricalIndex` (GH18432)

## String

- `Series.str.split()` will now propagate NaN values across all expanded columns instead of None (GH18450)

## Contributors

A total of 46 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Aaron Critchley +
- Alex Rychyk
- Alexander Buchkovsky +
- Alexander Michael Schade +
- Chris Mazzullo
- Cornelius Riemenschneider +
- Dave Hirschfeld +
- David Fischer +
- David Stansby +
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### 8.4.2 v0.21.0 (October 27, 2017)

This is a major release from 0.20.3 and includes a number of API changes, deprecations, new features, enhancements, and performance improvements along with a large number of bug fixes. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

Highlights include:

- Integration with [Apache Parquet](#), including a new top-level `read_parquet()` function and `DataFrame.to_parquet()` method, see [here](#).
- New user-facing `pandas.api.types.CategoricalDtype` for specifying categoricals independent of the data, see [here](#).
- The behavior of `sum` and `prod` on all-`NaN` Series/DataFrames is now consistent and no longer depends on whether `bottleneck` is installed, and `sum` and `prod` on empty Series now return `NaN` instead of `0`, see [here](#).
- Compatibility fixes for `pypy`, see [here](#).
- Additions to the `drop`, `reindex` and `rename` API to make them more consistent, see [here](#).
- Addition of the new methods `DataFrame.infer_objects` (see [here](#)) and `GroupBy.pipe` (see [here](#)).
- Indexing with a list of labels, where one or more of the labels is missing, is deprecated and will raise a `KeyError` in a future version, see [here](#).

Check the *API Changes* and *deprecations* before updating.

### What's new in v0.21.0

- *New features*
  - *Integration with Apache Parquet file format*
  - *infer\_objects type conversion*
  - *Improved warnings when attempting to create columns*
  - *drop now also accepts index/columns keywords*
  - *rename, reindex now also accept axis keyword*
  - *CategoricalDtype for specifying categoricals*
  - *GroupBy objects now have a pipe method*
  - *Categorical.rename\_categories accepts a dict-like*
  - *Other Enhancements*
- *Backwards incompatible API changes*
  - *Dependencies have increased minimum versions*
  - *Sum/Prod of all-NaN or empty Series/DataFrames is now consistently NaN*
  - *Indexing with a list with missing labels is Deprecated*
  - *NA naming Changes*
  - *Iteration of Series/Index will now return Python scalars*
  - *Indexing with a Boolean Index*
  - *PeriodIndex resampling*
  - *Improved error handling during item assignment in pd.eval*
  - *Dtype Conversions*
  - *MultiIndex Constructor with a Single Level*
  - *UTC Localization with Series*
  - *Consistency of Range Functions*



- *No Automatic Matplotlib Converters*
- *Other API Changes*
- *Deprecations*
  - *Series.select and DataFrame.select*
  - *Series.argmax and Series.argmin*
- *Removal of prior version deprecations/changes*
- *Performance Improvements*
- *Documentation Changes*
- *Bug Fixes*
  - *Conversion*
  - *Indexing*
  - *I/O*
  - *Plotting*
  - *Groupby/Resample/Rolling*
  - *Sparse*
  - *Reshaping*
  - *Numeric*
  - *Categorical*
  - *PyPy*
  - *Other*
- *Contributors*

## New features

### Integration with Apache Parquet file format

Integration with [Apache Parquet](#), including a new top-level `read_parquet()` and `DataFrame.to_parquet()` method, see [here](#) ([GH15838](#), [GH17438](#)).

[Apache Parquet](#) provides a cross-language, binary file format for reading and writing data frames efficiently. Parquet is designed to faithfully serialize and de-serialize `DataFrame`s, supporting all of the pandas dtypes, including extension dtypes such as datetime with timezones.

This functionality depends on either the [pyarrow](#) or [fastparquet](#) library. For more details, see [the IO docs on Parquet](#).

### `infer_objects` type conversion

The `DataFrame.infer_objects()` and `Series.infer_objects()` methods have been added to perform dtype inference on object columns, replacing some of the functionality of the deprecated `convert_objects` method. See the documentation [here](#) for more details. ([GH11221](#))

This method only performs soft conversions on object columns, converting Python objects to native types, but not any coercive conversions. For example:

```
In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3],
...:                      'B': np.array([1, 2, 3], dtype='object'),
...:                      'C': ['1', '2', '3']})
...:

In [2]: df.dtypes
Out[2]:
A      int64
B      object
C      object
Length: 3, dtype: object

In [3]: df.infer_objects().dtypes
Out[3]:
A      int64
B      int64
C      object
Length: 3, dtype: object
```

Note that column 'C' was not converted - only scalar numeric types will be converted to a new type. Other types of conversion should be accomplished using the `to_numeric()` function (or `to_datetime()`, `to_timedelta()`).

```
In [4]: df = df.infer_objects()

In [5]: df['C'] = pd.to_numeric(df['C'], errors='coerce')

In [6]: df.dtypes
Out[6]:
A      int64
B      int64
C      int64
Length: 3, dtype: object
```

### Improved warnings when attempting to create columns

New users are often puzzled by the relationship between column operations and attribute access on `DataFrame` instances (GH7175). One specific instance of this confusion is attempting to create a new column by setting an attribute on the `DataFrame`:

```
In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame({'one': [1., 2., 3.]})
In [2]: df.two = [4, 5, 6]
```

This does not raise any obvious exceptions, but also does not create a new column:

```
In [3]: df
Out[3]:
   one
0  1.0
1  2.0
2  3.0
```

Setting a list-like data structure into a new attribute now raises a `UserWarning` about the potential for unexpected behavior. See *Attribute Access*.

**drop now also accepts index/columns keywords**

The `drop()` method has gained `index/columns` keywords as an alternative to specifying the axis. This is similar to the behavior of `reindex` (GH12392).

For example:

```
In [7]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(8).reshape(2, 4),
...:                      columns=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
...:

In [8]: df
Out[8]:
   A  B  C  D
0  0  1  2  3
1  4  5  6  7

[2 rows x 4 columns]

In [9]: df.drop(['B', 'C'], axis=1)
Out[9]:
   A  D
0  0  3
1  4  7

[2 rows x 2 columns]

# the following is now equivalent
In [10]: df.drop(columns=['B', 'C'])
Out[10]:
   A  D
0  0  3
1  4  7

[2 rows x 2 columns]
```

**rename, reindex now also accept axis keyword**

The `DataFrame.rename()` and `DataFrame.reindex()` methods have gained the `axis` keyword to specify the axis to target with the operation (GH12392).

Here's rename:

```
In [11]: df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2, 3], "B": [4, 5, 6]})

In [12]: df.rename(str.lower, axis='columns')
Out[12]:
   a  b
0  1  4
1  2  5
2  3  6

[3 rows x 2 columns]

In [13]: df.rename(id, axis='index')
```

(continues on next page)



orderedness of an array, independent of the data. This can be useful for example, when converting string data to a Categorical (GH14711, GH15078, GH16015, GH17643):

```
In [18]: from pandas.api.types import CategoricalDtype

In [19]: s = pd.Series(['a', 'b', 'c', 'a']) # strings

In [20]: dtype = CategoricalDtype(categories=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'], ordered=True)

In [21]: s.astype(dtype)
Out[21]:
0    a
1    b
2    c
3    a
Length: 4, dtype: category
Categories (4, object): [a < b < c < d]
```

One place that deserves special mention is in `read_csv()`. Previously, with `dtype={'col': 'category'}`, the returned values and categories would always be strings.

```
In [22]: data = 'A,B\na,1\nb,2\nc,3'

In [23]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), dtype={'B': 'category'}).B.cat.categories
Out[23]: Index(['1', '2', '3'], dtype='object')
```

Notice the “object” dtype.

With a CategoricalDtype of all numerics, datetimes, or timedeltas, we can automatically convert to the correct type

```
In [24]: dtype = {'B': CategoricalDtype([1, 2, 3])}

In [25]: pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), dtype=dtype).B.cat.categories
Out[25]: Int64Index([1, 2, 3], dtype='int64')
```

The values have been correctly interpreted as integers.

The `.dtype` property of a Categorical, CategoricalIndex or a Series with categorical type will now return an instance of CategoricalDtype. While the repr has changed, `str(CategoricalDtype())` is still the string 'category'. We’ll take this moment to remind users that the *preferred* way to detect categorical data is to use `pandas.api.types.is_categorical_dtype()`, and not `str(dtype) == 'category'`.

See the *CategoricalDtype docs* for more.

## GroupBy objects now have a pipe method

GroupBy objects now have a `pipe` method, similar to the one on DataFrame and Series, that allow for functions that take a GroupBy to be composed in a clean, readable syntax. (GH17871)

For a concrete example on combining `.groupby` and `.pipe`, imagine having a DataFrame with columns for stores, products, revenue and sold quantity. We’d like to do a groupwise calculation of *prices* (i.e. revenue/quantity) per store and per product. We could do this in a multi-step operation, but expressing it in terms of piping can make the code more readable.

First we set the data:

```
In [26]: import numpy as np

In [27]: n = 1000

In [28]: df = pd.DataFrame({'Store': np.random.choice(['Store_1', 'Store_2'], n),
.....:                    'Product': np.random.choice(['Product_1',
.....:                                                  'Product_2',
.....:                                                  'Product_3']
.....:                                                  ], n),
.....:                    'Revenue': (np.random.random(n) * 50 + 10).round(2),
.....:                    'Quantity': np.random.randint(1, 10, size=n)})
.....:

In [29]: df.head(2)
Out[29]:
```

|   | Store   | Product   | Revenue | Quantity |
|---|---------|-----------|---------|----------|
| 0 | Store_2 | Product_2 | 32.09   | 7        |
| 1 | Store_1 | Product_3 | 14.20   | 1        |

```
[2 rows x 4 columns]
```

Now, to find prices per store/product, we can simply do:

```
In [30]: (df.groupby(['Store', 'Product'])
.....:       .pipe(lambda grp: grp.Revenue.sum() / grp.Quantity.sum())
.....:       .unstack().round(2))
.....:

Out[30]:
```

| Product | Product_1 | Product_2 | Product_3 |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Store   |           |           |           |
| Store_1 | 6.73      | 6.72      | 7.14      |
| Store_2 | 7.59      | 6.98      | 7.23      |

```
[2 rows x 3 columns]
```

See the *documentation* for more.

### `Categorical.rename_categories` accepts a dict-like

`rename_categories()` now accepts a dict-like argument for `new_categories`. The previous categories are looked up in the dictionary's keys and replaced if found. The behavior of missing and extra keys is the same as in `DataFrame.rename()`.

```
In [31]: c = pd.Categorical(['a', 'a', 'b'])

In [32]: c.rename_categories({"a": "eh", "b": "bee"})
Out[32]:
```

```
[eh, eh, bee]
Categories (2, object): [eh, bee]
```

**Warning:** To assist with upgrading pandas, `rename_categories` treats Series as list-like. Typically, Series are considered to be dict-like (e.g. in `.rename`, `.map`). In a future version of pandas `rename_categories` will change to treat them as dict-like. Follow the warning message's recommendations for writing future-proof code.

```
In [33]: c.rename_categories(pd.Series([0, 1], index=['a', 'c']))
FutureWarning: Treating Series 'new_categories' as a list-like and using the values.
In a future version, 'rename_categories' will treat Series like a dictionary.
For dict-like, use 'new_categories.to_dict()'
For list-like, use 'new_categories.values'.
Out [33]:
[0, 0, 1]
Categories (2, int64): [0, 1]
```

## Other Enhancements

### New functions or methods

- `nearest()` is added to support nearest-neighbor upsampling (GH17496).
- `Index` has added support for a `to_frame` method (GH15230).

### New keywords

- Added a `skipna` parameter to `infer_dtype()` to support type inference in the presence of missing values (GH17059).
- `Series.to_dict()` and `DataFrame.to_dict()` now support an `into` keyword which allows you to specify the collections.Mapping subclass that you would like returned. The default is `dict`, which is backwards compatible. (GH16122)
- `Series.set_axis()` and `DataFrame.set_axis()` now support the `inplace` parameter. (GH14636)
- `Series.to_pickle()` and `DataFrame.to_pickle()` have gained a `protocol` parameter (GH16252). By default, this parameter is set to `HIGHEST_PROTOCOL`
- `read_feather()` has gained the `nthreads` parameter for multi-threaded operations (GH16359)
- `DataFrame.clip()` and `Series.clip()` have gained an `inplace` argument. (GH15388)
- `crosstab()` has gained a `margins_name` parameter to define the name of the row / column that will contain the totals when `margins=True`. (GH15972)
- `read_json()` now accepts a `chunksize` parameter that can be used when `lines=True`. If `chunksize` is passed, `read_json` now returns an iterator which reads in `chunksize` lines with each iteration. (GH17048)
- `read_json()` and `to_json()` now accept a `compression` argument which allows them to transparently handle compressed files. (GH17798)

### Various enhancements

- Improved the import time of pandas by about 2.25x. (GH16764)
- Support for PEP 519 – Adding a file system path protocol on most readers (e.g. `read_csv()`) and writers (e.g. `DataFrame.to_csv()`) (GH13823).
- Added a `__fspath__` method to `pd.HDFStore`, `pd.ExcelFile`, and `pd.ExcelWriter` to work properly with the file system path protocol (GH13823).

- The `validate` argument for `merge()` now checks whether a merge is one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-one, or many-to-many. If a merge is found to not be an example of specified merge type, an exception of type `MergeError` will be raised. For more, see [here \(GH16270\)](#)
- Added support for [PEP 518 \(pyproject.toml\)](#) to the build system ([GH16745](#))
- `RangeIndex.append()` now returns a `RangeIndex` object when possible ([GH16212](#))
- `Series.rename_axis()` and `DataFrame.rename_axis()` with `inplace=True` now return `None` while renaming the axis inplace. ([GH15704](#))
- `api.types.infer_dtype()` now infers decimals. ([GH15690](#))
- `DataFrame.select_dtypes()` now accepts scalar values for include/exclude as well as list-like. ([GH16855](#))
- `date_range()` now accepts 'YS' in addition to 'AS' as an alias for start of year. ([GH9313](#))
- `date_range()` now accepts 'Y' in addition to 'A' as an alias for end of year. ([GH9313](#))
- `DataFrame.add_prefix()` and `DataFrame.add_suffix()` now accept strings containing the '%' character. ([GH17151](#))
- Read/write methods that infer compression (`read_csv()`, `read_table()`, `read_pickle()`, and `to_pickle()`) can now infer from path-like objects, such as `pathlib.Path`. ([GH17206](#))
- `read_sas()` now recognizes much more of the most frequently used date (datetime) formats in SAS7BDAT files. ([GH15871](#))
- `DataFrame.items()` and `Series.items()` are now present in both Python 2 and 3 and is lazy in all cases. ([GH13918](#), [GH17213](#))
- `pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.where()` has been implemented as a convenience for `pandas.io.formats.style.Styler.applymap()`. ([GH17474](#))
- `MultiIndex.is_monotonic_decreasing()` has been implemented. Previously returned `False` in all cases. ([GH16554](#))
- `read_excel()` raises `ImportError` with a better message if `xlrd` is not installed. ([GH17613](#))
- `DataFrame.assign()` will preserve the original order of `**kwargs` for Python 3.6+ users instead of sorting the column names. ([GH14207](#))
- `Series.reindex()`, `DataFrame.reindex()`, `Index.get_indexer()` now support list-like argument for `tolerance`. ([GH17367](#))

## Backwards incompatible API changes

### Dependencies have increased minimum versions

We have updated our minimum supported versions of dependencies ([GH15206](#), [GH15543](#), [GH15214](#)). If installed, we now require:

| Package    | Minimum Version | Required |
|------------|-----------------|----------|
| Numpy      | 1.9.0           | X        |
| Matplotlib | 1.4.3           |          |
| Scipy      | 0.14.0          |          |
| Bottleneck | 1.0.0           |          |

Additionally, support has been dropped for Python 3.4 ([GH15251](#)).



## Sum/Prod of all-NaN or empty Series/DataFrames is now consistently NaN

**Note:** The changes described here have been partially reverted. See the *v0.22.0 Whatsnew* for more.

The behavior of `sum` and `prod` on all-NaN Series/DataFrames no longer depends on whether `bottleneck` is installed, and return value of `sum` and `prod` on an empty Series has changed ([GH9422](#), [GH15507](#)).

Calling `sum` or `prod` on an empty or all-NaN Series, or columns of a DataFrame, will result in NaN. See the *docs*.

```
In [33]: s = pd.Series([np.nan])
```

Previously WITHOUT `bottleneck` installed:

```
In [2]: s.sum()
Out[2]: np.nan
```

Previously WITH `bottleneck`:

```
In [2]: s.sum()
Out[2]: 0.0
```

New Behavior, without regard to the `bottleneck` installation:

```
In [34]: s.sum()
Out[34]: 0.0
```

Note that this also changes the sum of an empty Series. Previously this always returned 0 regardless of a `bottleneck` installation:

```
In [1]: pd.Series([]).sum()
Out[1]: 0
```

but for consistency with the all-NaN case, this was changed to return NaN as well:

```
In [35]: pd.Series([]).sum()
Out[35]: 0.0
```

## Indexing with a list with missing labels is Deprecated

Previously, selecting with a list of labels, where one or more labels were missing would always succeed, returning NaN for missing labels. This will now show a `FutureWarning`. In the future this will raise a `KeyError` ([GH15747](#)). This warning will trigger on a DataFrame or a Series for using `.loc[]` or `[][]` when passing a list-of-labels with at least 1 missing label. See the *deprecation docs*.

```
In [36]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
```

```
In [37]: s
Out[37]:
0    1
1    2
2    3
Length: 3, dtype: int64
```

### Previous Behavior

```
In [4]: s.loc[[1, 2, 3]]
Out [4]:
1      2.0
2      3.0
3      NaN
dtype: float64
```

### Current Behavior

```
In [4]: s.loc[[1, 2, 3]]
Passing list-likes to .loc or [] with any missing label will raise
KeyError in the future, you can use .reindex() as an alternative.

See the documentation here:
http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/indexing.html#deprecate-loc-reindex-
↳listlike

Out [4]:
1      2.0
2      3.0
3      NaN
dtype: float64
```

The idiomatic way to achieve selecting potentially not-found elements is via `.reindex()`

```
In [38]: s.reindex([1, 2, 3])
Out [38]:
1      2.0
2      3.0
3      NaN
Length: 3, dtype: float64
```

Selection with all keys found is unchanged.

```
In [39]: s.loc[[1, 2]]
Out [39]:
1      2
2      3
Length: 2, dtype: int64
```

## NA naming Changes

In order to promote more consistency among the pandas API, we have added additional top-level functions `isna()` and `notna()` that are aliases for `isnull()` and `notnull()`. The naming scheme is now more consistent with methods like `.dropna()` and `.fillna()`. Furthermore in all cases where `.isnull()` and `.notnull()` methods are defined, these have additional methods named `.isna()` and `.notna()`, these are included for classes `Categorical`, `Index`, `Series`, and `DataFrame`. (GH15001).

The configuration option `pd.options.mode.use_inf_as_null` is deprecated, and `pd.options.mode.use_inf_as_na` is added as a replacement.

## Iteration of Series/Index will now return Python scalars

Previously, when using certain iteration methods for a Series with dtype int or float, you would receive a numpy scalar, e.g. a `np.int64`, rather than a Python int. Issue (GH10904) corrected this for `Series.tolist()` and `list(Series)`. This change makes all iteration methods consistent, in particular, for `__iter__()` and `.map()`; note that this only affects int/float dtypes. (GH13236, GH13258, GH14216).

```
In [40]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
```

```
In [41]: s
```

```
Out[41]:
```

```
0    1
1    2
2    3
Length: 3, dtype: int64
```

Previously:

```
In [2]: type(list(s)[0])
```

```
Out[2]: numpy.int64
```

New Behaviour:

```
In [42]: type(list(s)[0])
```

```
Out[42]: int
```

Furthermore this will now correctly box the results of iteration for `DataFrame.to_dict()` as well.

```
In [43]: d = {'a': [1], 'b': ['b']}
```

```
In [44]: df = pd.DataFrame(d)
```

Previously:

```
In [8]: type(df.to_dict()['a'][0])
```

```
Out[8]: numpy.int64
```

New Behaviour:

```
In [45]: type(df.to_dict()['a'][0])
```

```
Out[45]: int
```

## Indexing with a Boolean Index

Previously when passing a boolean Index to `.loc`, if the index of the Series/DataFrame had boolean labels, you would get a label based selection, potentially duplicating result labels, rather than a boolean indexing selection (where True selects elements), this was inconsistent how a boolean numpy array indexed. The new behavior is to act like a boolean numpy array indexer. (GH17738)

Previous Behavior:

```
In [46]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3], index=[False, True, False])
```

```
In [47]: s
```

```
Out[47]:
```

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```
False    1
True     2
False    3
Length: 3, dtype: int64
```

```
In [59]: s.loc[pd.Index([True, False, True])]
Out [59]:
True     2
False    1
False    3
True     2
dtype: int64
```

### Current Behavior

```
In [48]: s.loc[pd.Index([True, False, True])]
Out [48]:
False    1
False    3
Length: 2, dtype: int64
```

Furthermore, previously if you had an index that was non-numeric (e.g. strings), then a boolean Index would raise a `KeyError`. This will now be treated as a boolean indexer.

### Previously Behavior:

```
In [49]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3], index=['a', 'b', 'c'])
In [50]: s
Out [50]:
a     1
b     2
c     3
Length: 3, dtype: int64
```

```
In [39]: s.loc[pd.Index([True, False, True])]
KeyError: "None of [Index([True, False, True], dtype='object')] are in the [index]"
```

### Current Behavior

```
In [51]: s.loc[pd.Index([True, False, True])]
Out [51]:
a     1
c     3
Length: 2, dtype: int64
```

## PeriodIndex resampling

In previous versions of pandas, resampling a `Series/DataFrame` indexed by a `PeriodIndex` returned a `DatetimeIndex` in some cases ([GH12884](#)). Resampling to a multiplied frequency now returns a `PeriodIndex` ([GH15944](#)). As a minor enhancement, resampling a `PeriodIndex` can now handle `NaT` values ([GH13224](#)).

### Previous Behavior:

```

In [1]: pi = pd.period_range('2017-01', periods=12, freq='M')

In [2]: s = pd.Series(np.arange(12), index=pi)

In [3]: resampled = s.resample('2Q').mean()

In [4]: resampled
Out[4]:
2017-03-31    1.0
2017-09-30    5.5
2018-03-31   10.0
Freq: 2Q-DEC, dtype: float64

In [5]: resampled.index
Out[5]: DatetimeIndex(['2017-03-31', '2017-09-30', '2018-03-31'], dtype=
↳ 'datetime64[ns]', freq='2Q-DEC')

```

**New Behavior:**

```

In [52]: pi = pd.period_range('2017-01', periods=12, freq='M')

In [53]: s = pd.Series(np.arange(12), index=pi)

In [54]: resampled = s.resample('2Q').mean()

In [55]: resampled
Out[55]:
2017Q1    2.5
2017Q3    8.5
Freq: 2Q-DEC, Length: 2, dtype: float64

In [56]: resampled.index
\\Out[56]:
↳ PeriodIndex(['2017Q1', '2017Q3'], dtype='period[2Q-DEC]', freq='2Q-DEC')

```

Upsampling and calling `.ohlc()` previously returned a Series, basically identical to calling `.asfreq()`. OHLC upsampling now returns a DataFrame with columns open, high, low and close (GH13083). This is consistent with downsampling and DatetimeIndex behavior.

**Previous Behavior:**

```

In [1]: pi = pd.period_range(start='2000-01-01', freq='D', periods=10)

In [2]: s = pd.Series(np.arange(10), index=pi)

In [3]: s.resample('H').ohlc()
Out[3]:
2000-01-01 00:00    0.0
...
2000-01-10 23:00    NaN
Freq: H, Length: 240, dtype: float64

In [4]: s.resample('M').ohlc()
Out[4]:
          open  high  low  close
2000-01      0     9     0     9

```

**New Behavior:**



```
In [4]: pd.eval("1 + 2", target=arr, inplace=True)
Out[4]: 3
```

However, this input does not make much sense because the output is not being assigned to the target. Now, a `ValueError` will be raised when such an input is passed in:

```
In [4]: pd.eval("1 + 2", target=arr, inplace=True)
...
ValueError: Cannot operate inplace if there is no assignment
```

## Dtype Conversions

Previously assignments, `.where()` and `.fillna()` with a `bool` assignment, would coerce to same the type (e.g. `int / float`), or raise for datetimelikes. These will now preserve the bools with `object` dtypes. (GH16821).

```
In [62]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
```

```
In [5]: s[1] = True

In [6]: s
Out[6]:
0    1
1    1
2    3
dtype: int64
```

### New Behavior

```
In [63]: s[1] = True

In [64]: s
Out[64]:
0    1
1  True
2    3
Length: 3, dtype: object
```

Previously, as assignment to a datetimelike with a non-datetimelike would coerce the non-datetime-like item being assigned (GH14145).

```
In [65]: s = pd.Series([pd.Timestamp('2011-01-01'), pd.Timestamp('2012-01-01')])
```

```
In [1]: s[1] = 1

In [2]: s
Out[2]:
0    2011-01-01 00:00:00.000000000
1    1970-01-01 00:00:00.000000001
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

These now coerce to `object` dtype.

```
In [66]: s[1] = 1
```

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```
In [67]: s
Out [67]:
0      2011-01-01 00:00:00
1                               1
Length: 2, dtype: object
```

- Inconsistent behavior in `.where()` with datetimelikes which would raise rather than coerce to `object` (GH16402)
- Bug in assignment against `int64` data with `np.ndarray` with `float64` dtype may keep `int64` dtype (GH14001)

### MultiIndex Constructor with a Single Level

The `MultiIndex` constructors no longer squeezes a `MultiIndex` with all length-one levels down to a regular `Index`. This affects all the `MultiIndex` constructors. (GH17178)

Previous behavior:

```
In [2]: pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('a',), ('b',)])
Out [2]: Index(['a', 'b'], dtype='object')
```

Length 1 levels are no longer special-cased. They behave exactly as if you had length 2+ levels, so a `MultiIndex` is always returned from all of the `MultiIndex` constructors:

```
In [68]: pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('a',), ('b',)])
Out [68]:
MultiIndex(levels=[['a', 'b']],
            codes=[[0, 1]])
```

### UTC Localization with Series

Previously, `to_datetime()` did not localize `datetime Series` data when `utc=True` was passed. Now, `to_datetime()` will correctly localize `Series` with a `datetime64[ns, UTC]` dtype to be consistent with how list-like and `Index` data are handled. (GH6415).

Previous Behavior

```
In [69]: s = pd.Series(['20130101 00:00:00'] * 3)
```

```
In [12]: pd.to_datetime(s, utc=True)
Out [12]:
0      2013-01-01
1      2013-01-01
2      2013-01-01
dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

New Behavior

```
In [70]: pd.to_datetime(s, utc=True)
Out [70]:
0      2013-01-01 00:00:00+00:00
1      2013-01-01 00:00:00+00:00
```

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```
2    2013-01-01 00:00:00+00:00
Length: 3, dtype: datetime64[ns, UTC]
```

Additionally, DataFrames with datetime columns that were parsed by `read_sql_table()` and `read_sql_query()` will also be localized to UTC only if the original SQL columns were timezone aware datetime columns.

## Consistency of Range Functions

In previous versions, there were some inconsistencies between the various range functions: `date_range()`, `bdate_range()`, `period_range()`, `timedelta_range()`, and `interval_range()`. (GH17471).

One of the inconsistent behaviors occurred when the `start`, `end` and `period` parameters were all specified, potentially leading to ambiguous ranges. When all three parameters were passed, `interval_range` ignored the `period` parameter, `period_range` ignored the `end` parameter, and the other range functions raised. To promote consistency among the range functions, and avoid potentially ambiguous ranges, `interval_range` and `period_range` will now raise when all three parameters are passed.

Previous Behavior:

```
In [2]: pd.interval_range(start=0, end=4, periods=6)
Out[2]:
IntervalIndex([(0, 1], (1, 2], (2, 3]]
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[int64]')

In [3]: pd.period_range(start='2017Q1', end='2017Q4', periods=6, freq='Q')
Out [3]: PeriodIndex(['2017Q1', '2017Q2', '2017Q3', '2017Q4', '2018Q1', '2018Q2'],
                    ↪dtype='period[Q-DEC]', freq='Q-DEC')
```

New Behavior:

```
In [2]: pd.interval_range(start=0, end=4, periods=6)
-----
ValueError: Of the three parameters: start, end, and periods, exactly two must be_
↪specified

In [3]: pd.period_range(start='2017Q1', end='2017Q4', periods=6, freq='Q')
-----
ValueError: Of the three parameters: start, end, and periods, exactly two must be_
↪specified
```

Additionally, the endpoint parameter `end` was not included in the intervals produced by `interval_range`. However, all other range functions include `end` in their output. To promote consistency among the range functions, `interval_range` will now include `end` as the right endpoint of the final interval, except if `freq` is specified in a way which skips `end`.

Previous Behavior:

```
In [4]: pd.interval_range(start=0, end=4)
Out [4]:
IntervalIndex([(0, 1], (1, 2], (2, 3]]
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
```

New Behavior:

```
In [71]: pd.interval_range(start=0, end=4)
Out [71]:
IntervalIndex([(0, 1], (1, 2], (2, 3], (3, 4]],
              closed='right',
              dtype='interval[int64]')
```

## No Automatic Matplotlib Converters

Pandas no longer registers our date, time, datetime, datetime64, and Period converters with matplotlib when pandas is imported. Matplotlib plot methods (`plt.plot`, `ax.plot`, ...), will not nicely format the x-axis for `DatetimeIndex` or `PeriodIndex` values. You must explicitly register these methods:

Pandas built-in `Series.plot` and `DataFrame.plot` will register these converters on first-use ([GH17710](#)).

---

**Note:** This change has been temporarily reverted in pandas 0.21.1, for more details see [here](#).

---

## Other API Changes

- The Categorical constructor no longer accepts a scalar for the `categories` keyword. ([GH16022](#))
- Accessing a non-existent attribute on a closed `HDFStore` will now raise an `AttributeError` rather than a `ClosedFileError` ([GH16301](#))
- `read_csv()` now issues a `UserWarning` if the `names` parameter contains duplicates ([GH17095](#))
- `read_csv()` now treats 'null' and 'n/a' strings as missing values by default ([GH16471](#), [GH16078](#))
- `pandas.HDFStore`'s string representation is now faster and less detailed. For the previous behavior, use `pandas.HDFStore.info()`. ([GH16503](#)).
- Compression defaults in HDF stores now follow pytables standards. Default is no compression and if `complib` is missing and `complevel > 0` `zlib` is used ([GH15943](#))
- `Index.get_indexer_non_unique()` now returns a `ndarray` indexer rather than an `Index`; this is consistent with `Index.get_indexer()` ([GH16819](#))
- Removed the `@slow` decorator from `pandas.util.testing`, which caused issues for some downstream packages' test suites. Use `@pytest.mark.slow` instead, which achieves the same thing ([GH16850](#))
- Moved definition of `MergeError` to the `pandas.errors` module.
- The signature of `Series.set_axis()` and `DataFrame.set_axis()` has been changed from `set_axis(axis, labels)` to `set_axis(labels, axis=0)`, for consistency with the rest of the API. The old signature is deprecated and will show a `FutureWarning` ([GH14636](#))
- `Series.argmax()` and `Series.argmin()` will now raise a `TypeError` when used with object dtypes, instead of a `ValueError` ([GH13595](#))
- `Period` is now immutable, and will now raise an `AttributeError` when a user tries to assign a new value to the `ordinal` or `freq` attributes ([GH17116](#)).
- `to_datetime()` when passed a tz-aware `origin=` kwarg will now raise a more informative `ValueError` rather than a `TypeError` ([GH16842](#))
- `to_datetime()` now raises a `ValueError` when `format` includes `%W` or `%U` without also including day of the week and calendar year ([GH16774](#))

- Renamed non-functional `index` to `index_col` in `read_stata()` to improve API consistency (GH16342)
- Bug in `DataFrame.drop()` caused boolean labels `False` and `True` to be treated as labels 0 and 1 respectively when dropping indices from a numeric index. This will now raise a `ValueError` (GH16877)
- Restricted `DateOffset` keyword arguments. Previously, `DateOffset` subclasses allowed arbitrary keyword arguments which could lead to unexpected behavior. Now, only valid arguments will be accepted. (GH17176).

## Deprecations

- `DataFrame.from_csv()` and `Series.from_csv()` have been deprecated in favor of `read_csv()` (GH4191)
- `read_excel()` has deprecated `sheetname` in favor of `sheet_name` for consistency with `.to_excel()` (GH10559).
- `read_excel()` has deprecated `parse_cols` in favor of `usecols` for consistency with `read_csv()` (GH4988)
- `read_csv()` has deprecated the `tupleize_cols` argument. Column tuples will always be converted to a `MultiIndex` (GH17060)
- `DataFrame.to_csv()` has deprecated the `tupleize_cols` argument. `MultiIndex` columns will be always written as rows in the CSV file (GH17060)
- The `convert` parameter has been deprecated in the `.take()` method, as it was not being respected (GH16948)
- `pd.options.html.border` has been deprecated in favor of `pd.options.display.html.border` (GH15793).
- `SeriesGroupBy.nth()` has deprecated `True` in favor of `'all'` for its kwarg `dropna` (GH11038).
- `DataFrame.as_blocks()` is deprecated, as this is exposing the internal implementation (GH17302)
- `pd.TimeGrouper` is deprecated in favor of `pandas.Grouper` (GH16747)
- `cdate_range` has been deprecated in favor of `bdate_range()`, which has gained `weekmask` and `holidays` parameters for building custom frequency date ranges. See the *documentation* for more details (GH17596)
- passing categories or ordered kwargs to `Series.astype()` is deprecated, in favor of passing a `CategoricalDtype` (GH17636)
- `.get_value` and `.set_value` on `Series`, `DataFrame`, `Panel`, `SparseSeries`, and `SparseDataFrame` are deprecated in favor of using `.iat[]` or `.at[]` accessors (GH15269)
- Passing a non-existent column in `.to_excel(..., columns=)` is deprecated and will raise a `KeyError` in the future (GH17295)
- `raise_on_error` parameter to `Series.where()`, `Series.mask()`, `DataFrame.where()`, `DataFrame.mask()` is deprecated, in favor of `errors=` (GH14968)
- Using `DataFrame.rename_axis()` and `Series.rename_axis()` to alter index or column labels is now deprecated in favor of using `.rename`. `rename_axis` may still be used to alter the name of the index or columns (GH17833).
- `reindex_axis()` has been deprecated in favor of `reindex()`. See *here* for more (GH17833).

## Series.select and DataFrame.select

The `Series.select()` and `DataFrame.select()` methods are deprecated in favor of using `df.loc[labels.map(crit)]` (GH12401)

```
In [72]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3]}, index=['foo', 'bar', 'baz'])
```

```
In [3]: df.select(lambda x: x in ['bar', 'baz'])
FutureWarning: select is deprecated and will be removed in a future release. You can
↳use .loc[crit] as a replacement
Out [3]:
      A
bar  2
baz  3
```

```
In [73]: df.loc[df.index.map(lambda x: x in ['bar', 'baz'])]
Out [73]:
      A
bar  2
baz  3

[2 rows x 1 columns]
```

## Series.argmax and Series.argmin

The behavior of `Series.argmax()` and `Series.argmin()` have been deprecated in favor of `Series.idxmax()` and `Series.idxmin()`, respectively (GH16830).

For compatibility with NumPy arrays, `pd.Series` implements `argmax` and `argmin`. Since pandas 0.13.0, `argmax` has been an alias for `pandas.Series.idxmax()`, and `argmin` has been an alias for `pandas.Series.idxmin()`. They return the *label* of the maximum or minimum, rather than the *position*.

We've deprecated the current behavior of `Series.argmax` and `Series.argmin`. Using either of these will emit a `FutureWarning`. Use `Series.idxmax()` if you want the label of the maximum. Use `Series.values.argmax()` if you want the position of the maximum. Likewise for the minimum. In a future release `Series.argmax` and `Series.argmin` will return the position of the maximum or minimum.

## Removal of prior version deprecations/changes

- `read_excel()` has dropped the `has_index_names` parameter (GH10967)
- The `pd.options.display.height` configuration has been dropped (GH3663)
- The `pd.options.display.line_width` configuration has been dropped (GH2881)
- The `pd.options.display.mpl_style` configuration has been dropped (GH12190)
- `Index` has dropped the `.sym_diff()` method in favor of `.symmetric_difference()` (GH12591)
- `Categorical` has dropped the `.order()` and `.sort()` methods in favor of `.sort_values()` (GH12882)
- `eval()` and `DataFrame.eval()` have changed the default of `inplace` from `None` to `False` (GH11149)
- The function `get_offset_name` has been dropped in favor of the `.freqstr` attribute for an offset (GH11834)

- pandas no longer tests for compatibility with hdf5-files created with pandas < 0.11 ([GH17404](#)).

## Performance Improvements

- Improved performance of instantiating `SparseDataFrame` ([GH16773](#))
- `Series.dt` no longer performs frequency inference, yielding a large speedup when accessing the attribute ([GH17210](#))
- Improved performance of `set_categories()` by not materializing the values ([GH17508](#))
- `Timestamp.microsecond` no longer re-computes on attribute access ([GH17331](#))
- Improved performance of the `CategoricalIndex` for data that is already categorical dtype ([GH17513](#))
- Improved performance of `RangeIndex.min()` and `RangeIndex.max()` by using `RangeIndex` properties to perform the computations ([GH17607](#))

## Documentation Changes

- Several `NaT` method docstrings (e.g. `NaT.ctime()`) were incorrect ([GH17327](#))
- The documentation has had references to versions < v0.17 removed and cleaned up ([GH17442](#), [GH17442](#), [GH17404](#) & [GH17504](#))

## Bug Fixes

### Conversion

- Bug in assignment against datetime-like data with `int` may incorrectly convert to datetime-like ([GH14145](#))
- Bug in assignment against `int64` data with `np.ndarray` with `float64` dtype may keep `int64` dtype ([GH14001](#))
- Fixed the return type of `IntervalIndex.is_non_overlapping_monotonic` to be a Python `bool` for consistency with similar attributes/methods. Previously returned a `numpy.bool_`. ([GH17237](#))
- Bug in `IntervalIndex.is_non_overlapping_monotonic` when intervals are closed on both sides and overlap at a point ([GH16560](#))
- Bug in `Series.fillna()` returns frame when `inplace=True` and value is dict ([GH16156](#))
- Bug in `Timestamp.weekday_name` returning a UTC-based weekday name when localized to a timezone ([GH17354](#))
- Bug in `Timestamp.replace` when replacing `tzinfo` around DST changes ([GH15683](#))
- Bug in `Timedelta` construction and arithmetic that would not propagate the `Overflow` exception ([GH17367](#))
- Bug in `astype()` converting to object dtype when passed extension type classes (`DatetimeTZDtype`, `CategoricalDtype`) rather than instances. Now a `TypeError` is raised when a class is passed ([GH17780](#)).
- Bug in `to_numeric()` in which elements were not always being coerced to numeric when `errors='coerce'` ([GH17007](#), [GH17125](#))
- Bug in `DataFrame` and `Series` constructors where range objects are converted to `int32` dtype on Windows instead of `int64` ([GH16804](#))

## Indexing

- When called with a null slice (e.g. `df.iloc[:]`), the `.iloc` and `.loc` indexers return a shallow copy of the original object. Previously they returned the original object. (GH13873).
- When called on an unsorted `MultiIndex`, the `loc` indexer now will raise `UnsortedIndexError` only if proper slicing is used on non-sorted levels (GH16734).
- Fixes regression in 0.20.3 when indexing with a string on a `TimedeltaIndex` (GH16896).
- Fixed `TimedeltaIndex.get_loc()` handling of `np.timedelta64` inputs (GH16909).
- Fix `MultiIndex.sort_index()` ordering when ascending argument is a list, but not all levels are specified, or are in a different order (GH16934).
- Fixes bug where indexing with `np.inf` caused an `OverflowError` to be raised (GH16957)
- Bug in reindexing on an empty `CategoricalIndex` (GH16770)
- Fixes `DataFrame.loc` for setting with alignment and tz-aware `DatetimeIndex` (GH16889)
- Avoids `IndexError` when passing an `Index` or `Series` to `.iloc` with older numpy (GH17193)
- Allow unicode empty strings as placeholders in multilevel columns in Python 2 (GH17099)
- Bug in `.iloc` when used with inplace addition or assignment and an int indexer on a `MultiIndex` causing the wrong indexes to be read from and written to (GH17148)
- Bug in `.isin()` in which checking membership in empty `Series` objects raised an error (GH16991)
- Bug in `CategoricalIndex` reindexing in which specified indices containing duplicates were not being respected (GH17323)
- Bug in intersection of `RangeIndex` with negative step (GH17296)
- Bug in `IntervalIndex` where performing a scalar lookup fails for included right endpoints of non-overlapping monotonic decreasing indexes (GH16417, GH17271)
- Bug in `DataFrame.first_valid_index()` and `DataFrame.last_valid_index()` when no valid entry (GH17400)
- Bug in `Series.rename()` when called with a callable, incorrectly alters the name of the `Series`, rather than the name of the `Index`. (GH17407)
- Bug in `String.str_get()` raises `IndexError` instead of inserting NaNs when using a negative index. (GH17704)

## I/O

- Bug in `read_hdf()` when reading a timezone aware index from `fixed` format `HDFStore` (GH17618)
- Bug in `read_csv()` in which columns were not being thoroughly de-duplicated (GH17060)
- Bug in `read_csv()` in which specified column names were not being thoroughly de-duplicated (GH17095)
- Bug in `read_csv()` in which non integer values for the header argument generated an unhelpful / unrelated error message (GH16338)
- Bug in `read_csv()` in which memory management issues in exception handling, under certain conditions, would cause the interpreter to segfault (GH14696, GH16798).
- Bug in `read_csv()` when called with `low_memory=False` in which a CSV with at least one column > 2GB in size would incorrectly raise a `MemoryError` (GH16798).

- Bug in `read_csv()` when called with a single-element list header would return a `DataFrame` of all NaN values (GH7757)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_csv()` defaulting to 'ascii' encoding in Python 3, instead of 'utf-8' (GH17097)
- Bug in `read_stata()` where value labels could not be read when using an iterator (GH16923)
- Bug in `read_stata()` where the index was not set (GH16342)
- Bug in `read_html()` where import check fails when run in multiple threads (GH16928)
- Bug in `read_csv()` where automatic delimiter detection caused a `TypeError` to be thrown when a bad line was encountered rather than the correct error message (GH13374)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_html()` with `notebook=True` where `DataFrames` with named indices or non-`MultiIndex` indices had undesired horizontal or vertical alignment for column or row labels, respectively (GH16792)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_html()` in which there was no validation of the `justify` parameter (GH17527)
- Bug in `HDFStore.select()` when reading a contiguous mixed-data table featuring `VArray` (GH17021)
- Bug in `to_json()` where several conditions (including objects with unprintable symbols, objects with deep recursion, overlong labels) caused segfaults instead of raising the appropriate exception (GH14256)

## Plotting

- Bug in plotting methods using `secondary_y` and `fontsize` not setting secondary axis font size (GH12565)
- Bug when plotting `timedelta` and `datetime` dtypes on y-axis (GH16953)
- Line plots no longer assume monotonic x data when calculating xlims, they show the entire lines now even for unsorted x data. (GH11310, GH11471)
- With matplotlib 2.0.0 and above, calculation of x limits for line plots is left to matplotlib, so that its new default settings are applied. (GH15495)
- Bug in `Series.plot.bar` or `DataFrame.plot.bar` with `y` not respecting user-passed color (GH16822)
- Bug causing `plotting.parallel_coordinates` to reset the random seed when using random colors (GH17525)

## Groupby/Resample/Rolling

- Bug in `DataFrame.resample(...).size()` where an empty `DataFrame` did not return a `Series` (GH14962)
- Bug in `infer_freq()` causing indices with 2-day gaps during the working week to be wrongly inferred as business daily (GH16624)
- Bug in `.rolling(...).quantile()` which incorrectly used different defaults than `Series.quantile()` and `DataFrame.quantile()` (GH9413, GH16211)
- Bug in `groupby.transform()` that would coerce boolean dtypes back to float (GH16875)
- Bug in `Series.resample(...).apply()` where an empty `Series` modified the source index and did not return the name of a `Series` (GH14313)
- Bug in `.rolling(...).apply(...)` with a `DataFrame` with a `DatetimeIndex`, a window of a `timedelta`-convertible and `min_periods >= 1` (GH15305)

- Bug in `DataFrame.groupby` where index and column keys were not recognized correctly when the number of keys equaled the number of elements on the groupby axis ([GH16859](#))
- Bug in `groupby.unique()` with `TimeGrouper` which cannot handle `NaT` correctly ([GH17575](#))
- Bug in `DataFrame.groupby` where a single level selection from a `MultiIndex` unexpectedly sorts ([GH17537](#))
- Bug in `DataFrame.groupby` where spurious warning is raised when `Grouper` object is used to override ambiguous column name ([GH17383](#))
- Bug in `TimeGrouper` differs when passes as a list and as a scalar ([GH17530](#))

## Sparse

- Bug in `SparseSeries` raises `AttributeError` when a dictionary is passed in as data ([GH16905](#))
- Bug in `SparseDataFrame.fillna()` not filling all `NaNs` when frame was instantiated from SciPy sparse matrix ([GH16112](#))
- Bug in `SparseSeries.unstack()` and `SparseDataFrame.stack()` ([GH16614](#), [GH15045](#))
- Bug in `make_sparse()` treating two numeric/boolean data, which have same bits, as same when array dtype is object ([GH17574](#))
- `SparseArray.all()` and `SparseArray.any()` are now implemented to handle `SparseArray`, these were used but not implemented ([GH17570](#))

## Reshaping

- Joining/Merging with a non unique `PeriodIndex` raised a `TypeError` ([GH16871](#))
- Bug in `crosstab()` where non-aligned series of integers were casted to float ([GH17005](#))
- Bug in merging with categorical dtypes with datetimelikes incorrectly raised a `TypeError` ([GH16900](#))
- Bug when using `isin()` on a large object series and large comparison array ([GH16012](#))
- Fixes regression from 0.20, `Series.aggregate()` and `DataFrame.aggregate()` allow dictionaries as return values again ([GH16741](#))
- Fixes dtype of result with integer dtype input, from `pivot_table()` when called with `margins=True` ([GH17013](#))
- Bug in `crosstab()` where passing two `Series` with the same name raised a `KeyError` ([GH13279](#))
- `Series.argmax()`, `Series.argmin()`, and their counterparts on `DataFrame` and `groupby` objects work correctly with floating point data that contains infinite values ([GH13595](#)).
- Bug in `unique()` where checking a tuple of strings raised a `TypeError` ([GH17108](#))
- Bug in `concat()` where order of result index was unpredictable if it contained non-comparable elements ([GH17344](#))
- Fixes regression when sorting by multiple columns on a `datetime64` dtype `Series` with `NaT` values ([GH16836](#))
- Bug in `pivot_table()` where the result's columns did not preserve the categorical dtype of columns when `dropna` was `False` ([GH17842](#))
- Bug in `DataFrame.drop_duplicates` where dropping with non-unique column names raised a `ValueError` ([GH17836](#))



- Bug in `unstack()` which, when called on a list of levels, would discard the `fillna` argument (GH13971)
- Bug in the alignment of `range` objects and other list-likes with `DataFrame` leading to operations being performed row-wise instead of column-wise (GH17901)

## Numeric

- Bug in `.clip()` with `axis=1` and a list-like for `threshold` is passed; previously this raised `ValueError` (GH15390)
- `Series.clip()` and `DataFrame.clip()` now treat NA values for upper and lower arguments as `None` instead of raising `ValueError` (GH17276).

## Categorical

- Bug in `Series.isin()` when called with a categorical (GH16639)
- Bug in the categorical constructor with empty values and categories causing the `.categories` to be an empty `Float64Index` rather than an empty `Index` with object dtype (GH17248)
- Bug in categorical operations with `Series.cat` not preserving the original Series' name (GH17509)
- Bug in `DataFrame.merge()` failing for categorical columns with boolean/int data types (GH17187)
- Bug in constructing a `Categorical/CategoricalDtype` when the specified `categories` are of categorical type (GH17884).

## PyPy

- Compatibility with PyPy in `read_csv()` with `usecols=[<unsorted ints>]` and `read_json()` (GH17351)
- Split tests into cases for CPython and PyPy where needed, which highlights the fragility of index matching with `float('nan')`, `np.nan` and `NAT` (GH17351)
- Fix `DataFrame.memory_usage()` to support PyPy. Objects on PyPy do not have a fixed size, so an approximation is used instead (GH17228)

## Other

- Bug where some inplace operators were not being wrapped and produced a copy when invoked (GH12962)
- Bug in `eval()` where the `inplace` parameter was being incorrectly handled (GH16732)

## Contributors

A total of 206 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- 3553x +
- Aaron Barber
- Adam Gleave +
- Adam Smith +

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- ante328 +
- aviolov +
- bpraggastis
- cbertinato +
- cclauss +
- chernrick
- chris-b1
- dkamm +
- dwkenefick
- economy
- faic +
- fding253 +
- gfyong
- guygoldberg +
- hhuuggoo +
- huashuai +
- ian
- iulia +
- Jaredsnyder
- jbrockmendel +
- jdeschenes
- jebob +
- jschendel +
- keitakurita
- kernc +
- kiwirob +
- kjford
- linebp
- lloydkirk
- louispotok +
- majiang +
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- matthiashuschle +
- mattip
- maxwasserman +
- mjlove12 +
- nmartensen +
- pandas-docs-bot +
- parchd-1 +
- philipphanemann +
- rdk1024 +
- reidy-p +
- ri938
- ruiann +
- rvernica +
- s-weigand +
- scotthavard92 +
- skwbc +
- step4me +
- tobycheese +
- topper-123 +
- tsdlovell
- ysau +
- zzgao +

## 8.5 Version 0.20

### 8.5.1 v0.20.3 (July 7, 2017)

This is a minor bug-fix release in the 0.20.x series and includes some small regression fixes and bug fixes. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

#### What's new in v0.20.3

- *Bug Fixes*
  - *Conversion*
  - *Indexing*
  - *I/O*
  - *Plotting*
  - *Reshaping*

– *Categorical*

• *Contributors*

## Bug Fixes

- Fixed a bug in failing to compute rolling computations of a column-MultiIndexed DataFrame ([GH16789](#), [GH16825](#))
- Fixed a pytest marker failing downstream packages' tests suites ([GH16680](#))

## Conversion

- Bug in pickle compat prior to the v0.20.x series, when UTC is a timezone in a Series/DataFrame/Index ([GH16608](#))
- Bug in Series construction when passing a Series with dtype='category' ([GH16524](#)).
- Bug in DataFrame.astype() when passing a Series as the dtype kwarg. ([GH16717](#)).

## Indexing

- Bug in Float64Index causing an empty array instead of None to be returned from .get(np.nan) on a Series whose index did not contain any NaNs ([GH8569](#))
- Bug in MultiIndex.isin causing an error when passing an empty iterable ([GH16777](#))
- Fixed a bug in a slicing DataFrame/Series that have a TimedeltaIndex ([GH16637](#))

## I/O

- Bug in read\_csv() in which files weren't opened as binary files by the C engine on Windows, causing EOF characters mid-field, which would fail ([GH16039](#), [GH16559](#), [GH16675](#))
- Bug in read\_hdf() in which reading a Series saved to an HDF file in 'fixed' format fails when an explicit mode='r' argument is supplied ([GH16583](#))
- Bug in DataFrame.to\_latex() where bold\_rows was wrongly specified to be True by default, whereas in reality row labels remained non-bold whatever parameter provided. ([GH16707](#))
- Fixed an issue with DataFrame.style() where generated element ids were not unique ([GH16780](#))
- Fixed loading a DataFrame with a PeriodIndex, from a format='fixed' HDFStore, in Python 3, that was written in Python 2 ([GH16781](#))

## Plotting

- Fixed regression that prevented RGB and RGBA tuples from being used as color arguments ([GH16233](#))
- Fixed an issue with DataFrame.plot.scatter() that incorrectly raised a KeyError when categorical data is used for plotting ([GH16199](#))



## Reshaping

- `PeriodIndex / TimedeltaIndex.join` was missing the `sort=` kwarg (GH16541)
- Bug in joining on a `MultiIndex` with a `category` dtype for a level (GH16627).
- Bug in `merge()` when merging/joining with multiple categorical columns (GH16767)

## Categorical

- Bug in `DataFrame.sort_values` not respecting the `kind` parameter with categorical data (GH16793)

## Contributors

A total of 20 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Bran Yang
- Chris
- Chris Kerr +
- DSM
- David Gwynne
- Douglas Rudd
- Forbidden Donut +
- Jeff Reback
- Joris Van den Bossche
- Karel De Brabandere +
- Peter Quackenbush +
- Pradyumna Reddy Chinthala +
- Telt +
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- kjford +
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### 8.5.2 v0.20.2 (June 4, 2017)

This is a minor bug-fix release in the 0.20.x series and includes some small regression fixes, bug fixes and performance improvements. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

### What's new in v0.20.2

- *Enhancements*
- *Performance Improvements*
- *Bug Fixes*
  - *Conversion*
  - *Indexing*
  - *I/O*
  - *Plotting*
  - *Groupby/Resample/Rolling*
  - *Sparse*
  - *Reshaping*
  - *Numeric*
  - *Categorical*
  - *Other*
- *Contributors*

### Enhancements

- Unblocked access to additional compression types supported in pytables: 'blosc:blosclz', 'blosc:lz4', 'blosc:lz4hc', 'blosc:snappy', 'blosc:zlib', 'blosc:zstd' (GH14478)
- Series provides a `to_latex` method (GH16180)
- A new groupby method `ngroup()`, parallel to the existing `cumcount()`, has been added to return the group order (GH11642); see *here*.

### Performance Improvements

- Performance regression fix when indexing with a list-like (GH16285)
- Performance regression fix for MultiIndexes (GH16319, GH16346)
- Improved performance of `.clip()` with scalar arguments (GH15400)
- Improved performance of groupby with categorical groupers (GH16413)
- Improved performance of `MultiIndex.remove_unused_levels()` (GH16556)

### Bug Fixes

- Silenced a warning on some Windows environments about “tput: terminal attributes: No such device or address” when detecting the terminal size. This fix only applies to python 3 (GH16496)
- Bug in using `pathlib.Path` or `py.path.local` objects with io functions (GH16291)
- Bug in `Index.symmetric_difference()` on two equal MultiIndex's, results in a `TypeError` (GH13490)

- Bug in `DataFrame.update()` with `overwrite=False` and NaN values (GH15593)
- Passing an invalid engine to `read_csv()` now raises an informative `ValueError` rather than `UnboundLocalError`. (GH16511)
- Bug in `unique()` on an array of tuples (GH16519)
- Bug in `cut()` when labels are set, resulting in incorrect label ordering (GH16459)
- Fixed a compatibility issue with IPython 6.0's tab completion showing deprecation warnings on Categoricals (GH16409)

## Conversion

- Bug in `to_numeric()` in which empty data inputs were causing a segfault of the interpreter (GH16302)
- Silence numpy warnings when broadcasting `DataFrame` to `Series` with comparison ops (GH16378, GH16306)

## Indexing

- Bug in `DataFrame.reset_index(level=)` with single level index (GH16263)
- Bug in partial string indexing with a monotonic, but not strictly-monotonic, index incorrectly reversing the slice bounds (GH16515)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.remove_unused_levels()` that would not return a `MultiIndex` equal to the original. (GH16556)

## I/O

- Bug in `read_csv()` when `comment` is passed in a space delimited text file (GH16472)
- Bug in `read_csv()` not raising an exception with nonexistent columns in `usecols` when it had the correct length (GH14671)
- Bug that would force importing of the clipboard routines unnecessarily, potentially causing an import error on startup (GH16288)
- Bug that raised `IndexError` when HTML-rendering an empty `DataFrame` (GH15953)
- Bug in `read_csv()` in which `tarfile` object inputs were raising an error in Python 2.x for the C engine (GH16530)
- Bug where `DataFrame.to_html()` ignored the `index_names` parameter (GH16493)
- Bug where `pd.read_hdf()` returns numpy strings for index names (GH13492)
- Bug in `HDFStore.select_as_multiple()` where `start/stop` arguments were not respected (GH16209)

## Plotting

- Bug in `DataFrame.plot` with a single column and a list-like `color` (GH3486)
- Bug in `plot` where `NaT` in `DatetimeIndex` results in `Timestamp.min` (GH12405)
- Bug in `DataFrame.boxplot` where `figsize` keyword was not respected for non-grouped boxplots (GH11959)

### Groupby/Resample/Rolling

- Bug in creating a time-based rolling window on an empty DataFrame (GH15819)
- Bug in `rolling.cov()` with offset window (GH16058)
- Bug in `.resample()` and `.groupby()` when aggregating on integers (GH16361)

### Sparse

- Bug in construction of `SparseDataFrame` from `scipy.sparse.dok_matrix` (GH16179)

### Reshaping

- Bug in `DataFrame.stack` with unsorted levels in `MultiIndex` columns (GH16323)
- Bug in `pd.wide_to_long()` where no error was raised when `i` was not a unique identifier (GH16382)
- Bug in `Series.isin(..)` with a list of tuples (GH16394)
- Bug in construction of a `DataFrame` with mixed dtypes including an all-`NaT` column. (GH16395)
- Bug in `DataFrame.agg()` and `Series.agg()` with aggregating on non-callable attributes (GH16405)

### Numeric

- Bug in `.interpolate()`, where `limit_direction` was not respected when `limit=None` (default) was passed (GH16282)

### Categorical

- Fixed comparison operations considering the order of the categories when both categoricals are unordered (GH16014)

### Other

- Bug in `DataFrame.drop()` with an empty-list with non-unique indices (GH16270)

### Contributors

A total of 34 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Aaron Barber +
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### 8.5.3 v0.20.1 (May 5, 2017)

This is a major release from 0.19.2 and includes a number of API changes, deprecations, new features, enhancements, and performance improvements along with a large number of bug fixes. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

Highlights include:

- New `.agg()` API for Series/DataFrame similar to the groupby-rolling-resample API's, see [here](#)
- Integration with the feather-format, including a new top-level `pd.read_feather()` and `DataFrame.to_feather()` method, see [here](#).

- The `.ix` indexer has been deprecated, see [here](#)
- `Panel` has been deprecated, see [here](#)
- Addition of an `IntervalIndex` and `Interval` scalar type, see [here](#)
- Improved user API when grouping by index levels in `.groupby()`, see [here](#)
- Improved support for `UInt64` dtypes, see [here](#)
- A new orient for JSON serialization, `orient='table'`, that uses the Table Schema spec and that gives the possibility for a more interactive repr in the Jupyter Notebook, see [here](#)
- Experimental support for exporting styled `DataFrames` (`DataFrame.style`) to Excel, see [here](#)
- Window binary `corr/cov` operations now return a `MultiIndexed DataFrame` rather than a `Panel`, as `Panel` is now deprecated, see [here](#)
- Support for S3 handling now uses `s3fs`, see [here](#)
- Google BigQuery support now uses the `pandas-gbq` library, see [here](#)

**Warning:** Pandas has changed the internal structure and layout of the code base. This can affect imports that are not from the top-level `pandas.*` namespace, please see the changes [here](#).

Check the *API Changes* and *deprecations* before updating.

---

**Note:** This is a combined release for 0.20.0 and 0.20.1. Version 0.20.1 contains one additional change for backwards-compatibility with downstream projects using `pandas'utils` routines. ([GH16250](#))

---

### What's new in v0.20.0

- *New features*
  - *agg API for DataFrame/Series*
  - *dtype keyword for data IO*
  - *.to\_datetime() has gained an origin parameter*
  - *Groupby Enhancements*
  - *Better support for compressed URLs in read\_csv*
  - *Pickle file I/O now supports compression*
  - *UInt64 Support Improved*
  - *GroupBy on Categoricals*
  - *Table Schema Output*
  - *SciPy sparse matrix from/to SparseDataFrame*
  - *Excel output for styled DataFrames*
  - *IntervalIndex*
  - *Other Enhancements*
- *Backwards incompatible API changes*

- Possible incompatibility for HDF5 formats created with pandas < 0.13.0
- Map on Index types now return other Index types
- Accessing datetime fields of Index now return Index
- `pd.unique` will now be consistent with extension types
- S3 File Handling
- Partial String Indexing Changes
- Concat of different float dtypes will not automatically upcast
- Pandas Google BigQuery support has moved
- Memory Usage for Index is more Accurate
- `DataFrame.sort_index` changes
- Groupby Describe Formatting
- Window Binary Corr/Cov operations return a MultiIndex DataFrame
- HDFStore where string comparison
- `Index.intersection` and inner join now preserve the order of the left Index
- Pivot Table always returns a DataFrame
- Other API Changes
- Reorganization of the library: Privacy Changes
  - Modules Privacy Has Changed
  - `pandas.errors`
  - `pandas.testing`
  - `pandas.plotting`
  - Other Development Changes
- Deprecations
  - Deprecate `.ix`
  - Deprecate Panel
  - Deprecate `groupby.agg()` with a dictionary when renaming
  - Deprecate `.plotting`
  - Other Deprecations
- Removal of prior version deprecations/changes
- Performance Improvements
- Bug Fixes
  - Conversion
  - Indexing
  - I/O
  - Plotting

- *Groupby/Resample/Rolling*
- *Sparse*
- *Reshaping*
- *Numeric*
- *Other*
- *Contributors*

## New features

### agg API for DataFrame/Series

Series & DataFrame have been enhanced to support the aggregation API. This is a familiar API from groupby, window operations, and resampling. This allows aggregation operations in a concise way by using `agg()` and `transform()`. The full documentation is [here \(GH1623\)](#).

Here is a sample

```
In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 3), columns=['A', 'B', 'C'],
...:                      index=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=10))
...:

In [2]: df.iloc[3:7] = np.nan

In [3]: df
Out [3]:
```

|            | A         | B         | C         |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2000-01-01 | 0.469112  | -0.282863 | -1.509059 |
| 2000-01-02 | -1.135632 | 1.212112  | -0.173215 |
| 2000-01-03 | 0.119209  | -1.044236 | -0.861849 |
| 2000-01-04 | NaN       | NaN       | NaN       |
| 2000-01-05 | NaN       | NaN       | NaN       |
| 2000-01-06 | NaN       | NaN       | NaN       |
| 2000-01-07 | NaN       | NaN       | NaN       |
| 2000-01-08 | 0.113648  | -1.478427 | 0.524988  |
| 2000-01-09 | 0.404705  | 0.577046  | -1.715002 |
| 2000-01-10 | -1.039268 | -0.370647 | -1.157892 |

```
[10 rows x 3 columns]
```

One can operate using string function names, callables, lists, or dictionaries of these.

Using a single function is equivalent to `.apply`.

```
In [4]: df.agg('sum')
Out [4]:
```

|   |           |
|---|-----------|
| A | -1.068226 |
| B | -1.387015 |
| C | -4.892029 |

```
Length: 3, dtype: float64
```

Multiple aggregations with a list of functions.



```
In [5]: df.agg(['sum', 'min'])
Out [5]:
```

|     | A         | B         | C         |
|-----|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| sum | -1.068226 | -1.387015 | -4.892029 |
| min | -1.135632 | -1.478427 | -1.715002 |

```
[2 rows x 3 columns]
```

Using a dict provides the ability to apply specific aggregations per column. You will get a matrix-like output of all of the aggregators. The output has one column per unique function. Those functions applied to a particular column will be NaN:

```
In [6]: df.agg({'A': ['sum', 'min'], 'B': ['min', 'max']})
Out [6]:
```

|     | A         | B         |
|-----|-----------|-----------|
| max | NaN       | 1.212112  |
| min | -1.135632 | -1.478427 |
| sum | -1.068226 | NaN       |

```
[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

The API also supports a `.transform()` function for broadcasting results.

```
In [7]: df.transform(['abs', lambda x: x - x.min()])
Out [7]:
```

|            | A        |          | B        |          | C        |          |
|------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|            | abs      | <lambda> | abs      | <lambda> | abs      | <lambda> |
| 2000-01-01 | 0.469112 | 1.604745 | 0.282863 | 1.195563 | 1.509059 | 0.205944 |
| 2000-01-02 | 1.135632 | 0.000000 | 1.212112 | 2.690539 | 0.173215 | 1.541787 |
| 2000-01-03 | 0.119209 | 1.254841 | 1.044236 | 0.434191 | 0.861849 | 0.853153 |
| 2000-01-04 | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      |
| 2000-01-05 | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      |
| 2000-01-06 | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      |
| 2000-01-07 | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      |
| 2000-01-08 | 0.113648 | 1.249281 | 1.478427 | 0.000000 | 0.524988 | 2.239990 |
| 2000-01-09 | 0.404705 | 1.540338 | 0.577046 | 2.055473 | 1.715002 | 0.000000 |
| 2000-01-10 | 1.039268 | 0.096364 | 0.370647 | 1.107780 | 1.157892 | 0.557110 |

```
[10 rows x 6 columns]
```

When presented with mixed dtypes that cannot be aggregated, `.agg()` will only take the valid aggregations. This is similar to how `groupby .agg()` works. (GH15015)

```
In [8]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3],
...:                      'B': [1., 2., 3.],
...:                      'C': ['foo', 'bar', 'baz'],
...:                      'D': pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3)})
...:

In [9]: df.dtypes
Out [9]:
```

|   |                |
|---|----------------|
| A | int64          |
| B | float64        |
| C | object         |
| D | datetime64[ns] |

```
Length: 4, dtype: object
```

```
In [10]: df.agg(['min', 'sum'])
Out [10]:
      A      B      C      D
min  1  1.0      bar 2013-01-01
sum  6  6.0 foobarbaz      NaT

[2 rows x 4 columns]
```

### dtype keyword for data IO

The 'python' engine for `read_csv()`, as well as the `read_fwf()` function for parsing fixed-width text files and `read_excel()` for parsing Excel files, now accept the `dtype` keyword argument for specifying the types of specific columns (GH14295). See the *io docs* for more information.

```
In [11]: data = "a b\n1 2\n3 4"

In [12]: pd.read_fwf(StringIO(data)).dtypes
Out [12]:
a      int64
b      int64
Length: 2, dtype: object

In [13]: pd.read_fwf(StringIO(data), dtype={'a': 'float64', 'b': 'object'}).dtypes
Out [13]:
a      float64
b      object
Length: 2, dtype: object
```

### .to\_datetime() has gained an origin parameter

`to_datetime()` has gained a new parameter, `origin`, to define a reference date from where to compute the resulting timestamps when parsing numerical values with a specific unit specified. (GH11276, GH11745)

For example, with 1960-01-01 as the starting date:

```
In [14]: pd.to_datetime([1, 2, 3], unit='D', origin=pd.Timestamp('1960-01-01'))
Out [14]: DatetimeIndex(['1960-01-02', '1960-01-03', '1960-01-04'], dtype=
↳ 'datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

The default is set at `origin='unix'`, which defaults to 1970-01-01 00:00:00, which is commonly called 'unix epoch' or POSIX time. This was the previous default, so this is a backward compatible change.

```
In [15]: pd.to_datetime([1, 2, 3], unit='D')
Out [15]: DatetimeIndex(['1970-01-02', '1970-01-03', '1970-01-04'], dtype=
↳ 'datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

### Groupby Enhancements

Strings passed to `DataFrame.groupby()` as the `by` parameter may now reference either column names or index level names. Previously, only column names could be referenced. This allows to easily group by a column and index level at the same time. (GH5677)

```

In [16]: arrays = [['bar', 'bar', 'baz', 'baz', 'foo', 'foo', 'qux', 'qux'],
.....:              ['one', 'two', 'one', 'two', 'one', 'two', 'one', 'two']]
.....:

In [17]: index = pd.MultiIndex.from_arrays(arrays, names=['first', 'second'])

In [18]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3],
.....:                      'B': np.arange(8)},
.....:                      index=index)
.....:

In [19]: df
Out [19]:
           A  B
first second
bar   one   1  0
      two   1  1
baz   one   1  2
      two   1  3
foo   one   2  4
      two   2  5
qux   one   3  6
      two   3  7

[8 rows x 2 columns]

In [20]: df.groupby(['second', 'A']).sum()
//////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
           B
second A
one     1  2
        2  4
        3  6
two     1  4
        2  5
        3  7

[6 rows x 1 columns]

```

### Better support for compressed URLs in `read_csv`

The compression code was refactored (GH12688). As a result, reading dataframes from URLs in `read_csv()` or `read_table()` now supports additional compression methods: `xz`, `bz2`, and `zip` (GH14570). Previously, only `gzip` compression was supported. By default, compression of URLs and paths are now inferred using their file extensions. Additionally, support for `bz2` compression in the python 2 C-engine improved (GH14874).

```

In [21]: url = ('https://github.com/{repo}/raw/{branch}/{path}'
.....:           .format(repo='pandas-dev/pandas',
.....:                   branch='master',
.....:                   path='pandas/tests/io/parser/data/salaries.csv.bz2'))
.....:

# default, infer compression
In [22]: df = pd.read_csv(url, sep='\t', compression='infer')

```

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```
# explicitly specify compression
In [23]: df = pd.read_csv(url, sep='\t', compression='bz2')

In [24]: df.head(2)
Out [24]:
      S  X  E  M
0  13876  1  1  1
1  11608  1  3  0

[2 rows x 4 columns]
```

### Pickle file I/O now supports compression

`read_pickle()`, `DataFrame.to_pickle()` and `Series.to_pickle()` can now read from and write to compressed pickle files. Compression methods can be an explicit parameter or be inferred from the file extension. See [the docs here](#).

```
In [25]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.random.randn(1000),
.....:                    'B': 'foo',
.....:                    'C': pd.date_range('20130101', periods=1000, freq='s')})
.....:
```

Using an explicit compression type

```
In [26]: df.to_pickle("data.pkl.compress", compression="gzip")

In [27]: rt = pd.read_pickle("data.pkl.compress", compression="gzip")

In [28]: rt.head()
Out [28]:
      A      B      C
0 -1.344312  foo  2013-01-01 00:00:00
1  0.844885  foo  2013-01-01 00:00:01
2  1.075770  foo  2013-01-01 00:00:02
3 -0.109050  foo  2013-01-01 00:00:03
4  1.643563  foo  2013-01-01 00:00:04

[5 rows x 3 columns]
```

The default is to infer the compression type from the extension (`compression='infer'`):

```
In [29]: df.to_pickle("data.pkl.gz")

In [30]: rt = pd.read_pickle("data.pkl.gz")

In [31]: rt.head()
Out [31]:
      A      B      C
0 -1.344312  foo  2013-01-01 00:00:00
1  0.844885  foo  2013-01-01 00:00:01
2  1.075770  foo  2013-01-01 00:00:02
3 -0.109050  foo  2013-01-01 00:00:03
4  1.643563  foo  2013-01-01 00:00:04
```

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```
[5 rows x 3 columns]
In [32]: df["A"].to_pickle("s1.pkl.bz2")
In [33]: rt = pd.read_pickle("s1.pkl.bz2")
In [34]: rt.head()
Out [34]:
0    -1.344312
1     0.844885
2     1.075770
3    -0.109050
4     1.643563
Name: A, Length: 5, dtype: float64
```

## UInt64 Support Improved

Pandas has significantly improved support for operations involving unsigned, or purely non-negative, integers. Previously, handling these integers would result in improper rounding or data-type casting, leading to incorrect results. Notably, a new numerical index, `UInt64Index`, has been created ([GH14937](#))

```
In [35]: idx = pd.UInt64Index([1, 2, 3])
In [36]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['a', 'b', 'c']}, index=idx)
In [37]: df.index
Out [37]: UInt64Index([1, 2, 3], dtype='uint64')
```

- Bug in converting object elements of array-like objects to unsigned 64-bit integers ([GH4471](#), [GH14982](#))
- Bug in `Series.unique()` in which unsigned 64-bit integers were causing overflow ([GH14721](#))
- Bug in `DataFrame` construction in which unsigned 64-bit integer elements were being converted to objects ([GH14881](#))
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` in which unsigned 64-bit integer elements were being improperly converted to the wrong data types ([GH14983](#))
- Bug in `pd.unique()` in which unsigned 64-bit integers were causing overflow ([GH14915](#))
- Bug in `pd.value_counts()` in which unsigned 64-bit integers were being erroneously truncated in the output ([GH14934](#))

## GroupBy on Categoricals

In previous versions, `.groupby(..., sort=False)` would fail with a `ValueError` when grouping on a categorical series with some categories not appearing in the data. ([GH13179](#))

```
In [38]: chromosomes = np.r_[np.arange(1, 23).astype(str), ['X', 'Y']]
In [39]: df = pd.DataFrame({
.....:     'A': np.random.randint(100),
.....:     'B': np.random.randint(100),
.....:     'C': np.random.randint(100),
.....:     'chromosomes': pd.Categorical(np.random.choice(chromosomes, 100),
```

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```

.....:                                     categories=chromosomes,
.....:                                     ordered=True)})
.....:

In [40]: df
Out [40]:
   A  B  C chromosomes
0  87 22 81          4
1  87 22 81         13
2  87 22 81         22
3  87 22 81          2
4  87 22 81          6
5  87 22 81         18
6  87 22 81          5
..  ..  ..  ..      ...
93 87 22 81          9
94 87 22 81          8
95 87 22 81          8
96 87 22 81         11
97 87 22 81          X
98 87 22 81          1
99 87 22 81         19

[100 rows x 4 columns]

```

**Previous Behavior:**

```

In [3]: df[df.chromosomes != '1'].groupby('chromosomes', sort=False).sum()
-----
ValueError: items in new_categories are not the same as in old categories

```

**New Behavior:**

```

In [41]: df[df.chromosomes != '1'].groupby('chromosomes', sort=False).sum()
Out [41]:
      A  B  C
chromosomes
2      348  88 324
3      348  88 324
4      348  88 324
5      261  66 243
6      174  44 162
7      609 154 567
8      348  88 324
...
19     174  44 162
20     261  66 243
22     348  88 324
X      348  88 324
Y      435 110 405
1         0   0   0
21        0   0   0

[24 rows x 3 columns]

```

## Table Schema Output

The new orient 'table' for `DataFrame.to_json()` will generate a [Table Schema](#) compatible string representation of the data.

```
In [42]: df = pd.DataFrame(
.....:     {'A': [1, 2, 3],
.....:      'B': ['a', 'b', 'c'],
.....:      'C': pd.date_range('2016-01-01', freq='d', periods=3)},
.....:     index=pd.Index(range(3), name='idx'))
.....:
```

```
In [43]: df
```

```
Out[43]:
```

```
      A B      C
idx
0     1 a 2016-01-01
1     2 b 2016-01-02
2     3 c 2016-01-03
```

```
[3 rows x 3 columns]
```

```
In [44]: df.to_json(orient='table')
```

```
////////////////////////////////////
↪ '{"schema": {"fields": [{"name": "idx", "type": "integer"}, {"name": "A", "type": "integer"}
↪ , {"name": "B", "type": "string"}, {"name": "C", "type": "datetime"}], "primaryKey": ["idx"],
↪ "pandas_version": "0.20.0"}, "data": [{"idx": 0, "A": 1, "B": "a", "C": "2016-01-
↪ 01T00:00:00.000Z"}, {"idx": 1, "A": 2, "B": "b", "C": "2016-01-02T00:00:00.000Z"}, {"idx": 2,
↪ "A": 3, "B": "c", "C": "2016-01-03T00:00:00.000Z"}]}'
```

See [IO: Table Schema](#) for more information.

Additionally, the repr for `DataFrame` and `Series` can now publish this JSON Table schema representation of the Series or DataFrame if you are using IPython (or another frontend like `nteract` using the Jupyter messaging protocol). This gives frontends like the Jupyter notebook and `nteract` more flexibility in how they display pandas objects, since they have more information about the data. You must enable this by setting the `display.html.table_schema` option to `True`.

## SciPy sparse matrix from/to SparseDataFrame

Pandas now supports creating sparse dataframes directly from `scipy.sparse.spmatrix` instances. See the [documentation](#) for more information. ([GH4343](#))

All sparse formats are supported, but matrices that are not in `COOrdinate` format will be converted, copying data as needed.

```
In [45]: from scipy.sparse import csr_matrix
```

```
In [46]: arr = np.random.random(size=(1000, 5))
```

```
In [47]: arr[arr < .9] = 0
```

```
In [48]: sp_arr = csr_matrix(arr)
```

```
In [49]: sp_arr
```

```
Out[49]:
```

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```
<1000x5 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.float64''>'
  with 501 stored elements in Compressed Sparse Row format>
```

```
In [50]: sdf = pd.SparseDataFrame(sp_arr)
```

```
In [51]: sdf
```

```
Out [51]:
```

|     | 0   | 1        | 2        | 3        | 4        |
|-----|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 0   | NaN | NaN      | 0.977426 | NaN      | NaN      |
| 1   | NaN | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | 0.969340 |
| 2   | NaN | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      |
| 3   | NaN | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      |
| 4   | NaN | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      |
| 5   | NaN | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      |
| 6   | NaN | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      |
| ... | ..  | ...      | ...      | ...      | ...      |
| 993 | NaN | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      |
| 994 | NaN | 0.915759 | 0.997955 | 0.922673 | NaN      |
| 995 | NaN | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | 0.917524 |
| 996 | NaN | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      |
| 997 | NaN | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | 0.968178 |
| 998 | NaN | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | 0.901563 |
| 999 | NaN | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      |

```
[1000 rows x 5 columns]
```

To convert a SparseDataFrame back to sparse SciPy matrix in COO format, you can use:

```
In [52]: sdf.to_coo()
```

```
Out [52]:
```

```
<1000x5 sparse matrix of type '<class 'numpy.float64''>'
  with 501 stored elements in COOrdinate format>
```

## Excel output for styled DataFrames

Experimental support has been added to export DataFrame.style formats to Excel using the openpyxl engine. (GH15530)

For example, after running the following, styled.xlsx renders as below:

```
In [53]: np.random.seed(24)
```

```
In [54]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.linspace(1, 10, 10)})
```

```
In [55]: df = pd.concat([df, pd.DataFrame(np.random.RandomState(24).randn(10, 4),
  ....:                                     columns=list('BCDE'))],
  ....:                                     axis=1)
  ....:
```

```
In [56]: df.iloc[0, 2] = np.nan
```

```
In [57]: df
```

```
Out [57]:
```

|   | A   | B        | C   | D         | E         |
|---|-----|----------|-----|-----------|-----------|
| 0 | 1.0 | 1.329212 | NaN | -0.316280 | -0.990810 |

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```

1  2.0 -1.070816 -1.438713  0.564417  0.295722
2  3.0 -1.626404  0.219565  0.678805  1.889273
3  4.0  0.961538  0.104011 -0.481165  0.850229
4  5.0  1.453425  1.057737  0.165562  0.515018
5  6.0 -1.336936  0.562861  1.392855 -0.063328
6  7.0  0.121668  1.207603 -0.002040  1.627796
7  8.0  0.354493  1.037528 -0.385684  0.519818
8  9.0  1.686583 -1.325963  1.428984 -2.089354
9 10.0 -0.129820  0.631523 -0.586538  0.290720

```

```
[10 rows x 5 columns]
```

```

In [58]: styled = (df.style
.....:             .applymap(lambda val: 'color: %s' % 'red' if val < 0 else 'black')
.....:             .highlight_max())
.....:

```

```
In [59]: styled.to_excel('styled.xlsx', engine='openpyxl')
```

|    | A | B  | C         | D         | E         | F         |
|----|---|----|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1  |   | A  | B         | C         | D         | E         |
| 2  | 0 | 1  | 1.329212  |           | -0.31628  | -0.99081  |
| 3  | 1 | 2  | -1.070816 | -1.438713 | 0.564417  | 0.295722  |
| 4  | 2 | 3  | -1.626404 | 0.219565  | 0.678805  | 1.889273  |
| 5  | 3 | 4  | 0.961538  | 0.104011  | -0.481165 | 0.850229  |
| 6  | 4 | 5  | 1.453425  | 1.057737  | 0.165562  | 0.515018  |
| 7  | 5 | 6  | -1.336936 | 0.562861  | 1.392855  | -0.063328 |
| 8  | 6 | 7  | 0.121668  | 1.207603  | -0.00204  | 1.627796  |
| 9  | 7 | 8  | 0.354493  | 1.037528  | -0.385684 | 0.519818  |
| 10 | 8 | 9  | 1.686583  | -1.325963 | 1.428984  | -2.089354 |
| 11 | 9 | 10 | -0.12982  | 0.631523  | -0.586538 | 0.29072   |

See the Style documentation for more detail.

## IntervalIndex

pandas has gained an `IntervalIndex` with its own dtype, `interval` as well as the `Interval` scalar type. These allow first-class support for interval notation, specifically as a return type for the categories in `cut()` and `qcut()`. The `IntervalIndex` allows some unique indexing, see the docs. ([GH7640](#), [GH8625](#))

**Warning:** These indexing behaviors of the `IntervalIndex` are provisional and may change in a future version of pandas. Feedback on usage is welcome.

Previous behavior:

The returned categories were strings, representing Intervals

```
In [1]: c = pd.cut(range(4), bins=2)
```

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Selecting via a scalar value that is contained *in* the intervals.

```
In [67]: df.loc[0]
Out [67]:
           A
B
(-0.003, 1.5]  0
(-0.003, 1.5]  2
(-0.003, 1.5]  3

[3 rows x 1 columns]
```

## Other Enhancements

- `DataFrame.rolling()` now accepts the parameter `closed='right'|'left'|'both'|'neither'` to choose the rolling window-endpoint closedness. See the *documentation* (GH13965)
- Integration with the feather-format, including a new top-level `pd.read_feather()` and `DataFrame.to_feather()` method, see *here*.
- `Series.str.replace()` now accepts a callable, as replacement, which is passed to `re.sub` (GH15055)
- `Series.str.replace()` now accepts a compiled regular expression as a pattern (GH15446)
- `Series.sort_index` accepts parameters `kind` and `na_position` (GH13589, GH14444)
- `DataFrame` and `DataFrame.groupby()` have gained a `nunique()` method to count the distinct values over an axis (GH14336, GH15197).
- `DataFrame` has gained a `melt()` method, equivalent to `pd.melt()`, for unpivoting from a wide to long format (GH12640).
- `pd.read_excel()` now preserves sheet order when using `sheetname=None` (GH9930)
- Multiple offset aliases with decimal points are now supported (e.g. `0.5min` is parsed as `30s`) (GH8419)
- `.isnull()` and `.notnull()` have been added to `Index` object to make them more consistent with the `Series` API (GH15300)
- New `UnsortedIndexError` (subclass of `KeyError`) raised when indexing/slicing into an unsorted `MultiIndex` (GH11897). This allows differentiation between errors due to lack of sorting or an incorrect key. See *here*
- `MultiIndex` has gained a `.to_frame()` method to convert to a `DataFrame` (GH12397)
- `pd.cut` and `pd.qcut` now support `datetime64` and `timedelta64` dtypes (GH14714, GH14798)
- `pd.qcut` has gained the `duplicates='raise'|'drop'` option to control whether to raise on duplicated edges (GH7751)
- `Series` provides a `to_excel` method to output Excel files (GH8825)
- The `usecols` argument in `pd.read_csv()` now accepts a callable function as a value (GH14154)
- The `skiprows` argument in `pd.read_csv()` now accepts a callable function as a value (GH10882)
- The `nrows` and `chunksize` arguments in `pd.read_csv()` are supported if both are passed (GH6774, GH15755)
- `DataFrame.plot` now prints a title above each subplot if `subplots=True` and `title` is a list of strings (GH14753)

- `DataFrame.plot` can pass the matplotlib 2.0 default color cycle as a single string as color parameter, see [here](#). (GH15516)
- `Series.interpolate()` now supports `timedelta` as an index type with `method='time'` (GH6424)
- Addition of a `level` keyword to `DataFrame/Series.rename` to rename labels in the specified level of a `MultiIndex` (GH4160).
- `DataFrame.reset_index()` will now interpret a tuple `index.name` as a key spanning across levels of columns, if this is a `MultiIndex` (GH16164)
- `Timedelta.isoformat` method added for formatting `Timedeltas` as an [ISO 8601 duration](#). See the [Timedelta docs](#) (GH15136)
- `.select_dtypes()` now allows the string `datetimetz` to generically select datetimes with `tz` (GH14910)
- The `.to_latex()` method will now accept `multicolumn` and `multirow` arguments to use the accompanying LaTeX enhancements
- `pd.merge_asof()` gained the option `direction='backward'|'forward'|'nearest'` (GH14887)
- `Series/DataFrame.asfreq()` have gained a `fill_value` parameter, to fill missing values (GH3715).
- `Series/DataFrame.resample.asfreq` have gained a `fill_value` parameter, to fill missing values during resampling (GH3715).
- `pandas.util.hash_pandas_object()` has gained the ability to hash a `MultiIndex` (GH15224)
- `Series/DataFrame.squeeze()` have gained the `axis` parameter. (GH15339)
- `DataFrame.to_excel()` has a new `freeze_panes` parameter to turn on Freeze Panes when exporting to Excel (GH15160)
- `pd.read_html()` will parse multiple header rows, creating a `MultiIndex` header. (GH13434).
- HTML table output skips `colspan` or `rowspan` attribute if equal to 1. (GH15403)
- `pandas.io.formats.style.Styler` template now has blocks for easier extension, see the example notebook (GH15649)
- `Styler.render()` now accepts `**kwargs` to allow user-defined variables in the template (GH15649)
- Compatibility with Jupyter notebook 5.0; `MultiIndex` column labels are left-aligned and `MultiIndex` row-labels are top-aligned (GH15379)
- `TimedeltaIndex` now has a custom date-tick formatter specifically designed for nanosecond level precision (GH8711)
- `pd.api.types.union_categoricals` gained the `ignore_ordered` argument to allow ignoring the ordered attribute of unioned categoricals (GH13410). See the [categorical union docs](#) for more information.
- `DataFrame.to_latex()` and `DataFrame.to_string()` now allow optional header aliases. (GH15536)
- Re-enable the `parse_dates` keyword of `pd.read_excel()` to parse string columns as dates (GH14326)
- Added `.empty` property to subclasses of `Index`. (GH15270)
- Enabled floor division for `Timedelta` and `TimedeltaIndex` (GH15828)
- `pandas.io.json.json_normalize()` gained the option `errors='ignore'|'raise'`; the default is `errors='raise'` which is backward compatible. (GH14583)
- `pandas.io.json.json_normalize()` with an empty list will return an empty `DataFrame` (GH15534)

- `pandas.io.json.json_normalize()` has gained a `sep` option that accepts `str` to separate joined fields; the default is “.”, which is backward compatible. (GH14883)
- `MultiIndex.remove_unused_levels()` has been added to facilitate *removing unused levels*. (GH15694)
- `pd.read_csv()` will now raise a `ParserError` error whenever any parsing error occurs (GH15913, GH15925)
- `pd.read_csv()` now supports the `error_bad_lines` and `warn_bad_lines` arguments for the Python parser (GH15925)
- The `display.show_dimensions` option can now also be used to specify whether the length of a `Series` should be shown in its `repr` (GH7117).
- `parallel_coordinates()` has gained a `sort_labels` keyword argument that sorts class labels and the colors assigned to them (GH15908)
- Options added to allow one to turn on/off using `bottleneck` and `numexpr`, see *here* (GH16157)
- `DataFrame.style.bar()` now accepts two more options to further customize the bar chart. Bar alignment is set with `align='left'|'mid'|'zero'`, the default is “left”, which is backward compatible; You can now pass a list of `color=[color_negative, color_positive]`. (GH14757)

## Backwards incompatible API changes

### Possible incompatibility for HDF5 formats created with pandas < 0.13.0

`pd.TimeSeries` was deprecated officially in 0.17.0, though has already been an alias since 0.13.0. It has been dropped in favor of `pd.Series`. (GH15098).

This *may* cause HDF5 files that were created in prior versions to become unreadable if `pd.TimeSeries` was used. This is most likely to be for pandas < 0.13.0. If you find yourself in this situation. You can use a recent prior version of pandas to read in your HDF5 files, then write them out again after applying the procedure below.

```
In [2]: s = pd.TimeSeries([1, 2, 3], index=pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3))
```

```
In [3]: s
```

```
Out [3]:
```

```
2013-01-01    1
2013-01-02    2
2013-01-03    3
Freq: D, dtype: int64
```

```
In [4]: type(s)
```

```
Out [4]: pandas.core.series.TimeSeries
```

```
In [5]: s = pd.Series(s)
```

```
In [6]: s
```

```
Out [6]:
```

```
2013-01-01    1
2013-01-02    2
2013-01-03    3
Freq: D, dtype: int64
```

```
In [7]: type(s)
```

```
Out [7]: pandas.core.series.Series
```



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```
Out [77]:
0    2011-01-02 00:00:00+09:00
1    2011-01-02 01:00:00+09:00
2    2011-01-02 02:00:00+09:00
Length: 3, dtype: datetime64[ns, Asia/Tokyo]
```

Previous Behavior:

```
In [9]: s.map(lambda x: x.hour)
Out [9]:
0    0
1    1
2    2
dtype: int32
```

New Behavior:

```
In [78]: s.map(lambda x: x.hour)
Out [78]:
0    0
1    1
2    2
Length: 3, dtype: int64
```

## Accessing datetime fields of Index now return Index

The datetime-related attributes (see [here](#) for an overview) of `DatetimeIndex`, `PeriodIndex` and `TimedeltaIndex` previously returned numpy arrays. They will now return a new `Index` object, except in the case of a boolean field, where the result will still be a boolean ndarray. (GH15022)

Previous behaviour:

```
In [1]: idx = pd.date_range("2015-01-01", periods=5, freq='10H')
In [2]: idx.hour
Out [2]: array([ 0, 10, 20,  6, 16], dtype=int32)
```

New Behavior:

```
In [79]: idx = pd.date_range("2015-01-01", periods=5, freq='10H')
In [80]: idx.hour
Out [80]: Int64Index([0, 10, 20, 6, 16], dtype='int64')
```

This has the advantage that specific `Index` methods are still available on the result. On the other hand, this might have backward incompatibilities: e.g. compared to numpy arrays, `Index` objects are not mutable. To get the original ndarray, you can always convert explicitly using `np.asarray(idx.hour)`.

## pd.unique will now be consistent with extension types

In prior versions, using `Series.unique()` and `pandas.unique()` on `Categorical` and `tz-aware` data-types would yield different return types. These are now made consistent. (GH15903)

- Datetime tz-aware

Previous behaviour:

```
# Series
In [5]: pd.Series([pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern'),
...:               pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern')]).unique()
Out [5]: array([Timestamp('2016-01-01 00:00:00-0500', tz='US/Eastern')],
↳dtype=object)

In [6]: pd.unique(pd.Series([pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern'),
...:               pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern')]))
Out [6]: array(['2016-01-01T05:00:00.000000000'], dtype='datetime64[ns]')

# Index
In [7]: pd.Index([pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern'),
...:               pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern')]).unique()
Out [7]: DatetimeIndex(['2016-01-01 00:00:00-05:00'], dtype='datetime64[ns, US/
↳Eastern]', freq=None)

In [8]: pd.unique([pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern'),
...:               pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern')])
Out [8]: array(['2016-01-01T05:00:00.000000000'], dtype='datetime64[ns]')
```

New Behavior:

```
# Series, returns an array of Timestamp tz-aware
In [81]: pd.Series([pd.Timestamp(r'20160101', tz=r'US/Eastern'),
...:               pd.Timestamp(r'20160101', tz=r'US/Eastern')]).unique()
...:
Out [81]:
<DatetimeArray>
['2016-01-01 00:00:00-05:00']
Length: 1, dtype: datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]

In [82]: pd.unique(pd.Series([pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern'),
...:               pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern')]))
...:
↳
<DatetimeArray>
['2016-01-01 00:00:00-05:00']
Length: 1, dtype: datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]

# Index, returns a DatetimeIndex
In [83]: pd.Index([pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern'),
...:               pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern')]).unique()
...:
↳
↳DatetimeIndex(['2016-01-01 00:00:00-05:00'], dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]',
↳ freq=None)

In [84]: pd.unique(pd.Index([pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern'),
...:               pd.Timestamp('20160101', tz='US/Eastern')]))
...:
↳
↳DatetimeIndex(['2016-01-01 00:00:00-05:00'], dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]',
↳ freq=None)
```





```
In [4]: df['2011-12-31 23:59:59']
KeyError: '2011-12-31 23:59:59'

In [5]: df['a']['2011-12-31 23:59:59']
Out[5]: 1
```

### Concat of different float dtypes will not automatically upcast

Previously, concat of multiple objects with different float dtypes would automatically upcast results to a dtype of float64. Now the smallest acceptable dtype will be used ([GH13247](#))

```
In [88]: df1 = pd.DataFrame(np.array([1.0], dtype=np.float32, ndmin=2))

In [89]: df1.dtypes
Out[89]:
0    float32
Length: 1, dtype: object

In [90]: df2 = pd.DataFrame(np.array([np.nan], dtype=np.float32, ndmin=2))

In [91]: df2.dtypes
Out[91]:
0    float32
Length: 1, dtype: object
```

Previous Behavior:

```
In [7]: pd.concat([df1, df2]).dtypes
Out[7]:
0    float64
dtype: object
```

New Behavior:

```
In [92]: pd.concat([df1, df2]).dtypes
Out[92]:
0    float32
Length: 1, dtype: object
```

### Pandas Google BigQuery support has moved

pandas has split off Google BigQuery support into a separate package `pandas-gbq`. You can `conda install pandas-gbq -c conda-forge` or `pip install pandas-gbq` to get it. The functionality of `read_gbq()` and `DataFrame.to_gbq()` remain the same with the currently released version of `pandas-gbq=0.1.4`. Documentation is now hosted [here](#) ([GH15347](#))

### Memory Usage for Index is more Accurate

In previous versions, showing `.memory_usage()` on a pandas structure that has an index, would only include actual index values and not include structures that facilitated fast indexing. This will generally be different for `Index` and `MultiIndex` and less-so for other index types. ([GH15237](#))

Previous Behavior:

```
In [8]: index = pd.Index(['foo', 'bar', 'baz'])
In [9]: index.memory_usage(deep=True)
Out[9]: 180
In [10]: index.get_loc('foo')
Out[10]: 0
In [11]: index.memory_usage(deep=True)
Out[11]: 180
```

New Behavior:

```
In [8]: index = pd.Index(['foo', 'bar', 'baz'])
In [9]: index.memory_usage(deep=True)
Out[9]: 180
In [10]: index.get_loc('foo')
Out[10]: 0
In [11]: index.memory_usage(deep=True)
Out[11]: 260
```

### DataFrame.sort\_index changes

In certain cases, calling `.sort_index()` on a MultiIndexed DataFrame would return the *same* DataFrame without seeming to sort. This would happen with a lexicographically sorted, but non-monotonic levels. (GH15622, GH15687, GH14015, GH13431, GH15797)

This is *unchanged* from prior versions, but shown for illustration purposes:

```
In [93]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(6), columns=['value'],
.....:                    index=pd.MultiIndex.from_product([list('BA'), range(3)]))
.....:

In [94]: df
Out[94]:
   value
B 0     0
  1     1
  2     2
A 0     3
  1     4
  2     5

[6 rows x 1 columns]
```

```
In [95]: df.index.is_lexsorted()
Out[95]: False

In [96]: df.index.is_monotonic
Out[96]: False
```

Sorting works as expected

```
In [97]: df.sort_index()
```

```
Out [97]:
   value
A 0     3
  1     4
  2     5
B 0     0
  1     1
  2     2

[6 rows x 1 columns]
```

```
In [98]: df.sort_index().index.is_lexsorted()
```

```
Out [98]: True
```

```
In [99]: df.sort_index().index.is_monotonic
```

```
Out [99]: True
```

However, this example, which has a non-monotonic 2nd level, doesn't behave as desired.

```
In [100]: df = pd.DataFrame({'value': [1, 2, 3, 4]},
.....:                      index=pd.MultiIndex([[ 'a', 'b'], ['bb', 'aa']],
.....:                      [[0, 0, 1, 1], [0, 1, 0, 1]])
.....:
```

```
In [101]: df
```

```
Out [101]:
   value
a bb     1
  aa     2
b bb     3
  aa     4

[4 rows x 1 columns]
```

Previous Behavior:

```
In [11]: df.sort_index()
```

```
Out [11]:
   value
a bb     1
  aa     2
b bb     3
  aa     4
```

```
In [14]: df.sort_index().index.is_lexsorted()
```

```
Out [14]: True
```

```
In [15]: df.sort_index().index.is_monotonic
```

```
Out [15]: False
```

New Behavior:

```
In [102]: df.sort_index()
```

```
Out [102]:
   value
a aa     2
```

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```

bb      1
b aa    4
bb      3

[4 rows x 1 columns]

In [103]: df.sort_index().index.is_lexsorted()
Out [103]:
↪ True

In [104]: df.sort_index().index.is_monotonic
Out [104]:
↪ True

```

### Groupby Describe Formatting

The output formatting of `groupby.describe()` now labels the `describe()` metrics in the columns instead of the index. This format is consistent with `groupby.agg()` when applying multiple functions at once. (GH4792)

Previous Behavior:

```

In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 1, 2, 2], 'B': [1, 2, 3, 4]})

In [2]: df.groupby('A').describe()
Out [2]:

```

|   | B     |          |
|---|-------|----------|
| A |       |          |
| 1 | count | 2.000000 |
|   | mean  | 1.500000 |
|   | std   | 0.707107 |
|   | min   | 1.000000 |
|   | 25%   | 1.250000 |
|   | 50%   | 1.500000 |
|   | 75%   | 1.750000 |
|   | max   | 2.000000 |
| 2 | count | 2.000000 |
|   | mean  | 3.500000 |
|   | std   | 0.707107 |
|   | min   | 3.000000 |
|   | 25%   | 3.250000 |
|   | 50%   | 3.500000 |
|   | 75%   | 3.750000 |
|   | max   | 4.000000 |

```

In [3]: df.groupby('A').agg([np.mean, np.std, np.min, np.max])
Out [3]:

```

|   | B    |          |      |      |
|---|------|----------|------|------|
|   | mean | std      | amin | amax |
| A |      |          |      |      |
| 1 | 1.5  | 0.707107 | 1    | 2    |
| 2 | 3.5  | 0.707107 | 3    | 4    |

New Behavior:

```
In [105]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 1, 2, 2], 'B': [1, 2, 3, 4]})
```

```
In [106]: df.groupby('A').describe()
```

```
Out [106]:
      B
count mean      std  min   25%  50%   75%  max
A
1    2.0  1.5  0.707107  1.0  1.25  1.5  1.75  2.0
2    2.0  3.5  0.707107  3.0  3.25  3.5  3.75  4.0
```

```
[2 rows x 8 columns]
```

```
In [107]: df.groupby('A').agg([np.mean, np.std, np.min, np.max])
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      B
mean      std  amin  amax
A
1  1.5  0.707107    1    2
2  3.5  0.707107    3    4
```

```
[2 rows x 4 columns]
```

### Window Binary Corr/Cov operations return a MultiIndex DataFrame

A binary window operation, like `.corr()` or `.cov()`, when operating on a `.rolling(...)`, `.expanding(...)`, or `.ewm(...)` object, will now return a 2-level MultiIndexed DataFrame rather than a Panel, as Panel is now deprecated, see [here](#). These are equivalent in function, but a MultiIndexed DataFrame enjoys more support in pandas. See the section on *Windowed Binary Operations* for more information. (GH15677)

```
In [108]: np.random.seed(1234)
```

```
In [109]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(100, 2),
.....:                      columns=pd.Index(['A', 'B'], name='bar'),
.....:                      index=pd.date_range('20160101',
.....:                                          periods=100, freq='D', name='foo'))
.....:
```

```
In [110]: df.tail()
```

```
Out [110]:
bar      A      B
foo
2016-04-05  0.640880  0.126205
2016-04-06  0.171465  0.737086
2016-04-07  0.127029  0.369650
2016-04-08  0.604334  0.103104
2016-04-09  0.802374  0.945553
```

```
[5 rows x 2 columns]
```

#### Previous Behavior:

```
In [2]: df.rolling(12).corr()
```

```
Out [2]:
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
```

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```
Dimensions: 100 (items) x 2 (major_axis) x 2 (minor_axis)
Items axis: 2016-01-01 00:00:00 to 2016-04-09 00:00:00
Major_axis axis: A to B
Minor_axis axis: A to B
```

**New Behavior:**

```
In [111]: res = df.rolling(12).corr()
```

```
In [112]: res.tail()
```

```
Out [112]:
```

```
bar                A          B
foo      bar
2016-04-07 B  -0.132090  1.000000
2016-04-08 A   1.000000 -0.145775
           B  -0.145775  1.000000
2016-04-09 A   1.000000  0.119645
           B   0.119645  1.000000
```

```
[5 rows x 2 columns]
```

**Retrieving a correlation matrix for a cross-section**

```
In [113]: df.rolling(12).corr().loc['2016-04-07']
```

```
Out [113]:
```

```
bar                A          B
foo      bar
2016-04-07 A   1.000000 -0.13209
           B  -0.13209  1.00000
```

```
[2 rows x 2 columns]
```

**HDFStore where string comparison**

In previous versions most types could be compared to string column in a `HDFStore` usually resulting in an invalid comparison, returning an empty result frame. These comparisons will now raise a `TypeError` (GH15492)

```
In [114]: df = pd.DataFrame({'unparsed_date': ['2014-01-01', '2014-01-01']})
```

```
In [115]: df.to_hdf('store.h5', 'key', format='table', data_columns=True)
```

```
In [116]: df.dtypes
```

```
Out [116]:
```

```
unparsed_date    object
Length: 1, dtype: object
```

**Previous Behavior:**

```
In [4]: pd.read_hdf('store.h5', 'key', where='unparsed_date > ts')
```

```
File "<string>", line 1
  (unparsed_date > 1970-01-01 00:00:01.388552400)
    ^
```

```
SyntaxError: invalid token
```

**New Behavior:**

```
In [18]: ts = pd.Timestamp('2014-01-01')
```

```
In [19]: pd.read_hdf('store.h5', 'key', where='unparsed_date > ts')
TypeError: Cannot compare 2014-01-01 00:00:00 of
type <class 'pandas.tslib.Timestamp'> to string column
```

## Index.intersection and inner join now preserve the order of the left Index

`Index.intersection()` now preserves the order of the calling Index (left) instead of the other Index (right) (GH15582). This affects inner joins, `DataFrame.join()` and `merge()`, and the `.align` method.

- `Index.intersection`

```
In [117]: left = pd.Index([2, 1, 0])

In [118]: left
Out[118]: Int64Index([2, 1, 0], dtype='int64')

In [119]: right = pd.Index([1, 2, 3])

In [120]: right
Out[120]: Int64Index([1, 2, 3], dtype='int64')
```

Previous Behavior:

```
In [4]: left.intersection(right)
Out[4]: Int64Index([1, 2], dtype='int64')
```

New Behavior:

```
In [121]: left.intersection(right)
Out[121]: Int64Index([2, 1], dtype='int64')
```

- `DataFrame.join` and `pd.merge`

```
In [122]: left = pd.DataFrame({'a': [20, 10, 0]}, index=[2, 1, 0])

In [123]: left
Out[123]:
   a
2  20
1  10
0   0

[3 rows x 1 columns]

In [124]: right = pd.DataFrame({'b': [100, 200, 300]}, index=[1, 2, 3])

In [125]: right
Out[125]:
   b
1  100
2  200
3  300

[3 rows x 1 columns]
```



Previous Behavior:

```
In [4]: left.join(right, how='inner')
Out[4]:
   a    b
1  10  100
2  20  200
```

New Behavior:

```
In [126]: left.join(right, how='inner')
Out[126]:
   a    b
2  20  200
1  10  100

[2 rows x 2 columns]
```

### Pivot Table always returns a DataFrame

The documentation for `pivot_table()` states that a `DataFrame` is *always* returned. Here a bug is fixed that allowed this to return a `Series` under certain circumstance. (GH4386)

```
In [127]: df = pd.DataFrame({'col1': [3, 4, 5],
.....:                      'col2': ['C', 'D', 'E'],
.....:                      'col3': [1, 3, 9]})
.....:

In [128]: df
Out[128]:
   col1 col2 col3
0     3    C     1
1     4    D     3
2     5    E     9

[3 rows x 3 columns]
```

Previous Behavior:

```
In [2]: df.pivot_table('col1', index=['col3', 'col2'], aggfunc=np.sum)
Out[2]:
col3 col2
1     C     3
3     D     4
9     E     5
Name: col1, dtype: int64
```

New Behavior:

```
In [129]: df.pivot_table('col1', index=['col3', 'col2'], aggfunc=np.sum)
Out[129]:
col3 col2 col1
1     C     3
3     D     4
9     E     5
```

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```
[3 rows x 1 columns]
```

## Other API Changes

- `numexpr` version is now required to be  $\geq 2.4.6$  and it will not be used at all if this requisite is not fulfilled (GH15213).
- `CParserError` has been renamed to `ParserError` in `pd.read_csv()` and will be removed in the future (GH12665)
- `SparseArray.cumsum()` and `SparseSeries.cumsum()` will now always return `SparseArray` and `SparseSeries` respectively (GH12855)
- `DataFrame.applymap()` with an empty `DataFrame` will return a copy of the empty `DataFrame` instead of a `Series` (GH8222)
- `Series.map()` now respects default values of dictionary subclasses with a `__missing__` method, such as `collections.Counter` (GH15999)
- `.loc` has compat with `.ix` for accepting iterators, and `NamedTuples` (GH15120)
- `interpolate()` and `fillna()` will raise a `ValueError` if the `limit` keyword argument is not greater than 0. (GH9217)
- `pd.read_csv()` will now issue a `ParserWarning` whenever there are conflicting values provided by the `dialect` parameter and the user (GH14898)
- `pd.read_csv()` will now raise a `ValueError` for the C engine if the quote character is larger than one byte (GH11592)
- `inplace` arguments now require a boolean value, else a `ValueError` is thrown (GH14189)
- `pandas.api.types.is_datetime64_ns_dtype` will now report `True` on a tz-aware dtype, similar to `pandas.api.types.is_datetime64_any_dtype`
- `DataFrame.asof()` will return a null filled `Series` instead the scalar `NaN` if a match is not found (GH15118)
- Specific support for `copy.copy()` and `copy.deepcopy()` functions on `NDFrame` objects (GH15444)
- `Series.sort_values()` accepts a one element list of `bool` for consistency with the behavior of `DataFrame.sort_values()` (GH15604)
- `.merge()` and `.join()` on `category` dtype columns will now preserve the `category` dtype when possible (GH10409)
- `SparseDataFrame.default_fill_value` will be 0, previously was `nan` in the return from `pd.get_dummies(..., sparse=True)` (GH15594)
- The default behaviour of `Series.str.match` has changed from extracting groups to matching the pattern. The extracting behaviour was deprecated since pandas version 0.13.0 and can be done with the `Series.str.extract` method (GH5224). As a consequence, the `as_indexer` keyword is ignored (no longer needed to specify the new behaviour) and is deprecated.
- `NaT` will now correctly report `False` for datetimelike boolean operations such as `is_month_start` (GH15781)
- `NaT` will now correctly return `np.nan` for `Timedelta` and `Period` accessors such as `days` and `quarter` (GH15782)

- NaT will now returns NaT for `tz_localize` and `tz_convert` methods (GH15830)
- `DataFrame` and `Panel` constructors with invalid input will now raise `ValueError` rather than `PandasError`, if called with scalar inputs and not axes (GH15541)
- `DataFrame` and `Panel` constructors with invalid input will now raise `ValueError` rather than `pandas.core.common.PandasError`, if called with scalar inputs and not axes; The exception `PandasError` is removed as well. (GH15541)
- The exception `pandas.core.common.AmbiguousIndexError` is removed as it is not referenced (GH15541)

## Reorganization of the library: Privacy Changes

### Modules Privacy Has Changed

Some formerly public python/c/c++/cython extension modules have been moved and/or renamed. These are all removed from the public API. Furthermore, the `pandas.core`, `pandas.compat`, and `pandas.util` top-level modules are now considered to be PRIVATE. If indicated, a deprecation warning will be issued if you reference these modules. (GH12588)

| Previous Location                 | New Location   | Deprecated |
|-----------------------------------|--|------------|
| <code>pandas.lib</code>           | <code>pandas._libs.lib</code>                                | X          |
| <code>pandas.tslib</code>         | <code>pandas._libs.tslib</code>                              | X          |
| <code>pandas.computation</code>   | <code>pandas.core.computation</code>                         | X          |
| <code>pandas.msgpack</code>       | <code>pandas.io.msgpack</code>                               |            |
| <code>pandas.index</code>         | <code>pandas._libs.index</code>                              |            |
| <code>pandas.algos</code>         | <code>pandas._libs.algos</code>                              |            |
| <code>pandas.hashtable</code>     | <code>pandas._libs.hashtable</code>                          |            |
| <code>pandas.indexes</code>       | <code>pandas.core.indexes</code>                             |            |
| <code>pandas.json</code>          | <code>pandas._libs.json</code> / <code>pandas.io.json</code> | X          |
| <code>pandas.parser</code>        | <code>pandas._libs.parsers</code>                            | X          |
| <code>pandas.formats</code>       | <code>pandas.io.formats</code>                               |            |
| <code>pandas.sparse</code>        | <code>pandas.core.sparse</code>                              |            |
| <code>pandas.tools</code>         | <code>pandas.core.reshape</code>                             | X          |
| <code>pandas.types</code>         | <code>pandas.core.dtypes</code>                              | X          |
| <code>pandas.io.sas.saslib</code> | <code>pandas.io.sas._sas</code>                              |            |
| <code>pandas._join</code>         | <code>pandas._libs.join</code>                               |            |
| <code>pandas._hash</code>         | <code>pandas._libs.hashing</code>                            |            |
| <code>pandas._period</code>       | <code>pandas._libs.period</code>                             |            |
| <code>pandas._sparse</code>       | <code>pandas._libs.sparse</code>                             |            |
| <code>pandas._testing</code>      | <code>pandas._libs.testing</code>                            |            |
| <code>pandas._window</code>       | <code>pandas._libs.window</code>                             |            |

Some new subpackages are created with public functionality that is not directly exposed in the top-level namespace: `pandas.errors`, `pandas.plotting` and `pandas.testing` (more details below). Together with `pandas.api.types` and certain functions in the `pandas.io` and `pandas.tseries` submodules, these are now the public subpackages.

Further changes:

- The function `union_categoricals()` is now importable from `pandas.api.types`, formerly from `pandas.types.concat` (GH15998)

- The type `import pandas.tseries.NaTType` is deprecated and can be replaced by using `type(pandas.NaT)` (GH16146)
- The public functions in `pandas.tools.hashing` deprecated from that locations, but are now importable from `pandas.util` (GH16223)
- The modules in `pandas.util`: `decorators`, `print_versions`, `doctools`, `validators`, `depr_module` are now private. Only the functions exposed in `pandas.util` itself are public (GH16223)

### pandas.errors

We are adding a standard public module for all pandas exceptions & warnings `pandas.errors`. (GH14800). Previously these exceptions & warnings could be imported from `pandas.core.common` or `pandas.io.common`. These exceptions and warnings will be removed from the `*.common` locations in a future release. (GH15541)

The following are now part of this API:

```
['DtypeWarning',  
'EmptyDataError',  
'OutOfBoundsDatetime',  
'ParserError',  
'ParserWarning',  
'PerformanceWarning',  
'UnsortedIndexError',  
'UnsupportedFunctionCall']
```

### pandas.testing

We are adding a standard module that exposes the public testing functions in `pandas.testing` (GH9895). Those functions can be used when writing tests for functionality using pandas objects.

The following testing functions are now part of this API:

- `testing.assert_frame_equal()`
- `testing.assert_series_equal()`
- `testing.assert_index_equal()`

### pandas.plotting

A new public `pandas.plotting` module has been added that holds plotting functionality that was previously in either `pandas.tools.plotting` or in the top-level namespace. See the *deprecations sections* for more details.

### Other Development Changes

- Building pandas for development now requires `cython >= 0.23` (GH14831)
- Require at least 0.23 version of cython to avoid problems with character encodings (GH14699)
- Switched the test framework to use `pytest` (GH13097)
- Reorganization of tests directory layout (GH14854, GH15707).

## Deprecations

### Deprecate `.ix`

The `.ix` indexer is deprecated, in favor of the more strict `.iloc` and `.loc` indexers. `.ix` offers a lot of magic on the inference of what the user wants to do. To wit, `.ix` can decide to index *positionally* OR via *labels*, depending on the data type of the index. This has caused quite a bit of user confusion over the years. The full indexing documentation is [here](#). (GH14218)

The recommended methods of indexing are:

- `.loc` if you want to *label* index
- `.iloc` if you want to *positionally* index.

Using `.ix` will now show a `DeprecationWarning` with a link to some examples of how to convert code [here](#).

```
In [130]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3],
.....:                    'B': [4, 5, 6]},
.....:                    index=list('abc'))
.....:

In [131]: df
Out [131]:
   A  B
a  1  4
b  2  5
c  3  6

[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

Previous Behavior, where you wish to get the 0th and the 2nd elements from the index in the 'A' column.

```
In [3]: df.ix[[0, 2], 'A']
Out [3]:
a    1
c    3
Name: A, dtype: int64
```

Using `.loc`. Here we will select the appropriate indexes from the index, then use *label* indexing.

```
In [132]: df.loc[df.index[[0, 2]], 'A']
Out [132]:
a    1
c    3
Name: A, Length: 2, dtype: int64
```

Using `.iloc`. Here we will get the location of the 'A' column, then use *positional* indexing to select things.

```
In [133]: df.iloc[[0, 2], df.columns.get_loc('A')]
Out [133]:
a    1
c    3
Name: A, Length: 2, dtype: int64
```

## Deprecate Panel

Panel is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. The recommended way to represent 3-D data are with a MultiIndex on a DataFrame via the `to_frame()` or with the [xarray package](#). Pandas provides a `to_xarray()` method to automate this conversion. For more details see [Deprecate Panel](#) documentation. (GH13563).

```
In [134]: p = tm.makePanel()

In [135]: p
Out [135]:
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 3 (items) x 3 (major_axis) x 4 (minor_axis)
Items axis: ItemA to ItemC
Major_axis axis: 2000-01-03 00:00:00 to 2000-01-05 00:00:00
Minor_axis axis: A to D
```

## Convert to a MultiIndex DataFrame

```
In [136]: p.to_frame()
Out [136]:
```

| major      | minor | ItemA     | ItemB     | ItemC     |
|------------|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2000-01-03 | A     | 0.628776  | -1.409432 | 0.209395  |
|            | B     | 0.988138  | -1.347533 | -0.896581 |
|            | C     | -0.938153 | 1.272395  | -0.161137 |
|            | D     | -0.223019 | -0.591863 | -1.051539 |
| 2000-01-04 | A     | 0.186494  | 1.422986  | -0.592886 |
|            | B     | -0.072608 | 0.363565  | 1.104352  |
|            | C     | -1.239072 | -1.449567 | 0.889157  |
|            | D     | 2.123692  | -0.414505 | -0.319561 |
| 2000-01-05 | A     | 0.952478  | -2.147855 | -1.473116 |
|            | B     | -0.550603 | -0.014752 | -0.431550 |
|            | C     | 0.139683  | -1.195524 | 0.288377  |
|            | D     | 0.122273  | -1.425795 | -0.619993 |

```
[12 rows x 3 columns]
```

## Convert to an xarray DataArray

```
In [137]: p.to_xarray()
Out [137]:
<xarray.DataArray (items: 3, major_axis: 3, minor_axis: 4)>
array([[[ 0.628776,  0.988138, -0.938153, -0.223019],
        [ 0.186494, -0.072608, -1.239072,  2.123692],
        [ 0.952478, -0.550603,  0.139683,  0.122273]],

       [[-1.409432, -1.347533,  1.272395, -0.591863],
        [ 1.422986,  0.363565, -1.449567, -0.414505],
        [-2.147855, -0.014752, -1.195524, -1.425795]],

       [[ 0.209395, -0.896581, -0.161137, -1.051539],
        [-0.592886,  1.104352,  0.889157, -0.319561],
        [-1.473116, -0.43155 ,  0.288377, -0.619993]])
Coordinates:
  * items      (items) object 'ItemA' 'ItemB' 'ItemC'
  * major_axis (major_axis) datetime64[ns] 2000-01-03 2000-01-04 2000-01-05
  * minor_axis (minor_axis) object 'A' 'B' 'C' 'D'
```

## Deprecate `groupby.agg()` with a dictionary when renaming

The `.groupby(..).agg(..)`, `.rolling(..).agg(..)`, and `.resample(..).agg(..)` syntax can accept a variable of inputs, including scalars, list, and a dict of column names to scalars or lists. This provides a useful syntax for constructing multiple (potentially different) aggregations.

However, `.agg(..)` can *also* accept a dict that allows ‘renaming’ of the result columns. This is a complicated and confusing syntax, as well as not consistent between `Series` and `DataFrame`. We are deprecating this ‘renaming’ functionality.

- We are deprecating passing a dict to a grouped/rolled/resampled `Series`. This allowed one to rename the resulting aggregation, but this had a completely different meaning than passing a dictionary to a grouped `DataFrame`, which accepts column-to-aggregations.
- We are deprecating passing a dict-of-dicts to a grouped/rolled/resampled `DataFrame` in a similar manner.

This is an illustrative example:

```
In [138]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 1, 1, 2, 2],
.....:                      'B': range(5),
.....:                      'C': range(5)})
.....:

In [139]: df
Out[139]:
   A  B  C
0  1  0  0
1  1  1  1
2  1  2  2
3  2  3  3
4  2  4  4

[5 rows x 3 columns]
```

Here is a typical useful syntax for computing different aggregations for different columns. This is a natural, and useful syntax. We aggregate from the dict-to-list by taking the specified columns and applying the list of functions. This returns a `MultiIndex` for the columns (this is *not* deprecated).

```
In [140]: df.groupby('A').agg({'B': 'sum', 'C': 'min'})
Out[140]:
   B  C
A
1  3  0
2  7  3

[2 rows x 2 columns]
```

Here’s an example of the first deprecation, passing a dict to a grouped `Series`. This is a combination aggregation & renaming:

```
In [6]: df.groupby('A').B.agg({'foo': 'count'})
FutureWarning: using a dict on a Series for aggregation
is deprecated and will be removed in a future version

Out[6]:
   foo
A
```

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```
1    3
2    2
```

You can accomplish the same operation, more idiomatically by:

```
In [141]: df.groupby('A').B.agg(['count']).rename(columns={'count': 'foo'})
Out[141]:
   foo
A
1    3
2    2

[2 rows x 1 columns]
```

Here's an example of the second deprecation, passing a dict-of-dict to a grouped DataFrame:

```
In [23]: (df.groupby('A')
...:      .agg({'B': {'foo': 'sum'}, 'C': {'bar': 'min'}})
...: )
FutureWarning: using a dict with renaming is deprecated and
will be removed in a future version

Out[23]:
   B  C
   foo bar
A
1  3  0
2  7  3
```

You can accomplish nearly the same by:

```
In [142]: (df.groupby('A')
.....:      .agg({'B': 'sum', 'C': 'min'})
.....:      .rename(columns={'B': 'foo', 'C': 'bar'})
.....:      )
.....:
Out[142]:
   foo bar
A
1    3  0
2    7  3

[2 rows x 2 columns]
```

## Deprecate .plotting

The `pandas.tools.plotting` module has been deprecated, in favor of the top level `pandas.plotting` module. All the public plotting functions are now available from `pandas.plotting` (GH12548).

Furthermore, the top-level `pandas.scatter_matrix` and `pandas.plot_params` are deprecated. Users can import these from `pandas.plotting` as well.

Previous script:

```
pd.tools.plotting.scatter_matrix(df)
pd.scatter_matrix(df)
```



Should be changed to:

```
pd.plotting.scatter_matrix(df)
```

## Other Deprecations

- `SparseArray.to_dense()` has deprecated the `fill` parameter, as that parameter was not being respected (GH14647)
- `SparseSeries.to_dense()` has deprecated the `sparse_only` parameter (GH14647)
- `Series.repeat()` has deprecated the `reps` parameter in favor of `repeats` (GH12662)
- The `Series` constructor and `.astype` method have deprecated accepting timestamp dtypes without a frequency (e.g. `np.datetime64`) for the `dtype` parameter (GH15524)
- `Index.repeat()` and `MultiIndex.repeat()` have deprecated the `n` parameter in favor of `repeats` (GH12662)
- `Categorical.searchsorted()` and `Series.searchsorted()` have deprecated the `v` parameter in favor of `value` (GH12662)
- `TimedeltaIndex.searchsorted()`, `DatetimeIndex.searchsorted()`, and `PeriodIndex.searchsorted()` have deprecated the `key` parameter in favor of `value` (GH12662)
- `DataFrame.astype()` has deprecated the `raise_on_error` parameter in favor of `errors` (GH14878)
- `Series.sortlevel` and `DataFrame.sortlevel` have been deprecated in favor of `Series.sort_index` and `DataFrame.sort_index` (GH15099)
- importing `concat` from `pandas.tools.merge` has been deprecated in favor of imports from the `pandas` namespace. This should only affect explicit imports (GH15358)
- `Series/DataFrame/Panel.consolidate()` been deprecated as a public method. (GH15483)
- The `as_indexer` keyword of `Series.str.match()` has been deprecated (ignored keyword) (GH15257).
- The following top-level pandas functions have been deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH13790, GH15940)
  - `pd.pnow()`, replaced by `Period.now()`
  - `pd.Term`, is removed, as it is not applicable to user code. Instead use in-line string expressions in the `where` clause when searching in `HDFStore`
  - `pd.Expr`, is removed, as it is not applicable to user code.
  - `pd.match()`, is removed.
  - `pd.groupby()`, replaced by using the `.groupby()` method directly on a `Series/DataFrame`
  - `pd.get_store()`, replaced by a direct call to `pd.HDFStore(...)`
- `is_any_int_dtype`, `is_floating_dtype`, and `is_sequence` are deprecated from `pandas.api.types` (GH16042)

## Removal of prior version deprecations/changes

- The `pandas.rpy` module is removed. Similar functionality can be accessed through the `rpy2` project. See the `R` interfacing docs for more details.

- The `pandas.io.ga` module with a `google-analytics` interface is removed (GH11308). Similar functionality can be found in the [Google2Pandas](#) package.
- `pd.to_datetime` and `pd.to_timedelta` have dropped the `coerce` parameter in favor of errors (GH13602)
- `pandas.stats.fama_macbeth`, `pandas.stats.ols`, `pandas.stats.plm` and `pandas.stats.var`, as well as the top-level `pandas.fama_macbeth` and `pandas.ols` routines are removed. Similar functionality can be found in the [statsmodels](#) package. (GH11898)
- The `TimeSeries` and `SparseTimeSeries` classes, aliases of `Series` and `SparseSeries`, are removed (GH10890, GH15098).
- `Series.is_time_series` is dropped in favor of `Series.index.is_all_dates` (GH15098)
- The deprecated `irow`, `icol`, `iget` and `iget_value` methods are removed in favor of `iloc` and `iat` as explained [here](#) (GH10711).
- The deprecated `DataFrame.iterkv()` has been removed in favor of `DataFrame.iteritems()` (GH10711)
- The `Categorical` constructor has dropped the `name` parameter (GH10632)
- `Categorical` has dropped support for NaN categories (GH10748)
- The `take_last` parameter has been dropped from `duplicated()`, `drop_duplicates()`, `nlargest()`, and `nsmallest()` methods (GH10236, GH10792, GH10920)
- `Series`, `Index`, and `DataFrame` have dropped the `sort` and `order` methods (GH10726)
- Where clauses in `pytables` are only accepted as strings and expressions types and not other data-types (GH12027)
- `DataFrame` has dropped the `combineAdd` and `combineMult` methods in favor of `add` and `mul` respectively (GH10735)

## Performance Improvements

- Improved performance of `pd.wide_to_long()` (GH14779)
- Improved performance of `pd.factorize()` by releasing the GIL with `object` dtype when inferred as strings (GH14859, GH16057)
- Improved performance of timeseries plotting with an irregular `DatetimeIndex` (or with `compat_x=True`) (GH15073).
- Improved performance of `groupby().cummin()` and `groupby().cummax()` (GH15048, GH15109, GH15561, GH15635)
- Improved performance and reduced memory when indexing with a `MultiIndex` (GH15245)
- When reading buffer object in `read_sas()` method without specified format, filepath string is inferred rather than buffer object. (GH14947)
- Improved performance of `.rank()` for categorical data (GH15498)
- Improved performance when using `.unstack()` (GH15503)
- Improved performance of `merge/join` on category columns (GH10409)
- Improved performance of `drop_duplicates()` on bool columns (GH12963)
- Improve performance of `pd.core.groupby.GroupBy.apply` when the applied function used the `.name` attribute of the group `DataFrame` (GH15062).

- Improved performance of `iloc` indexing with a list or array (GH15504).
- Improved performance of `Series.sort_index()` with a monotonic index (GH15694)
- Improved performance in `pd.read_csv()` on some platforms with buffered reads (GH16039)

## Bug Fixes

### Conversion

- Bug in `Timestamp.replace` now raises `TypeError` when incorrect argument names are given; previously this raised `ValueError` (GH15240)
- Bug in `Timestamp.replace` with `compat` for passing long integers (GH15030)
- Bug in `Timestamp` returning UTC based time/date attributes when a timezone was provided (GH13303, GH6538)
- Bug in `Timestamp` incorrectly localizing timezones during construction (GH11481, GH15777)
- Bug in `TimedeltaIndex` addition where overflow was being allowed without error (GH14816)
- Bug in `TimedeltaIndex` raising a `ValueError` when boolean indexing with `loc` (GH14946)
- Bug in catching an overflow in `Timestamp + Timedelta/Offset` operations (GH15126)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.round()` and `Timestamp.round()` floating point accuracy when rounding by milliseconds or less (GH14440, GH15578)
- Bug in `astype()` where `inf` values were incorrectly converted to integers. Now raises error now with `astype()` for `Series` and `DataFrames` (GH14265)
- Bug in `DataFrame(...).apply(to_numeric)` when values are of type `decimal.Decimal`. (GH14827)
- Bug in `describe()` when passing a numpy array which does not contain the median to the percentiles keyword argument (GH14908)
- Cleaned up `PeriodIndex` constructor, including raising on floats more consistently (GH13277)
- Bug in using `__deepcopy__` on empty `NDFrame` objects (GH15370)
- Bug in `.replace()` may result in incorrect dtypes. (GH12747, GH15765)
- Bug in `Series.replace` and `DataFrame.replace` which failed on empty replacement dicts (GH15289)
- Bug in `Series.replace` which replaced a numeric by string (GH15743)
- Bug in `Index` construction with `NaN` elements and integer dtype specified (GH15187)
- Bug in `Series` construction with a `datetimetz` (GH14928)
- Bug in `Series.dt.round()` inconsistent behaviour on `NaT` 's with different arguments (GH14940)
- Bug in `Series` constructor when both `copy=True` and `dtype` arguments are provided (GH15125)
- Incorrect dtyped `Series` was returned by comparison methods (e.g., `lt`, `gt`, ...) against a constant for an empty `DataFrame` (GH15077)
- Bug in `Series.ffill()` with mixed dtypes containing tz-aware datetimes. (GH14956)
- Bug in `DataFrame.fillna()` where the argument `downcast` was ignored when `fillna` value was of type `dict` (GH15277)
- Bug in `.asfreq()`, where frequency was not set for empty `Series` (GH14320)
- Bug in `DataFrame` construction with nulls and datetimes in a list-like (GH15869)

- Bug in `DataFrame.fillna()` with tz-aware datetimes (GH15855)
- Bug in `is_string_dtype`, `is_timedelta64_ns_dtype`, and `is_string_like_dtype` in which an error was raised when `None` was passed in (GH15941)
- Bug in the return type of `pd.unique` on a `Categorical`, which was returning an `ndarray` and not a `Categorical` (GH15903)
- Bug in `Index.to_series()` where the index was not copied (and so mutating later would change the original), (GH15949)
- Bug in indexing with partial string indexing with a len-1 `DataFrame` (GH16071)
- Bug in `Series` construction where passing invalid dtype didn't raise an error. (GH15520)

## Indexing

- Bug in `Index` power operations with reversed operands (GH14973)
- Bug in `DataFrame.sort_values()` when sorting by multiple columns where one column is of type `int64` and contains `NaT` (GH14922)
- Bug in `DataFrame.reindex()` in which method was ignored when passing columns (GH14992)
- Bug in `DataFrame.loc` with indexing a `MultiIndex` with a `Series` indexer (GH14730, GH15424)
- Bug in `DataFrame.loc` with indexing a `MultiIndex` with a `numpy` array (GH15434)
- Bug in `Series.asof` which raised if the series contained all `np.nan` (GH15713)
- Bug in `.at` when selecting from a tz-aware column (GH15822)
- Bug in `Series.where()` and `DataFrame.where()` where array-like conditionals were being rejected (GH15414)
- Bug in `Series.where()` where TZ-aware data was converted to float representation (GH15701)
- Bug in `.loc` that would not return the correct dtype for scalar access for a `DataFrame` (GH11617)
- Bug in output formatting of a `MultiIndex` when names are integers (GH12223, GH15262)
- Bug in `Categorical.searchsorted()` where alphabetical instead of the provided categorical order was used (GH14522)
- Bug in `Series.iloc` where a `Categorical` object for list-like indexes input was returned, where a `Series` was expected. (GH14580)
- Bug in `DataFrame.isin` comparing datetimelike to empty frame (GH15473)
- Bug in `.reset_index()` when an all `NaN` level of a `MultiIndex` would fail (GH6322)
- Bug in `.reset_index()` when raising error for index name already present in `MultiIndex` columns (GH16120)
- Bug in creating a `MultiIndex` with tuples and not passing a list of names; this will now raise `ValueError` (GH15110)
- Bug in the HTML display with with a `MultiIndex` and truncation (GH14882)
- Bug in the display of `.info()` where a qualifier (+) would always be displayed with a `MultiIndex` that contains only non-strings (GH15245)
- Bug in `pd.concat()` where the names of `MultiIndex` of resulting `DataFrame` are not handled correctly when `None` is presented in the names of `MultiIndex` of input `DataFrame` (GH15787)

- Bug in `DataFrame.sort_index()` and `Series.sort_index()` where `na_position` doesn't work with a `MultiIndex` (GH14784, GH16604)
- Bug in `pd.concat()` when combining objects with a `CategoricalIndex` (GH16111)
- Bug in indexing with a scalar and a `CategoricalIndex` (GH16123)

## I/O

- Bug in `pd.to_numeric()` in which float and unsigned integer elements were being improperly casted (GH14941, GH15005)
- Bug in `pd.read_fwf()` where the `skiprows` parameter was not being respected during column width inference (GH11256)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` in which the `dialect` parameter was not being verified before processing (GH14898)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` in which missing data was being improperly handled with `usecols` (GH6710)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` in which a file containing a row with many columns followed by rows with fewer columns would cause a crash (GH14125)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` for the C engine where `usecols` were being indexed incorrectly with `parse_dates` (GH14792)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` with `parse_dates` when multi-line headers are specified (GH15376)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` with `float_precision='round_trip'` which caused a segfault when a text entry is parsed (GH15140)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` when an index was specified and no values were specified as null values (GH15835)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` in which certain invalid file objects caused the Python interpreter to crash (GH15337)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` in which invalid values for `nrows` and `chunksize` were allowed (GH15767)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` for the Python engine in which unhelpful error messages were being raised when parsing errors occurred (GH15910)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` in which the `skipfooter` parameter was not being properly validated (GH15925)
- Bug in `pd.to_csv()` in which there was numeric overflow when a timestamp index was being written (GH15982)
- Bug in `pd.util.hashing.hash_pandas_object()` in which hashing of categoricals depended on the ordering of categories, instead of just their values. (GH15143)
- Bug in `.to_json()` where `lines=True` and contents (keys or values) contain escaped characters (GH15096)
- Bug in `.to_json()` causing single byte ascii characters to be expanded to four byte unicode (GH15344)
- Bug in `.to_json()` for the C engine where rollover was not correctly handled for case where `frac` is odd and `diff` is exactly 0.5 (GH15716, GH15864)
- Bug in `pd.read_json()` for Python 2 where `lines=True` and contents contain non-ascii unicode characters (GH15132)
- Bug in `pd.read_msgpack()` in which `Series` categoricals were being improperly processed (GH14901)
- Bug in `pd.read_msgpack()` which did not allow loading of a dataframe with an index of type `CategoricalIndex` (GH15487)

- Bug in `pd.read_msgpack()` when deserializing a `CategoricalIndex` (GH15487)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_records()` with converting a `DatetimeIndex` with a `timezone` (GH13937)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_records()` which failed with unicode characters in column names (GH11879)
- Bug in `.to_sql()` when writing a `DataFrame` with numeric index names (GH15404).
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_html()` with `index=False` and `max_rows` raising in `IndexError` (GH14998)
- Bug in `pd.read_hdf()` passing a `Timestamp` to the `where` parameter with a non date column (GH15492)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_stata()` and `StataWriter` which produces incorrectly formatted files to be produced for some locales (GH13856)
- Bug in `StataReader` and `StataWriter` which allows invalid encodings (GH15723)
- Bug in the `Series` repr not showing the length when the output was truncated (GH15962).

## Plotting

- Bug in `DataFrame.hist` where `plt.tight_layout` caused an `AttributeError` (use `matplotlib >= 2.0.1`) (GH9351)
- Bug in `DataFrame.boxplot` where `fontsize` was not applied to the tick labels on both axes (GH15108)
- Bug in the date and time converters pandas registers with `matplotlib` not handling multiple dimensions (GH16026)
- Bug in `pd.scatter_matrix()` could accept either `color` or `c`, but not both (GH14855)

## Groupby/Resample/Rolling

- Bug in `.groupby(...).resample()` when passed the `on=` kwarg. (GH15021)
- Properly set `__name__` and `__qualname__` for `Groupby.*` functions (GH14620)
- Bug in `GroupBy.get_group()` failing with a categorical grouper (GH15155)
- Bug in `.groupby(...).rolling(...)` when `on` is specified and using a `DatetimeIndex` (GH15130, GH13966)
- Bug in groupby operations with `timedelta64` when passing `numeric_only=False` (GH5724)
- Bug in `groupby.apply()` coercing object dtypes to numeric types, when not all values were numeric (GH14423, GH15421, GH15670)
- Bug in `resample`, where a non-string `loffset` argument would not be applied when resampling a timeseries (GH13218)
- Bug in `DataFrame.groupby().describe()` when grouping on `Index` containing tuples (GH14848)
- Bug in `groupby().nunique()` with a `datetimelike-grouper` where bins counts were incorrect (GH13453)
- Bug in `groupby.transform()` that would coerce the resultant dtypes back to the original (GH10972, GH11444)
- Bug in `groupby.agg()` incorrectly localizing `timezone` on `datetime` (GH15426, GH10668, GH13046)
- Bug in `.rolling/expanding()` functions where `count()` was not counting `np.Inf`, nor handling object dtypes (GH12541)

- Bug in `.rolling()` where `pd.Timedelta` or `datetime.timedelta` was not accepted as a window argument (GH15440)
- Bug in `Rolling.quantile` function that caused a segmentation fault when called with a quantile value outside of the range `[0, 1]` (GH15463)
- Bug in `DataFrame.resample().median()` if duplicate column names are present (GH14233)

## Sparse

- Bug in `SparseSeries.reindex` on single level with list of length 1 (GH15447)
- Bug in repr-formatting a `SparseDataFrame` after a value was set on (a copy of) one of its series (GH15488)
- Bug in `SparseDataFrame` construction with lists not coercing to dtype (GH15682)
- Bug in sparse array indexing in which indices were not being validated (GH15863)

## Reshaping

- Bug in `pd.merge_asof()` where `left_index` or `right_index` caused a failure when multiple `by` was specified (GH15676)
- Bug in `pd.merge_asof()` where `left_index/right_index` together caused a failure when `tolerance` was specified (GH15135)
- Bug in `DataFrame.pivot_table()` where `dropna=True` would not drop all-NaN columns when the columns was a category dtype (GH15193)
- Bug in `pd.melt()` where passing a tuple value for `value_vars` caused a `TypeError` (GH15348)
- Bug in `pd.pivot_table()` where no error was raised when `values` argument was not in the columns (GH14938)
- Bug in `pd.concat()` in which concatenating with an empty dataframe with `join='inner'` was being improperly handled (GH15328)
- Bug with `sort=True` in `DataFrame.join` and `pd.merge` when joining on indexes (GH15582)
- Bug in `DataFrame.nsmallest` and `DataFrame.nlargest` where identical values resulted in duplicated rows (GH15297)
- Bug in `pandas.pivot_table()` incorrectly raising `UnicodeError` when passing unicode input for `margins` keyword (GH13292)

## Numeric

- Bug in `.rank()` which incorrectly ranks ordered categories (GH15420)
- Bug in `.corr()` and `.cov()` where the column and index were the same object (GH14617)
- Bug in `.mode()` where mode was not returned if was only a single value (GH15714)
- Bug in `pd.cut()` with a single bin on an all 0s array (GH15428)
- Bug in `pd.qcut()` with a single quantile and an array with identical values (GH15431)
- Bug in `pandas.tools.utils.cartesian_product()` with large input can cause overflow on windows (GH15265)

- Bug in `.eval()` which caused multi-line evals to fail with local variables not on the first line ([GH15342](#))

### Other

- Compat with SciPy 0.19.0 for testing on `.interpolate()` ([GH15662](#))
- Compat for 32-bit platforms for `.qcut/cut; bins` will now be `int64 dtype` ([GH14866](#))
- Bug in interactions with Qt when a `QtApplication` already exists ([GH14372](#))
- Avoid use of `np.finfo()` during `import pandas` removed to mitigate deadlock on Python GIL misuse ([GH14641](#))

### Contributors

A total of 204 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

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- dubourg
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- mattip +
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- pbreach +
- sakkemo +
- scls19fr
- sinhrks
- stijnvandhoeve +
- the-nose-knows +
- themrmax +
- tomrod +
- tzinckgraf
- wandersoncferreira
- watercrossing +
- wcwagner
- xgdgsc +
- yui-knk

## 8.6 Version 0.19

### 8.6.1 v0.19.2 (December 24, 2016)

This is a minor bug-fix release in the 0.19.x series and includes some small regression fixes, bug fixes and performance improvements. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

Highlights include:

- Compatibility with Python 3.6
- Added a [Pandas Cheat Sheet](#). (GH13202).

#### What's new in v0.19.2

- *Enhancements*
- *Performance Improvements*
- *Bug Fixes*
- *Contributors*

#### Enhancements

The `pd.merge_asof()`, added in 0.19.0, gained some improvements:

- `pd.merge_asof()` gained `left_index/right_index` and `left_by/right_by` arguments (GH14253)
- `pd.merge_asof()` can take multiple columns in `by` parameter and has specialized dtypes for better performance (GH13936)

#### Performance Improvements

- Performance regression with `PeriodIndex` (GH14822)
- Performance regression in indexing with `getitem` (GH14930)
- Improved performance of `.replace()` (GH12745)
- Improved performance `Series` creation with a datetime index and dictionary data (GH14894)

#### Bug Fixes

- Compat with python 3.6 for pickling of some offsets (GH14685)
- Compat with python 3.6 for some indexing exception types (GH14684, GH14689)
- Compat with python 3.6 for deprecation warnings in the test suite (GH14681)
- Compat with python 3.6 for Timestamp pickles (GH14689)
- Compat with `dateutil==2.6.0`; segfault reported in the testing suite (GH14621)
- Allow nanoseconds in `Timestamp.replace` as a kwarg (GH14621)

- Bug in `pd.read_csv` in which aliasing was being done for `na_values` when passed in as a dictionary (GH14203)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv` in which column indices for a dict-like `na_values` were not being respected (GH14203)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv` where reading files fails, if the number of headers is equal to the number of lines in the file (GH14515)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv` for the Python engine in which an unhelpful error message was being raised when multi-char delimiters were not being respected with quotes (GH14582)
- Fix bugs (GH14734, GH13654) in `pd.read_sas` and `pandas.io.sas.sas7bdat.SAS7BDATReader` that caused problems when reading a SAS file incrementally.
- Bug in `pd.read_csv` for the Python engine in which an unhelpful error message was being raised when `skipfooter` was not being respected by Python's CSV library (GH13879)
- Bug in `.fillna()` in which timezone aware `datetime64` values were incorrectly rounded (GH14872)
- Bug in `.groupby(..., sort=True)` of a non-lexsorted `MultiIndex` when grouping with multiple levels (GH14776)
- Bug in `pd.cut` with negative values and a single bin (GH14652)
- Bug in `pd.to_numeric` where a 0 was not unsigned on a `downcast='unsigned'` argument (GH14401)
- Bug in plotting regular and irregular timeseries using shared axes (`sharex=True` or `ax.twinx()`) (GH13341, GH14322).
- Bug in not propagating exceptions in parsing invalid datetimes, noted in python 3.6 (GH14561)
- Bug in resampling a `DatetimeIndex` in local TZ, covering a DST change, which would raise `AmbiguousTimeError` (GH14682)
- Bug in indexing that transformed `RecursionError` into `KeyError` or `IndexingError` (GH14554)
- Bug in `HDFStore` when writing a `MultiIndex` when using `data_columns=True` (GH14435)
- Bug in `HDFStore.append()` when writing a `Series` and passing a `min_itemsize` argument containing a value for the index (GH11412)
- Bug when writing to a `HDFStore` in table format with a `min_itemsize` value for the index and without asking to append (GH10381)
- Bug in `Series.groupby.nunique()` raising an `IndexError` for an empty `Series` (GH12553)
- Bug in `DataFrame.nlargest` and `DataFrame.nsmallest` when the index had duplicate values (GH13412)
- Bug in clipboard functions on linux with python2 with unicode and separators (GH13747)
- Bug in clipboard functions on Windows 10 and python 3 (GH14362, GH12807)
- Bug in `.to_clipboard()` and Excel compat (GH12529)
- Bug in `DataFrame.combine_first()` for integer columns (GH14687).
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` in which the `dtype` parameter was not being respected for empty data (GH14712)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` in which the `nrows` parameter was not being respected for large input when using the C engine for parsing (GH7626)
- Bug in `pd.merge_asof()` could not handle timezone-aware `DatetimeIndex` when a tolerance was specified (GH14844)
- Explicit check in `to_stata` and `StataWriter` for out-of-range values when writing doubles (GH14618)

- Bug in `.plot(kind='kde')` which did not drop missing values to generate the KDE Plot, instead generating an empty plot. (GH14821)
- Bug in `unstack()` if called with a list of column(s) as an argument, regardless of the dtypes of all columns, they get coerced to `object` (GH11847)

### Contributors

A total of 33 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

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- Dave Willmer +
- Dr-Irv
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- Jeff Reback
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- Keshav Ramaswamy
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## 8.6.2 v0.19.1 (November 3, 2016)

This is a minor bug-fix release from 0.19.0 and includes some small regression fixes, bug fixes and performance improvements. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

### What's new in v0.19.1

- *Performance Improvements*
- *Bug Fixes*
- *Contributors*

### Performance Improvements

- Fixed performance regression in factorization of `Period` data ([GH14338](#))
- Fixed performance regression in `Series.asof(where)` when `where` is a scalar ([GH14461](#))
- Improved performance in `DataFrame.asof(where)` when `where` is a scalar ([GH14461](#))
- Improved performance in `.to_json()` when `lines=True` ([GH14408](#))
- Improved performance in certain types of *loc* indexing with a `MultiIndex` ([GH14551](#)).

### Bug Fixes

- Source installs from PyPI will now again work without `cython` installed, as in previous versions ([GH14204](#))
- Compat with Cython 0.25 for building ([GH14496](#))
- Fixed regression where user-provided file handles were closed in `read_csv(c engine)` ([GH14418](#)).
- Fixed regression in `DataFrame.quantile` when missing values were present in some columns ([GH14357](#)).
- Fixed regression in `Index.difference` where the `freq` of a `DatetimeIndex` was incorrectly set ([GH14323](#))
- Added back `pandas.core.common.array_equivalent` with a deprecation warning ([GH14555](#)).
- Bug in `pd.read_csv` for the C engine in which quotation marks were improperly parsed in skipped rows ([GH14459](#))
- Bug in `pd.read_csv` for Python 2.x in which Unicode quote characters were no longer being respected ([GH14477](#))
- Fixed regression in `Index.append` when categorical indices were appended ([GH14545](#)).
- Fixed regression in `pd.DataFrame` where constructor fails when given dict with `None` value ([GH14381](#))
- Fixed regression in `DatetimeIndex._maybe_cast_slice_bound` when index is empty ([GH14354](#)).

- Bug in localizing an ambiguous timezone when a boolean is passed ([GH14402](#))
- Bug in `TimedeltaIndex` addition with a `Datetime`-like object where addition overflow in the negative direction was not being caught ([GH14068](#), [GH14453](#))
- Bug in string indexing against data with object `Index` may raise `AttributeError` ([GH14424](#))
- Correctly raise `ValueError` on empty input to `pd.eval()` and `df.query()` ([GH13139](#))
- Bug in `RangeIndex.intersection` when result is a empty set ([GH14364](#)).
- Bug in groupby-transform broadcasting that could cause incorrect dtype coercion ([GH14457](#))
- Bug in `Series.__setitem__` which allowed mutating read-only arrays ([GH14359](#)).
- Bug in `DataFrame.insert` where multiple calls with duplicate columns can fail ([GH14291](#))
- `pd.merge()` will raise `ValueError` with non-boolean parameters in passed boolean type arguments ([GH14434](#))
- Bug in `Timestamp` where dates very near the minimum (1677-09) could underflow on creation ([GH14415](#))
- Bug in `pd.concat` where names of the keys were not propagated to the resulting `MultiIndex` ([GH14252](#))
- Bug in `pd.concat` where axis cannot take string parameters 'rows' or 'columns' ([GH14369](#))
- Bug in `pd.concat` with dataframes heterogeneous in length and tuple keys ([GH14438](#))
- Bug in `MultiIndex.set_levels` where illegal level values were still set after raising an error ([GH13754](#))
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_json` where `lines=True` and a value contained a `}` character ([GH14391](#))
- Bug in `df.groupby` causing an `AttributeError` when grouping a single index frame by a column and the index level ([GH14327](#))
- Bug in `df.groupby` where `TypeError` raised when `pd.Grouper(key=...)` is passed in a list ([GH14334](#))
- Bug in `pd.pivot_table` may raise `TypeError` or `ValueError` when `index` or `columns` is not scalar and `values` is not specified ([GH14380](#))

## Contributors

A total of 30 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

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### 8.6.3 v0.19.0 (October 2, 2016)

This is a major release from 0.18.1 and includes number of API changes, several new features, enhancements, and performance improvements along with a large number of bug fixes. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

Highlights include:

- `merge_asof()` for asof-style time-series joining, see [here](#)
- `.rolling()` is now time-series aware, see [here](#)
- `read_csv()` now supports parsing Categorical data, see [here](#)
- A function `union_categorical()` has been added for combining categoricals, see [here](#)
- `PeriodIndex` now has its own `period` dtype, and changed to be more consistent with other `Index` classes. See [here](#)
- Sparse data structures gained enhanced support of `int` and `bool` dtypes, see [here](#)
- Comparison operations with `Series` no longer ignores the index, see [here](#) for an overview of the API changes.
- Introduction of a pandas development API for utility functions, see [here](#).
- Deprecation of `Panel4D` and `PanelND`. We recommend to represent these types of n-dimensional data with the [xarray](#) package.
- Removal of the previously deprecated modules `pandas.io.data`, `pandas.io.wb`, `pandas.tools.rplot`.

**Warning:** pandas >= 0.19.0 will no longer silence numpy ufunc warnings upon import, see [here](#).

### What's new in v0.19.0

- *New features*
  - *merge\_asof* for asof-style time-series joining
  - *.rolling()* is now time-series aware
  - *read\_csv* has improved support for duplicate column names
  - *read\_csv* supports parsing *Categorical* directly
  - *Categorical Concatenation*
  - *Semi-Month Offsets*
  - *New Index methods*
  - *Google BigQuery Enhancements*
  - *Fine-grained numpy errstate*
  - *get\_dummies* now returns integer dtypes
  - *Downcast values to smallest possible dtype in to\_numeric*
  - *pandas development API*
  - *Other enhancements*
- *API changes*
  - *Series.tolist()* will now return Python types
  - *Series operators for different indexes*
    - \* *Arithmetic operators*
    - \* *Comparison operators*
    - \* *Logical operators*
    - \* *Flexible comparison methods*
  - *Series type promotion on assignment*
  - *.to\_datetime()* changes
  - *Merging changes*
  - *.describe()* changes
  - *Period changes*
    - \* *PeriodIndex* now has *period* dtype
    - \* *Period('NaT')* now returns *pd.NaT*
    - \* *PeriodIndex.values* now returns array of *Period* object
  - *Index +/-* no longer used for set operations
  - *Index.difference* and *.symmetric\_difference* changes
  - *Index.unique* consistently returns *Index*

- *MultiIndex constructors, groupby and set\_index preserve categorical dtypes*
- *read\_csv will progressively enumerate chunks*
- *Sparse Changes*
  - \* *int64 and bool support enhancements*
  - \* *Operators now preserve dtypes*
  - \* *Other sparse fixes*
- *Indexer dtype changes*
- *Other API Changes*
- *Deprecations*
- *Removal of prior version deprecations/changes*
- *Performance Improvements*
- *Bug Fixes*
- *Contributors*

## New features

### merge\_asof for asof-style time-series joining

A long-time requested feature has been added through the `merge_asof()` function, to support asof style joining of time-series (GH1870, GH13695, GH13709, GH13902). Full documentation is [here](#).

The `merge_asof()` performs an asof merge, which is similar to a left-join except that we match on nearest key rather than equal keys.

```
In [1]: left = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 5, 10],
...:                        'left_val': ['a', 'b', 'c']})
...:
...:

In [2]: right = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2, 3, 6, 7],
...:                          'right_val': [1, 2, 3, 6, 7]})
...:
...:

In [3]: left
Out[3]:
   a left_val
0  1         a
1  5         b
2 10         c

[3 rows x 2 columns]

In [4]: right
Out[4]:
   a right_val
0  1          1
1  2          2
2  3          3
```

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```

3  6         6
4  7         7

[5 rows x 2 columns]
```

We typically want to match exactly when possible, and use the most recent value otherwise.

```
In [5]: pd.merge_asof(left, right, on='a')
```

```
Out [5]:
```

```

   a left_val right_val
0  1         a         1
1  5         b         3
2 10         c         7
```

```
[3 rows x 3 columns]
```

We can also match rows ONLY with prior data, and not an exact match.

```
In [6]: pd.merge_asof(left, right, on='a', allow_exact_matches=False)
```

```
Out [6]:
```

```

   a left_val right_val
0  1         a      NaN
1  5         b      3.0
2 10         c      7.0
```

```
[3 rows x 3 columns]
```

In a typical time-series example, we have trades and quotes and we want to asof-join them. This also illustrates using the by parameter to group data before merging.

```
In [7]: trades = pd.DataFrame({
...:     'time': pd.to_datetime(['20160525 13:30:00.023',
...:                             '20160525 13:30:00.038',
...:                             '20160525 13:30:00.048',
...:                             '20160525 13:30:00.048',
...:                             '20160525 13:30:00.048']),
...:     'ticker': ['MSFT', 'MSFT',
...:                'GOOG', 'GOOG', 'AAPL'],
...:     'price': [51.95, 51.95,
...:               720.77, 720.92, 98.00],
...:     'quantity': [75, 155,
...:                  100, 100, 100]},
...:     columns=['time', 'ticker', 'price', 'quantity'])
```

```
In [8]: quotes = pd.DataFrame({
...:     'time': pd.to_datetime(['20160525 13:30:00.023',
...:                             '20160525 13:30:00.023',
...:                             '20160525 13:30:00.030',
...:                             '20160525 13:30:00.041',
...:                             '20160525 13:30:00.048',
...:                             '20160525 13:30:00.049',
...:                             '20160525 13:30:00.072',
...:                             '20160525 13:30:00.075']),
...:     'ticker': ['GOOG', 'MSFT', 'MSFT', 'MSFT',
...:                'GOOG', 'AAPL', 'GOOG', 'MSFT']})
```

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```

....:     'bid': [720.50, 51.95, 51.97, 51.99,
....:           720.50, 97.99, 720.50, 52.01],
....:     'ask': [720.93, 51.96, 51.98, 52.00,
....:           720.93, 98.01, 720.88, 52.03]},
....:     columns=['time', 'ticker', 'bid', 'ask'])
....:

```

```
In [9]: trades
```

```
Out [9]:
```

|   | time                    | ticker | price  | quantity |
|---|-------------------------|--------|--------|----------|
| 0 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.023 | MSFT   | 51.95  | 75       |
| 1 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.038 | MSFT   | 51.95  | 155      |
| 2 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048 | GOOG   | 720.77 | 100      |
| 3 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048 | GOOG   | 720.92 | 100      |
| 4 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048 | AAPL   | 98.00  | 100      |

```
[5 rows x 4 columns]
```

```
In [10]: quotes
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
→

```

|   | time                    | ticker | bid    | ask    |
|---|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 0 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.023 | GOOG   | 720.50 | 720.93 |
| 1 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.023 | MSFT   | 51.95  | 51.96  |
| 2 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.030 | MSFT   | 51.97  | 51.98  |
| 3 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.041 | MSFT   | 51.99  | 52.00  |
| 4 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048 | GOOG   | 720.50 | 720.93 |
| 5 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.049 | AAPL   | 97.99  | 98.01  |
| 6 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.072 | GOOG   | 720.50 | 720.88 |
| 7 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.075 | MSFT   | 52.01  | 52.03  |

```
[8 rows x 4 columns]
```

An asof merge joins on the `on`, typically a datetimelike field, which is ordered, and in this case we are using a grouper in the `by` field. This is like a left-outer join, except that forward filling happens automatically taking the most recent non-NaN value.

```
In [11]: pd.merge_asof(trades, quotes,
```

```

....:     on='time',
....:     by='ticker')
....:

```

```
Out [11]:
```

|   | time                    | ticker | price  | quantity | bid    | ask    |
|---|-------------------------|--------|--------|----------|--------|--------|
| 0 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.023 | MSFT   | 51.95  | 75       | 51.95  | 51.96  |
| 1 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.038 | MSFT   | 51.95  | 155      | 51.97  | 51.98  |
| 2 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048 | GOOG   | 720.77 | 100      | 720.50 | 720.93 |
| 3 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048 | GOOG   | 720.92 | 100      | 720.50 | 720.93 |
| 4 | 2016-05-25 13:30:00.048 | AAPL   | 98.00  | 100      | NaN    | NaN    |

```
[5 rows x 6 columns]
```

This returns a merged DataFrame with the entries in the same order as the original left passed DataFrame (`trades` in this case), with the fields of the `quotes` merged.











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```
Categories (3, object): [1, 2, 3]
In [35]: df['col3'].cat.categories = pd.to_numeric(df['col3'].cat.categories)
In [36]: df['col3']
Out [36]:
0    1
1    2
2    3
Name: col3, Length: 3, dtype: category
Categories (3, int64): [1, 2, 3]
```

## Categorical Concatenation

- A function `union_categoricals()` has been added for combining categoricals, see *Unioning Categoricals* (GH13361, GH13763, GH13846, GH14173)

```
In [37]: from pandas.api.types import union_categoricals
In [38]: a = pd.Categorical(["b", "c"])
In [39]: b = pd.Categorical(["a", "b"])
In [40]: union_categoricals([a, b])
Out [40]:
[b, c, a, b]
Categories (3, object): [b, c, a]
```

- `concat` and `append` now can concat category dtypes with different categories as object dtype (GH13524)

```
In [41]: s1 = pd.Series(['a', 'b'], dtype='category')
In [42]: s2 = pd.Series(['b', 'c'], dtype='category')
```

### Previous behavior:

```
In [1]: pd.concat([s1, s2])
ValueError: incompatible categories in categorical concat
```

### New behavior:

```
In [43]: pd.concat([s1, s2])
Out [43]:
0    a
1    b
0    b
1    c
Length: 4, dtype: object
```

## Semi-Month Offsets

Pandas has gained new frequency offsets, `SemiMonthEnd` ('SM') and `SemiMonthBegin` ('SMS'). These provide date offsets anchored (by default) to the 15th and end of month, and 15th and 1st of month respectively. (GH1543)

```
In [44]: from pandas.tseries.offsets import SemiMonthEnd, SemiMonthBegin
```

### SemiMonthEnd:

```
In [45]: pd.Timestamp('2016-01-01') + SemiMonthEnd()
```

```
Out [45]: Timestamp('2016-01-15 00:00:00')
```

```
In [46]: pd.date_range('2015-01-01', freq='SM', periods=4)
```

```
Out [46]: DatetimeIndex(['2015-01-15', '2015-01-31', '2015-02-15', '2015-02-28'], dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='SM-15')
```

### SemiMonthBegin:

```
In [47]: pd.Timestamp('2016-01-01') + SemiMonthBegin()
```

```
Out [47]: Timestamp('2016-01-15 00:00:00')
```

```
In [48]: pd.date_range('2015-01-01', freq='SMS', periods=4)
```

```
Out [48]: DatetimeIndex(['2015-01-01', '2015-01-15', '2015-02-01', '2015-02-15'], dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='SMS-15')
```

Using the anchoring suffix, you can also specify the day of month to use instead of the 15th.

```
In [49]: pd.date_range('2015-01-01', freq='SMS-16', periods=4)
```

```
Out [49]: DatetimeIndex(['2015-01-01', '2015-01-16', '2015-02-01', '2015-02-16'], dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='SMS-16')
```

```
In [50]: pd.date_range('2015-01-01', freq='SM-14', periods=4)
```

```
Out [50]: DatetimeIndex(['2015-01-14', '2015-01-31', '2015-02-14', '2015-02-28'], dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='SM-14')
```

## New Index methods

The following methods and options are added to `Index`, to be more consistent with the `Series` and `DataFrame` API.

`Index` now supports the `.where()` function for same shape indexing (GH13170)

```
In [51]: idx = pd.Index(['a', 'b', 'c'])
```

```
In [52]: idx.where([True, False, True])
```

```
Out [52]: Index(['a', nan, 'c'], dtype='object')
```

`Index` now supports `.dropna()` to exclude missing values (GH6194)

```
In [53]: idx = pd.Index([1, 2, np.nan, 4])
```

```
In [54]: idx.dropna()
```

```
Out [54]: Float64Index([1.0, 2.0, 4.0], dtype='float64')
```

For `MultiIndex`, values are dropped if any level is missing by default. Specifying `how='all'` only drops values where all levels are missing.



After upgrading pandas, you may see *new* `RuntimeWarnings` being issued from your code. These are likely legitimate, and the underlying cause likely existed in the code when using previous versions of pandas that simply silenced the warning. Use `numpy.errstate` around the source of the `RuntimeWarning` to control how these conditions are handled.

### `get_dummies` now returns integer dtypes

The `pd.get_dummies` function now returns dummy-encoded columns as small integers, rather than floats (GH8725). This should provide an improved memory footprint.

#### Previous behavior:

```
In [1]: pd.get_dummies(['a', 'b', 'a', 'c']).dtypes
Out [1]:
a    float64
b    float64
c    float64
dtype: object
```

#### New behavior:

```
In [61]: pd.get_dummies(['a', 'b', 'a', 'c']).dtypes
Out [61]:
a    uint8
b    uint8
c    uint8
Length: 3, dtype: object
```

### Downcast values to smallest possible dtype in `to_numeric`

`pd.to_numeric()` now accepts a `downcast` parameter, which will downcast the data if possible to smallest specified numerical dtype (GH13352)

```
In [62]: s = ['1', 2, 3]
In [63]: pd.to_numeric(s, downcast='unsigned')
Out [63]: array([1, 2, 3], dtype=uint8)
In [64]: pd.to_numeric(s, downcast='integer')
Out [64]: array([1, 2, 3], dtype=int8)
```

### pandas development API

As part of making pandas API more uniform and accessible in the future, we have created a standard sub-package of pandas, `pandas.api` to hold public API's. We are starting by exposing type introspection functions in `pandas.api.types`. More sub-packages and officially sanctioned API's will be published in future versions of pandas (GH13147, GH13634)

The following are now part of this API:

```
In [65]: import pprint

In [66]: from pandas.api import types

In [67]: funcs = [f for f in dir(types) if not f.startswith('_')]

In [68]: pprint.pprint(funcs)
['CategoricalDtype',
 'DatetimeTZDtype',
 'IntervalDtype',
 'PeriodDtype',
 'infer_dtype',
 'is_array_like',
 'is_bool',
 'is_bool_dtype',
 'is_categorical',
 'is_categorical_dtype',
 'is_complex',
 'is_complex_dtype',
 'is_datetime64_any_dtype',
 'is_datetime64_dtype',
 'is_datetime64_ns_dtype',
 'is_datetime64tz_dtype',
 'is_datetimetz',
 'is_dict_like',
 'is_dtype_equal',
 'is_extension_array_dtype',
 'is_extension_type',
 'is_file_like',
 'is_float',
 'is_float_dtype',
 'is_hashable',
 'is_int64_dtype',
 'is_integer',
 'is_integer_dtype',
 'is_interval',
 'is_interval_dtype',
 'is_iterator',
 'is_list_like',
 'is_named_tuple',
 'is_number',
 'is_numeric_dtype',
 'is_object_dtype',
 'is_period',
 'is_period_dtype',
 'is_re',
 'is_re_compilable',
 'is_scalar',
 'is_signed_integer_dtype',
 'is_sparse',
 'is_string_dtype',
 'is_timedelta64_dtype',
 'is_timedelta64_ns_dtype',
 'is_unsigned_integer_dtype',
 'pandas_dtype',
 'union_categoricals']
```





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```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
      a
d
2015-01-31  6
2015-02-28  4

[2 rows x 1 columns]

```

- The `.get_credentials()` method of `GbqConnector` can now first try to fetch the application default credentials. See the docs for more details ([GH13577](#)).
- The `.tz_localize()` method of `DatetimeIndex` and `Timestamp` has gained the `errors` keyword, so you can potentially coerce nonexistent timestamps to `NaT`. The default behavior remains to raising a `NonExistentTimeError` ([GH13057](#)).
- `.to_hdf/read_hdf()` now accept path objects (e.g. `pathlib.Path`, `py.path.local`) for the file path ([GH11773](#)).
- The `pd.read_csv()` with `engine='python'` has gained support for the `decimal` ([GH12933](#)), `na_filter` ([GH13321](#)) and the `memory_map` option ([GH13381](#)).
- Consistent with the Python API, `pd.read_csv()` will now interpret `+inf` as positive infinity ([GH13274](#)).
- The `pd.read_html()` has gained support for the `na_values`, `converters`, `keep_default_na` options ([GH13461](#)).
- `Categorical.astype()` now accepts an optional boolean argument `copy`, effective when `dtype` is categorical ([GH13209](#)).
- `DataFrame` has gained the `.asof()` method to return the last non-`NaN` values according to the selected subset ([GH13358](#)).
- The `DataFrame` constructor will now respect key ordering if a list of `OrderedDict` objects are passed in ([GH13304](#)).
- `pd.read_html()` has gained support for the `decimal` option ([GH12907](#)).
- `Series` has gained the properties `.is_monotonic`, `.is_monotonic_increasing`, `.is_monotonic_decreasing`, similar to `Index` ([GH13336](#)).
- `DataFrame.to_sql()` now allows a single value as the SQL type for all columns ([GH11886](#)).
- `Series.append` now supports the `ignore_index` option ([GH13677](#)).
- `.to_stata()` and `StataWriter` can now write variable labels to Stata dta files using a dictionary to make column names to labels ([GH13535](#), [GH13536](#)).
- `.to_stata()` and `StataWriter` will automatically convert `datetime64[ns]` columns to Stata format `%tc`, rather than raising a `ValueError` ([GH12259](#)).
- `read_stata()` and `StataReader` raise with a more explicit error message when reading Stata files with repeated value labels when `convert_categoricals=True` ([GH13923](#)).
- `DataFrame.style` will now render sparsified `MultiIndexes` ([GH11655](#)).
- `DataFrame.style` will now show column level names (e.g. `DataFrame.columns.names`) ([GH13775](#)).
- `DataFrame` has gained support to re-order the columns based on the values in a row using `df.sort_values(by='...', axis=1)` ([GH10806](#)).

```

In [75]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [2, 7], 'B': [3, 5], 'C': [4, 8]},
.....:                      index=['row1', 'row2'])
.....:

In [76]: df
Out[76]:
   A  B  C
row1  2  3  4
row2  7  5  8

[2 rows x 3 columns]

In [77]: df.sort_values(by='row2', axis=1)
Out[77]:
   B  A  C
row1  3  2  4
row2  5  7  8

[2 rows x 3 columns]

```

- Added documentation to *I/O* regarding the perils of reading in columns with mixed dtypes and how to handle it (GH13746)
- `to_html()` now has a `border` argument to control the value in the opening `<table>` tag. The default is the value of the `html.border` option, which defaults to 1. This also affects the notebook HTML repr, but since Jupyter's CSS includes a `border-width` attribute, the visual effect is the same. (GH11563).
- Raise `ImportError` in the `sql` functions when `sqlalchemy` is not installed and a connection string is used (GH11920).
- Compatibility with `matplotlib` 2.0. Older versions of `pandas` should also work with `matplotlib` 2.0 (GH13333)
- `Timestamp`, `Period`, `DatetimeIndex`, `PeriodIndex` and `.dt` accessor have gained a `.is_leap_year` property to check whether the date belongs to a leap year. (GH13727)
- `astype()` will now accept a dict of column name to data types mapping as the `dtype` argument. (GH12086)
- The `pd.read_json` and `DataFrame.to_json` has gained support for reading and writing json lines with `lines` option see *Line delimited json* (GH9180)
- `read_excel()` now supports the `true_values` and `false_values` keyword arguments (GH13347)
- `groupby()` will now accept a scalar and a single-element list for specifying `level` on a non-`MultiIndex` grouper. (GH13907)
- Non-convertible dates in an excel date column will be returned without conversion and the column will be `object` dtype, rather than raising an exception (GH10001).
- `pd.Timedelta(None)` is now accepted and will return `NaT`, mirroring `pd.Timestamp` (GH13687)
- `pd.read_stata()` can now handle some format 111 files, which are produced by SAS when generating Stata dta files (GH11526)
- `Series` and `Index` now support `divmod` which will return a tuple of series or indices. This behaves like a standard binary operator with regards to broadcasting rules (GH14208).

## API changes

### Series.tolist() will now return Python types

Series.tolist() will now return Python types in the output, mimicking NumPy .tolist() behavior (GH10904)

```
In [78]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
```

#### Previous behavior:

```
In [7]: type(s.tolist()[0])
Out [7]:
<class 'numpy.int64'>
```

#### New behavior:

```
In [79]: type(s.tolist()[0])
Out [79]: int
```

### Series operators for different indexes

Following Series operators have been changed to make all operators consistent, including DataFrame (GH1134, GH4581, GH13538)

- Series comparison operators now raise ValueError when index are different.
- Series logical operators align both index of left and right hand side.

**Warning:** Until 0.18.1, comparing Series with the same length, would succeed even if the .index are different (the result ignores .index). As of 0.19.0, this will raises ValueError to be more strict. This section also describes how to keep previous behavior or align different indexes, using the flexible comparison methods like .eq.

As a result, Series and DataFrame operators behave as below:

### Arithmetic operators

Arithmetic operators align both index (no changes).

```
In [80]: s1 = pd.Series([1, 2, 3], index=list('ABC'))
In [81]: s2 = pd.Series([2, 2, 2], index=list('ABD'))
In [82]: s1 + s2
Out [82]:
A    3.0
B    4.0
C    NaN
D    NaN
Length: 4, dtype: float64
In [83]: df1 = pd.DataFrame([1, 2, 3], index=list('ABC'))
In [84]: df2 = pd.DataFrame([2, 2, 2], index=list('ABD'))
```

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```
In [85]: df1 + df2
Out [85]:
      0
A    3.0
B    4.0
C    NaN
D    NaN

[4 rows x 1 columns]
```

## Comparison operators

Comparison operators raise `ValueError` when `.index` are different.

**Previous Behavior** (Series):

Series compared values ignoring the `.index` as long as both had the same length:

```
In [1]: s1 == s2
Out [1]:
A    False
B     True
C    False
dtype: bool
```

**New behavior** (Series):

```
In [2]: s1 == s2
Out [2]:
ValueError: Can only compare identically-labeled Series objects
```

**Note:** To achieve the same result as previous versions (compare values based on locations ignoring `.index`), compare both `.values`.

```
In [86]: s1.values == s2.values
Out [86]: array([False,  True,  False], dtype=bool)
```

If you want to compare Series aligning its `.index`, see flexible comparison methods section below:

```
In [87]: s1.eq(s2)
Out [87]:
A    False
B     True
C    False
D    False
Length: 4, dtype: bool
```

**Current Behavior** (DataFrame, no change):

```
In [3]: df1 == df2
Out [3]:
ValueError: Can only compare identically-labeled DataFrame objects
```

## Logical operators

Logical operators align both `.index` of left and right hand side.

**Previous behavior** (Series), only left hand side index was kept:

```
In [4]: s1 = pd.Series([True, False, True], index=list('ABC'))
In [5]: s2 = pd.Series([True, True, True], index=list('ABD'))
In [6]: s1 & s2
Out [6]:
A      True
B     False
C     False
dtype: bool
```

**New behavior** (Series):

```
In [88]: s1 = pd.Series([True, False, True], index=list('ABC'))
In [89]: s2 = pd.Series([True, True, True], index=list('ABD'))
In [90]: s1 & s2
Out [90]:
A      True
B     False
C     False
D     False
Length: 4, dtype: bool
```

---

**Note:** Series logical operators fill a NaN result with False.

---

**Note:** To achieve the same result as previous versions (compare values based on only left hand side index), you can use `reindex_like`:

```
In [91]: s1 & s2.reindex_like(s1)
Out [91]:
A      True
B     False
C     False
Length: 3, dtype: bool
```

**Current Behavior** (DataFrame, no change):

```
In [92]: df1 = pd.DataFrame([True, False, True], index=list('ABC'))
In [93]: df2 = pd.DataFrame([True, True, True], index=list('ABD'))
In [94]: df1 & df2
Out [94]:
0
A      True
B     False
C      NaN
D      NaN
```

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[4 rows x 1 columns]

## Flexible comparison methods

Series flexible comparison methods like `eq`, `ne`, `le`, `lt`, `ge` and `gt` now align both index. Use these operators if you want to compare two Series which has the different index.

```
In [95]: s1 = pd.Series([1, 2, 3], index=['a', 'b', 'c'])
In [96]: s2 = pd.Series([2, 2, 2], index=['b', 'c', 'd'])
In [97]: s1.eq(s2)
Out[97]:
a    False
b     True
c    False
d    False
Length: 4, dtype: bool

In [98]: s1.ge(s2)
Out[98]:
a    False
b     True
c     True
d    False
Length: 4, dtype: bool
```

Previously, this worked the same as comparison operators (see above).

## Series type promotion on assignment

A Series will now correctly promote its dtype for assignment with incompat values to the current dtype ([GH13234](#))

```
In [99]: s = pd.Series()
```

### Previous behavior:

```
In [2]: s["a"] = pd.Timestamp("2016-01-01")
In [3]: s["b"] = 3.0
TypeError: invalid type promotion
```

### New behavior:

```
In [100]: s["a"] = pd.Timestamp("2016-01-01")
In [101]: s["b"] = 3.0
In [102]: s
Out[102]:
a    2016-01-01 00:00:00
b                    3
```

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```
key          int64
vl_x        float64
vl_y        int64
Length: 3, dtype: object
```

### .describe() changes

Percentile identifiers in the index of a `.describe()` output will now be rounded to the least precision that keeps them distinct (GH13104)

```
In [113]: s = pd.Series([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
In [114]: df = pd.DataFrame([0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
```

#### Previous behavior:

The percentiles were rounded to at most one decimal place, which could raise `ValueError` for a data frame if the percentiles were duplicated.

```
In [3]: s.describe(percentiles=[0.0001, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.999, 0.9995, 0.9999])
Out [3]:
count      5.000000
mean       2.000000
std        1.581139
min        0.000000
0.0%       0.000400
0.1%       0.002000
0.1%       0.004000
50%        2.000000
99.9%      3.996000
100.0%     3.998000
100.0%     3.999600
max        4.000000
dtype: float64

In [4]: df.describe(percentiles=[0.0001, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.999, 0.9995, 0.9999])
Out [4]:
...
ValueError: cannot reindex from a duplicate axis
```

#### New behavior:

```
In [115]: s.describe(percentiles=[0.0001, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.999, 0.9995, 0.9999])
Out [115]:
count      5.000000
mean       2.000000
std        1.581139
min        0.000000
0.01%     0.000400
0.05%     0.002000
0.1%      0.004000
50%       2.000000
99.9%     3.996000
99.95%    3.998000
99.99%    3.999600
```

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```
max          4.000000
Length: 12, dtype: float64
```

```
In [116]: df.describe(percentiles=[0.0001, 0.0005, 0.001, 0.999, 0.9995, 0.9999])
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
count      5.000000
mean       2.000000
std        1.581139
min         0.000000
0.01%      0.000400
0.05%      0.002000
0.1%       0.004000
50%        2.000000
99.9%      3.996000
99.95%     3.998000
99.99%     3.999600
max        4.000000
```

```
[12 rows x 1 columns]
```

Furthermore:

- Passing duplicated percentiles will now raise a `ValueError`.
- Bug in `.describe()` on a `DataFrame` with a mixed-dtype column index, which would previously raise a `TypeError` ([GH13288](#))

## Period changes

### PeriodIndex now has period dtype

`PeriodIndex` now has its own period dtype. The period dtype is a pandas extension dtype like `category` or the *timezone aware dtype* (`datetime64[ns, tz]`) ([GH13941](#)). As a consequence of this change, `PeriodIndex` no longer has an integer dtype:

**Previous behavior:**

```
In [1]: pi = pd.PeriodIndex(['2016-08-01'], freq='D')

In [2]: pi
Out[2]: PeriodIndex(['2016-08-01'], dtype='int64', freq='D')

In [3]: pd.api.types.is_integer_dtype(pi)
Out[3]: True

In [4]: pi.dtype
Out[4]: dtype('int64')
```

**New behavior:**

```
In [117]: pi = pd.PeriodIndex(['2016-08-01'], freq='D')

In [118]: pi
```

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```
Out [118]: PeriodIndex(['2016-08-01'], dtype='period[D]', freq='D')

In [119]: pd.api.types.is_integer_dtype(pi)
\\Out [119]: False

In [120]: pd.api.types.is_period_dtype(pi)
\\Out [120]:
↳ True

In [121]: pi.dtype
\\Out [121]:
↳ period[D]

In [122]: type(pi.dtype)
\\Out [122]:
↳ pandas.core.dtypes.dtypes.PeriodDtype
```

**Period('NaT') now returns pd.NaT**

Previously, Period has its own Period('NaT') representation different from pd.NaT. Now Period('NaT') has been changed to return pd.NaT. (GH12759, GH13582)

**Previous behavior:**

```
In [5]: pd.Period('NaT', freq='D')
Out [5]: Period('NaT', 'D')
```

**New behavior:**

These result in pd.NaT without providing freq option.

```
In [123]: pd.Period('NaT')
Out [123]: NaT

In [124]: pd.Period(None)
\\Out [124]: NaT
```

To be compatible with Period addition and subtraction, pd.NaT now supports addition and subtraction with int. Previously it raised ValueError.

**Previous behavior:**

```
In [5]: pd.NaT + 1
...
ValueError: Cannot add integral value to Timestamp without freq.
```

**New behavior:**

```
In [125]: pd.NaT + 1
Out [125]: NaT

In [126]: pd.NaT - 1
\\Out [126]: NaT
```

## PeriodIndex.values now returns array of Period object

.values is changed to return an array of Period objects, rather than an array of integers (GH13988).

### Previous behavior:

```
In [6]: pi = pd.PeriodIndex(['2011-01', '2011-02'], freq='M')
In [7]: pi.values
Out [7]: array([492, 493])
```

### New behavior:

```
In [127]: pi = pd.PeriodIndex(['2011-01', '2011-02'], freq='M')
In [128]: pi.values
Out [128]: array([Period('2011-01', 'M'), Period('2011-02', 'M')], dtype=object)
```

## Index + / - no longer used for set operations

Addition and subtraction of the base Index type and of DatetimeIndex (not the numeric index types) previously performed set operations (set union and difference). This behavior was already deprecated since 0.15.0 (in favor using the specific .union() and .difference() methods), and is now disabled. When possible, + and - are now used for element-wise operations, for example for concatenating strings or subtracting datetimes (GH8227, GH14127).

### Previous behavior:

```
In [1]: pd.Index(['a', 'b']) + pd.Index(['a', 'c'])
FutureWarning: using '+' to provide set union with Indexes is deprecated, use '|' or .
->union()
Out [1]: Index(['a', 'b', 'c'], dtype='object')
```

### New behavior: the same operation will now perform element-wise addition:

```
In [129]: pd.Index(['a', 'b']) + pd.Index(['a', 'c'])
Out [129]: Index(['aa', 'bc'], dtype='object')
```

Note that numeric Index objects already performed element-wise operations. For example, the behavior of adding two integer Indexes is unchanged. The base Index is now made consistent with this behavior.

```
In [130]: pd.Index([1, 2, 3]) + pd.Index([2, 3, 4])
Out [130]: Int64Index([3, 5, 7], dtype='int64')
```

Further, because of this change, it is now possible to subtract two DatetimeIndex objects resulting in a TimedeltaIndex:

### Previous behavior:

```
In [1]: (pd.DatetimeIndex(['2016-01-01', '2016-01-02'])
...: - pd.DatetimeIndex(['2016-01-02', '2016-01-03']))
FutureWarning: using '-' to provide set differences with datetimelike Indexes is
->deprecated, use .difference()
Out [1]: DatetimeIndex(['2016-01-01'], dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

### New behavior:

```
In [131]: (pd.DatetimeIndex(['2016-01-01', '2016-01-02'])
...: - pd.DatetimeIndex(['2016-01-02', '2016-01-03']))
```

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```
.....:
Out [131]: TimedeltaIndex(['-1 days', '-1 days'], dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)
```

### Index.difference and .symmetric\_difference changes

Index.difference and Index.symmetric\_difference will now, more consistently, treat NaN values as any other values. (GH13514)

```
In [132]: idx1 = pd.Index([1, 2, 3, np.nan])
```

```
In [133]: idx2 = pd.Index([0, 1, np.nan])
```

#### Previous behavior:

```
In [3]: idx1.difference(idx2)
```

```
Out [3]: Float64Index([nan, 2.0, 3.0], dtype='float64')
```

```
In [4]: idx1.symmetric_difference(idx2)
```

```
Out [4]: Float64Index([0.0, nan, 2.0, 3.0], dtype='float64')
```

#### New behavior:

```
In [134]: idx1.difference(idx2)
```

```
Out [134]: Float64Index([2.0, 3.0], dtype='float64')
```

```
In [135]: idx1.symmetric_difference(idx2)
```

```
Out [135]: Float64Index([0.0, 2.0, 3.0], dtype='float64')
```

### Index.unique consistently returns Index

Index.unique() now returns unique values as an Index of the appropriate dtype. (GH13395). Previously, most Index classes returned np.ndarray, and DatetimeIndex, TimedeltaIndex and PeriodIndex returned Index to keep metadata like timezone.

#### Previous behavior:

```
In [1]: pd.Index([1, 2, 3]).unique()
```

```
Out [1]: array([1, 2, 3])
```

```
In [2]: pd.DatetimeIndex(['2011-01-01', '2011-01-02',
.....:                    '2011-01-03'], tz='Asia/Tokyo').unique()
```

```
Out [2]:
```

```
DatetimeIndex(['2011-01-01 00:00:00+09:00', '2011-01-02 00:00:00+09:00',
               '2011-01-03 00:00:00+09:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, Asia/Tokyo]', freq=None)
```

#### New behavior:

```
In [136]: pd.Index([1, 2, 3]).unique()
```

```
Out [136]: Int64Index([1, 2, 3], dtype='int64')
```

```
In [137]: pd.DatetimeIndex(['2011-01-01', '2011-01-02', '2011-01-03'],
```

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```
In [11]: df_grouped.index.levels[1]
Out[11]: Index(['b', 'a', 'c'], dtype='object', name='C')
In [12]: df_grouped.reset_index().dtypes
Out[12]:
A      int64
C      object
B      float64
dtype: object

In [13]: df_set_idx.index.levels[1]
Out[13]: Index(['b', 'a', 'c'], dtype='object', name='C')
In [14]: df_set_idx.reset_index().dtypes
Out[14]:
A      int64
C      object
B      int64
dtype: object
```

**New behavior:**

```
In [147]: df_grouped.index.levels[1]
Out[147]: CategoricalIndex(['b', 'a', 'c'], categories=['b', 'a', 'c'], ordered=False,
↳ name='C', dtype='category')

In [148]: df_grouped.reset_index().dtypes
////////////////////////////////////
↳
A      int64
C      category
B      float64
Length: 3, dtype: object

In [149]: df_set_idx.index.levels[1]
////////////////////////////////////
↳ CategoricalIndex(['b', 'a', 'c'], categories=['b', 'a', 'c'], ordered=False, name='C
↳ ', dtype='category')

In [150]: df_set_idx.reset_index().dtypes
////////////////////////////////////
↳
A      int64
C      category
B      int64
Length: 3, dtype: object
```

**read\_csv will progressively enumerate chunks**

When `read_csv()` is called with `chunksize=n` and without specifying an index, each chunk used to have an independently generated index from 0 to n-1. They are now given instead a progressive index, starting from 0 for the first chunk, from n for the second, and so on, so that, when concatenated, they are identical to the result of calling `read_csv()` without the `chunksize=` argument (GH12185).

```
In [151]: data = 'A,B\n0,1\n2,3\n4,5\n6,7'
```

**Previous behavior:**



```
In [2]: pd.concat(pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), chunksize=2))
Out [2]:
   A  B
0  0  1
1  2  3
0  4  5
1  6  7
```

**New behavior:**

```
In [152]: pd.concat(pd.read_csv(StringIO(data), chunksize=2))
Out [152]:
   A  B
0  0  1
1  2  3
2  4  5
3  6  7

[4 rows x 2 columns]
```

**Sparse Changes**

These changes allow pandas to handle sparse data with more dtypes, and for work to make a smoother experience with data handling.

**int64 and bool support enhancements**

Sparse data structures now gained enhanced support of int64 and bool dtype ([GH667](#), [GH13849](#)).

Previously, sparse data were float64 dtype by default, even if all inputs were of int or bool dtype. You had to specify dtype explicitly to create sparse data with int64 dtype. Also, fill\_value had to be specified explicitly because the default was np.nan which doesn't appear in int64 or bool data.

```
In [1]: pd.SparseArray([1, 2, 0, 0])
Out [1]:
[1.0, 2.0, 0.0, 0.0]
Fill: nan
IntIndex
Indices: array([0, 1, 2, 3], dtype=int32)

# specifying int64 dtype, but all values are stored in sp_values because
# fill_value default is np.nan
In [2]: pd.SparseArray([1, 2, 0, 0], dtype=np.int64)
Out [2]:
[1, 2, 0, 0]
Fill: nan
IntIndex
Indices: array([0, 1, 2, 3], dtype=int32)

In [3]: pd.SparseArray([1, 2, 0, 0], dtype=np.int64, fill_value=0)
Out [3]:
[1, 2, 0, 0]
Fill: 0
IntIndex
Indices: array([0, 1], dtype=int32)
```

As of v0.19.0, sparse data keeps the input dtype, and uses more appropriate `fill_value` defaults (0 for `int64` dtype, `False` for `bool` dtype).

```
In [153]: pd.SparseArray([1, 2, 0, 0], dtype=np.int64)
Out [153]:
[1, 2, 0, 0]
Fill: 0
IntIndex
Indices: array([0, 1], dtype=int32)

In [154]: pd.SparseArray([True, False, False, False])
Out [154]:
[True, False, False, False]
Fill: False
IntIndex
Indices: array([0], dtype=int32)
```

See the *docs* for more details.

### Operators now preserve dtypes

- Sparse data structure now can preserve dtype after arithmetic ops ([GH13848](#))

```
In [155]: s = pd.SparseSeries([0, 2, 0, 1], fill_value=0, dtype=np.int64)
In [156]: s.dtype
Out [156]: Sparse[int64, 0]

In [157]: s + 1
Out [157]:
0    1
1    3
2    1
3    2
Length: 4, dtype: Sparse[int64, 1]
BlockIndex
Block locations: array([1, 3], dtype=int32)
Block lengths: array([1, 1], dtype=int32)
```

- Sparse data structure now support `astype` to convert internal dtype ([GH13900](#))

```
In [158]: s = pd.SparseSeries([1., 0., 2., 0.], fill_value=0)
In [159]: s
Out [159]:
0    1.0
1    0.0
2    2.0
3    0.0
Length: 4, dtype: Sparse[float64, 0]
BlockIndex
Block locations: array([0, 2], dtype=int32)
Block lengths: array([1, 1], dtype=int32)

In [160]: s.astype(np.int64)
```

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```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
0    1
1    0
2    2
3    0
Length: 4, dtype: Sparse[int64, 0]
BlockIndex
Block locations: array([0, 2], dtype=int32)
Block lengths: array([1, 1], dtype=int32)

```

`astype` fails if data contains values which cannot be converted to specified `dtype`. Note that the limitation is applied to `fill_value` which default is `np.nan`.

```

In [7]: pd.SparseSeries([1., np.nan, 2., np.nan], fill_value=np.nan).astype(np.int64)
Out [7]:
ValueError: unable to coerce current fill_value nan to int64 dtype

```

## Other sparse fixes

- Subclassed `SparseDataFrame` and `SparseSeries` now preserve class types when slicing or transposing. (GH13787)
- `SparseArray` with `bool` `dtype` now supports logical (`bool`) operators (GH14000)
- Bug in `SparseSeries` with `MultiIndex []` indexing may raise `IndexError` (GH13144)
- Bug in `SparseSeries` with `MultiIndex []` indexing result may have normal `Index` (GH13144)
- Bug in `SparseDataFrame` in which `axis=None` did not default to `axis=0` (GH13048)
- Bug in `SparseSeries` and `SparseDataFrame` creation with `object` `dtype` may raise `TypeError` (GH11633)
- Bug in `SparseDataFrame` doesn't respect passed `SparseArray` or `SparseSeries`'s `dtype` and `fill_value` (GH13866)
- Bug in `SparseArray` and `SparseSeries` don't apply `ufunc` to `fill_value` (GH13853)
- Bug in `SparseSeries.abs` incorrectly keeps negative `fill_value` (GH13853)
- Bug in single row slicing on multi-type `SparseDataFrame` `s`, types were previously forced to `float` (GH13917)
- Bug in `SparseSeries` slicing changes integer `dtype` to `float` (GH8292)
- Bug in `SparseDataFrame` comparison ops may raise `TypeError` (GH13001)
- Bug in `SparseDataFrame.isnull` raises `ValueError` (GH8276)
- Bug in `SparseSeries` representation with `bool` `dtype` may raise `IndexError` (GH13110)
- Bug in `SparseSeries` and `SparseDataFrame` of `bool` or `int64` `dtype` may display its values like `float64` `dtype` (GH13110)
- Bug in sparse indexing using `SparseArray` with `bool` `dtype` may return incorrect result (GH13985)
- Bug in `SparseArray` created from `SparseSeries` may lose `dtype` (GH13999)
- Bug in `SparseSeries` comparison with dense returns normal `Series` rather than `SparseSeries` (GH13999)

## Indexer dtype changes

**Note:** This change only affects 64 bit python running on Windows, and only affects relatively advanced indexing operations

---

Methods such as `Index.get_indexer` that return an indexer array, coerce that array to a “platform int”, so that it can be directly used in 3rd party library operations like `numpy.take`. Previously, a platform int was defined as `np.int_` which corresponds to a C integer, but the correct type, and what is being used now, is `np.intp`, which corresponds to the C integer size that can hold a pointer (GH3033, GH13972).

These types are the same on many platform, but for 64 bit python on Windows, `np.int_` is 32 bits, and `np.intp` is 64 bits. Changing this behavior improves performance for many operations on that platform.

### Previous behavior:

```
In [1]: i = pd.Index(['a', 'b', 'c'])
In [2]: i.get_indexer(['b', 'b', 'c']).dtype
Out[2]: dtype('int32')
```

### New behavior:

```
In [1]: i = pd.Index(['a', 'b', 'c'])
In [2]: i.get_indexer(['b', 'b', 'c']).dtype
Out[2]: dtype('int64')
```

## Other API Changes

- `Timestamp.to_pydatetime` will issue a `UserWarning` when `warn=True`, and the instance has a non-zero number of nanoseconds, previously this would print a message to `stdout` (GH14101).
- `Series.unique()` with `datetime` and `timezone` now returns return array of `Timestamp` with `timezone` (GH13565).
- `Panel.to_sparse()` will raise a `NotImplementedError` exception when called (GH13778).
- `Index.reshape()` will raise a `NotImplementedError` exception when called (GH12882).
- `.filter()` enforces mutual exclusion of the keyword arguments (GH12399).
- `eval`'s upcasting rules for `float32` types have been updated to be more consistent with NumPy's rules. New behavior will not upcast to `float64` if you multiply a pandas `float32` object by a scalar `float64` (GH12388).
- An `UnsupportedFunctionCall` error is now raised if NumPy ufuncs like `np.mean` are called on groupby or resample objects (GH12811).
- `__setitem__` will no longer apply a callable rhs as a function instead of storing it. Call `where` directly to get the previous behavior (GH13299).
- Calls to `.sample()` will respect the random seed set via `numpy.random.seed(n)` (GH13161)
- `Styler.apply` is now more strict about the outputs your function must return. For `axis=0` or `axis=1`, the output shape must be identical. For `axis=None`, the output must be a `DataFrame` with identical columns and index labels (GH13222).
- `Float64Index.astype(int)` will now raise `ValueError` if `Float64Index` contains `NaN` values (GH13149)

- `TimedeltaIndex.astype(int)` and `DatetimeIndex.astype(int)` will now return `Int64Index` instead of `np.array` (GH13209)
- Passing `Period` with multiple frequencies to normal `Index` now returns `Index` with `object` dtype (GH13664)
- `PeriodIndex.fillna` with `Period` has different `freq` now coerces to `object` dtype (GH13664)
- Faceted boxplots from `DataFrame.boxplot(by=col)` now return a `Series` when `return_type` is not `None`. Previously these returned an `OrderedDict`. Note that when `return_type=None`, the default, these still return a 2-D NumPy array (GH12216, GH7096).
- `pd.read_hdf` will now raise a `ValueError` instead of `KeyError`, if a mode other than `r`, `r+` and `a` is supplied. (GH13623)
- `pd.read_csv()`, `pd.read_table()`, and `pd.read_hdf()` raise the builtin `FileNotFoundError` exception for Python 3.x when called on a nonexistent file; this is back-ported as `IOError` in Python 2.x (GH14086)
- More informative exceptions are passed through the csv parser. The exception type would now be the original exception type instead of `CParserError` (GH13652).
- `pd.read_csv()` in the C engine will now issue a `ParserWarning` or raise a `ValueError` when `sep` encoded is more than one character long (GH14065)
- `DataFrame.values` will now return `float64` with a `DataFrame` of mixed `int64` and `uint64` dtypes, conforming to `np.find_common_type` (GH10364, GH13917)
- `.groupby.groups` will now return a dictionary of `Index` objects, rather than a dictionary of `np.ndarray` or `lists` (GH14293)

## Deprecations

- `Series.reshape` and `Categorical.reshape` have been deprecated and will be removed in a subsequent release (GH12882, GH12882)
- `PeriodIndex.to_datetime` has been deprecated in favor of `PeriodIndex.to_timestamp` (GH8254)
- `Timestamp.to_datetime` has been deprecated in favor of `Timestamp.to_pydatetime` (GH8254)
- `Index.to_datetime` and `DatetimeIndex.to_datetime` have been deprecated in favor of `pd.to_datetime` (GH8254)
- `pandas.core.datetools` module has been deprecated and will be removed in a subsequent release (GH14094)
- `SparseList` has been deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH13784)
- `DataFrame.to_html()` and `DataFrame.to_latex()` have dropped the `colSpace` parameter in favor of `col_space` (GH13857)
- `DataFrame.to_sql()` has deprecated the `flavor` parameter, as it is superfluous when `SQLAlchemy` is not installed (GH13611)
- Depreciated `read_csv` keywords:
  - `compact_ints` and `use_unsigned` have been deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH13320)
  - `buffer_lines` has been deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH13360)
  - `as_rearray` has been deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH13373)

- `skip_footer` has been deprecated in favor of `skipfooter` and will be removed in a future version (GH13349)
- top-level `pd.ordered_merge()` has been renamed to `pd.merge_ordered()` and the original name will be removed in a future version (GH13358)
- `Timestamp.offset` property (and named arg in the constructor), has been deprecated in favor of `freq` (GH12160)
- `pd.tseries.util.pivot_annual` is deprecated. Use `pivot_table` as alternative, an example is *here* (GH736)
- `pd.tseries.util.isleapyear` has been deprecated and will be removed in a subsequent release. `Datetime`-likes now have a `.is_leap_year` property (GH13727)
- `Panel4D` and `PanelND` constructors are deprecated and will be removed in a future version. The recommended way to represent these types of n-dimensional data are with the `xarray` package. Pandas provides a `to_xarray()` method to automate this conversion (GH13564).
- `pandas.tseries.frequencies.get_standard_freq` is deprecated. Use `pandas.tseries.frequencies.to_offset(freq).rule_code` instead (GH13874)
- `pandas.tseries.frequencies.to_offset`'s `freqstr` keyword is deprecated in favor of `freq` (GH13874)
- `Categorical.from_array` has been deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH13854)

### Removal of prior version deprecations/changes

- The `SparsePanel` class has been removed (GH13778)
- The `pd.sandbox` module has been removed in favor of the external library `pandas-qt` (GH13670)
- The `pandas.io.data` and `pandas.io.wb` modules are removed in favor of the `pandas-datareader` package (GH13724).
- The `pandas.tools.rplot` module has been removed in favor of the `seaborn` package (GH13855)
- `DataFrame.to_csv()` has dropped the `engine` parameter, as was deprecated in 0.17.1 (GH11274, GH13419)
- `DataFrame.to_dict()` has dropped the `outtype` parameter in favor of `orient` (GH13627, GH8486)
- `pd.Categorical` has dropped setting of the `ordered` attribute directly in favor of the `set_ordered` method (GH13671)
- `pd.Categorical` has dropped the `levels` attribute in favor of `categories` (GH8376)
- `DataFrame.to_sql()` has dropped the `mysql` option for the `flavor` parameter (GH13611)
- `Panel.shift()` has dropped the `lags` parameter in favor of `periods` (GH14041)
- `pd.Index` has dropped the `diff` method in favor of `difference` (GH13669)
- `pd.DataFrame` has dropped the `to_wide` method in favor of `to_panel` (GH14039)
- `Series.to_csv` has dropped the `nanRep` parameter in favor of `na_rep` (GH13804)
- `Series.xs`, `DataFrame.xs`, `Panel.xs`, `Panel.major_xs`, and `Panel.minor_xs` have dropped the `copy` parameter (GH13781)
- `str.split` has dropped the `return_type` parameter in favor of `expand` (GH13701)

- Removal of the legacy time rules (offset aliases), deprecated since 0.17.0 (this has been alias since 0.8.0) (GH13590, GH13868). Now legacy time rules raises `ValueError`. For the list of currently supported offsets, see *here*.
- The default value for the `return_type` parameter for `DataFrame.plot.box` and `DataFrame.boxplot` changed from `None` to `"axes"`. These methods will now return a matplotlib axes by default instead of a dictionary of artists. See *here* (GH6581).
- The `tquery` and `uquery` functions in the `pandas.io.sql` module are removed (GH5950).

## Performance Improvements

- Improved performance of sparse `IntIndex.intersect` (GH13082)
- Improved performance of sparse arithmetic with `BlockIndex` when the number of blocks are large, though recommended to use `IntIndex` in such cases (GH13082)
- Improved performance of `DataFrame.quantile()` as it now operates per-block (GH11623)
- Improved performance of float64 hash table operations, fixing some very slow indexing and groupby operations in python 3 (GH13166, GH13334)
- Improved performance of `DataFrameGroupBy.transform` (GH12737)
- Improved performance of `Index` and `Series.duplicated` (GH10235)
- Improved performance of `Index.difference` (GH12044)
- Improved performance of `RangeIndex.is_monotonic_increasing` and `is_monotonic_decreasing` (GH13749)
- Improved performance of datetime string parsing in `DatetimeIndex` (GH13692)
- Improved performance of hashing `Period` (GH12817)
- Improved performance of `factorize` of datetime with `timezone` (GH13750)
- Improved performance of by lazily creating indexing hashtables on larger `Indexes` (GH14266)
- Improved performance of `groupby.groups` (GH14293)
- Unnecessary materializing of a `MultiIndex` when introspecting for memory usage (GH14308)

## Bug Fixes

- Bug in `groupby().shift()`, which could cause a segfault or corruption in rare circumstances when grouping by columns with missing values (GH13813)
- Bug in `groupby().cumsum()` calculating `cumprod` when `axis=1`. (GH13994)
- Bug in `pd.to_timedelta()` in which the `errors` parameter was not being respected (GH13613)
- Bug in `io.json.json_normalize()`, where non-ascii keys raised an exception (GH13213)
- Bug when passing a not-default-indexed `Series` as `xerr` or `yerr` in `.plot()` (GH11858)
- Bug in area plot draws legend incorrectly if subplot is enabled or legend is moved after plot (matplotlib 1.5.0 is required to draw area plot legend properly) (GH9161, GH13544)
- Bug in `DataFrame` assignment with an object-dtyped `Index` where the resultant column is mutable to the original object. (GH13522)
- Bug in matplotlib `AutoDataFormatter`; this restores the second scaled formatting and re-adds micro-second scaled formatting (GH13131)

- Bug in selection from a `HDFStore` with a fixed format and `start` and/or `stop` specified will now return the selected range ([GH8287](#))
- Bug in `Categorical.from_codes()` where an unhelpful error was raised when an invalid ordered parameter was passed in ([GH14058](#))
- Bug in `Series` construction from a tuple of integers on windows not returning default dtype (`int64`) ([GH13646](#))
- Bug in `TimedeltaIndex` addition with a `Datetime`-like object where addition overflow was not being caught ([GH14068](#))
- Bug in `.groupby(...).resample(...)` when the same object is called multiple times ([GH13174](#))
- Bug in `.to_records()` when index name is a unicode string ([GH13172](#))
- Bug in calling `.memory_usage()` on object which doesn't implement ([GH12924](#))
- Regression in `Series.quantile` with nans (also shows up in `.median()` and `.describe()`); furthermore now names the `Series` with the quantile ([GH13098](#), [GH13146](#))
- Bug in `SeriesGroupBy.transform` with datetime values and missing groups ([GH13191](#))
- Bug where empty `Series` were incorrectly coerced in datetime-like numeric operations ([GH13844](#))
- Bug in `Categorical` constructor when passed a `Categorical` containing datetimes with timezones ([GH14190](#))
- Bug in `Series.str.extractall()` with `str` index raises `ValueError` ([GH13156](#))
- Bug in `Series.str.extractall()` with single group and quantifier ([GH13382](#))
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` and `Period` subtraction raises `ValueError` or `AttributeError` rather than `TypeError` ([GH13078](#))
- Bug in `Index` and `Series` created with `NaN` and `NaT` mixed data may not have `datetime64` dtype ([GH13324](#))
- Bug in `Index` and `Series` may ignore `np.datetime64('nat')` and `np.timedelta64('nat')` to infer dtype ([GH13324](#))
- Bug in `PeriodIndex` and `Period` subtraction raises `AttributeError` ([GH13071](#))
- Bug in `PeriodIndex` construction returning a `float64` index in some circumstances ([GH13067](#))
- Bug in `.resample(...)` with a `PeriodIndex` not changing its `freq` appropriately when empty ([GH13067](#))
- Bug in `.resample(...)` with a `PeriodIndex` not retaining its type or name with an empty `DataFrame` appropriately when empty ([GH13212](#))
- Bug in `groupby(...).apply(...)` when the passed function returns scalar values per group ([GH13468](#)).
- Bug in `groupby(...).resample(...)` where passing some keywords would raise an exception ([GH13235](#))
- Bug in `.tz_convert` on a tz-aware `DateTimeIndex` that relied on index being sorted for correct results ([GH13306](#))
- Bug in `.tz_localize` with `dateutil.tz.tzlocal` may return incorrect result ([GH13583](#))
- Bug in `DatetimeTZDtype` dtype with `dateutil.tz.tzlocal` cannot be regarded as valid dtype ([GH13583](#))
- Bug in `pd.read_hdf()` where attempting to load an HDF file with a single dataset, that had one or more categorical columns, failed unless the `key` argument was set to the name of the dataset. ([GH13231](#))
- Bug in `.rolling()` that allowed a negative integer window in construction of the `Rolling()` object, but would later fail on aggregation ([GH13383](#))



- Bug in `Series` indexing with tuple-valued data and a numeric index ([GH13509](#))
- Bug in printing `pd.DataFrame` where unusual elements with the `object` dtype were causing segfaults ([GH13717](#))
- Bug in ranking `Series` which could result in segfaults ([GH13445](#))
- Bug in various index types, which did not propagate the name of passed index ([GH12309](#))
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex`, which did not honour the `copy=True` ([GH13205](#))
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.is_normalized` returns incorrectly for normalized `date_range` in case of local timezones ([GH13459](#))
- Bug in `pd.concat` and `.append` may coerces `datetime64` and `timedelta` to `object` dtype containing python built-in `datetime` or `timedelta` rather than `Timestamp` or `Timedelta` ([GH13626](#))
- Bug in `PeriodIndex.append` may raises `AttributeError` when the result is `object` dtype ([GH13221](#))
- Bug in `CategoricalIndex.append` may accept normal list ([GH13626](#))
- Bug in `pd.concat` and `.append` with the same timezone get reset to UTC ([GH7795](#))
- Bug in `Series` and `DataFrame.append` raises `AmbiguousTimeError` if data contains `datetime` near DST boundary ([GH13626](#))
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_csv()` in which float values were being quoted even though quotations were specified for non-numeric values only ([GH12922](#), [GH13259](#))
- Bug in `DataFrame.describe()` raising `ValueError` with only boolean columns ([GH13898](#))
- Bug in `MultiIndex` slicing where extra elements were returned when level is non-unique ([GH12896](#))
- Bug in `.str.replace` does not raise `TypeError` for invalid replacement ([GH13438](#))
- Bug in `MultiIndex.from_arrays` which didn't check for input array lengths matching ([GH13599](#))
- Bug in `cartesian_product` and `MultiIndex.from_product` which may raise with empty input arrays ([GH12258](#))
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` which may cause a segfault or corruption when iterating in large chunks over a stream/file under rare circumstances ([GH13703](#))
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` which caused errors to be raised when a dictionary containing scalars is passed in for `na_values` ([GH12224](#))
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` which caused BOM files to be incorrectly parsed by not ignoring the BOM ([GH4793](#))
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` with `engine='python'` which raised errors when a numpy array was passed in for `usecols` ([GH12546](#))
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` where the index columns were being incorrectly parsed when parsed as dates with a `thousands` parameter ([GH14066](#))
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` with `engine='python'` in which `NaN` values weren't being detected after data was converted to numeric values ([GH13314](#))
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` in which the `nrows` argument was not properly validated for both engines ([GH10476](#))
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` with `engine='python'` in which infinities of mixed-case forms were not being interpreted properly ([GH13274](#))
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` with `engine='python'` in which trailing `NaN` values were not being parsed ([GH13320](#))

- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` with `engine='python'` when reading from a `tempfile.TemporaryFile` on Windows with Python 3 (GH13398)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` that prevents `usecols` kwarg from accepting single-byte unicode strings (GH13219)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` that prevents `usecols` from being an empty set (GH13402)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` in the C engine where the NULL character was not being parsed as NULL (GH14012)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` with `engine='c'` in which NULL `quotechar` was not accepted even though quoting was specified as `None` (GH13411)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` with `engine='c'` in which fields were not properly cast to float when quoting was specified as non-numeric (GH13411)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` in Python 2.x with non-UTF8 encoded, multi-character separated data (GH3404)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()`, where aliases for `utf-xx` (e.g. `UTF-xx`, `UTF_xx`, `utf_xx`) raised `UnicodeDecodeError` (GH13549)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv`, `pd.read_table`, `pd.read_fwf`, `pd.read_stata` and `pd.read_sas` where files were opened by parsers but not closed if both `chunksizes` and `iterator` were `None`. (GH13940)
- Bug in `StataReader`, `StataWriter`, `XportReader` and `SAS7BDATReader` where a file was not properly closed when an error was raised. (GH13940)
- Bug in `pd.pivot_table()` where `margins_name` is ignored when `aggfunc` is a list (GH13354)
- Bug in `pd.Series.str.zfill`, `center`, `ljust`, `rjust`, and `pad` when passing non-integers, did not raise `TypeError` (GH13598)
- Bug in checking for any null objects in a `TimedeltaIndex`, which always returned `True` (GH13603)
- Bug in `Series` arithmetic raises `TypeError` if it contains datetime-like as object `dtype` (GH13043)
- Bug `Series.isnull()` and `Series.notnull()` ignore `Period('NaT')` (GH13737)
- Bug `Series.fillna()` and `Series.dropna()` don't affect to `Period('NaT')` (GH13737)
- Bug in `.fillna(value=np.nan)` incorrectly raises `KeyError` on a category `dtype` `Series` (GH14021)
- Bug in extension `dtype` creation where the created types were not is/identical (GH13285)
- Bug in `.resample(...)` where incorrect warnings were triggered by IPython introspection (GH13618)
- Bug in `NaT - Period` raises `AttributeError` (GH13071)
- Bug in `Series` comparison may output incorrect result if rhs contains `NaT` (GH9005)
- Bug in `Series` and `Index` comparison may output incorrect result if it contains `NaT` with object `dtype` (GH13592)
- Bug in `Period` addition raises `TypeError` if `Period` is on right hand side (GH13069)
- Bug in `Period` and `Series` or `Index` comparison raises `TypeError` (GH13200)
- Bug in `pd.set_eng_float_format()` that would prevent `NaN` and `Inf` from formatting (GH11981)
- Bug in `.unstack` with `Categorical dtype` resets `.ordered` to `True` (GH13249)
- Clean some compile time warnings in datetime parsing (GH13607)
- Bug in `factorize` raises `AmbiguousTimeError` if data contains datetime near DST boundary (GH13750)

- Bug in `.set_index` raises `AmbiguousTimeError` if new index contains DST boundary and multi levels (GH12920)
- Bug in `.shift` raises `AmbiguousTimeError` if data contains datetime near DST boundary (GH13926)
- Bug in `pd.read_hdf()` returns incorrect result when a `DataFrame` with a categorical column and a query which doesn't match any values (GH13792)
- Bug in `.iloc` when indexing with a non lexsorted `MultiIndex` (GH13797)
- Bug in `.loc` when indexing with date strings in a reverse sorted `DatetimeIndex` (GH14316)
- Bug in `Series` comparison operators when dealing with zero dim `NumPy` arrays (GH13006)
- Bug in `.combine_first` may return incorrect `dtype` (GH7630, GH10567)
- Bug in `groupby` where `apply` returns different result depending on whether first result is `None` or not (GH12824)
- Bug in `groupby(..).nth()` where the group key is included inconsistently if called after `.head()` / `.tail()` (GH12839)
- Bug in `.to_html`, `.to_latex` and `.to_string` silently ignore custom datetime formatter passed through the `formatters` key word (GH10690)
- Bug in `DataFrame.iterrows()`, not yielding a `Series` subclasse if defined (GH13977)
- Bug in `pd.to_numeric` when `errors='coerce'` and input contains non-hashable objects (GH13324)
- Bug in invalid `Timedelta` arithmetic and comparison may raise `ValueError` rather than `TypeError` (GH13624)
- Bug in invalid datetime parsing in `to_datetime` and `DatetimeIndex` may raise `TypeError` rather than `ValueError` (GH11169, GH11287)
- Bug in `Index` created with tz-aware `Timestamp` and mismatched `tz` option incorrectly coerces timezone (GH13692)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` with nanosecond frequency does not include timestamp specified with `end` (GH13672)
- Bug in `Series` when setting a slice with a `np.timedelta64` (GH14155)
- Bug in `Index` raises `OutOfBoundsDatetime` if datetime exceeds `datetime64[ns]` bounds, rather than coercing to object `dtype` (GH13663)
- Bug in `Index` may ignore specified `datetime64` or `timedelta64` passed as `dtype` (GH13981)
- Bug in `RangeIndex` can be created without no arguments rather than raises `TypeError` (GH13793)
- Bug in `.value_counts()` raises `OutOfBoundsDatetime` if data exceeds `datetime64[ns]` bounds (GH13663)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` may raise `OutOfBoundsDatetime` if input `np.datetime64` has other unit than `ns` (GH9114)
- Bug in `Series` creation with `np.datetime64` which has other unit than `ns` as object `dtype` results in incorrect values (GH13876)
- Bug in `resample` with `timedelta` data where data was casted to float (GH13119).
- Bug in `pd.isnull()` `pd.notnull()` raise `TypeError` if input datetime-like has other unit than `ns` (GH13389)
- Bug in `pd.merge()` may raise `TypeError` if input datetime-like has other unit than `ns` (GH13389)
- Bug in `HDFStore/read_hdf()` discarded `DatetimeIndex.name` if `tz` was set (GH13884)

- Bug in `Categorical.remove_unused_categories()` changes `.codes` dtype to platform int (GH13261)
- Bug in `groupby` with `as_index=False` returns all NaN's when grouping on multiple columns including a categorical one (GH13204)
- Bug in `df.groupby(...)[...]` where `getitem` with `Int64Index` raised an error (GH13731)
- Bug in the CSS classes assigned to `DataFrame.style` for index names. Previously they were assigned `"col_heading level<n> col<c>"` where `n` was the number of levels + 1. Now they are assigned `"index_name level<n>"`, where `n` is the correct level for that `MultiIndex`.
- Bug where `pd.read_gbq()` could throw `ImportError: No module named discovery` as a result of a naming conflict with another python package called `apiclient` (GH13454)
- Bug in `Index.union` returns an incorrect result with a named empty index (GH13432)
- Bugs in `Index.difference` and `DataFrame.join` raise in Python3 when using mixed-integer indexes (GH13432, GH12814)
- Bug in `subtract` tz-aware `datetime.datetime` from tz-aware `datetime64` series (GH14088)
- Bug in `.to_excel()` when `DataFrame` contains a `MultiIndex` which contains a label with a NaN value (GH13511)
- Bug in invalid frequency offset string like "D1", "-2-3H" may not raise `ValueError` (GH13930)
- Bug in `concat` and `groupby` for hierarchical frames with `RangeIndex` levels (GH13542).
- Bug in `Series.str.contains()` for `Series` containing only NaN values of `object` dtype (GH14171)
- Bug in `agg()` function on `groupby` dataframe changes dtype of `datetime64[ns]` column to `float64` (GH12821)
- Bug in using NumPy `ufunc` with `PeriodIndex` to add or subtract integer raise `IncompatibleFrequency`. Note that using standard operator like `+` or `-` is recommended, because standard operators use more efficient path (GH13980)
- Bug in operations on `NaT` returning `float` instead of `datetime64[ns]` (GH12941)
- Bug in `Series` flexible arithmetic methods (like `.add()`) raises `ValueError` when `axis=None` (GH13894)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_csv()` with `MultiIndex` columns in which a stray empty line was added (GH6618)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex`, `TimedeltaIndex` and `PeriodIndex.equals()` may return `True` when input isn't `Index` but contains the same values (GH13107)
- Bug in assignment against `datetime` with `timezone` may not work if it contains `datetime` near DST boundary (GH14146)
- Bug in `pd.eval()` and `HDFStore` query truncating long float literals with python 2 (GH14241)
- Bug in `Index` raises `KeyError` displaying incorrect column when column is not in the `df` and columns contains duplicate values (GH13822)
- Bug in `Period` and `PeriodIndex` creating wrong dates when frequency has combined offset aliases (GH13874)
- Bug in `.to_string()` when called with an integer `line_width` and `index=False` raises an `UnboundLocalError` exception because `idx` referenced before assignment.
- Bug in `eval()` where the `resolvers` argument would not accept a list (GH14095)

- Bugs in `stack`, `get_dummies`, `make_axis_dummies` which don't preserve categorical dtypes in (multi)indexes (GH13854)
- `PeriodIndex` can now accept list and array which contains `pd.NaT` (GH13430)
- Bug in `df.groupby` where `.median()` returns arbitrary values if grouped dataframe contains empty bins (GH13629)
- Bug in `Index.copy()` where `name` parameter was ignored (GH14302)

## Contributors

A total of 117 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

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- Alex Alekseyev
- Alex Vig +
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## 8.7 Version 0.18

### 8.7.1 v0.18.1 (May 3, 2016)

This is a minor bug-fix release from 0.18.0 and includes a large number of bug fixes along with several new features, enhancements, and performance improvements. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

Highlights include:

- `.groupby(...)` has been enhanced to provide convenient syntax when working with `.rolling(...)`, `.expanding(...)` and `.resample(...)` per group, see [here](#)
- `pd.to_datetime()` has gained the ability to assemble dates from a DataFrame, see [here](#)
- Method chaining improvements, see [here](#).
- Custom business hour offset, see [here](#).
- Many bug fixes in the handling of sparse, see [here](#)
- Expanded the *Tutorials section* with a feature on modern pandas, courtesy of [@TomAugsburger](#). (GH13045).

#### What's new in v0.18.1

- *New features*
  - *Custom Business Hour*



- *.groupby(..) syntax with window and resample operations*
- *Method chaining improvements*
  - \* *.where() and .mask()*
  - \* *.loc[], .iloc[], .ix[]*
  - \* *[] indexing*
- *Partial string indexing on DateTimeIndex when part of a MultiIndex*
- *Assembling Datetimes*
- *Other Enhancements*
- *Sparse changes*
- *API changes*
  - *.groupby(..).nth() changes*
  - *numpy function compatibility*
  - *Using .apply on groupby resampling*
  - *Changes in read\_csv exceptions*
  - *to\_datetime error changes*
  - *Other API changes*
  - *Deprecations*
- *Performance Improvements*
- *Bug Fixes*
- *Contributors*

## New features

### Custom Business Hour

The CustomBusinessHour is a mixture of BusinessHour and CustomBusinessDay which allows you to specify arbitrary holidays. For details, see *Custom Business Hour* (GH11514)

```
In [1]: from pandas.tseries.offsets import CustomBusinessHour
In [2]: from pandas.tseries.holiday import USFederalHolidayCalendar
In [3]: bhour_us = CustomBusinessHour(calendar=USFederalHolidayCalendar())
```

Friday before MLK Day

```
In [4]: import datetime
In [5]: dt = datetime.datetime(2014, 1, 17, 15)
In [6]: dt + bhour_us
Out[6]: Timestamp('2014-01-17 16:00:00')
```

Tuesday after MLK Day (Monday is skipped because it's a holiday)

```
In [7]: dt + bhour_us * 2
Out [7]: Timestamp('2014-01-20 09:00:00')
```

### **.groupby(...)** syntax with window and resample operations

`.groupby(...)` has been enhanced to provide convenient syntax when working with `.rolling(...)`, `.expanding(...)` and `.resample(...)` per group, see (GH12486, GH12738).

You can now use `.rolling(...)` and `.expanding(...)` as methods on groupbys. These return another deferred object (similar to what `.rolling()` and `.expanding()` do on ungrouped pandas objects). You can then operate on these `RollingGroupby` objects in a similar manner.

Previously you would have to do this to get a rolling window mean per-group:

```
In [8]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1] * 20 + [2] * 12 + [3] * 8,
...:                      'B': np.arange(40)})
...:
...:

In [9]: df
Out [9]:
   A  B
0  1  0
1  1  1
2  1  2
3  1  3
4  1  4
5  1  5
6  1  6
.. .. ..
33 3 33
34 3 34
35 3 35
36 3 36
37 3 37
38 3 38
39 3 39

[40 rows x 2 columns]
```

```
In [10]: df.groupby('A').apply(lambda x: x.rolling(4).B.mean())
Out [10]:
A
1  0      NaN
   1      NaN
   2      NaN
   3      1.5
   4      2.5
   5      3.5
   6      4.5
   ..
3  33     NaN
   34     NaN
   35     33.5
   36     34.5
   37     35.5
   38     36.5
```

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```

39    37.5
Name: B, Length: 40, dtype: float64

```

Now you can do:

```

In [11]: df.groupby('A').rolling(4).B.mean()
Out [11]:
A
1  0      NaN
   1      NaN
   2      NaN
   3      1.5
   4      2.5
   5      3.5
   6      4.5
   ...
3  33     NaN
   34     NaN
   35     33.5
   36     34.5
   37     35.5
   38     36.5
   39     37.5
Name: B, Length: 40, dtype: float64

```

For `.resample(...)` type of operations, previously you would have to:

```

In [12]: df = pd.DataFrame({'date': pd.date_range(start='2016-01-01',
.....:                                             periods=4,
.....:                                             freq='W'),
.....:                      'group': [1, 1, 2, 2],
.....:                      'val': [5, 6, 7, 8]}).set_index('date')
.....:

In [13]: df
Out [13]:
      group  val
date
2016-01-03    1    5
2016-01-10    1    6
2016-01-17    2    7
2016-01-24    2    8

[4 rows x 2 columns]

```

```

In [14]: df.groupby('group').apply(lambda x: x.resample('1D').ffill())
Out [14]:
      group  val
group date
1  2016-01-03    1    5
   2016-01-04    1    5
   2016-01-05    1    5
   2016-01-06    1    5
   2016-01-07    1    5
   2016-01-08    1    5
   2016-01-09    1    5

```

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```
...
2    2016-01-18    2    7
    2016-01-19    2    7
    2016-01-20    2    7
    2016-01-21    2    7
    2016-01-22    2    7
    2016-01-23    2    7
    2016-01-24    2    8

[16 rows x 2 columns]
```

Now you can do:

```
In [15]: df.groupby('group').resample('1D').ffill()
Out [15]:
```

|       |            | group | val |
|-------|------------|-------|-----|
| group | date       |       |     |
| 1     | 2016-01-03 | 1     | 5   |
|       | 2016-01-04 | 1     | 5   |
|       | 2016-01-05 | 1     | 5   |
|       | 2016-01-06 | 1     | 5   |
|       | 2016-01-07 | 1     | 5   |
|       | 2016-01-08 | 1     | 5   |
|       | 2016-01-09 | 1     | 5   |
| ...   |            | ...   | ... |
| 2     | 2016-01-18 | 2     | 7   |
|       | 2016-01-19 | 2     | 7   |
|       | 2016-01-20 | 2     | 7   |
|       | 2016-01-21 | 2     | 7   |
|       | 2016-01-22 | 2     | 7   |
|       | 2016-01-23 | 2     | 7   |
|       | 2016-01-24 | 2     | 8   |

```
[16 rows x 2 columns]
```

## Method chaining improvements

The following methods / indexers now accept a callable. It is intended to make these more useful in method chains, see the *documentation*. (GH11485, GH12533)

- `.where()` and `.mask()`
- `.loc[], iloc[]` and `.ix[]`
- `[]` indexing

### `.where()` and `.mask()`

These can accept a callable for the condition and other arguments.

```
In [16]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3],
.....:                    'B': [4, 5, 6],
.....:                    'C': [7, 8, 9]})
.....:
```

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```
In [17]: df.where(lambda x: x > 4, lambda x: x + 10)
Out[17]:
   A  B  C
0  11 14  7
1  12  5  8
2  13  6  9

[3 rows x 3 columns]
```

`.loc[]`, `.iloc[]`, `.ix[]`

These can accept a callable, and a tuple of callable as a slicer. The callable can return a valid boolean indexer or anything which is valid for these indexer's input.

```
# callable returns bool indexer
In [18]: df.loc[lambda x: x.A >= 2, lambda x: x.sum() > 10]
Out[18]:
   B  C
1  5  8
2  6  9

[2 rows x 2 columns]

# callable returns list of labels
In [19]: df.loc[lambda x: [1, 2], lambda x: ['A', 'B']]
Out[19]:
   A  B
1  2  5
2  3  6

[2 rows x 2 columns]
```

## [ ] indexing

Finally, you can use a callable in [ ] indexing of Series, DataFrame and Panel. The callable must return a valid input for [ ] indexing depending on its class and index type.

```
In [20]: df[lambda x: 'A']
Out[20]:
0    1
1    2
2    3
Name: A, Length: 3, dtype: int64
```

Using these methods / indexers, you can chain data selection operations without using temporary variable.

```
In [21]: bb = pd.read_csv('data/baseball.csv', index_col='id')

In [22]: (bb.groupby(['year', 'team'])
.....:         .sum()
.....:         .loc[lambda df: df.r > 100])
.....:
```

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```

Out [22]:
      stint  g  ab  r  h  X2b  X3b  hr  ...  cs  bb  so  ibb  hbp
↪ sh      sf  gidp
year team                                     ...
↪
2007 CIN      6 379  745 101 203  35  2 36 ... 1.0 105 127.0 14.0 1.0
↪ 1.0 15.0 18.0
   DET      5 301 1062 162 283  54  4 37 ... 7.0  97 176.0  3.0 10.0
↪ 4.0  8.0 28.0
   HOU      4 311  926 109 218  47  6 14 ... 4.0  60 212.0  3.0  9.0
↪ 16.0 6.0 17.0
   LAN     11 413 1021 153 293  61  3 36 ... 5.0 114 141.0  8.0  9.0
↪ 3.0  8.0 29.0
   NYN     13 622 1854 240 509 101  3 61 ... 4.0 174 310.0 24.0 23.0
↪ 18.0 15.0 48.0
   SFN      5 482 1305 198 337  67  6 40 ... 7.0 235 188.0 51.0  8.0
↪ 16.0 6.0 41.0
   TEX      2 198  729 115 200  40  4 28 ... 4.0  73 140.0  4.0  5.0
↪ 2.0  8.0 16.0
   TOR      4 459 1408 187 378  96  2 58 ... 2.0 190 265.0 16.0 12.0
↪ 4.0 16.0 38.0

[8 rows x 18 columns]

```

### Partial string indexing on DateTimeIndex when part of a MultiIndex

Partial string indexing now matches on DateTimeIndex when part of a MultiIndex (GH10331)

```

In [23]: dft2 = pd.DataFrame(
.....:     np.random.randn(20, 1),
.....:     columns=['A'],
.....:     index=pd.MultiIndex.from_product([pd.date_range('20130101',
.....:                                                         periods=10,
.....:                                                         freq='12H'),
.....:                                     ['a', 'b']]))
.....:

In [24]: dft2
Out [24]:
                A
2013-01-01 00:00:00 a  0.469112
                b -0.282863
2013-01-01 12:00:00 a -1.509059
                b -1.135632
2013-01-02 00:00:00 a  1.212112
                b -0.173215
2013-01-02 12:00:00 a  0.119209
...
2013-01-04 00:00:00 b -0.706771
2013-01-04 12:00:00 a -1.039575
                b  0.271860
2013-01-05 00:00:00 a -0.424972
                b  0.567020
2013-01-05 12:00:00 a  0.276232
                b -1.087401

```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

[20 rows x 1 columns]

**In [25]:** dft2.loc['2013-01-05']

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
                A
2013-01-05 00:00:00 a -0.424972
                b  0.567020
2013-01-05 12:00:00 a  0.276232
                b -1.087401

```

[4 rows x 1 columns]

**On other levels****In [26]:** idx = pd.IndexSlice**In [27]:** dft2 = dft2.swaplevel(0, 1).sort\_index()**In [28]:** dft2

```

Out [28]:
                A
a 2013-01-01 00:00:00  0.469112
   2013-01-01 12:00:00 -1.509059
   2013-01-02 00:00:00  1.212112
   2013-01-02 12:00:00  0.119209
   2013-01-03 00:00:00 -0.861849
   2013-01-03 12:00:00 -0.494929
   2013-01-04 00:00:00  0.721555
...
b 2013-01-02 12:00:00 -1.044236
   2013-01-03 00:00:00 -2.104569
   2013-01-03 12:00:00  1.071804
   2013-01-04 00:00:00 -0.706771
   2013-01-04 12:00:00  0.271860
   2013-01-05 00:00:00  0.567020
   2013-01-05 12:00:00 -1.087401

```

[20 rows x 1 columns]

**In [29]:** dft2.loc[idx[:, '2013-01-05'], :]

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
                A
a 2013-01-05 00:00:00 -0.424972
   2013-01-05 12:00:00  0.276232
b 2013-01-05 00:00:00  0.567020
   2013-01-05 12:00:00 -1.087401

```

[4 rows x 1 columns]

## Assembling Datetimes

`pd.to_datetime()` has gained the ability to assemble datetimes from a passed in DataFrame or a dict. (GH8158).

```
In [30]: df = pd.DataFrame({'year': [2015, 2016],
.....:                    'month': [2, 3],
.....:                    'day': [4, 5],
.....:                    'hour': [2, 3]})
.....:
```

```
In [31]: df
```

```
Out [31]:
   year  month  day  hour
0  2015     2    4     2
1  2016     3    5     3

[2 rows x 4 columns]
```

Assembling using the passed frame.

```
In [32]: pd.to_datetime(df)
```

```
Out [32]:
0    2015-02-04 02:00:00
1    2016-03-05 03:00:00
Length: 2, dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

You can pass only the columns that you need to assemble.

```
In [33]: pd.to_datetime(df[['year', 'month', 'day']])
```

```
Out [33]:
0    2015-02-04
1    2016-03-05
Length: 2, dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

## Other Enhancements

- `pd.read_csv()` now supports `delim_whitespace=True` for the Python engine (GH12958)
- `pd.read_csv()` now supports opening ZIP files that contains a single CSV, via extension inference or explicit `compression='zip'` (GH12175)
- `pd.read_csv()` now supports opening files using xz compression, via extension inference or explicit `compression='xz'` is specified; xz compressions is also supported by `DataFrame.to_csv` in the same way (GH11852)
- `pd.read_msgpack()` now always gives writable ndarrays even when compression is used (GH12359).
- `pd.read_msgpack()` now supports serializing and de-serializing categoricals with msgpack (GH12573)
- `.to_json()` now supports NDframes that contain categorical and sparse data (GH10778)
- `interpolate()` now supports `method='akima'` (GH7588).
- `pd.read_excel()` now accepts path objects (e.g. `pathlib.Path`, `py.path.local`) for the file path, in line with other `read_*` functions (GH12655)
- Added `.weekday_name` property as a component to `DatetimeIndex` and the `.dt` accessor. (GH11128)



- `Index.take` now handles `allow_fill` and `fill_value` consistently (GH12631)

```
In [34]: idx = pd.Index([1., 2., 3., 4.], dtype='float')
# default, allow_fill=True, fill_value=None
In [35]: idx.take([2, -1])
Out[35]: Float64Index([3.0, 4.0], dtype='float64')

In [36]: idx.take([2, -1], fill_value=True)
Out[36]: Float64Index([3.0, nan], dtype='float64')
```

- `Index` now supports `.str.get_dummies()` which returns `MultiIndex`, see *Creating Indicator Variables* (GH10008, GH10103)

```
In [37]: idx = pd.Index(['a|b', 'a|c', 'b|c'])
In [38]: idx.str.get_dummies('|')
Out[38]:
MultiIndex(levels=[[0, 1], [0, 1], [0, 1]],
            codes=[[1, 1, 0], [1, 0, 1], [0, 1, 1]],
            names=['a', 'b', 'c'])
```

- `pd.crosstab()` has gained a `normalize` argument for normalizing frequency tables (GH12569). Examples in the updated docs *here*.
- `.resample(..).interpolate()` is now supported (GH12925)
- `.isin()` now accepts passed sets (GH12988)

## Sparse changes

These changes conform sparse handling to return the correct types and work to make a smoother experience with indexing.

`SparseArray.take` now returns a scalar for scalar input, `SparseArray` for others. Furthermore, it handles a negative indexer with the same rule as `Index` (GH10560, GH12796)

```
s = pd.SparseArray([np.nan, np.nan, 1, 2, 3, np.nan, 4, 5, np.nan, 6])
s.take(0)
s.take([1, 2, 3])
```

- Bug in `SparseSeries[]` indexing with Ellipsis raises `KeyError` (GH9467)
- Bug in `SparseArray[]` indexing with tuples are not handled properly (GH12966)
- Bug in `SparseSeries.loc[]` with list-like input raises `TypeError` (GH10560)
- Bug in `SparseSeries.iloc[]` with scalar input may raise `IndexError` (GH10560)
- Bug in `SparseSeries.loc[], .iloc[]` with slice returns `SparseArray`, rather than `SparseSeries` (GH10560)
- Bug in `SparseDataFrame.loc[], .iloc[]` may results in dense `Series`, rather than `SparseSeries` (GH12787)
- Bug in `SparseArray` addition ignores `fill_value` of right hand side (GH12910)
- Bug in `SparseArray` mod raises `AttributeError` (GH12910)
- Bug in `SparseArray` pow calculates `1 ** np.nan` as `np.nan` which must be 1 (GH12910)

- Bug in `SparseArray` comparison output may incorrect result or raise `ValueError` (GH12971)
- Bug in `SparseSeries.__repr__` raises `TypeError` when it is longer than `max_rows` (GH10560)
- Bug in `SparseSeries.shape` ignores `fill_value` (GH10452)
- Bug in `SparseSeries` and `SparseArray` may have different `dtype` from its dense values (GH12908)
- Bug in `SparseSeries.reindex` incorrectly handle `fill_value` (GH12797)
- Bug in `SparseArray.to_frame()` results in `DataFrame`, rather than `SparseDataFrame` (GH9850)
- Bug in `SparseSeries.value_counts()` does not count `fill_value` (GH6749)
- Bug in `SparseArray.to_dense()` does not preserve `dtype` (GH10648)
- Bug in `SparseArray.to_dense()` incorrectly handle `fill_value` (GH12797)
- Bug in `pd.concat()` of `SparseSeries` results in dense (GH10536)
- Bug in `pd.concat()` of `SparseDataFrame` incorrectly handle `fill_value` (GH9765)
- Bug in `pd.concat()` of `SparseDataFrame` may raise `AttributeError` (GH12174)
- Bug in `SparseArray.shift()` may raise `NameError` or `TypeError` (GH12908)

## API changes

### `.groupby(...).nth()` changes

The index in `.groupby(...).nth()` output is now more consistent when the `as_index` argument is passed (GH11039):

```
In [39]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['a', 'b', 'a'],
.....:                    'B': [1, 2, 3]})
.....:

In [40]: df
Out[40]:
   A  B
0  a  1
1  b  2
2  a  3

[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

Previous Behavior:

```
In [3]: df.groupby('A', as_index=True)['B'].nth(0)
Out[3]:
0    1
1    2
Name: B, dtype: int64

In [4]: df.groupby('A', as_index=False)['B'].nth(0)
Out[4]:
0    1
1    2
Name: B, dtype: int64
```

New Behavior:

```
In [41]: df.groupby('A', as_index=True)['B'].nth(0)
Out[41]:
A
a    1
b    2
Name: B, Length: 2, dtype: int64

In [42]: df.groupby('A', as_index=False)['B'].nth(0)
Out[42]:
0    1
1    2
Name: B, Length: 2, dtype: int64
```

Furthermore, previously, a `.groupby` would always sort, regardless if `sort=False` was passed with `.nth()`.

```
In [43]: np.random.seed(1234)

In [44]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(100, 2), columns=['a', 'b'])

In [45]: df['c'] = np.random.randint(0, 4, 100)
```

Previous Behavior:

```
In [4]: df.groupby('c', sort=True).nth(1)
Out[4]:
      a      b
c
0 -0.334077  0.002118
1  0.036142 -2.074978
2 -0.720589  0.887163
3  0.859588 -0.636524

In [5]: df.groupby('c', sort=False).nth(1)
Out[5]:
      a      b
c
0 -0.334077  0.002118
1  0.036142 -2.074978
2 -0.720589  0.887163
3  0.859588 -0.636524
```

New Behavior:

```
In [46]: df.groupby('c', sort=True).nth(1)
Out[46]:
      a      b
c
0 -0.334077  0.002118
1  0.036142 -2.074978
2 -0.720589  0.887163
3  0.859588 -0.636524

[4 rows x 2 columns]

In [47]: df.groupby('c', sort=False).nth(1)
```

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```
      a      b
c
2 -0.720589  0.887163
3  0.859588 -0.636524
0 -0.334077  0.002118
1  0.036142 -2.074978

[4 rows x 2 columns]
```

### numpy function compatibility

Compatibility between pandas array-like methods (e.g. `sum` and `take`) and their `numpy` counterparts has been greatly increased by augmenting the signatures of the pandas methods so as to accept arguments that can be passed in from `numpy`, even if they are not necessarily used in the pandas implementation ([GH12644](#), [GH12638](#), [GH12687](#))

- `.searchsorted()` for `Index` and `TimedeltaIndex` now accept a `sorter` argument to maintain compatibility with `numpy`'s `searchsorted` function ([GH12238](#))
- Bug in `numpy` compatibility of `np.round()` on a `Series` ([GH12600](#))

An example of this signature augmentation is illustrated below:

```
In [48]: sp = pd.SparseDataFrame([1, 2, 3])

In [49]: sp
Out[49]:
  0
0  1
1  2
2  3

[3 rows x 1 columns]
```

Previous behaviour:

```
In [2]: np.cumsum(sp, axis=0)
...
TypeError: cumsum() takes at most 2 arguments (4 given)
```

New behaviour:

```
In [50]: np.cumsum(sp, axis=0)
Out[50]:
  0
0  1
1  3
2  6

[3 rows x 1 columns]
```

### Using `.apply` on `groupby` resampling

Using `apply` on resampling `groupby` operations (using a `pd.TimeGrouper`) now has the same output types as similar `apply` calls on other `groupby` operations. ([GH11742](#)).

```
In [51]: df = pd.DataFrame({'date': pd.to_datetime(['10/10/2000', '11/10/2000']),
.....:                    'value': [10, 13]})
.....:

In [52]: df
Out [52]:
   date  value
0 2000-10-10    10
1 2000-11-10    13

[2 rows x 2 columns]
```

Previous behavior:

```
In [1]: df.groupby(pd.TimeGrouper(key='date',
.....:                          freq='M')).apply(lambda x: x.value.sum())
Out [1]:
...
TypeError: cannot concatenate a non-NDFrame object

# Output is a Series
In [2]: df.groupby(pd.TimeGrouper(key='date',
.....:                          freq='M')).apply(lambda x: x[['value']].sum())
Out [2]:
date
2000-10-31  value    10
2000-11-30  value    13
dtype: int64
```

New Behavior:

```
# Output is a Series
In [55]: df.groupby(pd.TimeGrouper(key='date',
.....:                          freq='M')).apply(lambda x: x.value.sum())
Out [55]:
date
2000-10-31    10
2000-11-30    13
Freq: M, dtype: int64

# Output is a DataFrame
In [56]: df.groupby(pd.TimeGrouper(key='date',
.....:                          freq='M')).apply(lambda x: x[['value']].sum())
Out [56]:
   value
date
2000-10-31    10
2000-11-30    13
```

## Changes in read\_csv exceptions

In order to standardize the `read_csv` API for both the `c` and `python` engines, both will now raise an `EmptyDataError`, a subclass of `ValueError`, in response to empty columns or header ([GH12493](#), [GH12506](#))

Previous behaviour:

```
In [1]: import io

In [2]: df = pd.read_csv(io.StringIO(''), engine='c')
...
ValueError: No columns to parse from file

In [3]: df = pd.read_csv(io.StringIO(''), engine='python')
...
StopIteration
```

New behaviour:

```
In [1]: df = pd.read_csv(io.StringIO(''), engine='c')
...
pandas.io.common.EmptyDataError: No columns to parse from file

In [2]: df = pd.read_csv(io.StringIO(''), engine='python')
...
pandas.io.common.EmptyDataError: No columns to parse from file
```

In addition to this error change, several others have been made as well:

- `CParserError` now sub-classes `ValueError` instead of just a `Exception` ([GH12551](#))
- A `CParserError` is now raised instead of a generic `Exception` in `read_csv` when the `c` engine cannot parse a column ([GH12506](#))
- A `ValueError` is now raised instead of a generic `Exception` in `read_csv` when the `c` engine encounters a `NaN` value in an integer column ([GH12506](#))
- A `ValueError` is now raised instead of a generic `Exception` in `read_csv` when `true_values` is specified, and the `c` engine encounters an element in a column containing unencodable bytes ([GH12506](#))
- `pandas.parser.OverflowError` exception has been removed and has been replaced with Python's built-in `OverflowError` exception ([GH12506](#))
- `pd.read_csv()` no longer allows a combination of strings and integers for the `usecols` parameter ([GH12678](#))

### to\_datetime error changes

Bugs in `pd.to_datetime()` when passing a unit with convertible entries and `errors='coerce'` or non-convertible with `errors='ignore'`. Furthermore, an `OutOfBoundsDateime` exception will be raised when an out-of-range value is encountered for that unit when `errors='raise'`. ([GH11758](#), [GH13052](#), [GH13059](#))

Previous behaviour:

```
In [27]: pd.to_datetime(1420043460, unit='s', errors='coerce')
Out [27]: NaT

In [28]: pd.to_datetime(11111111, unit='D', errors='ignore')
OverflowError: Python int too large to convert to C long

In [29]: pd.to_datetime(11111111, unit='D', errors='raise')
OverflowError: Python int too large to convert to C long
```

New behaviour:

```
In [2]: pd.to_datetime(1420043460, unit='s', errors='coerce')
Out[2]: Timestamp('2014-12-31 16:31:00')

In [3]: pd.to_datetime(11111111, unit='D', errors='ignore')
Out[3]: 11111111

In [4]: pd.to_datetime(11111111, unit='D', errors='raise')
OutOfBoundsDatetime: cannot convert input with unit 'D'
```

## Other API changes

- `.swaplevel()` for `Series`, `DataFrame`, `Panel`, and `MultiIndex` now features defaults for its first two parameters `i` and `j` that swap the two innermost levels of the index. (GH12934)
- `.searchsorted()` for `Index` and `TimedeltaIndex` now accept a `sorter` argument to maintain compatibility with `numpy`'s `searchsorted` function (GH12238)
- `Period` and `PeriodIndex` now raises `IncompatibleFrequency` error which inherits `ValueError` rather than raw `ValueError` (GH12615)
- `Series.apply` for category dtype now applies the passed function to each of the `.categories` (and not the `.codes`), and returns a category dtype if possible (GH12473)
- `read_csv` will now raise a `TypeError` if `parse_dates` is neither a boolean, list, or dictionary (matches the doc-string) (GH5636)
- The default for `.query()/eval()` is now `engine=None`, which will use `numexpr` if it's installed; otherwise it will fallback to the `python` engine. This mimics the pre-0.18.1 behavior if `numexpr` is installed (and which, previously, if `numexpr` was not installed, `.query()/eval()` would raise). (GH12749)
- `pd.show_versions()` now includes `pandas_datareader` version (GH12740)
- Provide a proper `__name__` and `__qualname__` attributes for generic functions (GH12021)
- `pd.concat(ignore_index=True)` now uses `RangeIndex` as default (GH12695)
- `pd.merge()` and `DataFrame.join()` will show a `UserWarning` when merging/joining a single- with a multi-leveled dataframe (GH9455, GH12219)
- Compat with `scipy > 0.17` for deprecated `piecewise_polynomial` interpolation method; support for the replacement `from_derivatives` method (GH12887)

## Deprecations

- The method name `Index.sym_diff()` is deprecated and can be replaced by `Index.symmetric_difference()` (GH12591)
- The method name `Categorical.sort()` is deprecated in favor of `Categorical.sort_values()` (GH12882)

## Performance Improvements

- Improved speed of SAS reader (GH12656, GH12961)
- Performance improvements in `.groupby(...).cumcount()` (GH11039)
- Improved memory usage in `pd.read_csv()` when using `skiprows=an_integer` (GH13005)

- Improved performance of `DataFrame.to_sql` when checking case sensitivity for tables. Now only checks if table has been created correctly when table name is not lower case. (GH12876)
- Improved performance of `Period` construction and time series plotting (GH12903, GH11831).
- Improved performance of `.str.encode()` and `.str.decode()` methods (GH13008)
- Improved performance of `to_numeric` if input is numeric dtype (GH12777)
- Improved performance of sparse arithmetic with `IntIndex` (GH13036)

## Bug Fixes

- `usecols` parameter in `pd.read_csv` is now respected even when the lines of a CSV file are not even (GH12203)
- Bug in `groupby.transform(..)` when `axis=1` is specified with a non-monotonic ordered index (GH12713)
- Bug in `Period` and `PeriodIndex` creation raises `KeyError` if `freq="Minute"` is specified. Note that “Minute” `freq` is deprecated in v0.17.0, and recommended to use `freq="T"` instead (GH11854)
- Bug in `.resample(...).count()` with a `PeriodIndex` always raising a `TypeError` (GH12774)
- Bug in `.resample(...)` with a `PeriodIndex` casting to a `DatetimeIndex` when empty (GH12868)
- Bug in `.resample(...)` with a `PeriodIndex` when resampling to an existing frequency (GH12770)
- Bug in printing data which contains `Period` with different `freq` raises `ValueError` (GH12615)
- Bug in `Series` construction with `Categorical` and `dtype='category'` is specified (GH12574)
- Bugs in concatenation with a coercible dtype was too aggressive, resulting in different dtypes in output formatting when an object was longer than `display.max_rows` (GH12411, GH12045, GH11594, GH10571, GH12211)
- Bug in `float_format` option with option not being validated as a callable. (GH12706)
- Bug in `GroupBy.filter` when `dropna=False` and no groups fulfilled the criteria (GH12768)
- Bug in `__name__` of `.cum*` functions (GH12021)
- Bug in `.astype()` of a `Float64Index/Int64Index` to an `Int64Index` (GH12881)
- Bug in round tripping an integer based index in `.to_json()/read_json()` when `orient='index'` (the default) (GH12866)
- Bug in plotting `Categorical` dtypes cause error when attempting stacked bar plot (GH13019)
- Compat with `>= numpy 1.11` for `NaT` comparisons (GH12969)
- Bug in `.drop()` with a non-unique `MultiIndex`. (GH12701)
- Bug in `.concat` of datetime tz-aware and naive `DataFrames` (GH12467)
- Bug in correctly raising a `ValueError` in `.resample(...).fillna(...)` when passing a non-string (GH12952)
- Bug fixes in various encoding and header processing issues in `pd.read_sas()` (GH12659, GH12654, GH12647, GH12809)
- Bug in `pd.crosstab()` where would silently ignore `aggfunc` if `values=None` (GH12569).
- Potential segfault in `DataFrame.to_json` when serialising `datetime.time` (GH11473).
- Potential segfault in `DataFrame.to_json` when attempting to serialise `0d` array (GH11299).



- Segfault in `to_json` when attempting to serialise a `DataFrame` or `Series` with non-ndarray values; now supports serialization of `category`, `sparse`, and `datetime64[ns, tz]` dtypes (GH10778).
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_json` with unsupported dtype not passed to default handler (GH12554).
- Bug in `.align` not returning the sub-class (GH12983)
- Bug in aligning a `Series` with a `DataFrame` (GH13037)
- Bug in `ABCPanel` in which `Panel4D` was not being considered as a valid instance of this generic type (GH12810)
- Bug in consistency of `.name` on `.groupby(..).apply(..)` cases (GH12363)
- Bug in `Timestamp.__repr__` that caused `pprint` to fail in nested structures (GH12622)
- Bug in `Timedelta.min` and `Timedelta.max`, the properties now report the true minimum/maximum `timedeltas` as recognized by pandas. See the *documentation*. (GH12727)
- Bug in `.quantile()` with interpolation may coerce to `float` unexpectedly (GH12772)
- Bug in `.quantile()` with empty `Series` may return scalar rather than empty `Series` (GH12772)
- Bug in `.loc` with out-of-bounds in a large indexer would raise `IndexError` rather than `KeyError` (GH12527)
- Bug in resampling when using a `TimedeltaIndex` and `.asfreq()`, would previously not include the final fencepost (GH12926)
- Bug in equality testing with a `Categorical` in a `DataFrame` (GH12564)
- Bug in `GroupBy.first()`, `.last()` returns incorrect row when `TimeGrouper` is used (GH7453)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` with the `c` engine when specifying `skiprows` with newlines in quoted items (GH10911, GH12775)
- Bug in `DataFrame` timezone lost when assigning tz-aware `datetime Series` with alignment (GH12981)
- Bug in `.value_counts()` when `normalize=True` and `dropna=True` where nulls still contributed to the normalized count (GH12558)
- Bug in `Series.value_counts()` loses name if its dtype is `category` (GH12835)
- Bug in `Series.value_counts()` loses timezone info (GH12835)
- Bug in `Series.value_counts(normalize=True)` with `Categorical` raises `UnboundLocalError` (GH12835)
- Bug in `Panel.fillna()` ignoring `inplace=True` (GH12633)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` when specifying `names`, `usecols`, and `parse_dates` simultaneously with the `c` engine (GH9755)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv()` when specifying `delim_whitespace=True` and `lineterminator` simultaneously with the `c` engine (GH12912)
- Bug in `Series.rename`, `DataFrame.rename` and `DataFrame.rename_axis` not treating `Series` as mappings to relabel (GH12623).
- Clean in `.rolling.min` and `.rolling.max` to enhance dtype handling (GH12373)
- Bug in `groupby` where complex types are coerced to `float` (GH12902)
- Bug in `Series.map` raises `TypeError` if its dtype is `category` or tz-aware `datetime` (GH12473)
- Bugs on 32bit platforms for some test comparisons (GH12972)
- Bug in index coercion when falling back from `RangeIndex` construction (GH12893)

- Better error message in window functions when invalid argument (e.g. a float window) is passed (GH12669)
- Bug in slicing subclassed DataFrame defined to return subclassed Series may return normal Series (GH11559)
- Bug in `.str` accessor methods may raise `ValueError` if input has name and the result is DataFrame or MultiIndex (GH12617)
- Bug in `DataFrame.last_valid_index()` and `DataFrame.first_valid_index()` on empty frames (GH12800)
- Bug in `CategoricalIndex.get_loc` returns different result from regular Index (GH12531)
- Bug in `PeriodIndex.resample` where name not propagated (GH12769)
- Bug in `date_range` closed keyword and timezones (GH12684).
- Bug in `pd.concat` raises `AttributeError` when input data contains tz-aware datetime and timedelta (GH12620)
- Bug in `pd.concat` did not handle empty Series properly (GH11082)
- Bug in `.plot.bar` alignment when width is specified with `int` (GH12979)
- Bug in `fill_value` is ignored if the argument to a binary operator is a constant (GH12723)
- Bug in `pd.read_html()` when using `bs4` flavor and parsing table with a header and only one column (GH9178)
- Bug in `.pivot_table` when `margins=True` and `dropna=True` where nulls still contributed to margin count (GH12577)
- Bug in `.pivot_table` when `dropna=False` where table index/column names disappear (GH12133)
- Bug in `pd.crosstab()` when `margins=True` and `dropna=False` which raised (GH12642)
- Bug in `Series.name` when name attribute can be a hashable type (GH12610)
- Bug in `.describe()` resets categorical columns information (GH11558)
- Bug where `loffset` argument was not applied when calling `resample().count()` on a timeseries (GH12725)
- `pd.read_excel()` now accepts column names associated with keyword argument `names` (GH12870)
- Bug in `pd.to_numeric()` with Index returns `np.ndarray`, rather than Index (GH12777)
- Bug in `pd.to_numeric()` with datetime-like may raise `TypeError` (GH12777)
- Bug in `pd.to_numeric()` with scalar raises `ValueError` (GH12777)

## Contributors

A total of 60 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Andrew Fiore-Gartland +
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### 8.7.2 v0.18.0 (March 13, 2016)

This is a major release from 0.17.1 and includes a small number of API changes, several new features, enhancements, and performance improvements along with a large number of bug fixes. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

**Warning:** pandas  $\geq$  0.18.0 no longer supports compatibility with Python version 2.6 and 3.3 ([GH7718](#), [GH11273](#))

**Warning:** numexpr version 2.4.4 will now show a warning and not be used as a computation back-end for pandas because of some buggy behavior. This does not affect other versions ( $\geq$  2.1 and  $\geq$  2.4.6). ([GH12489](#))

Highlights include:

- Moving and expanding window functions are now methods on Series and DataFrame, similar to `.groupby`, see [here](#).
- Adding support for a `RangeIndex` as a specialized form of the `Int64Index` for memory savings, see [here](#).
- API breaking change to the `.resample` method to make it more `.groupby` like, see [here](#).
- Removal of support for positional indexing with floats, which was deprecated since 0.14.0. This will now raise a `TypeError`, see [here](#).
- The `.to_xarray()` function has been added for compatibility with the `xarray` package, see [here](#).

- The `read_sas` function has been enhanced to read `sas7bdat` files, see *here*.
- Addition of the `.str.extractall()` method, and API changes to the `.str.extract()` method and `.str.cat()` method.
- `pd.test()` top-level nose test runner is available ([GH4327](#)).

Check the *API Changes* and *deprecations* before updating.

### What's new in v0.18.0

- *New features*
  - *Window functions are now methods*
  - *Changes to rename*
  - *Range Index*
  - *Changes to str.extract*
  - *Addition of str.extractall*
  - *Changes to str.cat*
  - *Datetimelike rounding*
  - *Formatting of Integers in FloatIndex*
  - *Changes to dtype assignment behaviors*
  - *to\_xarray*
  - *Latex Representation*
  - *pd.read\_sas()* changes
  - *Other enhancements*
- *Backwards incompatible API changes*
  - *NaT and Timedelta operations*
  - *Changes to msgpack*
  - *Signature change for .rank*
  - *Bug in QuarterBegin with n=0*
  - *Resample API*
    - \* *Downsampling*
    - \* *Upsampling*
    - \* *Previous API will work but with deprecations*
  - *Changes to eval*
  - *Other API Changes*
  - *Deprecations*
  - *Removal of deprecated float indexers*
  - *Removal of prior version deprecations/changes*
- *Performance Improvements*
- *Bug Fixes*

• *Contributors*

## New features

### Window functions are now methods

Window functions have been refactored to be methods on `Series/DataFrame` objects, rather than top-level functions, which are now deprecated. This allows these window-type functions, to have a similar API to that of `.groupby`. See the full documentation *here* ([GH11603](#), [GH12373](#))

```
In [1]: np.random.seed(1234)

In [2]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': range(10), 'B': np.random.randn(10)})

In [3]: df
Out [3]:
   A      B
0  0  0.471435
1  1 -1.190976
2  2  1.432707
3  3 -0.312652
4  4 -0.720589
5  5  0.887163
6  6  0.859588
7  7 -0.636524
8  8  0.015696
9  9 -2.242685

[10 rows x 2 columns]
```

#### Previous Behavior:

```
In [8]: pd.rolling_mean(df, window=3)
FutureWarning: pd.rolling_mean is deprecated for DataFrame and will be
removed in a future version, replace with
      DataFrame.rolling(window=3, center=False).mean()

Out [8]:
   A      B
0 NaN     NaN
1 NaN     NaN
2  1  0.237722
3  2 -0.023640
4  3  0.133155
5  4 -0.048693
6  5  0.342054
7  6  0.370076
8  7  0.079587
9  8 -0.954504
```

#### New Behavior:

```
In [4]: r = df.rolling(window=3)
```

These show a descriptive repr

```
In [5]: r
Out [5]: Rolling [window=3,center=False,axis=0]
```

with tab-completion of available methods and properties.

```
In [9]: r.<TAB> # noqa E225, E999
r.A      r.agg      r.apply      r.count      r.exclusions  r.max      r.
↳median  r.name     r.skew      r.sum        r.kurt        r.mean     r.
r.B      r.aggregate r.corr      r.cov        r.kurt        r.mean     r.
↳min     r.quantile r.std       r.var
```

The methods operate on the Rolling object itself

```
In [6]: r.mean()
Out [6]:
   A      B
0 NaN    NaN
1 NaN    NaN
2 1.0  0.237722
3 2.0 -0.023640
4 3.0  0.133155
5 4.0 -0.048693
6 5.0  0.342054
7 6.0  0.370076
8 7.0  0.079587
9 8.0 -0.954504

[10 rows x 2 columns]
```

They provide getitem accessors

```
In [7]: r['A'].mean()
Out [7]:
0     NaN
1     NaN
2     1.0
3     2.0
4     3.0
5     4.0
6     5.0
7     6.0
8     7.0
9     8.0
Name: A, Length: 10, dtype: float64
```

And multiple aggregations

```
In [8]: r.agg({'A': ['mean', 'std'],
...:         'B': ['mean', 'std']})
Out [8]:
   A      B
  mean std  mean  std
0 NaN NaN   NaN  NaN
1 NaN NaN   NaN  NaN
2 1.0 1.0  0.237722  1.327364
3 2.0 1.0 -0.023640  1.335505
```

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```
4  3.0  1.0  0.133155  1.143778
5  4.0  1.0 -0.048693  0.835747
6  5.0  1.0  0.342054  0.920379
7  6.0  1.0  0.370076  0.871850
8  7.0  1.0  0.079587  0.750099
9  8.0  1.0 -0.954504  1.162285

[10 rows x 4 columns]
```

## Changes to rename

`Series.rename` and `NDFrame.rename_axis` can now take a scalar or list-like argument for altering the Series or axis *name*, in addition to their old behaviors of altering labels. ([GH9494](#), [GH11965](#))

```
In [9]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(5))

In [10]: s.rename('newname')
Out [10]:
0    1.150036
1    0.991946
2    0.953324
3   -2.021255
4   -0.334077
Name: newname, Length: 5, dtype: float64
```

```
In [11]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 2))

In [12]: (df.rename_axis("indexname")
.....:      .rename_axis("columns_name", axis="columns"))
.....:
Out [12]:
columns_name      0      1
indexname
0      0.002118  0.405453
1      0.289092  1.321158
2     -1.546906 -0.202646
3     -0.655969  0.193421
4      0.553439  1.318152

[5 rows x 2 columns]
```

The new functionality works well in method chains. Previously these methods only accepted functions or dicts mapping a *label* to a new label. This continues to work as before for function or dict-like values.

## Range Index

A `RangeIndex` has been added to the `Int64Index` sub-classes to support a memory saving alternative for common use cases. This has a similar implementation to the python `range` object (`xrange` in python 2), in that it only stores the start, stop, and step values for the index. It will transparently interact with the user API, converting to `Int64Index` if needed.

This will now be the default constructed index for `NDFrame` objects, rather than previous an `Int64Index`. ([GH939](#), [GH12070](#), [GH12071](#), [GH12109](#), [GH12888](#))





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```
1      2
2     NaN
Length: 3, dtype: object
```

It returns a DataFrame with one column if `expand=True`.

```
In [17]: pd.Series(['a1', 'b2', 'c3']).str.extract(r'[ab](\d)', expand=True)
Out [17]:
      0
0     1
1     2
2    NaN

[3 rows x 1 columns]
```

Calling on an Index with a regex with exactly one capture group returns an Index if `expand=False`.

```
In [18]: s = pd.Series(["a1", "b2", "c3"], ["A11", "B22", "C33"])

In [19]: s.index
Out [19]: Index(['A11', 'B22', 'C33'], dtype='object')

In [20]: s.index.str.extract("(?P<letter>[a-zA-Z])", expand=False)
Out [20]: Index(['A', 'B', 'C'], dtype='object', name='letter')
```

It returns a DataFrame with one column if `expand=True`.

```
In [21]: s.index.str.extract("(?P<letter>[a-zA-Z])", expand=True)
Out [21]:
  letter
0      A
1      B
2      C

[3 rows x 1 columns]
```

Calling on an Index with a regex with more than one capture group raises `ValueError` if `expand=False`.

```
>>> s.index.str.extract("(?P<letter>[a-zA-Z])([0-9]+)", expand=False)
ValueError: only one regex group is supported with Index
```

It returns a DataFrame if `expand=True`.

```
In [22]: s.index.str.extract("(?P<letter>[a-zA-Z])([0-9]+)", expand=True)
Out [22]:
  letter  1
0      A  11
1      B  22
2      C  33

[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

In summary, `extract (expand=True)` always returns a DataFrame with a row for every subject string, and a column for every capture group.

## Addition of str.extractall

The `.str.extractall` method was added (GH11386). Unlike `extract`, which returns only the first match.

```
In [23]: s = pd.Series(["a1a2", "b1", "c1"], ["A", "B", "C"])

In [24]: s
Out[24]:
A    a1a2
B     b1
C     c1
Length: 3, dtype: object

In [25]: s.str.extract(r"(?P<letter>[ab])(?P<digit>\d)", expand=False)
Out[25]:
letter digit
A     a     1
B     b     1
C   NaN   NaN

[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

The `extractall` method returns all matches.

```
In [26]: s.str.extractall(r"(?P<letter>[ab])(?P<digit>\d)")
Out[26]:
letter digit
match
A 0     a     1
  1     a     2
B 0     b     1

[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

## Changes to str.cat

The method `.str.cat()` concatenates the members of a `Series`. Before, if `NaN` values were present in the `Series`, calling `.str.cat()` on it would return `NaN`, unlike the rest of the `Series.str.*` API. This behavior has been amended to ignore `NaN` values by default. (GH11435).

A new, friendlier `ValueError` is added to protect against the mistake of supplying the `sep` as an arg, rather than as a kwarg. (GH11334).

```
In [27]: pd.Series(['a', 'b', np.nan, 'c']).str.cat(sep=' ')
Out[27]: 'a b c'

In [28]: pd.Series(['a', 'b', np.nan, 'c']).str.cat(sep=' ', na_rep='?')
Out[28]: 'a b ? c'
```

```
In [2]: pd.Series(['a', 'b', np.nan, 'c']).str.cat(' ')
ValueError: Did you mean to supply a `sep` keyword?
```

## Datetimelike rounding

DatetimeIndex, Timestamp, TimedeltaIndex, Timedelta have gained the `.round()`, `.floor()` and `.ceil()` method for datetimelike rounding, flooring and ceiling. (GH4314, GH11963)

### Naive datetimes

```
In [29]: dr = pd.date_range('20130101 09:12:56.1234', periods=3)

In [30]: dr
Out [30]:
DatetimeIndex(['2013-01-01 09:12:56.123400', '2013-01-02 09:12:56.123400',
              '2013-01-03 09:12:56.123400'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='D')

In [31]: dr.round('s')
↪
DatetimeIndex(['2013-01-01 09:12:56', '2013-01-02 09:12:56',
              '2013-01-03 09:12:56'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)

# Timestamp scalar
In [32]: dr[0]
↪Timestamp('2013-01-01 09:12:56.123400', freq='D')

In [33]: dr[0].round('10s')
↪Timestamp('2013-01-01 09:13:00')
```

### Tz-aware are rounded, floored and ceiled in local times

```
In [34]: dr = dr.tz_localize('US/Eastern')

In [35]: dr
Out [35]:
DatetimeIndex(['2013-01-01 09:12:56.123400-05:00',
              '2013-01-02 09:12:56.123400-05:00',
              '2013-01-03 09:12:56.123400-05:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]', freq='D')

In [36]: dr.round('s')
↪
DatetimeIndex(['2013-01-01 09:12:56-05:00', '2013-01-02 09:12:56-05:00',
              '2013-01-03 09:12:56-05:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]', freq=None)
```

### Timedeltas

```
In [37]: t = pd.timedelta_range('1 days 2 hr 13 min 45 us', periods=3, freq='d')

In [38]: t
Out [38]:
TimedeltaIndex(['1 days 02:13:00.000045', '2 days 02:13:00.000045',
               '3 days 02:13:00.000045'],
               dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq='D')
```

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```
1,2
2,3
```

New Behavior:

```
In [45]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3], index=np.arange(3.))

In [46]: s
Out[46]:
0.0    1
1.0    2
2.0    3
Length: 3, dtype: int64

In [47]: s.index
Out[47]: Float64Index([0.
→0, 1.0, 2.0], dtype='float64')

In [48]: print(s.to_csv(path_or_buf=None, header=False))
Out[48]:
→0,1
1.0,2
2.0,3
```

### Changes to dtype assignment behaviors

When a DataFrame's slice is updated with a new slice of the same dtype, the dtype of the DataFrame will now remain the same. (GH10503)

Previous Behavior:

```
In [5]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [0, 1, 1],
                          'b': pd.Series([100, 200, 300], dtype='uint32')})

In [7]: df.dtypes
Out[7]:
a      int64
b      uint32
dtype: object

In [8]: ix = df['a'] == 1

In [9]: df.loc[ix, 'b'] = df.loc[ix, 'b']

In [11]: df.dtypes
Out[11]:
a      int64
b      int64
dtype: object
```

New Behavior:

```
In [49]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [0, 1, 1],
.....:                    'b': pd.Series([100, 200, 300], dtype='uint32')})
.....:
```

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```

In [50]: df.dtypes
Out[50]:
a      int64
b      uint32
Length: 2, dtype: object

In [51]: ix = df['a'] == 1

In [52]: df.loc[ix, 'b'] = df.loc[ix, 'b']

In [53]: df.dtypes
Out[53]:
a      int64
b      uint32
Length: 2, dtype: object

```

When a DataFrame's integer slice is partially updated with a new slice of floats that could potentially be down-casted to integer without losing precision, the dtype of the slice will be set to float instead of integer.

Previous Behavior:

```

In [4]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.array(range(1,10)).reshape(3,3),
                          columns=list('abc'),
                          index=[[4,4,8], [8,10,12]])

In [5]: df
Out[5]:
   a  b  c
4  8  1  2  3
10 4  4  5  6
8 12  7  8  9

In [7]: df.ix[4, 'c'] = np.array([0., 1.])

In [8]: df
Out[8]:
   a  b  c
4  8  1  2  0
10 4  4  5  1
8 12  7  8  9

```

New Behavior:

```

In [54]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.array(range(1,10)).reshape(3,3),
.....:                      columns=list('abc'),
.....:                      index=[[4,4,8], [8,10,12]])
.....:

In [55]: df
Out[55]:
   a  b  c
4  8  1  2  3
10 4  4  5  6
8 12  7  8  9

[3 rows x 3 columns]

```

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```
In [56]: df.loc[4, 'c'] = np.array([0., 1.])
```

```
In [57]: df
```

```
Out [57]:
```

```
      a  b   c
4 8    1  2  0.0
   10  4  5  1.0
8 12  7  8  9.0
```

```
[3 rows x 3 columns]
```

## to\_xarray

In a future version of pandas, we will be deprecating Panel and other > 2 ndim objects. In order to provide for continuity, all NDFrame objects have gained the `.to_xarray()` method in order to convert to xarray objects, which has a pandas-like interface for > 2 ndim. (GH11972)

See the [xarray full-documentation here](#).

```
In [1]: p = Panel(np.arange(2*3*4).reshape(2,3,4))
```

```
In [2]: p.to_xarray()
```

```
Out [2]:
```

```
<xarray.DataArray (items: 2, major_axis: 3, minor_axis: 4)>
array([[[ 0,  1,  2,  3],
        [ 4,  5,  6,  7],
        [ 8,  9, 10, 11]],

       [[12, 13, 14, 15],
        [16, 17, 18, 19],
        [20, 21, 22, 23]])
```

```
Coordinates:
```

```
* items      (items) int64 0 1
* major_axis (major_axis) int64 0 1 2
* minor_axis (minor_axis) int64 0 1 2 3
```

## Latex Representation

DataFrame has gained a `._repr_latex_()` method in order to allow for conversion to latex in a ipython/jupyter notebook using nbconvert. (GH11778)

Note that this must be activated by setting the option `pd.display.latex.repr=True` (GH12182)

For example, if you have a jupyter notebook you plan to convert to latex using nbconvert, place the statement `pd.display.latex.repr=True` in the first cell to have the contained DataFrame output also stored as latex.

The options `display.latex.escape` and `display.latex.longtable` have also been added to the configuration and are used automatically by the `to_latex` method. See the *available options docs* for more info.



## pd.read\_sas() changes

`read_sas` has gained the ability to read SAS7BDAT files, including compressed files. The files can be read in entirety, or incrementally. For full details see [here](#). (GH4052)

## Other enhancements

- Handle truncated floats in SAS xport files (GH11713)
- Added option to hide index in `Series.to_string` (GH11729)
- `read_excel` now supports s3 urls of the format `s3://bucketname/filename` (GH11447)
- add support for `AWS_S3_HOST` env variable when reading from s3 (GH12198)
- A simple version of `Panel.round()` is now implemented (GH11763)
- For Python 3.x, `round(DataFrame)`, `round(Series)`, `round(Panel)` will work (GH11763)
- `sys.getsizeof(obj)` returns the memory usage of a pandas object, including the values it contains (GH11597)
- `Series` gained an `is_unique` attribute (GH11946)
- `DataFrame.quantile` and `Series.quantile` now accept interpolation keyword (GH10174).
- Added `DataFrame.style.format` for more flexible formatting of cell values (GH11692)
- `DataFrame.select_dtypes` now allows the `np.float16` type code (GH11990)
- `pivot_table()` now accepts most iterables for the `values` parameter (GH12017)
- Added Google BigQuery service account authentication support, which enables authentication on remote servers. (GH11881, GH12572). For further details see [here](#)
- `HDFStore` is now iterable: `for k in store` is equivalent to `for k in store.keys()` (GH12221).
- Add missing methods/fields to `.dt` for `Period` (GH8848)
- The entire code base has been PEP-ified (GH12096)

## Backwards incompatible API changes

- the leading white spaces have been removed from the output of `.to_string(index=False)` method (GH11833)
- the `out` parameter has been removed from the `Series.round()` method. (GH11763)
- `DataFrame.round()` leaves non-numeric columns unchanged in its return, rather than raises. (GH11885)
- `DataFrame.head(0)` and `DataFrame.tail(0)` return empty frames, rather than `self`. (GH11937)
- `Series.head(0)` and `Series.tail(0)` return empty series, rather than `self`. (GH11937)
- `to_msgpack` and `read_msgpack` encoding now defaults to 'utf-8'. (GH12170)
- the order of keyword arguments to text file parsing functions (`.read_csv()`, `.read_table()`, `.read_fwf()`) changed to group related arguments. (GH11555)
- `NaTType.isoformat` now returns the string 'NaT' to allow the result to be passed to the constructor of `Timestamp`. (GH12300)

## NaT and Timedelta operations

NaT and Timedelta have expanded arithmetic operations, which are extended to Series arithmetic where applicable. Operations defined for `datetime64[ns]` or `timedelta64[ns]` are now also defined for NaT (GH11564).

NaT now supports arithmetic operations with integers and floats.

```
In [58]: pd.NaT * 1
Out[58]: NaT

In [59]: pd.NaT * 1.5
Out[59]: NaT

In [60]: pd.NaT / 2
Out[60]: NaT

In [61]: pd.NaT * np.nan
Out[61]: NaT
```

NaT defines more arithmetic operations with `datetime64[ns]` and `timedelta64[ns]`.

```
In [62]: pd.NaT / pd.NaT
Out[62]: nan

In [63]: pd.Timedelta('1s') / pd.NaT
Out[63]: nan
```

NaT may represent either a `datetime64[ns]` null or a `timedelta64[ns]` null. Given the ambiguity, it is treated as a `timedelta64[ns]`, which allows more operations to succeed.

```
In [64]: pd.NaT + pd.NaT
Out[64]: NaT

# same as
In [65]: pd.Timedelta('1s') + pd.Timedelta('1s')
Out[65]: Timedelta('0 days 00:00:02')
```

as opposed to

```
In [3]: pd.Timestamp('19900315') + pd.Timestamp('19900315')
TypeError: unsupported operand type(s) for +: 'Timestamp' and 'Timestamp'
```

However, when wrapped in a Series whose dtype is `datetime64[ns]` or `timedelta64[ns]`, the dtype information is respected.

```
In [1]: pd.Series([pd.NaT], dtype='<M8[ns]') + pd.Series([pd.NaT], dtype='<M8[ns]')
TypeError: can only operate on a datetimes for subtraction,
but the operator [__add__] was passed
```

```
In [66]: pd.Series([pd.NaT], dtype='<m8[ns]') + pd.Series([pd.NaT], dtype='<m8[ns]')
Out[66]:
0    NaT
Length: 1, dtype: timedelta64[ns]
```

Timedelta division by floats now works.

```
In [67]: pd.Timedelta('1s') / 2.0
Out [67]: Timedelta('0 days 00:00:00.500000')
```

Subtraction by Timedelta in a Series by a Timestamp works (GH11925)

```
In [68]: ser = pd.Series(pd.timedelta_range('1 day', periods=3))

In [69]: ser
Out [69]:
0    1 days
1    2 days
2    3 days
Length: 3, dtype: timedelta64[ns]

In [70]: pd.Timestamp('2012-01-01') - ser
Out [70]:
0    2011-12-31
1    2011-12-30
2    2011-12-29
Length: 3, dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

NaT.isoformat() now returns 'NaT'. This change allows allows pd.Timestamp to rehydrate any timestamp like object from its isoformat (GH12300).

Changes to msgpack

Forward incompatible changes in msgpack writing format were made over 0.17.0 and 0.18.0; older versions of pandas cannot read files packed by newer versions (GH12129, GH10527)

Bugs in to\_msgpack and read\_msgpack introduced in 0.17.0 and fixed in 0.18.0, caused files packed in Python 2 unreadable by Python 3 (GH12142). The following table describes the backward and forward compat of msgpacks.

**Warning:**

| Packed with         | Can be unpacked with  |
|---------------------|---|
| pre-0.17 / Python 2 | any   |
| pre-0.17 / Python 3 | any   |
| 0.17 / Python 2     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ==0.17 / Python 2</li> <li>• &gt;=0.18 / any Python</li> </ul> |
| 0.17 / Python 3     | >=0.18 / any Python   |
| 0.18                | >= 0.18   |

0.18.0 is backward-compatible for reading files packed by older versions, except for files packed with 0.17 in Python 2, in which case only they can only be unpacked in Python 2.

Signature change for .rank

Series.rank and DataFrame.rank now have the same signature (GH11759)

Previous signature



month as the quarter start date.

```
In [3]: d = pd.Timestamp('2014-02-15')
In [4]: d + pd.offsets.QuarterBegin(n=0, startingMonth=2)
Out [4]: Timestamp('2014-02-01 00:00:00')
```

This behavior has been corrected in version 0.18.0, which is consistent with other anchored offsets like `MonthBegin` and `YearBegin`.

```
In [77]: d = pd.Timestamp('2014-02-15')
In [78]: d + pd.offsets.QuarterBegin(n=0, startingMonth=2)
Out [78]: Timestamp('2014-05-01 00:00:00')
```

## Resample API

Like the change in the window functions API *above*, `.resample(...)` is changing to have a more groupby-like API. (GH11732, GH12702, GH12202, GH12332, GH12334, GH12348, GH12448).

```
In [79]: np.random.seed(1234)
In [80]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(10,4),
.....:                      columns=list('ABCD'),
.....:                      index=pd.date_range('2010-01-01 09:00:00',
.....:                      periods=10, freq='s'))
In [81]: df
Out [81]:
```

|                     | A        | B        | C        | D        |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 2010-01-01 09:00:00 | 0.191519 | 0.622109 | 0.437728 | 0.785359 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:01 | 0.779976 | 0.272593 | 0.276464 | 0.801872 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:02 | 0.958139 | 0.875933 | 0.357817 | 0.500995 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:03 | 0.683463 | 0.712702 | 0.370251 | 0.561196 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:04 | 0.503083 | 0.013768 | 0.772827 | 0.882641 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:05 | 0.364886 | 0.615396 | 0.075381 | 0.368824 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:06 | 0.933140 | 0.651378 | 0.397203 | 0.788730 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:07 | 0.316836 | 0.568099 | 0.869127 | 0.436173 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:08 | 0.802148 | 0.143767 | 0.704261 | 0.704581 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:09 | 0.218792 | 0.924868 | 0.442141 | 0.909316 |

```
[10 rows x 4 columns]
```

### Previous API:

You would write a resampling operation that immediately evaluates. If a `how` parameter was not provided, it would default to `how='mean'`.

```
In [6]: df.resample('2s')
Out [6]:
```

|                     | A        | B        | C        | D        |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 2010-01-01 09:00:00 | 0.485748 | 0.447351 | 0.357096 | 0.793615 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:02 | 0.820801 | 0.794317 | 0.364034 | 0.531096 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:04 | 0.433985 | 0.314582 | 0.424104 | 0.625733 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:06 | 0.624988 | 0.609738 | 0.633165 | 0.612452 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:08 | 0.510470 | 0.534317 | 0.573201 | 0.806949 |

You could also specify a how directly

```
In [7]: df.resample('2s', how='sum')
Out [7]:
```

|                     | A        | B        | C        | D        |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 2010-01-01 09:00:00 | 0.971495 | 0.894701 | 0.714192 | 1.587231 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:02 | 1.641602 | 1.588635 | 0.728068 | 1.062191 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:04 | 0.867969 | 0.629165 | 0.848208 | 1.251465 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:06 | 1.249976 | 1.219477 | 1.266330 | 1.224904 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:08 | 1.020940 | 1.068634 | 1.146402 | 1.613897 |

### New API:

Now, you can write `.resample(...)` as a 2-stage operation like `.groupby(...)`, which yields a `Resampler`.

```
In [82]: r = df.resample('2s')
In [83]: r
Out [83]: DatetimeIndexResampler [freq=<2 * Seconds>, axis=0, closed=left, label=left, ↵
↵convention=start, base=0]
```

### Downsampling

You can then use this object to perform operations. These are downsampling operations (going from a higher frequency to a lower one).

```
In [84]: r.mean()
Out [84]:
```

|                     | A        | B        | C        | D        |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 2010-01-01 09:00:00 | 0.485748 | 0.447351 | 0.357096 | 0.793615 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:02 | 0.820801 | 0.794317 | 0.364034 | 0.531096 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:04 | 0.433985 | 0.314582 | 0.424104 | 0.625733 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:06 | 0.624988 | 0.609738 | 0.633165 | 0.612452 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:08 | 0.510470 | 0.534317 | 0.573201 | 0.806949 |

[5 rows x 4 columns]

```
In [85]: r.sum()
Out [85]:
```

|                     | A        | B        | C        | D        |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 2010-01-01 09:00:00 | 0.971495 | 0.894701 | 0.714192 | 1.587231 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:02 | 1.641602 | 1.588635 | 0.728068 | 1.062191 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:04 | 0.867969 | 0.629165 | 0.848208 | 1.251465 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:06 | 1.249976 | 1.219477 | 1.266330 | 1.224904 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:08 | 1.020940 | 1.068634 | 1.146402 | 1.613897 |

[5 rows x 4 columns]

Furthermore, `resample` now supports `getitem` operations to perform the `resample` on specific columns.

```
In [86]: r[['A', 'C']].mean()
Out [86]:
```

|                     | A        | C        |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| 2010-01-01 09:00:00 | 0.485748 | 0.357096 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:02 | 0.820801 | 0.364034 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:04 | 0.433985 | 0.424104 |

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```
2010-01-01 09:00:06  0.624988  0.633165
2010-01-01 09:00:08  0.510470  0.573201

[5 rows x 2 columns]
```

and `.aggregate` type operations.

```
In [87]: r.agg({'A' : 'mean', 'B' : 'sum'})
Out [87]:
```

|                     | A        | B        |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| 2010-01-01 09:00:00 | 0.485748 | 0.894701 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:02 | 0.820801 | 1.588635 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:04 | 0.433985 | 0.629165 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:06 | 0.624988 | 1.219477 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:08 | 0.510470 | 1.068634 |

```
[5 rows x 2 columns]
```

These accessors can of course, be combined

```
In [88]: r[['A', 'B']].agg(['mean', 'sum'])
Out [88]:
```

|                     | A        |          | B        |          |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
|                     | mean     | sum      | mean     | sum      |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:00 | 0.485748 | 0.971495 | 0.447351 | 0.894701 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:02 | 0.820801 | 1.641602 | 0.794317 | 1.588635 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:04 | 0.433985 | 0.867969 | 0.314582 | 0.629165 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:06 | 0.624988 | 1.249976 | 0.609738 | 1.219477 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:08 | 0.510470 | 1.020940 | 0.534317 | 1.068634 |

```
[5 rows x 4 columns]
```

## Upsampling

Upsampling operations take you from a lower frequency to a higher frequency. These are now performed with the Resampler objects with `backfill()`, `ffill()`, `fillna()` and `asfreq()` methods.

```
In [89]: s = pd.Series(np.arange(5, dtype='int64'),
.....:                  index=pd.date_range('2010-01-01', periods=5, freq='Q'))
.....:
```

```
In [90]: s
```

```
Out [90]:
2010-03-31    0
2010-06-30    1
2010-09-30    2
2010-12-31    3
2011-03-31    4
Freq: Q-DEC, Length: 5, dtype: int64
```

Previously

```
In [6]: s.resample('M', fill_method='ffill')
```

```
Out [6]:
2010-03-31    0
```

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```
2010-04-30    0
2010-05-31    0
2010-06-30    1
2010-07-31    1
2010-08-31    1
2010-09-30    2
2010-10-31    2
2010-11-30    2
2010-12-31    3
2011-01-31    3
2011-02-28    3
2011-03-31    4
Freq: M, dtype: int64
```

### New API

```
In [91]: s.resample('M').ffill()
Out [91]:
2010-03-31    0
2010-04-30    0
2010-05-31    0
2010-06-30    1
2010-07-31    1
2010-08-31    1
2010-09-30    2
2010-10-31    2
2010-11-30    2
2010-12-31    3
2011-01-31    3
2011-02-28    3
2011-03-31    4
Freq: M, Length: 13, dtype: int64
```

**Note:** In the new API, you can either downsample OR upsample. The prior implementation would allow you to pass an aggregator function (like mean) even though you were upsampling, providing a bit of confusion.

### Previous API will work but with deprecations

**Warning:** This new API for resample includes some internal changes for the prior-to-0.18.0 API, to work with a deprecation warning in most cases, as the resample operation returns a deferred object. We can intercept operations and just do what the (pre 0.18.0) API did (with a warning). Here is a typical use case:

```
In [4]: r = df.resample('2s')

In [6]: r*10
pandas/tseries/resample.py:80: FutureWarning: .resample() is now a deferred_
->operation
use .resample(...).mean() instead of .resample(...)
```

```
Out [6]:
```

|                     | A        | B        | C        | D        |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 2010-01-01 09:00:00 | 4.857476 | 4.473507 | 3.570960 | 7.936154 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:02 | 8.208011 | 7.943173 | 3.640340 | 5.310957 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:04 | 4.339846 | 3.145823 | 4.241039 | 6.257326 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:06 | 6.249881 | 6.097384 | 6.331650 | 6.124518 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:08 | 5.104699 | 5.343172 | 5.732009 | 8.069486 |



However, getting and assignment operations directly on a Resampler will raise a ValueError:

```
In [7]: r.iloc[0] = 5
ValueError: .resample() is now a deferred operation
use .resample(...).mean() instead of .resample(...)
```

There is a situation where the new API can not perform all the operations when using original code. This code is intending to resample every 2s, take the mean AND then take the min of those results.

```
In [4]: df.resample('2s').min()
Out [4]:
A    0.433985
B    0.314582
C    0.357096
D    0.531096
dtype: float64
```

The new API will:

```
In [92]: df.resample('2s').min()
Out [92]:
```

|                     | A        | B        | C        | D        |
|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 2010-01-01 09:00:00 | 0.191519 | 0.272593 | 0.276464 | 0.785359 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:02 | 0.683463 | 0.712702 | 0.357817 | 0.500995 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:04 | 0.364886 | 0.013768 | 0.075381 | 0.368824 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:06 | 0.316836 | 0.568099 | 0.397203 | 0.436173 |
| 2010-01-01 09:00:08 | 0.218792 | 0.143767 | 0.442141 | 0.704581 |

```
[5 rows x 4 columns]
```

The good news is the return dimensions will differ between the new API and the old API, so this should loudly raise an exception.

To replicate the original operation

```
In [93]: df.resample('2s').mean().min()
Out [93]:
A    0.433985
B    0.314582
C    0.357096
D    0.531096
Length: 4, dtype: float64
```

## Changes to eval

In prior versions, new columns assignments in an `eval` expression resulted in an inplace change to the `DataFrame`. (GH9297, GH8664, GH10486)

```
In [94]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': np.linspace(0, 10, 5), 'b': range(5)})

In [95]: df
Out [95]:
```

|   | a   | b |
|---|-----|---|
| 0 | 0.0 | 0 |
| 1 | 2.5 | 1 |
| 2 | 5.0 | 2 |
| 3 | 7.5 | 3 |

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```
4 10.0 4
[5 rows x 2 columns]
```

```
In [12]: df.eval('c = a + b')
FutureWarning: eval expressions containing an assignment currently default to
↳operating inplace.
This will change in a future version of pandas, use inplace=True to avoid this
↳warning.

In [13]: df
Out [13]:
   a  b  c
0  0.0 0  0.0
1  2.5 1  3.5
2  5.0 2  7.0
3  7.5 3 10.5
4 10.0 4 14.0
```

In version 0.18.0, a new `inplace` keyword was added to choose whether the assignment should be done inplace or return a copy.

```
In [96]: df
Out [96]:
   a  b  c
0  0.0 0  0.0
1  2.5 1  3.5
2  5.0 2  7.0
3  7.5 3 10.5
4 10.0 4 14.0

[5 rows x 3 columns]

In [97]: df.eval('d = c - b', inplace=False)
////////////////////////////////////
↳
   a  b  c  d
0  0.0 0  0.0  0.0
1  2.5 1  3.5  2.5
2  5.0 2  7.0  5.0
3  7.5 3 10.5  7.5
4 10.0 4 14.0 10.0

[5 rows x 4 columns]

In [98]: df
////////////////////////////////////
↳
   a  b  c
0  0.0 0  0.0
1  2.5 1  3.5
2  5.0 2  7.0
3  7.5 3 10.5
4 10.0 4 14.0

[5 rows x 3 columns]
```

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```
In [99]: df.eval('d = c - b', inplace=True)
```

```
In [100]: df
```

```
Out [100]:
```

```
   a  b   c   d
0  0.0 0  0.0  0.0
1  2.5 1  3.5  2.5
2  5.0 2  7.0  5.0
3  7.5 3 10.5  7.5
4 10.0 4 14.0 10.0
```

```
[5 rows x 4 columns]
```

**Warning:** For backwards compatibility, `inplace` defaults to `True` if not specified. This will change in a future version of pandas. If your code depends on an `inplace` assignment you should update to explicitly set `inplace=True`

The `inplace` keyword parameter was also added the `query` method.

```
In [101]: df.query('a > 5')
```

```
Out [101]:
```

```
   a  b   c   d
3  7.5 3 10.5  7.5
4 10.0 4 14.0 10.0
```

```
[2 rows x 4 columns]
```

```
In [102]: df.query('a > 5', inplace=True)
```

```
In [103]: df
```

```
Out [103]:
```

```
   a  b   c   d
3  7.5 3 10.5  7.5
4 10.0 4 14.0 10.0
```

```
[2 rows x 4 columns]
```

**Warning:** Note that the default value for `inplace` in a `query` is `False`, which is consistent with prior versions.

`eval` has also been updated to allow multi-line expressions for multiple assignments. These expressions will be evaluated one at a time in order. Only assignments are valid for multi-line expressions.

```
In [104]: df
```

```
Out [104]:
```

```
   a  b   c   d
3  7.5 3 10.5  7.5
4 10.0 4 14.0 10.0
```

```
[2 rows x 4 columns]
```

```
In [105]: df.eval("""
```

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```

.....: e = d + a
.....: f = e - 22
.....: g = f / 2.0""", inplace=True)
.....:

In [106]: df
Out[106]:
   a  b   c   d   e   f   g
3  7.5  3  10.5  7.5  15.0 -7.0 -3.5
4  10.0  4  14.0  10.0  20.0 -2.0 -1.0

[2 rows x 7 columns]

```

## Other API Changes

- `DataFrame.between_time` and `Series.between_time` now only parse a fixed set of time strings. Parsing of date strings is no longer supported and raises a `ValueError`. (GH11818)

```

In [107]: s = pd.Series(range(10), pd.date_range('2015-01-01', freq='H',
↳ periods=10))

In [108]: s.between_time("7:00am", "9:00am")
Out[108]:
2015-01-01 07:00:00    7
2015-01-01 08:00:00    8
2015-01-01 09:00:00    9
Freq: H, Length: 3, dtype: int64

```

This will now raise.

```

In [2]: s.between_time('20150101 07:00:00', '20150101 09:00:00')
ValueError: Cannot convert arg ['20150101 07:00:00'] to a time.

```

- `.memory_usage()` now includes values in the index, as does `memory_usage` in `.info()` (GH11597)
- `DataFrame.to_latex()` now supports non-ascii encodings (eg `utf-8`) in Python 2 with the parameter `encoding` (GH7061)
- `pandas.merge()` and `DataFrame.merge()` will show a specific error message when trying to merge with an object that is not of type `DataFrame` or a subclass (GH12081)
- `DataFrame.unstack` and `Series.unstack` now take `fill_value` keyword to allow direct replacement of missing values when an unstack results in missing values in the resulting `DataFrame`. As an added benefit, specifying `fill_value` will preserve the data type of the original stacked data. (GH9746)
- As part of the new API for *window functions* and *resampling*, aggregation functions have been clarified, raising more informative error messages on invalid aggregations. (GH9052). A full set of examples are presented in *groupby*.
- Statistical functions for `NDFrame` objects (like `sum()`, `mean()`, `min()`) will now raise if non-numpy-compatible arguments are passed in for `**kwargs` (GH12301)
- `.to_latex` and `.to_html` gain a `decimal` parameter like `.to_csv`; the default is `'.'` (GH12031)
- More helpful error message when constructing a `DataFrame` with empty data but with indices (GH8020)
- `.describe()` will now properly handle `bool` dtype as a categorical (GH6625)

- More helpful error message with an invalid `.transform` with user defined input (GH10165)
- Exponentially weighted functions now allow specifying alpha directly (GH10789) and raise `ValueError` if parameters violate  $0 < \alpha \leq 1$  (GH12492)

## Deprecations

- The functions `pd.rolling_*`, `pd.expanding_*`, and `pd.ewm*` are deprecated and replaced by the corresponding method call. Note that the new suggested syntax includes all of the arguments (even if default) (GH11603)

```
In [1]: s = pd.Series(range(3))

In [2]: pd.rolling_mean(s, window=2, min_periods=1)
FutureWarning: pd.rolling_mean is deprecated for Series and
              will be removed in a future version, replace with
              Series.rolling(min_periods=1, window=2, center=False).mean()

Out [2]:
0    0.0
1    0.5
2    1.5
dtype: float64

In [3]: pd.rolling_cov(s, s, window=2)
FutureWarning: pd.rolling_cov is deprecated for Series and
              will be removed in a future version, replace with
              Series.rolling(window=2).cov(other=<Series>)

Out [3]:
0    NaN
1    0.5
2    0.5
dtype: float64
```

- The `freq` and `how` arguments to the `.rolling`, `.expanding`, and `.ewm` (new) functions are deprecated, and will be removed in a future version. You can simply resample the input prior to creating a window function. (GH11603).

For example, instead of `s.rolling(window=5, freq='D').max()` to get the max value on a rolling 5 Day window, one could use `s.resample('D').mean().rolling(window=5).max()`, which first resamples the data to daily data, then provides a rolling 5 day window.

- `pd.tseries.frequencies.get_offset_name` function is deprecated. Use `offset's .freqstr` property as alternative (GH11192)
- `pandas.stats.fama_macbeth` routines are deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH6077)
- `pandas.stats.ols`, `pandas.stats.plm` and `pandas.stats.var` routines are deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH6077)
- show a `FutureWarning` rather than a `DeprecationWarning` on using long-time deprecated syntax in `HDFStore.select`, where the `where` clause is not a string-like (GH12027)
- The `pandas.options.display.mpl_style` configuration has been deprecated and will be removed in a future version of pandas. This functionality is better handled by matplotlib's [style sheets](#) (GH11783).

## Removal of deprecated float indexers

In [GH4892](#) indexing with floating point numbers on a non-Float64Index was deprecated (in version 0.14.0). In 0.18.0, this deprecation warning is removed and these will now raise a `TypeError`. ([GH12165](#), [GH12333](#))

```
In [109]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3], index=[4, 5, 6])

In [110]: s
Out[110]:
4    1
5    2
6    3
Length: 3, dtype: int64

In [111]: s2 = pd.Series([1, 2, 3], index=list('abc'))

In [112]: s2
Out[112]:
a    1
b    2
c    3
Length: 3, dtype: int64
```

### Previous Behavior:

```
# this is label indexing
In [2]: s[5.0]
FutureWarning: scalar indexers for index type Int64Index should be integers and not
↳floating point
Out[2]: 2

# this is positional indexing
In [3]: s.iloc[1.0]
FutureWarning: scalar indexers for index type Int64Index should be integers and not
↳floating point
Out[3]: 2

# this is label indexing
In [4]: s.loc[5.0]
FutureWarning: scalar indexers for index type Int64Index should be integers and not
↳floating point
Out[4]: 2

# .ix would coerce 1.0 to the positional 1, and index
In [5]: s2.ix[1.0] = 10
FutureWarning: scalar indexers for index type Index should be integers and not
↳floating point

In [6]: s2
Out[6]:
a    1
b   10
c    3
dtype: int64
```

### New Behavior:

For `iloc`, getting & setting via a float scalar will always raise.

```
In [3]: s.iloc[2.0]
TypeError: cannot do label indexing on <class 'pandas.indexes.numeric.Int64Index'>
↳with these indexers [2.0] of <type 'float'>
```

Other indexers will coerce to a like integer for both getting and setting. The `FutureWarning` has been dropped for `.loc`, `.ix` and `[]`.

```
In [113]: s[5.0]
Out[113]: 2

In [114]: s.loc[5.0]
Out[114]: 2
```

and setting

```
In [115]: s_copy = s.copy()

In [116]: s_copy[5.0] = 10

In [117]: s_copy
Out[117]:
4    1
5   10
6    3
Length: 3, dtype: int64

In [118]: s_copy = s.copy()

In [119]: s_copy.loc[5.0] = 10

In [120]: s_copy
Out[120]:
4    1
5   10
6    3
Length: 3, dtype: int64
```

Positional setting with `.ix` and a float indexer will ADD this value to the index, rather than previously setting the value by position.

```
In [3]: s2.ix[1.0] = 10
In [4]: s2
Out[4]:
a    1
b    2
c    3
1.0  10
dtype: int64
```

Slicing will also coerce integer-like floats to integers for a non-`Float64Index`.

```
In [121]: s.loc[5.0:6]
Out[121]:
5    2
6    3
Length: 2, dtype: int64
```

Note that for floats that are NOT coercible to ints, the label based bounds will be excluded





- Regression in `.clip` with tz-aware datetimes (GH11838)
- Bug in `date_range` when the boundaries fell on the frequency (GH11804, GH12409)
- Bug in consistency of passing nested dicts to `.groupby(...).agg(...)` (GH9052)
- Accept unicode in `Timedelta` constructor (GH11995)
- Bug in value label reading for `StataReader` when reading incrementally (GH12014)
- Bug in vectorized `DateOffset` when `n` parameter is 0 (GH11370)
- Compat for numpy 1.11 w.r.t. `NaT` comparison changes (GH12049)
- Bug in `read_csv` when reading from a `StringIO` in threads (GH11790)
- Bug in not treating `NaT` as a missing value in `datetimelikes` when factorizing & with `Categoricals` (GH12077)
- Bug in `getitem` when the values of a `Series` were tz-aware (GH12089)
- Bug in `Series.str.get_dummies` when one of the variables was 'name' (GH12180)
- Bug in `pd.concat` while concatenating tz-aware `NaT` series. (GH11693, GH11755, GH12217)
- Bug in `pd.read_stata` with version `<= 108` files (GH12232)
- Bug in `Series.resample` using a frequency of `Nano` when the index is a `DatetimeIndex` and contains non-zero nanosecond parts (GH12037)
- Bug in resampling with `.nunique` and a sparse index (GH12352)
- Removed some compiler warnings (GH12471)
- Work around compat issues with `boto` in python 3.5 (GH11915)
- Bug in `NaT` subtraction from `Timestamp` or `DatetimeIndex` with timezones (GH11718)
- Bug in subtraction of `Series` of a single tz-aware `Timestamp` (GH12290)
- Use compat iterators in PY2 to support `.next()` (GH12299)
- Bug in `Timedelta.round` with negative values (GH11690)
- Bug in `.loc` against `CategoricalIndex` may result in normal `Index` (GH11586)
- Bug in `DataFrame.info` when duplicated column names exist (GH11761)
- Bug in `.copy` of datetime tz-aware objects (GH11794)
- Bug in `Series.apply` and `Series.map` where `timedelta64` was not boxed (GH11349)
- Bug in `DataFrame.set_index()` with tz-aware `Series` (GH12358)
- Bug in subclasses of `DataFrame` where `AttributeError` did not propagate (GH11808)
- Bug `groupby` on tz-aware data where selection not returning `Timestamp` (GH11616)
- Bug in `pd.read_clipboard` and `pd.to_clipboard` functions not supporting `Unicode`; upgrade included `pyperclip` to v1.5.15 (GH9263)
- Bug in `DataFrame.query` containing an assignment (GH8664)
- Bug in `from_msgpack` where `__contains__()` fails for columns of the unpacked `DataFrame`, if the `DataFrame` has object columns. (GH11880)
- Bug in `.resample` on categorical data with `TimedeltaIndex` (GH12169)
- Bug in timezone info lost when broadcasting scalar datetime to `DataFrame` (GH11682)

- Bug in `Index` creation from `Timestamp` with mixed `tz` coerces to UTC (GH11488)
- Bug in `to_numeric` where it does not raise if input is more than one dimension (GH11776)
- Bug in parsing timezone offset strings with non-zero minutes (GH11708)
- Bug in `df.plot` using incorrect colors for bar plots under `matplotlib 1.5+` (GH11614)
- Bug in the `groupby.plot` method when using keyword arguments (GH11805).
- Bug in `DataFrame.duplicated` and `drop_duplicates` causing spurious matches when setting `keep=False` (GH11864)
- Bug in `.loc` result with duplicated key may have `Index` with incorrect `dtype` (GH11497)
- Bug in `pd.rolling_median` where memory allocation failed even with sufficient memory (GH11696)
- Bug in `DataFrame.style` with spurious zeros (GH12134)
- Bug in `DataFrame.style` with integer columns not starting at 0 (GH12125)
- Bug in `.style.bar` may not rendered properly using specific browser (GH11678)
- Bug in rich comparison of `Timedelta` with a `numpy.array` of `Timedelta` that caused an infinite recursion (GH11835)
- Bug in `DataFrame.round` dropping column index name (GH11986)
- Bug in `df.replace` while replacing value in mixed `dtype` `Dataframe` (GH11698)
- Bug in `Index` prevents copying name of passed `Index`, when a new name is not provided (GH11193)
- Bug in `read_excel` failing to read any non-empty sheets when empty sheets exist and `sheetname=None` (GH11711)
- Bug in `read_excel` failing to raise `NotImplemented` error when keywords `parse_dates` and `date_parser` are provided (GH11544)
- Bug in `read_sql` with `pymysql` connections failing to return chunked data (GH11522)
- Bug in `.to_csv` ignoring formatting parameters `decimal`, `na_rep`, `float_format` for float indexes (GH11553)
- Bug in `Int64Index` and `Float64Index` preventing the use of the modulo operator (GH9244)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.drop` for not lexsorted `MultiIndexes` (GH12078)
- Bug in `DataFrame` when masking an empty `DataFrame` (GH11859)
- Bug in `.plot` potentially modifying the `colors` input when the number of columns didn't match the number of series provided (GH12039).
- Bug in `Series.plot` failing when index has a `CustomBusinessDay` frequency (GH7222).
- Bug in `.to_sql` for `datetime.time` values with `sqlite` fallback (GH8341)
- Bug in `read_excel` failing to read data with one column when `squeeze=True` (GH12157)
- Bug in `read_excel` failing to read one empty column (GH12292, GH9002)
- Bug in `.groupby` where a `KeyError` was not raised for a wrong column if there was only one row in the dataframe (GH11741)
- Bug in `.read_csv` with `dtype` specified on empty data producing an error (GH12048)
- Bug in `.read_csv` where strings like `'2E'` are treated as valid floats (GH12237)
- Bug in building `pandas` with debugging symbols (GH12123)

- Removed `millisecond` property of `DatetimeIndex`. This would always raise a `ValueError` (GH12019).
- Bug in `Series` constructor with read-only data (GH11502)
- Removed `pandas.util.testing.choice()`. Should use `np.random.choice()`, instead. (GH12386)
- Bug in `.loc` setitem indexer preventing the use of a TZ-aware `DatetimeIndex` (GH12050)
- Bug in `.style` indexes and `MultiIndexes` not appearing (GH11655)
- Bug in `to_msgpack` and `from_msgpack` which did not correctly serialize or deserialize `NaT` (GH12307).
- Bug in `.skew` and `.kurt` due to roundoff error for highly similar values (GH11974)
- Bug in `Timestamp` constructor where microsecond resolution was lost if `HHMMSS` were not separated with `‘:’` (GH10041)
- Bug in `buffer_rd_bytes` `src->buffer` could be freed more than once if reading failed, causing a `segfault` (GH12098)
- Bug in `crosstab` where arguments with non-overlapping indexes would return a `KeyError` (GH10291)
- Bug in `DataFrame.apply` in which reduction was not being prevented for cases in which `dtype` was not a `numpy dtype` (GH12244)
- Bug when initializing categorical series with a scalar value. (GH12336)
- Bug when specifying a UTC `DatetimeIndex` by setting `utc=True` in `.to_datetime` (GH11934)
- Bug when increasing the buffer size of CSV reader in `read_csv` (GH12494)
- Bug when setting columns of a `DataFrame` with duplicate column names (GH12344)

## Contributors

A total of 101 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- ARF +
- Alex Alekseyev +
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- gfyoun +
- hack-c +
- hcontrast +
- jfoo +
- kaustuv deolal +
- llllllllll
- ranarag +
- rockg
- scls19fr
- seales +
- sinhrks
- srib +
- surveymedia.ca +
- tworec +

## 8.8 Version 0.17

### 8.8.1 v0.17.1 (November 21, 2015)

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**Note:** We are proud to announce that *pandas* has become a sponsored project of the ([NumFOCUS organization](#)). This will help ensure the success of development of *pandas* as a world-class open-source project.

---

This is a minor bug-fix release from 0.17.0 and includes a large number of bug fixes along several new features, enhancements, and performance improvements. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

Highlights include:

- Support for Conditional HTML Formatting, see [here](#)
- Releasing the GIL on the csv reader & other ops, see [here](#)
- Fixed regression in `DataFrame.drop_duplicates` from 0.16.2, causing incorrect results on integer values ([GH11376](#))

#### What's new in v0.17.1

- *New features*
  - *Conditional HTML Formatting*
- *Enhancements*
- *API changes*
  - *Deprecations*

- *Performance Improvements*
- *Bug Fixes*
- *Contributors*

## New features

### Conditional HTML Formatting

**Warning:** This is a new feature and is under active development. We'll be adding features and possibly making breaking changes in future releases. Feedback is [welcome](#).

We've added *experimental* support for conditional HTML formatting: the visual styling of a DataFrame based on the data. The styling is accomplished with HTML and CSS. Accesses the styler class with the `pandas.DataFrame.style` attribute, an instance of `Styler` with your data attached.

Here's a quick example:

```
In [1]: np.random.seed(123)

In [2]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 5), columns=list('abcde'))

In [3]: html = df.style.background_gradient(cmap='viridis', low=.5)
```

We can render the HTML to get the following table.

`Styler` interacts nicely with the Jupyter Notebook. See the documentation for more.

## Enhancements

- `DatetimeIndex` now supports conversion to strings with `astype(str)` (GH10442)
- Support for compression (`gzip/bz2`) in `pandas.DataFrame.to_csv()` (GH7615)
- `pd.read_*` functions can now also accept `pathlib.Path`, or `py._path.local.LocalPath` objects for the `filepath_or_buffer` argument. (GH11033) - The `DataFrame` and `Series` functions `.to_csv()`, `.to_html()` and `.to_latex()` can now handle paths beginning with tildes (e.g. `~/Documents/`) (GH11438)
- `DataFrame` now uses the fields of a `namedtuple` as columns, if columns are not supplied (GH11181)
- `DataFrame.itertuples()` now returns `namedtuple` objects, when possible. (GH11269, GH11625)
- Added `axvlines_kwds` to parallel coordinates plot (GH10709)
- Option to `.info()` and `.memory_usage()` to provide for deep introspection of memory consumption. Note that this can be expensive to compute and therefore is an optional parameter. (GH11595)

```
In [4]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['foo'] * 1000}) # noqa: F821

In [5]: df['B'] = df['A'].astype('category')

# shows the '+' as we have object dtypes
In [6]: df.info()
```

(continues on next page)





(continued from previous page)

```

Length: 5, dtype: category
Categories (5, datetime64[ns]): [2015-01-01, 2015-01-02, 2015-01-03, 2015-01-04,
↪2015-01-05]

In [14]: date.dt.day
////////////////////////////////////
↪
0      1
1      2
2      3
3      4
4      5
Length: 5, dtype: int64

```

- `pivot_table` now has a `margins_name` argument so you can use something other than the default of ‘All’ (GH3335)
- Implement export of `datetime64[ns, tz]` dtypes with a fixed HDF5 store (GH11411)
- Pretty printing sets (e.g. in DataFrame cells) now uses set literal syntax (`{x, y}`) instead of Legacy Python syntax (`set([x, y])`) (GH11215)
- Improve the error message in `pandas.io.gbq.to_gbq()` when a streaming insert fails (GH11285) and when the DataFrame does not match the schema of the destination table (GH11359)

## API changes

- raise `NotImplementedError` in `Index.shift` for non-supported index types (GH8038)
- `min` and `max` reductions on `datetime64` and `timedelta64` dtyped series now result in `NaT` and not `nan` (GH11245).
- Indexing with a null key will raise a `TypeError`, instead of a `ValueError` (GH11356)
- `Series.ptp` will now ignore missing values by default (GH11163)

## Deprecations

- The `pandas.io.ga` module which implements google-analytics support is deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH11308)
- Deprecate the `engine` keyword in `.to_csv()`, which will be removed in a future version (GH11274)

## Performance Improvements

- Checking monotonic-ness before sorting on an index (GH11080)
- `Series.dropna` performance improvement when its dtype can't contain `NaN` (GH11159)
- Release the GIL on most datetime field operations (e.g. `DatetimeIndex.year`, `Series.dt.year`), normalization, and conversion to and from `Period`, `DatetimeIndex.to_period` and `PeriodIndex.to_timestamp` (GH11263)
- Release the GIL on some rolling algos: `rolling_median`, `rolling_mean`, `rolling_max`, `rolling_min`, `rolling_var`, `rolling_kurt`, `rolling_skew` (GH11450)
- Release the GIL when reading and parsing text files in `read_csv`, `read_table` (GH11272)

- Improved performance of `rolling_median` (GH11450)
- Improved performance of `to_excel` (GH11352)
- Performance bug in repr of Categorical categories, which was rendering the strings before chopping them for display (GH11305)
- Performance improvement in `Categorical.remove_unused_categories`, (GH11643).
- Improved performance of Series constructor with no data and `DatetimeIndex` (GH11433)
- Improved performance of `shift`, `cumprod`, and `cumsum` with `groupby` (GH4095)

## Bug Fixes

- `SparseArray.__iter__()` now does not cause `PendingDeprecationWarning` in Python 3.5 (GH11622)
- Regression from 0.16.2 for output formatting of long floats/nan, restored in (GH11302)
- `Series.sort_index()` now correctly handles the `inplace` option (GH11402)
- Incorrectly distributed `.c` file in the build on PyPi when reading a csv of floats and passing `na_values=<a scalar>` would show an exception (GH11374)
- Bug in `.to_latex()` output broken when the index has a name (GH10660)
- Bug in `HDFStore.append` with strings whose encoded length exceeded the max unencoded length (GH11234)
- Bug in merging `datetime64[ns, tz]` dtypes (GH11405)
- Bug in `HDFStore.select` when comparing with a numpy scalar in a where clause (GH11283)
- Bug in using `DataFrame.ix` with a `MultiIndex` indexer (GH11372)
- Bug in `date_range` with ambiguous endpoints (GH11626)
- Prevent adding new attributes to the accessors `.str`, `.dt` and `.cat`. Retrieving such a value was not possible, so error out on setting it. (GH10673)
- Bug in tz-conversions with an ambiguous time and `.dt` accessors (GH11295)
- Bug in output formatting when using an index of ambiguous times (GH11619)
- Bug in comparisons of Series vs list-likes (GH11339)
- Bug in `DataFrame.replace` with a `datetime64[ns, tz]` and a non-compatible `to_replace` (GH11326, GH11153)
- Bug in `isnull` where `numpy.datetime64('NaT')` in a `numpy.array` was not determined to be null (GH11206)
- Bug in list-like indexing with a mixed-integer Index (GH11320)
- Bug in `pivot_table` with `margins=True` when indexes are of Categorical dtype (GH10993)
- Bug in `DataFrame.plot` cannot use hex strings colors (GH10299)
- Regression in `DataFrame.drop_duplicates` from 0.16.2, causing incorrect results on integer values (GH11376)
- Bug in `pd.eval` where unary ops in a list error (GH11235)
- Bug in `squeeze()` with zero length arrays (GH11230, GH8999)
- Bug in `describe()` dropping column names for hierarchical indexes (GH11517)

- Bug in `DataFrame.pct_change()` not propagating `axis` keyword on `.fillna` method (GH11150)
- Bug in `.to_csv()` when a mix of integer and string column names are passed as the `columns` parameter (GH11637)
- Bug in indexing with a `range`, (GH11652)
- Bug in inference of numpy scalars and preserving dtype when setting columns (GH11638)
- Bug in `to_sql` using unicode column names giving `UnicodeEncodeError` with (GH11431).
- Fix regression in setting of `xticks` in `plot` (GH11529).
- Bug in `holiday.dates` where observance rules could not be applied to holiday and doc enhancement (GH11477, GH11533)
- Fix plotting issues when having plain `Axes` instances instead of `SubplotAxes` (GH11520, GH11556).
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_latex()` produces an extra rule when `header=False` (GH7124)
- Bug in `df.groupby(...).apply(func)` when a `func` returns a `Series` containing a new datetimelike column (GH11324)
- Bug in `pandas.json` when file to load is big (GH11344)
- Bugs in `to_excel` with duplicate columns (GH11007, GH10982, GH10970)
- Fixed a bug that prevented the construction of an empty series of dtype `datetime64[ns, tz]` (GH11245).
- Bug in `read_excel` with `MultiIndex` containing integers (GH11317)
- Bug in `to_excel` with `openpyxl 2.2+` and merging (GH11408)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_dict()` produces a `np.datetime64` object instead of `Timestamp` when only `datetime` is present in data (GH11327)
- Bug in `DataFrame.corr()` raises exception when computes Kendall correlation for `DataFrames` with boolean and not boolean columns (GH11560)
- Bug in the link-time error caused by `C inline` functions on FreeBSD 10+ (with `clang`) (GH10510)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_csv` in passing through arguments for formatting `MultiIndexes`, including `date_format` (GH7791)
- Bug in `DataFrame.join()` with `how='right'` producing a `TypeError` (GH11519)
- Bug in `Series.quantile` with empty list results has `Index` with object dtype (GH11588)
- Bug in `pd.merge` results in empty `Int64Index` rather than `Index(dtype=object)` when the merge result is empty (GH11588)
- Bug in `Categorical.remove_unused_categories` when having `NaN` values (GH11599)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_sparse()` loses column names for `MultiIndexes` (GH11600)
- Bug in `DataFrame.round()` with non-unique column index producing a Fatal Python error (GH11611)
- Bug in `DataFrame.round()` with `decimals` being a non-unique indexed `Series` producing extra columns (GH11618)

## Contributors

A total of 63 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Aleksandr Drozd +

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- cel4
- emilydolson +
- hironow +
- lexical
- lllllllll +
- rockg
- silentquasar +
- sinhrks
- taeold +

### 8.8.2 v0.17.0 (October 9, 2015)

This is a major release from 0.16.2 and includes a small number of API changes, several new features, enhancements, and performance improvements along with a large number of bug fixes. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

**Warning:** pandas  $\geq$  0.17.0 will no longer support compatibility with Python version 3.2 ([GH9118](#))

**Warning:** The `pandas.io.data` package is deprecated and will be replaced by the `pandas-datareader` package. This will allow the data modules to be independently updated to your pandas installation. The API for `pandas-datareader v0.1.1` is exactly the same as in `pandas v0.17.0` ([GH8961](#), [GH10861](#)).

After installing `pandas-datareader`, you can easily change your imports:

```
from pandas.io import data, wb
```

becomes

```
from pandas_datareader import data, wb
```

Highlights include:

- Release the Global Interpreter Lock (GIL) on some cython operations, see [here](#)
- Plotting methods are now available as attributes of the `.plot` accessor, see [here](#)
- The sorting API has been revamped to remove some long-time inconsistencies, see [here](#)
- Support for a `datetime64[ns]` with timezones as a first-class dtype, see [here](#)
- The default for `to_datetime` will now be to `raise` when presented with unparseable formats, previously this would return the original input. Also, date parse functions now return consistent results. See [here](#)
- The default for `dropna` in `HDFStore` has changed to `False`, to store by default all rows even if they are all `NaN`, see [here](#)
- Datetime accessor (`dt`) now supports `Series.dt.strftime` to generate formatted strings for datetime-likes, and `Series.dt.total_seconds` to generate each duration of the `timedelta` in seconds. See [here](#)
- `Period` and `PeriodIndex` can handle multiplied freq like `3D`, which corresponding to 3 days span. See [here](#)
- Development installed versions of pandas will now have PEP440 compliant version strings ([GH9518](#))
- Development support for benchmarking with the [Air Speed Velocity library](#) ([GH8361](#))
- Support for reading SAS `xport` files, see [here](#)
- Documentation comparing SAS to `pandas`, see [here](#)
- Removal of the automatic `TimeSeries` broadcasting, deprecated since 0.8.0, see [here](#)
- Display format with plain text can optionally align with Unicode East Asian Width, see [here](#)
- Compatibility with Python 3.5 ([GH11097](#))
- Compatibility with `matplotlib 1.5.0` ([GH11111](#))

Check the *API Changes* and *deprecations* before updating.

#### What's new in v0.17.0

- *New features*
  - *Datetime with TZ*
  - *Releasing the GIL*
  - *Plot submethods*
  - *Additional methods for dt accessor*
    - \* *strftime*

- \* *total\_seconds*
- *Period Frequency Enhancement*
- *Support for SAS XPORT files*
- *Support for Math Functions in .eval()*
- *Changes to Excel with MultiIndex*
- *Google BigQuery Enhancements*
- *Display Alignment with Unicode East Asian Width*
- *Other enhancements*
- *Backwards incompatible API changes*
  - *Changes to sorting API*
  - *Changes to to\_datetime and to\_timedelta*
    - \* *Error handling*
    - \* *Consistent Parsing*
  - *Changes to Index Comparisons*
  - *Changes to Boolean Comparisons vs. None*
  - *HDFStore dropna behavior*
  - *Changes to display.precision option*
  - *Changes to Categorical.unique*
  - *Changes to bool passed as header in Parsers*
  - *Other API Changes*
  - *Deprecations*
  - *Removal of prior version deprecations/changes*
- *Performance Improvements*
- *Bug Fixes*
- *Contributors*

## New features

### Datetime with TZ

We are adding an implementation that natively supports datetime with timezones. A `Series` or a `DataFrame` column previously *could* be assigned a datetime with timezones, and would work as an `object` dtype. This had performance issues with a large number rows. See the *docs* for more details. ([GH8260](#), [GH10763](#), [GH11034](#)).

The new implementation allows for having a single-timezone across all rows, with operations in a performant manner.

```
In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3),
...:                     'B': pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3, tz='US/Eastern'),
...:                     'C': pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3, tz='CET')})
...:
```

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```
In [8]: pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3, tz='US/Eastern')
```

```
Out [8]:
```

```
DatetimeIndex(['2013-01-01 00:00:00-05:00', '2013-01-02 00:00:00-05:00',
              '2013-01-03 00:00:00-05:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]', freq='D')
```

```
In [9]: pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3, tz='US/Eastern').dtype
```

```
//////////////////////////////////////
↪datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]
```

## Releasing the GIL

We are releasing the global-interpreter-lock (GIL) on some cython operations. This will allow other threads to run simultaneously during computation, potentially allowing performance improvements from multi-threading. Notably `groupby`, `nsmallest`, `value_counts` and some indexing operations benefit from this. (GH8882)

For example the `groupby` expression in the following code will have the GIL released during the factorization step, e.g. `df.groupby('key')` as well as the `.sum()` operation.

```
N = 1000000
ngroups = 10
df = DataFrame({'key': np.random.randint(0, ngroups, size=N),
              'data': np.random.randn(N)})
df.groupby('key')['data'].sum()
```

Releasing of the GIL could benefit an application that uses threads for user interactions (e.g. QT), or performing multi-threaded computations. A nice example of a library that can handle these types of computation-in-parallel is the `dask` library.

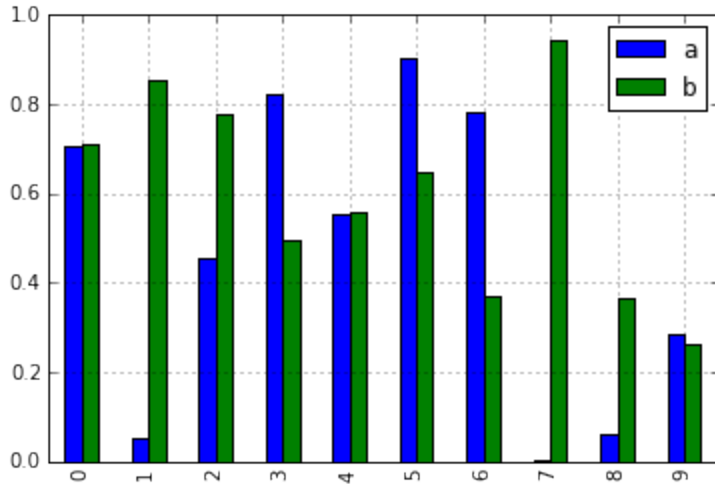
## Plot submethods

The `Series` and `DataFrame` `.plot()` method allows for customizing *plot types* by supplying the `kind` keyword arguments. Unfortunately, many of these kinds of plots use different required and optional keyword arguments, which makes it difficult to discover what any given plot kind uses out of the dozens of possible arguments.

To alleviate this issue, we have added a new, optional plotting interface, which exposes each kind of plot as a method of the `.plot` attribute. Instead of writing `series.plot(kind=<kind>, ...)`, you can now also use `series.plot.<kind>(...)`:

```
In [10]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(10, 2), columns=['a', 'b'])
```

```
In [11]: df.plot.bar()
```



As a result of this change, these methods are now all discoverable via tab-completion:

```
In [12]: df.plot.<TAB> # noqa: E225, E999
df.plot.area      df.plot.barh      df.plot.density  df.plot.hist     df.plot.line
↳df.plot.scatter
df.plot.bar       df.plot.box       df.plot.hexbin   df.plot.kde      df.plot.pie
```

Each method signature only includes relevant arguments. Currently, these are limited to required arguments, but in the future these will include optional arguments, as well. For an overview, see the new *Plotting API* documentation.

### Additional methods for dt accessor

#### strftime

We are now supporting a `Series.dt.strftime` method for datetime-likes to generate a formatted string (GH10110). Examples:

```
# DatetimeIndex
In [13]: s = pd.Series(pd.date_range('20130101', periods=4))

In [14]: s
Out[14]:
0    2013-01-01
1    2013-01-02
2    2013-01-03
3    2013-01-04
Length: 4, dtype: datetime64[ns]

In [15]: s.dt.strftime('%Y/%m/%d')
↳
0    2013/01/01
1    2013/01/02
2    2013/01/03
3    2013/01/04
Length: 4, dtype: object
```



```
In [22]: p = pd.Period('2015-08-01', freq='3D')
In [23]: p
Out[23]: Period('2015-08-01', '3D')
In [24]: p + 1
Out[24]: Period('2015-08-04', '3D')
In [25]: p - 2
Out[25]: Period('2015-07-26', '3D')
In [26]: p.to_timestamp()
Out[26]: Timestamp('2015-08-01 00:00:00')
In [27]: p.to_timestamp(how='E')
Out[27]: Timestamp('2015-08-03 23:59:59.999999999')
```

You can use the multiplied freq in `PeriodIndex` and `period_range`.

```
In [28]: idx = pd.period_range('2015-08-01', periods=4, freq='2D')
In [29]: idx
Out[29]: PeriodIndex(['2015-08-01', '2015-08-03', '2015-08-05', '2015-08-07'], dtype=
↳ 'period[2D]', freq='2D')
In [30]: idx + 1
Out[30]: PeriodIndex(['2015-08-03', '2015-08-05', '2015-08-07', '2015-08-09'], dtype=
↳ 'period[2D]', freq='2D')
```

### Support for SAS XPORT files

`read_sas()` provides support for reading *SAS XPORT* format files. (GH4052).

```
df = pd.read_sas('sas_xport.xpt')
```

It is also possible to obtain an iterator and read an XPORT file incrementally.

```
for df in pd.read_sas('sas_xport.xpt', chunksize=10000):
    do_something(df)
```

See the *docs* for more details.

### Support for Math Functions in `.eval()`

`eval()` now supports calling math functions (GH4893)

```
df = pd.DataFrame({'a': np.random.randn(10)})
df.eval("b = sin(a)")
```

The support math functions are *sin*, *cos*, *exp*, *log*, *expm1*, *log1p*, *sqrt*, *sinh*, *cosh*, *tanh*, *arcsin*, *arccos*, *arctan*, *arccosh*, *arcsinh*, *arctanh*, *abs* and *arctan2*.

These functions map to the intrinsics for the NumExpr engine. For the Python engine, they are mapped to NumPy calls.

### Changes to Excel with MultiIndex

In version 0.16.2 a DataFrame with MultiIndex columns could not be written to Excel via `to_excel`. That functionality has been added (GH10564), along with updating `read_excel` so that the data can be read back with, no loss of information, by specifying which columns/rows make up the MultiIndex in the header and `index_col` parameters (GH4679)

See the *documentation* for more details.

```
In [31]: df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2, 3, 4], [5, 6, 7, 8]],
.....:                    columns=pd.MultiIndex.from_product(
.....:                    [['foo', 'bar'], ['a', 'b']], names=['col1', 'col2']),
.....:                    index=pd.MultiIndex.from_product(['j'], ['l', 'k']],
.....:                    names=['i1', 'i2'])
.....:

In [32]: df
Out[32]:
col1 foo    bar
col2  a  b   a  b
i1 i2
j  l    1  2   3  4
   k    5  6   7  8

[2 rows x 4 columns]

In [33]: df.to_excel('test.xlsx')

In [34]: df = pd.read_excel('test.xlsx', header=[0, 1], index_col=[0, 1])

In [35]: df
Out[35]:
col1 foo    bar
col2  a  b   a  b
i1 i2
j  l    1  2   3  4
   k    5  6   7  8

[2 rows x 4 columns]
```

Previously, it was necessary to specify the `has_index_names` argument in `read_excel`, if the serialized data had index names. For version 0.17.0 the output format of `to_excel` has been changed to make this keyword unnecessary - the change is shown below.

### Old

|   | A                   | B        | C        | D        | E        | F |
|---|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---|
| 1 |                     | A        | B        | C        | D        |   |
| 2 | idx_name            |          |          |          |          |   |
| 3 | 2000-01-07 00:00:00 | 0.968129 | 0.906529 | 0.05343  | 0.02619  |   |
| 4 | 2000-01-10 00:00:00 | -0.16632 | 1.981993 | 1.833093 | 0.803685 |   |
| 5 | 2000-01-11 00:00:00 | 0.121057 | 0.36946  | -0.02888 | 1.683975 |   |
| 6 | 2000-01-12 00:00:00 | -1.70456 | -0.73098 | -0.38088 | 0.020946 |   |
| 7 | 2000-01-13 00:00:00 | -1.20024 | 1.907733 | 0.629318 | 1.507033 |   |
| 8 | 2000-01-14 00:00:00 | -0.66344 | 0.073188 | 1.583482 | 0.735205 |   |
| 9 | 2000-01-17 00:00:00 | 0.716635 | -2.07952 | 1.760536 | 0.970309 |   |

New

|   | A                   | B        | C        | D        | E        |
|---|---------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1 | idx_name            | A        | B        | C        | D        |
| 2 | 2000-01-07 00:00:00 | 0.968129 | 0.906529 | 0.05343  | 0.02619  |
| 3 | 2000-01-10 00:00:00 | -0.16632 | 1.981993 | 1.833093 | 0.803685 |
| 4 | 2000-01-11 00:00:00 | 0.121057 | 0.36946  | -0.02888 | 1.683975 |
| 5 | 2000-01-12 00:00:00 | -1.70456 | -0.73098 | -0.38088 | 0.020946 |
| 6 | 2000-01-13 00:00:00 | -1.20024 | 1.907733 | 0.629318 | 1.507033 |
| 7 | 2000-01-14 00:00:00 | -0.66344 | 0.073188 | 1.583482 | 0.735205 |
| 8 | 2000-01-17 00:00:00 | 0.716635 | -2.07952 | 1.760536 | 0.970309 |
| 9 | 2000-01-18 00:00:00 | 0.727628 | 2.22267  | 2.706276 | 0.681842 |

**Warning:** Excel files saved in version 0.16.2 or prior that had index names will still be able to be read in, but the `has_index_names` argument must be specified to `True`.

### Google BigQuery Enhancements

- Added ability to automatically create a table/dataset using the `pandas.io.gbq.to_gbq()` function if the destination table/dataset does not exist. (GH8325, GH11121).
- Added ability to replace an existing table and schema when calling the `pandas.io.gbq.to_gbq()` function via the `if_exists` argument. See the docs for more details (GH8325).
- `InvalidColumnOrder` and `InvalidPageToken` in the `gbq` module will raise `ValueError` instead of `IOError`.
- The `generate_bq_schema()` function is now deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH11121)
- The `gbq` module will now support Python 3 (GH11094).

## Display Alignment with Unicode East Asian Width

**Warning:** Enabling this option will affect the performance for printing of `DataFrame` and `Series` (about 2 times slower). Use only when it is actually required.

Some East Asian countries use Unicode characters its width is corresponding to 2 alphabets. If a `DataFrame` or `Series` contains these characters, the default output cannot be aligned properly. The following options are added to enable precise handling for these characters.

- `display.unicode.east_asian_width`: Whether to use the Unicode East Asian Width to calculate the display text width. (GH2612)
- `display.unicode.ambiguous_as_wide`: Whether to handle Unicode characters belong to Ambiguous as Wide. (GH11102)

```
In [36]: df = pd.DataFrame({'u': ['UK', u''], 'u': ['Alice', u'']})
```

```
In [37]: df;
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'u'国籍': ['UK', u'日本'], u'名前': ['Alice', u'しのぶ']})
>>> df
   名前  国籍
0 Alice UK
1 しのぶ 日本
```

```
In [38]: pd.set_option('display.unicode.east_asian_width', True)
```

```
In [39]: df;
```

```
>>> pd.set_option('display.unicode.east_asian_width', True)
>>> df
   名前  国籍
0 Alice UK
1 しのぶ 日本
```

For further details, see [here](#)

## Other enhancements

- Support for `openpyxl >= 2.2`. The API for style support is now stable (GH10125)
- `merge` now accepts the argument `indicator` which adds a Categorical-type column (by default called `_merge`) to the output object that takes on the values (GH8790)

| Observation Origin              | <code>_merge</code> value |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|
| Merge key only in 'left' frame  | <code>left_only</code>    |
| Merge key only in 'right' frame | <code>right_only</code>   |
| Merge key in both frames        | <code>both</code>         |

```
In [40]: df1 = pd.DataFrame({'col1':[0,1], 'col_left':['a','b']})
```

```
In [41]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({'col1':[1,2,2], 'col_right':[2,2,2]})
```

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```
In [42]: pd.merge(df1, df2, on='col1', how='outer', indicator=True)
Out[42]:
   col1  col_left  col_right  _merge
0     0         a         NaN  left_only
1     1         b         2.0    both
2     2        NaN         2.0  right_only
3     2        NaN         2.0  right_only

[4 rows x 4 columns]
```

For more, see the *updated docs*

- `pd.to_numeric` is a new function to coerce strings to numbers (possibly with coercion) (GH11133)
- `pd.merge` will now allow duplicate column names if they are not merged upon (GH10639).
- `pd.pivot` will now allow passing `index` as `None` (GH3962).
- `pd.concat` will now use existing Series names if provided (GH10698).

```
In [43]: foo = pd.Series([1, 2], name='foo')
In [44]: bar = pd.Series([1, 2])
In [45]: baz = pd.Series([4, 5])
```

Previous Behavior:

```
In [1]: pd.concat([foo, bar, baz], 1)
Out[1]:
   0  1  2
0  1  1  4
1  2  2  5
```

New Behavior:

```
In [46]: pd.concat([foo, bar, baz], 1)
Out[46]:
   foo  0  1
0    1  1  4
1    2  2  5

[2 rows x 3 columns]
```

- `DataFrame` has gained the `nlargest` and `nsmallest` methods (GH10393)
- Add a `limit_direction` keyword argument that works with `limit` to enable `interpolate` to fill NaN values forward, backward, or both (GH9218, GH10420, GH11115)

```
In [47]: ser = pd.Series([np.nan, np.nan, 5, np.nan, np.nan, 13])
In [48]: ser.interpolate(limit=1, limit_direction='both')
Out[48]:
0    NaN
1    5.0
2    5.0
3    7.0
4    NaN
```

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```

5    11.0
6    13.0
Length: 7, dtype: float64

```

- Added a `DataFrame.round` method to round the values to a variable number of decimal places ([GH10568](#)).

```

In [49]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.random([3, 3]),
.....:                    columns=['A', 'B', 'C'],
.....:                    index=['first', 'second', 'third'])
.....:

```

```
In [50]: df
```

```

Out[50]:
           A          B          C
first  0.126970  0.966718  0.260476
second 0.897237  0.376750  0.336222
third   0.451376  0.840255  0.123102

```

```
[3 rows x 3 columns]
```

```
In [51]: df.round(2)
```

```

\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
           A          B          C
first  0.13  0.97  0.26
second 0.90  0.38  0.34
third   0.45  0.84  0.12

```

```
[3 rows x 3 columns]
```

```
In [52]: df.round({'A': 0, 'C': 2})
```

```

\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
           A          B          C
first  0.0  0.966718  0.26
second 1.0  0.376750  0.34
third   0.0  0.840255  0.12

```

```
[3 rows x 3 columns]
```

- `drop_duplicates` and `duplicated` now accept a `keep` keyword to target first, last, and all duplicates. The `take_last` keyword is deprecated, see [here](#) ([GH6511](#), [GH8505](#))

```
In [53]: s = pd.Series(['A', 'B', 'C', 'A', 'B', 'D'])
```

```
In [54]: s.drop_duplicates()
```

```

Out[54]:
0    A
1    B
2    C
5    D
Length: 4, dtype: object

```

```
In [55]: s.drop_duplicates(keep='last')
```

```

\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////\Out [55]:
2    C

```

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```

3    A
4    B
5    D
Length: 4, dtype: object

```

```
In [56]: s.drop_duplicates(keep=False)
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↔
2    C
5    D
Length: 2, dtype: object

```

- Reindex now has a tolerance argument that allows for finer control of *Limits on filling while reindexing* (GH10411):

```
In [57]: df = pd.DataFrame({'x': range(5),
.....:                    't': pd.date_range('2000-01-01', periods=5)})
.....:
```

```
In [58]: df.reindex([0.1, 1.9, 3.5],
.....:              method='nearest',
.....:              tolerance=0.2)
.....:
```

```
Out [58]:
      x      t
0.1  0.0 2000-01-01
1.9  2.0 2000-01-03
3.5  NaN      NaT

[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

When used on a `DatetimeIndex`, `TimedeltaIndex` or `PeriodIndex`, tolerance will be coerced into a `Timedelta` if possible. This allows you to specify tolerance with a string:

```
In [59]: df = df.set_index('t')
```

```
In [60]: df.reindex(pd.to_datetime(['1999-12-31']),
.....:              method='nearest',
.....:              tolerance='1 day')
.....:
```

```
Out [60]:
      x
1999-12-31  0

[1 rows x 1 columns]
```

tolerance is also exposed by the lower level `Index.get_indexer` and `Index.get_loc` methods.

- Added functionality to use the base argument when resampling a `TimeDeltaIndex` (GH10530)
- `DatetimeIndex` can be instantiated using strings that contain `NaT` (GH7599)
- `to_datetime` can now accept the `yearfirst` keyword (GH7599)
- `pandas.tseries.offsets` larger than the `Day` offset can now be used with a `Series` for addition/subtraction (GH10699). See the *docs* for more details.
- `pd.Timedelta.total_seconds()` now returns `Timedelta` duration to ns precision (previously microsecond precision) (GH10939)

- `PeriodIndex` now supports arithmetic with `np.ndarray` (GH10638)
- Support pickling of `Period` objects (GH10439)
- `.as_blocks` will now take a `copy` optional argument to return a copy of the data, default is to copy (no change in behavior from prior versions), (GH9607)
- `regex` argument to `DataFrame.filter` now handles numeric column names instead of raising `ValueError` (GH10384).
- Enable reading gzip compressed files via URL, either by explicitly setting the compression parameter or by inferring from the presence of the HTTP Content-Encoding header in the response (GH8685)
- Enable writing Excel files in *memory* using `StringIO/BytesIO` (GH7074)
- Enable serialization of lists and dicts to strings in `ExcelWriter` (GH8188)
- SQL io functions now accept a SQLAlchemy connectable. (GH7877)
- `pd.read_sql` and `to_sql` can accept database URI as `con` parameter (GH10214)
- `read_sql_table` will now allow reading from views (GH10750).
- Enable writing complex values to `HDFStores` when using the `table` format (GH10447)
- Enable `pd.read_hdf` to be used without specifying a key when the HDF file contains a single dataset (GH10443)
- `pd.read_stata` will now read Stata 118 type files. (GH9882)
- `msgpack` submodule has been updated to 0.4.6 with backward compatibility (GH10581)
- `DataFrame.to_dict` now accepts `orient='index'` keyword argument (GH10844).
- `DataFrame.apply` will return a `Series` of dicts if the passed function returns a dict and `reduce=True` (GH8735).
- Allow passing *kwargs* to the interpolation methods (GH10378).
- Improved error message when concatenating an empty iterable of `Dataframe` objects (GH9157)
- `pd.read_csv` can now read bz2-compressed files incrementally, and the C parser can read bz2-compressed files from AWS S3 (GH11070, GH11072).
- In `pd.read_csv`, recognize `s3n://` and `s3a://` URLs as designating S3 file storage (GH11070, GH11071).
- Read CSV files from AWS S3 incrementally, instead of first downloading the entire file. (Full file download still required for compressed files in Python 2.) (GH11070, GH11073)
- `pd.read_csv` is now able to infer compression type for files read from AWS S3 storage (GH11070, GH11074).

## Backwards incompatible API changes

### Changes to sorting API

The sorting API has had some longtime inconsistencies. (GH9816, GH8239).

Here is a summary of the API **PRIOR** to 0.17.0:

- `Series.sort` is **INPLACE** while `DataFrame.sort` returns a new object.
- `Series.order` returns a new object

- It was possible to use `Series/DataFrame.sort_index` to sort by **values** by passing the `by` keyword.
- `Series/DataFrame.sortlevel` worked only on a `MultiIndex` for sorting by index.

To address these issues, we have revamped the API:

- We have introduced a new method, `DataFrame.sort_values()`, which is the merger of `DataFrame.sort()`, `Series.sort()`, and `Series.order()`, to handle sorting of **values**.
- The existing methods `Series.sort()`, `Series.order()`, and `DataFrame.sort()` have been deprecated and will be removed in a future version.
- The `by` argument of `DataFrame.sort_index()` has been deprecated and will be removed in a future version.
- The existing method `.sort_index()` will gain the `level` keyword to enable level sorting.

We now have two distinct and non-overlapping methods of sorting. A \* marks items that will show a `FutureWarning`.

To sort by the **values**:

| Previous                                   | Replacement                                   |
|--|---|
| * <code>Series.order()</code>              | <code>Series.sort_values()</code>             |
| * <code>Series.sort()</code>               | <code>Series.sort_values(inplace=True)</code> |
| * <code>DataFrame.sort(columns=...)</code> | <code>DataFrame.sort_values(by=...)</code>    |

To sort by the **index**:

| Previous                                    | Replacement                                  |
|---|--|
| <code>Series.sort_index()</code>            | <code>Series.sort_index()</code>             |
| <code>Series.sortlevel(level=...)</code>    | <code>Series.sort_index(level=...)</code>    |
| <code>DataFrame.sort_index()</code>         | <code>DataFrame.sort_index()</code>          |
| <code>DataFrame.sortlevel(level=...)</code> | <code>DataFrame.sort_index(level=...)</code> |
| * <code>DataFrame.sort()</code>             | <code>DataFrame.sort_index()</code>          |

We have also deprecated and changed similar methods in two Series-like classes, `Index` and `Categorical`.

| Previous                           | Replacement                            |
|------------------------------------|--|
| * <code>Index.order()</code>       | <code>Index.sort_values()</code>       |
| * <code>Categorical.order()</code> | <code>Categorical.sort_values()</code> |

## Changes to `to_datetime` and `to_timedelta`

### Error handling

The default for `pd.to_datetime` error handling has changed to `errors='raise'`. In prior versions it was `errors='ignore'`. Furthermore, the `coerce` argument has been deprecated in favor of `errors='coerce'`. This means that invalid parsing will raise rather than return the original input as in previous versions. (GH10636)

Previous Behavior:

```
In [2]: pd.to_datetime(['2009-07-31', 'asd'])
Out[2]: array(['2009-07-31', 'asd'], dtype=object)
```

New Behavior:

```
In [3]: pd.to_datetime(['2009-07-31', 'asd'])
ValueError: Unknown string format
```

Of course you can coerce this as well.

```
In [61]: pd.to_datetime(['2009-07-31', 'asd'], errors='coerce')
Out [61]: DatetimeIndex(['2009-07-31', 'NaT'], dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

To keep the previous behavior, you can use `errors='ignore'`:

```
In [62]: pd.to_datetime(['2009-07-31', 'asd'], errors='ignore')
Out [62]: Index(['2009-07-31', 'asd'], dtype='object')
```

Furthermore, `pd.to_timedelta` has gained a similar API, of `errors='raise' | 'ignore' | 'coerce'`, and the `coerce` keyword has been deprecated in favor of `errors='coerce'`.

## Consistent Parsing

The string parsing of `to_datetime`, `Timestamp` and `DatetimeIndex` has been made consistent. (GH7599)

Prior to v0.17.0, `Timestamp` and `to_datetime` may parse year-only datetime-string incorrectly using today's date, otherwise `DatetimeIndex` uses the beginning of the year. `Timestamp` and `to_datetime` may raise `ValueError` in some types of datetime-string which `DatetimeIndex` can parse, such as a quarterly string.

Previous Behavior:

```
In [1]: pd.Timestamp('2012Q2')
Traceback
...
ValueError: Unable to parse 2012Q2

# Results in today's date.
In [2]: pd.Timestamp('2014')
Out [2]: 2014-08-12 00:00:00
```

v0.17.0 can parse them as below. It works on `DatetimeIndex` also.

New Behavior:

```
In [63]: pd.Timestamp('2012Q2')
Out [63]: Timestamp('2012-04-01 00:00:00')

In [64]: pd.Timestamp('2014')
Out [64]: Timestamp('2014-01-01 00:00:00')

In [65]: pd.DatetimeIndex(['2012Q2', '2014'])
Out [65]: DatetimeIndex(['2012-04-01', '2014-01-01'], dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

**Note:** If you want to perform calculations based on today's date, use `Timestamp.now()` and `pandas.tseries.offsets`.

```
In [66]: import pandas.tseries.offsets as offsets
In [67]: pd.Timestamp.now()
```

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```
Out [67]: Timestamp('2019-02-03 21:40:59.374245')

In [68]: pd.Timestamp.now() + offsets.DateOffset(years=1)
Out [68]: Timestamp('2020-02-03
→21:40:59.375253')
```

## Changes to Index Comparisons

Operator equal on Index should behavior similarly to Series ([GH9947](#), [GH10637](#))

Starting in v0.17.0, comparing Index objects of different lengths will raise a ValueError. This is to be consistent with the behavior of Series.

Previous Behavior:

```
In [2]: pd.Index([1, 2, 3]) == pd.Index([1, 4, 5])
Out [2]: array([ True, False, False], dtype=bool)

In [3]: pd.Index([1, 2, 3]) == pd.Index([2])
Out [3]: array([False,  True, False], dtype=bool)

In [4]: pd.Index([1, 2, 3]) == pd.Index([1, 2])
Out [4]: False
```

New Behavior:

```
In [8]: pd.Index([1, 2, 3]) == pd.Index([1, 4, 5])
Out [8]: array([ True, False, False], dtype=bool)

In [9]: pd.Index([1, 2, 3]) == pd.Index([2])
ValueError: Lengths must match to compare

In [10]: pd.Index([1, 2, 3]) == pd.Index([1, 2])
ValueError: Lengths must match to compare
```

Note that this is different from the numpy behavior where a comparison can be broadcast:

```
In [69]: np.array([1, 2, 3]) == np.array([1])
Out [69]: array([ True, False, False], dtype=bool)
```

or it can return False if broadcasting can not be done:

```
In [70]: np.array([1, 2, 3]) == np.array([1, 2])
Out [70]: False
```

## Changes to Boolean Comparisons vs. None

Boolean comparisons of a Series vs None will now be equivalent to comparing with np.nan, rather than raise TypeError. ([GH1079](#)).

```
In [71]: s = pd.Series(range(3))
```

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```
In [72]: s.iloc[1] = None

In [73]: s
Out[73]:
0    0.0
1    NaN
2    2.0
Length: 3, dtype: float64
```

Previous Behavior:

```
In [5]: s == None
TypeError: Could not compare <type 'NoneType'> type with Series
```

New Behavior:

```
In [74]: s == None
Out[74]:
0    False
1    False
2    False
Length: 3, dtype: bool
```

Usually you simply want to know which values are null.

```
In [75]: s.isnull()
Out[75]:
0    False
1     True
2    False
Length: 3, dtype: bool
```

**Warning:** You generally will want to use `isnull/notnull` for these types of comparisons, as `isnull/notnull` tells you which elements are null. One has to be mindful that `nan`'s don't compare equal, but `None`'s do. Note that Pandas/numpy uses the fact that `np.nan != np.nan`, and treats `None` like `np.nan`.

```
In [76]: None == None
Out[76]: True

In [77]: np.nan == np.nan
\\Out[77]: False
```

## HDFStore dropna behavior

The default behavior for `HDFStore` write functions with `format='table'` is now to keep rows that are all missing. Previously, the behavior was to drop rows that were all missing save the index. The previous behavior can be replicated using the `dropna=True` option. (GH9382)

Previous Behavior:

```
In [78]: df_with_missing = pd.DataFrame({'col1': [0, np.nan, 2],
.....:                                'col2': [1, np.nan, np.nan]})
.....:
```

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```
In [79]: df_with_missing
Out[79]:
   col1  col2
0   0.0   1.0
1   NaN   NaN
2   2.0   NaN

[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

```
In [27]: df_with_missing.to_hdf('file.h5',
                               'df_with_missing',
                               format='table',
                               mode='w')

In [28]: pd.read_hdf('file.h5', 'df_with_missing')

Out [28]:
   col1  col2
0     0     1
2     2   NaN
```

New Behavior:

```
In [80]: df_with_missing.to_hdf('file.h5',
.....:                          'df_with_missing',
.....:                          format='table',
.....:                          mode='w')
.....:

In [81]: pd.read_hdf('file.h5', 'df_with_missing')
Out[81]:
   col1  col2
0   0.0   1.0
1   NaN   NaN
2   2.0   NaN

[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

See the *docs* for more details.

### Changes to `display.precision` option

The `display.precision` option has been clarified to refer to decimal places ([GH10451](#)).

Earlier versions of pandas would format floating point numbers to have one less decimal place than the value in `display.precision`.

```
In [1]: pd.set_option('display.precision', 2)

In [2]: pd.DataFrame({'x': [123.456789]})
Out[2]:
   x
0 123.5
```





### Changes to bool passed as header in Parsers

In earlier versions of pandas, if a bool was passed the header argument of read\_csv, read\_excel, or read\_html it was implicitly converted to an integer, resulting in header=0 for False and header=1 for True (GH6113)

A bool input to header will now raise a TypeError

```
In [29]: df = pd.read_csv('data.csv', header=False)
TypeError: Passing a bool to header is invalid. Use header=None for no header or header=int or list-like of ints to specify the row(s) making up the column names
```

### Other API Changes

- Line and kde plot with subplots=True now uses default colors, not all black. Specify color='k' to draw all lines in black (GH9894)
- Calling the .value\_counts() method on a Series with a categorical dtype now returns a Series with a CategoricalIndex (GH10704)
- The metadata properties of subclasses of pandas objects will now be serialized (GH10553).
- groupby using Categorical follows the same rule as Categorical.unique described above (GH10508)
- When constructing DataFrame with an array of complex64 dtype previously meant the corresponding column was automatically promoted to the complex128 dtype. Pandas will now preserve the itemsize of the input for complex data (GH10952)
- some numeric reduction operators would return ValueError, rather than TypeError on object types that includes strings and numbers (GH11131)
- Passing currently unsupported chunksize argument to read\_excel or ExcelFile.parse will now raise NotImplementedError (GH8011)
- Allow an ExcelFile object to be passed into read\_excel (GH11198)
- DatetimeIndex.union does not infer freq if self and the input have None as freq (GH11086)
- NaT's methods now either raise ValueError, or return np.nan or NaT (GH9513)

| Behavior                    | Methods   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| return np.nan               | weekday, isoweekday   |
| return NaT                  | date, now, replace, to_datetime, today                          |
| return np.datetime64('NaT') | to_datetime64 (unchanged)                                       |
| raise ValueError            | All other public methods (names not beginning with underscores) |

### Deprecations

- For Series the following indexing functions are deprecated (GH10177).

| Deprecated Function | Replacement         |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| .irow(i)            | .iloc[i] or .iat[i] |
| .iget(i)            | .iloc[i] or .iat[i] |
| .iget_value(i)      | .iloc[i] or .iat[i] |

- For DataFrame the following indexing functions are deprecated (GH10177).

| Deprecated Function            | Replacement   |
|--------------------------------|---|
| <code>.irow(i)</code>          | <code>.iloc[i]</code>                               |
| <code>.iget_value(i, j)</code> | <code>.iloc[i, j]</code> or <code>.iat[i, j]</code> |
| <code>.icol(j)</code>          | <code>.iloc[:, j]</code>                            |

---

**Note:** These indexing function have been deprecated in the documentation since 0.11.0.

---

- `Categorical.name` was deprecated to make `Categorical` more `numpy.ndarray` like. Use `Series(cat, name="whatever")` instead (GH10482).
- Setting missing values (NaN) in a `Categorical`'s categories will issue a warning (GH10748). You can still have missing values in the values.
- `drop_duplicates` and `duplicated`'s `take_last` keyword was deprecated in favor of `keep`. (GH6511, GH8505)
- `Series.nsmallest` and `nlargest`'s `take_last` keyword was deprecated in favor of `keep`. (GH10792)
- `DataFrame.combineAdd` and `DataFrame.combineMult` are deprecated. They can easily be replaced by using the `add` and `mul` methods: `DataFrame.add(other, fill_value=0)` and `DataFrame.mul(other, fill_value=1.)` (GH10735).
- `TimeSeries` deprecated in favor of `Series` (note that this has been an alias since 0.13.0), (GH10890)
- `SparsePanel` deprecated and will be removed in a future version (GH11157).
- `Series.is_time_series` deprecated in favor of `Series.index.is_all_dates` (GH11135)
- Legacy offsets (like 'A@JAN') are deprecated (note that this has been alias since 0.8.0) (GH10878)
- `WidePanel` deprecated in favor of `Panel`, `LongPanel` in favor of `DataFrame` (note these have been aliases since < 0.11.0), (GH10892)
- `DataFrame.convert_objects` has been deprecated in favor of type-specific functions `pd.to_datetime`, `pd.to_timestamp` and `pd.to_numeric` (new in 0.17.0) (GH11133).

## Removal of prior version deprecations/changes

- Removal of `na_last` parameters from `Series.order()` and `Series.sort()`, in favor of `na_position`. (GH5231)
- Remove of `percentile_width` from `.describe()`, in favor of `percentiles`. (GH7088)
- Removal of `colSpace` parameter from `DataFrame.to_string()`, in favor of `col_space`, circa 0.8.0 version.
- Removal of automatic time-series broadcasting (GH2304)

```
In [90]: np.random.seed(1234)

In [91]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 2),
.....:                    columns=list('AB'),
.....:                    index=pd.date_range('2013-01-01', periods=5))
.....:
```

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```
In [92]: df
Out [92]:
```

|            | A         | B         |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 2013-01-01 | 0.471435  | -1.190976 |
| 2013-01-02 | 1.432707  | -0.312652 |
| 2013-01-03 | -0.720589 | 0.887163  |
| 2013-01-04 | 0.859588  | -0.636524 |
| 2013-01-05 | 0.015696  | -2.242685 |

[5 rows x 2 columns]

### Previously

```
In [3]: df + df.A
FutureWarning: TimeSeries broadcasting along DataFrame index by default is
↳ deprecated.
Please use DataFrame.<op> to explicitly broadcast arithmetic operations along the
↳ index
Out [3]:
```

|            | A         | B         |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 2013-01-01 | 0.942870  | -0.719541 |
| 2013-01-02 | 2.865414  | 1.120055  |
| 2013-01-03 | -1.441177 | 0.166574  |
| 2013-01-04 | 1.719177  | 0.223065  |
| 2013-01-05 | 0.031393  | -2.226989 |

### Current

```
In [93]: df.add(df.A, axis='index')
Out [93]:
```

|            | A         | B         |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 2013-01-01 | 0.942870  | -0.719541 |
| 2013-01-02 | 2.865414  | 1.120055  |
| 2013-01-03 | -1.441177 | 0.166574  |
| 2013-01-04 | 1.719177  | 0.223065  |
| 2013-01-05 | 0.031393  | -2.226989 |

[5 rows x 2 columns]

- Remove `table` keyword in `HDFStore.put/append`, in favor of using `format=` (GH4645)
- Remove `kind` in `read_excel/ExcelFile` as its unused (GH4712)
- Remove `infer_type` keyword from `pd.read_html` as its unused (GH4770, GH7032)
- Remove `offset` and `timeRule` keywords from `Series.tshift/shift`, in favor of `freq` (GH4853, GH4864)
- Remove `pd.load/pd.save` aliases in favor of `pd.to_pickle/pd.read_pickle` (GH3787)

## Performance Improvements

- Development support for benchmarking with the `Air Speed Velocity` library (GH8361)
- Added `vbench` benchmarks for alternative `ExcelWriter` engines and reading Excel files (GH7171)
- Performance improvements in `Categorical.value_counts` (GH10804)

- Performance improvements in `SeriesGroupBy.unique` and `SeriesGroupBy.value_counts` and `SeriesGroupBy.transform` (GH10820, GH11077)
- Performance improvements in `DataFrame.drop_duplicates` with integer dtypes (GH10917)
- Performance improvements in `DataFrame.duplicated` with wide frames. (GH10161, GH11180)
- 4x improvement in `timedelta` string parsing (GH6755, GH10426)
- 8x improvement in `timedelta64` and `datetime64` ops (GH6755)
- Significantly improved performance of indexing `MultiIndex` with slicers (GH10287)
- 8x improvement in `iloc` using list-like input (GH10791)
- Improved performance of `Series.isin` for datetimelike/integer Series (GH10287)
- 20x improvement in `concat` of Categoricals when categories are identical (GH10587)
- Improved performance of `to_datetime` when specified format string is ISO8601 (GH10178)
- 2x improvement of `Series.value_counts` for float dtype (GH10821)
- Enable `infer_datetime_format` in `to_datetime` when date components do not have 0 padding (GH11142)
- Regression from 0.16.1 in constructing `DataFrame` from nested dictionary (GH11084)
- Performance improvements in addition/subtraction operations for `DateOffset` with `Series` or `DatetimeIndex` (GH10744, GH11205)

## Bug Fixes

- Bug in incorrect computation of `.mean()` on `timedelta64[ns]` because of overflow (GH9442)
- Bug in `.isin` on older numpies (GH11232)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_html(index=False)` renders unnecessary name row (GH10344)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_latex()` the `column_format` argument could not be passed (GH9402)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` when localizing with `NaT` (GH10477)
- Bug in `Series.dt` ops in preserving meta-data (GH10477)
- Bug in preserving `NaT` when passed in an otherwise invalid `to_datetime` construction (GH10477)
- Bug in `DataFrame.apply` when function returns categorical series. (GH9573)
- Bug in `to_datetime` with invalid dates and formats supplied (GH10154)
- Bug in `Index.drop_duplicates` dropping name(s) (GH10115)
- Bug in `Series.quantile` dropping name (GH10881)
- Bug in `pd.Series` when setting a value on an empty `Series` whose index has a frequency. (GH10193)
- Bug in `pd.Series.interpolate` with invalid order keyword values. (GH10633)
- Bug in `DataFrame.plot` raises `ValueError` when color name is specified by multiple characters (GH10387)
- Bug in `Index` construction with a mixed list of tuples (GH10697)
- Bug in `DataFrame.reset_index` when index contains `NaT`. (GH10388)
- Bug in `ExcelReader` when worksheet is empty (GH6403)

- Bug in `BinGrouper.group_info` where returned values are not compatible with base class (GH10914)
- Bug in clearing the cache on `DataFrame.pop` and a subsequent inplace op (GH10912)
- Bug in indexing with a mixed-integer `Index` causing an `ImportError` (GH10610)
- Bug in `Series.count` when index has nulls (GH10946)
- Bug in pickling of a non-regular freq `DatetimeIndex` (GH11002)
- Bug causing `DataFrame.where` to not respect the `axis` parameter when the frame has a symmetric shape. (GH9736)
- Bug in `Table.select_column` where name is not preserved (GH10392)
- Bug in `offsets.generate_range` where `start` and `end` have finer precision than `offset` (GH9907)
- Bug in `pd.rolling_*` where `Series.name` would be lost in the output (GH10565)
- Bug in `stack` when index or columns are not unique. (GH10417)
- Bug in setting a `Panel` when an axis has a `MultiIndex` (GH10360)
- Bug in `USFederalHolidayCalendar` where `USMemorialDay` and `USMartinLutherKingJr` were incorrect (GH10278 and GH9760)
- Bug in `.sample()` where returned object, if set, gives unnecessary `SettingWithCopyWarning` (GH10738)
- Bug in `.sample()` where weights passed as `Series` were not aligned along axis before being treated positionally, potentially causing problems if weight indices were not aligned with sampled object. (GH10738)
- Regression fixed in (GH9311, GH6620, GH9345), where `groupby` with a datetime-like converting to float with certain aggregators (GH10979)
- Bug in `DataFrame.interpolate` with `axis=1` and `inplace=True` (GH10395)
- Bug in `io.sql.get_schema` when specifying multiple columns as primary key (GH10385).
- Bug in `groupby(sort=False)` with datetime-like `Categorical` raises `ValueError` (GH10505)
- Bug in `groupby(axis=1)` with `filter()` throws `IndexError` (GH11041)
- Bug in `test_categorical` on big-endian builds (GH10425)
- Bug in `Series.shift` and `DataFrame.shift` not supporting categorical data (GH9416)
- Bug in `Series.map` using categorical `Series` raises `AttributeError` (GH10324)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.get_level_values` including `Categorical` raises `AttributeError` (GH10460)
- Bug in `pd.get_dummies` with `sparse=True` not returning `SparseDataFrame` (GH10531)
- Bug in `Index` subtypes (such as `PeriodIndex`) not returning their own type for `.drop` and `.insert` methods (GH10620)
- Bug in `algos.outer_join_indexer` when right array is empty (GH10618)
- Bug in `filter` (regression from 0.16.0) and `transform` when grouping on multiple keys, one of which is datetime-like (GH10114)
- Bug in `to_datetime` and `to_timedelta` causing `Index` name to be lost (GH10875)
- Bug in `len(DataFrame.groupby)` causing `IndexError` when there's a column containing only NaNs (GH11016)
- Bug that caused segfault when resampling an empty `Series` (GH10228)

- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` and `PeriodIndex.value_counts` resets name from its result, but retains in result's `Index`. (GH10150)
- Bug in `pd.eval` using `numexpr` engine coerces 1 element numpy array to scalar (GH10546)
- Bug in `pd.concat` with `axis=0` when column is of dtype `category` (GH10177)
- Bug in `read_msgpack` where input type is not always checked (GH10369, GH10630)
- Bug in `pd.read_csv` with kwargs `index_col=False`, `index_col=['a', 'b']` or dtype (GH10413, GH10467, GH10577)
- Bug in `Series.from_csv` with header kwarg not setting the `Series.name` or the `Series.index.name` (GH10483)
- Bug in `groupby.var` which caused variance to be inaccurate for small float values (GH10448)
- Bug in `Series.plot(kind='hist')` Y Label not informative (GH10485)
- Bug in `read_csv` when using a converter which generates a `uint8` type (GH9266)
- Bug causes memory leak in time-series line and area plot (GH9003)
- Bug when setting a Panel sliced along the major or minor axes when the right-hand side is a `DataFrame` (GH11014)
- Bug that returns `None` and does not raise `NotImplementedError` when operator functions (e.g. `.add`) of `Panel` are not implemented (GH7692)
- Bug in line and kde plot cannot accept multiple colors when `subplots=True` (GH9894)
- Bug in `DataFrame.plot` raises `ValueError` when color name is specified by multiple characters (GH10387)
- Bug in left and right align of `Series` with `MultiIndex` may be inverted (GH10665)
- Bug in left and right join of with `MultiIndex` may be inverted (GH10741)
- Bug in `read_stata` when reading a file with a different order set in columns (GH10757)
- Bug in `Categorical` may not representing properly when category contains `tz` or `Period` (GH10713)
- Bug in `Categorical.__iter__` may not returning correct `datetime` and `Period` (GH10713)
- Bug in indexing with a `PeriodIndex` on an object with a `PeriodIndex` (GH4125)
- Bug in `read_csv` with `engine='c'`: EOF preceded by a comment, blank line, etc. was not handled correctly (GH10728, GH10548)
- Reading “famafrench” data via `DataReader` results in HTTP 404 error because of the website url is changed (GH10591).
- Bug in `read_msgpack` where `DataFrame` to decode has duplicate column names (GH9618)
- Bug in `io.common.get_filepath_or_buffer` which caused reading of valid S3 files to fail if the bucket also contained keys for which the user does not have read permission (GH10604)
- Bug in vectorised setting of timestamp columns with python `datetime.date` and numpy `datetime64` (GH10408, GH10412)
- Bug in `Index.take` may add unnecessary `freq` attribute (GH10791)
- Bug in merge with empty `DataFrame` may raise `IndexError` (GH10824)
- Bug in `to_latex` where unexpected keyword argument for some documented arguments (GH10888)
- Bug in indexing of large `DataFrame` where `IndexError` is uncaught (GH10645 and GH10692)

- Bug in `read_csv` when using the `nrows` or `chunksize` parameters if file contains only a header line (GH9535)
- Bug in serialization of `category` types in HDF5 in presence of alternate encodings. (GH10366)
- Bug in `pd.DataFrame` when constructing an empty `DataFrame` with a string dtype (GH9428)
- Bug in `pd.DataFrame.diff` when `DataFrame` is not consolidated (GH10907)
- Bug in `pd.unique` for arrays with the `datetime64` or `timedelta64` dtype that meant an array with object dtype was returned instead the original dtype (GH9431)
- Bug in `Timedelta` raising error when slicing from 0s (GH10583)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.take` and `TimedeltaIndex.take` may not raise `IndexError` against invalid index (GH10295)
- Bug in `Series([np.nan]).astype('M8[ms]')`, which now returns `Series([pd.NaT])` (GH10747)
- Bug in `PeriodIndex.order` reset freq (GH10295)
- Bug in `date_range` when `freq` divides `end` as `nanos` (GH10885)
- Bug in `iloc` allowing memory outside bounds of a `Series` to be accessed with negative integers (GH10779)
- Bug in `read_msgpack` where encoding is not respected (GH10581)
- Bug preventing access to the first index when using `iloc` with a list containing the appropriate negative integer (GH10547, GH10779)
- Bug in `TimedeltaIndex` formatter causing error while trying to save `DataFrame` with `TimedeltaIndex` using `to_csv` (GH10833)
- Bug in `DataFrame.where` when handling `Series` slicing (GH10218, GH9558)
- Bug where `pd.read_gbq` throws `ValueError` when Bigquery returns zero rows (GH10273)
- Bug in `to_json` which was causing segmentation fault when serializing 0-rank `ndarray` (GH9576)
- Bug in plotting functions may raise `IndexError` when plotted on `GridSpec` (GH10819)
- Bug in plot result may show unnecessary minor ticklabels (GH10657)
- Bug in `groupby` incorrect computation for aggregation on `DataFrame` with `NaT` (E.g `first`, `last`, `min`). (GH10590, GH11010)
- Bug when constructing `DataFrame` where passing a dictionary with only scalar values and specifying columns did not raise an error (GH10856)
- Bug in `.var()` causing roundoff errors for highly similar values (GH10242)
- Bug in `DataFrame.plot(subplots=True)` with duplicated columns outputs incorrect result (GH10962)
- Bug in `Index` arithmetic may result in incorrect class (GH10638)
- Bug in `date_range` results in empty if `freq` is negative annually, quarterly and monthly (GH11018)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` cannot infer negative `freq` (GH11018)
- Remove use of some deprecated numpy comparison operations, mainly in tests. (GH10569)
- Bug in `Index` dtype may not applied properly (GH11017)
- Bug in `io.gbq` when testing for minimum google api client version (GH10652)
- Bug in `DataFrame` construction from nested `dict` with `timedelta` keys (GH11129)
- Bug in `.fillna` against may raise `TypeError` when data contains `datetime` dtype (GH7095, GH11153)



- Bug in `.groupby` when number of keys to group by is same as length of index (GH11185)
- Bug in `convert_objects` where converted values might not be returned if all null and `coerce` (GH9589)
- Bug in `convert_objects` where `copy` keyword was not respected (GH9589)

## Contributors

A total of 112 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

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- Andy Li +
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- ganego +
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- larvian +
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- tzinckgraf +

## 8.9 Version 0.16

### 8.9.1 v0.16.2 (June 12, 2015)

This is a minor bug-fix release from 0.16.1 and includes a a large number of bug fixes along some new features (*pipe()* method), enhancements, and performance improvements.

We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

Highlights include:

- A new `pipe` method, see [here](#)
- Documentation on how to use `numba` with `pandas`, see [here](#)

#### What's new in v0.16.2

- *New features*
  - *Pipe*
  - *Other Enhancements*
- *API Changes*
- *Performance Improvements*
- *Bug Fixes*
- *Contributors*

### New features

#### Pipe

We've introduced a new method `DataFrame.pipe()`. As suggested by the name, `pipe` should be used to pipe data through a chain of function calls. The goal is to avoid confusing nested function calls like

```
# df is a DataFrame
# f, g, and h are functions that take and return DataFrames
f(g(h(df), arg1=1), arg2=2, arg3=3) # noqa F821
```

The logic flows from inside out, and function names are separated from their keyword arguments. This can be rewritten as

```
(df.pipe(h)
 .pipe(g, arg1=1)
 .pipe(f, arg2=2, arg3=3)
)
```

Now both the code and the logic flow from top to bottom. Keyword arguments are next to their functions. Overall the code is much more readable.

In the example above, the functions `f`, `g`, and `h` each expected the `DataFrame` as the first positional argument. When the function you wish to apply takes its data anywhere other than the first argument, pass a tuple of (function, keyword) indicating where the `DataFrame` should flow. For example:

```
In [1]: import statsmodels.formula.api as sm

In [2]: bb = pd.read_csv('data/baseball.csv', index_col='id')

# sm.ols takes (formula, data)
In [3]: (bb.query('h > 0')
...:     .assign(ln_h=lambda df: np.log(df.h))
...:     .pipe((sm.ols, 'data'), 'hr ~ ln_h + year + g + C(lg)')
...:     .fit()
...:     .summary()
...: )
...:
Out [3]:
<class 'statsmodels.iolib.summary.Summary'>
"""
                OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:          hr      R-squared:                0.685
Model:                  OLS      Adj. R-squared:           0.665
Method:                 Least Squares      F-statistic:             34.28
Date:                   Sun, 03 Feb 2019    Prob (F-statistic):      3.48e-15
Time:                   21:40:58      Log-Likelihood:         -205.92
No. Observations:      68      AIC:                    421.8
Df Residuals:          63      BIC:                    432.9
Df Model:               4
Covariance Type:       nonrobust
=====
                coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
Intercept    -8484.7720    4664.146     -1.819     0.074    -1.78e+04    835.780
C(lg) [T.NL]   -2.2736         1.325     -1.716     0.091     -4.922         0.375
ln_h         -1.3542         0.875     -1.547     0.127     -3.103         0.395
year          4.2277         2.324         1.819     0.074     -0.417         8.872
g              0.1841         0.029         6.258     0.000         0.125         0.243
=====
Omnibus:                 10.875    Durbin-Watson:           1.999
Prob(Omnibus):            0.004    Jarque-Bera (JB):        17.298
Skew:                     0.537    Prob(JB):                0.000175
```

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```
Kurtosis:                    5.225    Cond. No.                    1.49e+07
=====
Warnings:
[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly
    specified.
[2] The condition number is large, 1.49e+07. This might indicate that there are
    strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.
"""
```

The pipe method is inspired by unix pipes, which stream text through processes. More recently `dplyr` and `magrittr` have introduced the popular `(%>%)` pipe operator for R.

See the *documentation* for more. (GH10129)

### Other Enhancements

- Added `rsplit` to Index/Series StringMethods (GH10303)
- Removed the hard-coded size limits on the DataFrame HTML representation in the IPython notebook, and leave this to IPython itself (only for IPython v3.0 or greater). This eliminates the duplicate scroll bars that appeared in the notebook with large frames (GH10231).

Note that the notebook has a `toggle output scrolling` feature to limit the display of very large frames (by clicking left of the output). You can also configure the way DataFrames are displayed using the pandas options, see here *here*.

- `axis` parameter of `DataFrame.quantile` now accepts also `index` and `column`. (GH9543)

### API Changes

- `Holiday` now raises `NotImplementedError` if both `offset` and `observance` are used in the constructor instead of returning an incorrect result (GH10217).

### Performance Improvements

- Improved `Series.resample` performance with `dtype=datetime64[ns]` (GH7754)
- Increase performance of `str.split` when `expand=True` (GH10081)

### Bug Fixes

- Bug in `Series.hist` raises an error when a one row Series was given (GH10214)
- Bug where `HDFStore.select` modifies the passed columns list (GH7212)
- Bug in `Categorical repr` with `display.width` of `None` in Python 3 (GH10087)
- Bug in `to_json` with certain `orients` and a `CategoricalIndex` would segfault (GH10317)
- Bug where some of the nan functions do not have consistent return dtypes (GH10251)
- Bug in `DataFrame.quantile` on checking that a valid axis was passed (GH9543)
- Bug in `groupby.apply` aggregation for `Categorical` not preserving categories (GH10138)

- Bug in `to_csv` where `date_format` is ignored if the `datetime` is fractional (GH10209)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_json` with mixed data types (GH10289)
- Bug in cache updating when consolidating (GH10264)
- Bug in `mean()` where integer dtypes can overflow (GH10172)
- Bug where `Panel.from_dict` does not set dtype when specified (GH10058)
- Bug in `Index.union` raises `AttributeError` when passing array-likes. (GH10149)
- Bug in `Timestamp`'s `microsecond`, `quarter`, `dayofyear`, `week` and `daysinmonth` properties return `np.int` type, not built-in `int`. (GH10050)
- Bug in `NaT` raises `AttributeError` when accessing to `daysinmonth`, `dayofweek` properties. (GH10096)
- Bug in `Index repr` when using the `max_seq_items=None` setting (GH10182).
- Bug in getting timezone data with `dateutil` on various platforms ( GH9059, GH8639, GH9663, GH10121)
- Bug in displaying datetimes with mixed frequencies; display 'ms' datetimes to the proper precision. (GH10170)
- Bug in `setitem` where type promotion is applied to the entire block (GH10280)
- Bug in `Series` arithmetic methods may incorrectly hold names (GH10068)
- Bug in `GroupBy.get_group` when grouping on multiple keys, one of which is categorical. (GH10132)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` and `TimedeltaIndex` names are lost after `timedelta` arithmetics ( GH9926)
- Bug in `DataFrame` construction from nested dict with `datetime64` (GH10160)
- Bug in `Series` construction from dict with `datetime64` keys (GH9456)
- Bug in `Series.plot(label="LABEL")` not correctly setting the label (GH10119)
- Bug in `plot` not defaulting to `matplotlib axes.grid` setting (GH9792)
- Bug causing strings containing an exponent, but no decimal to be parsed as `int` instead of `float` in `engine='python'` for the `read_csv` parser (GH9565)
- Bug in `Series.align` resets name when `fill_value` is specified (GH10067)
- Bug in `read_csv` causing index name not to be set on an empty `DataFrame` (GH10184)
- Bug in `SparseSeries.abs` resets name (GH10241)
- Bug in `TimedeltaIndex` slicing may reset `freq` (GH10292)
- Bug in `GroupBy.get_group` raises `ValueError` when group key contains `NaT` (GH6992)
- Bug in `SparseSeries` constructor ignores input data name (GH10258)
- Bug in `Categorical.remove_categories` causing a `ValueError` when removing the `NaN` category if underlying dtype is floating-point (GH10156)
- Bug where `infer_freq` infers time rule (WOM-5XXX) unsupported by `to_offset` (GH9425)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_hdf()` where table format would raise a seemingly unrelated error for invalid (non-string) column names. This is now explicitly forbidden. (GH9057)
- Bug to handle masking empty `DataFrame` (GH10126).
- Bug where `MySQL` interface could not handle numeric table/column names (GH10255)
- Bug in `read_csv` with a `date_parser` that returned a `datetime64` array of other time resolution than [ns] (GH10245)

- Bug in `Panel.apply` when the result has `ndim=0` (GH10332)
- Bug in `read_hdf` where `auto_close` could not be passed (GH9327).
- Bug in `read_hdf` where open stores could not be used (GH10330).
- Bug in adding empty `DataFrames`, now results in a `DataFrame` that `.equals` an empty `DataFrame` (GH10181).
- Bug in `to_hdf` and `HDFStore` which did not check that `complib` choices were valid (GH4582, GH8874).

### Contributors

A total of 34 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Andrew Rosenfeld
- Artemy Kolchinsky
- Bernard Willers +
- Christer van der Meeren
- Christian Hudon +
- Constantine Glen Evans +
- Daniel Julius Lasiman +
- Evan Wright
- Francesco Brundu +
- Gaëtan de Menten +
- Jake VanderPlas
- James Hiebert +
- Jeff Reback
- Joris Van den Bossche
- Justin Lecher +
- Ka Wo Chen +
- Kevin Sheppard
- Mortada Mehyar
- Morton Fox +
- Robin Wilson +
- Sinhrks
- Stephan Hoyer
- Thomas Grainger
- Tom Ajamian
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- austinc +
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- rekcahpassyla +
- scls19fr
- sinhrks

## 8.9.2 v0.16.1 (May 11, 2015)

This is a minor bug-fix release from 0.16.0 and includes a large number of bug fixes along several new features, enhancements, and performance improvements. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

Highlights include:

- Support for a `CategoricalIndex`, a category based index, see [here](#)
- New section on how-to-contribute to *pandas*, see [here](#)
- Revised “Merge, join, and concatenate” documentation, including graphical examples to make it easier to understand each operations, see [here](#)
- New method `sample` for drawing random samples from Series, DataFrames and Panels. See [here](#)
- The default Index printing has changed to a more uniform format, see [here](#)
- `BusinessHour` datetime-offset is now supported, see [here](#)
- Further enhancement to the `.str` accessor to make string operations easier, see [here](#)

### What’s new in v0.16.1

- *Enhancements*
  - *CategoricalIndex*
  - *Sample*
  - *String Methods Enhancements*
  - *Other Enhancements*
- *API changes*
  - *Deprecations*
- *Index Representation*
- *Performance Improvements*
- *Bug Fixes*
- *Contributors*

**Warning:** In pandas 0.17.0, the sub-package `pandas.io.data` will be removed in favor of a separately installable package ([GH8961](#)).

## Enhancements

### CategoricalIndex

We introduce a `CategoricalIndex`, a new type of index object that is useful for supporting indexing with duplicates. This is a container around a `Categorical` (introduced in v0.15.0) and allows efficient indexing and storage of an index with a large number of duplicated elements. Prior to 0.16.1, setting the index of a `DataFrame`/`Series` with a `category` dtype would convert this to regular object-based `Index`.

```
In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.arange(6),
...:                      'B': pd.Series(list('aabbca'))
...:                      .astype('category', categories=list('cab'))
...:                      })
...:

In [2]: df
Out[2]:
   A B
0  0 a
1  1 a
2  2 b
3  3 b
4  4 c
5  5 a

In [3]: df.dtypes
Out[3]:
A      int64
B      category
dtype: object

In [4]: df.B.cat.categories
Out[4]: Index(['c', 'a', 'b'], dtype='object')
```

setting the index, will create create a `CategoricalIndex`

```
In [5]: df2 = df.set_index('B')

In [6]: df2.index
Out[6]: CategoricalIndex(['a', 'a', 'b', 'b', 'c', 'a'], categories=['c', 'a', 'b'],
↳ordered=False, name='B', dtype='category')
```

indexing with `__getitem__`/`.iloc`/`.loc`/`.ix` works similarly to an `Index` with duplicates. The indexes MUST be in the category or the operation will raise.

```
In [7]: df2.loc['a']
Out[7]:
   A
B
a  0
a  1
a  5
```

and preserves the `CategoricalIndex`

```
In [8]: df2.loc['a'].index
Out[8]: CategoricalIndex(['a', 'a', 'a'], categories=['c', 'a', 'b'], ordered=False,
↳name='B', dtype='category')
```

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sorting will order by the order of the categories

```
In [9]: df2.sort_index()
Out [9]:
      A
B
c    4
a    0
a    1
a    5
b    2
b    3
```

groupby operations on the index will preserve the index nature as well

```
In [10]: df2.groupby(level=0).sum()
Out [10]:
      A
B
c    4
a    6
b    5

In [11]: df2.groupby(level=0).sum().index
Out [11]: CategoricalIndex(['c', 'a', 'b'], categories=['c', 'a', 'b'], ordered=False,
↳name='B', dtype='category')
```

reindexing operations, will return a resulting index based on the type of the passed indexer, meaning that passing a list will return a plain-old-Index; indexing with a Categorical will return a CategoricalIndex, indexed according to the categories of the PASSED Categorical dtype. This allows one to arbitrarily index these even with values NOT in the categories, similarly to how you can reindex ANY pandas index.

```
In [12]: df2.reindex(['a', 'e'])
Out [12]:
      A
B
a  0.0
a  1.0
a  5.0
e   NaN

In [13]: df2.reindex(['a', 'e']).index
Out [13]: pd.Index(['a', 'a', 'a', 'e'], dtype='object', name='B')

In [14]: df2.reindex(pd.Categorical(['a', 'e'], categories=list('abcde')))
Out [14]:
      A
B
a  0.0
a  1.0
a  5.0
e   NaN

In [15]: df2.reindex(pd.Categorical(['a', 'e'], categories=list('abcde'))).index
Out [15]: pd.CategoricalIndex(['a', 'a', 'a', 'e'],
```

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```
categories=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'],
ordered=False, name='B',
dtype='category')
```

See the *documentation* for more. ([GH7629](#), [GH10038](#), [GH10039](#))

## Sample

Series, DataFrames, and Panels now have a new method: `sample()`. The method accepts a specific number of rows or columns to return, or a fraction of the total number of rows or columns. It also has options for sampling with or without replacement, for passing in a column for weights for non-uniform sampling, and for setting seed values to facilitate replication. ([GH2419](#))

```
In [1]: example_series = pd.Series([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5])

# When no arguments are passed, returns 1
In [2]: example_series.sample()
Out[2]:
3      3
Length: 1, dtype: int64

# One may specify either a number of rows:
In [3]: example_series.sample(n=3)
Out[3]:
2      2
1      1
0      0
Length: 3, dtype: int64

# Or a fraction of the rows:
In [4]: example_series.sample(frac=0.5)
Out[4]:
↔
1      1
5      5
3      3
Length: 3, dtype: int64

# weights are accepted.
In [5]: example_weights = [0, 0, 0.2, 0.2, 0.2, 0.4]

In [6]: example_series.sample(n=3, weights=example_weights)
Out[6]:
2      2
4      4
3      3
Length: 3, dtype: int64

# weights will also be normalized if they do not sum to one,
# and missing values will be treated as zeros.
In [7]: example_weights2 = [0.5, 0, 0, 0, None, np.nan]

In [8]: example_series.sample(n=1, weights=example_weights2)
Out[8]:
0      0
```

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```
Length: 1, dtype: int64
```

When applied to a DataFrame, one may pass the name of a column to specify sampling weights when sampling from rows.

```
In [9]: df = pd.DataFrame({'coll': [9, 8, 7, 6],
...:                      'weight_column': [0.5, 0.4, 0.1, 0]})
...:

In [10]: df.sample(n=3, weights='weight_column')
Out[10]:
   coll  weight_column
0     9             0.5
1     8             0.4
2     7             0.1

[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

## String Methods Enhancements

Continuing from v0.16.0, the following enhancements make string operations easier and more consistent with standard python string operations.

- Added StringMethods (.str accessor) to Index (GH9068)

The .str accessor is now available for both Series and Index.

```
In [11]: idx = pd.Index([' jack', 'jill ', ' jesse ', 'frank'])
In [12]: idx.str.strip()
Out[12]: Index(['jack', 'jill', 'jesse', 'frank'], dtype='object')
```

One special case for the .str accessor on Index is that if a string method returns bool, the .str accessor will return a np.array instead of a boolean Index (GH8875). This enables the following expression to work naturally:

```
In [13]: idx = pd.Index(['a1', 'a2', 'b1', 'b2'])
In [14]: s = pd.Series(range(4), index=idx)

In [15]: s
Out[15]:
a1    0
a2    1
b1    2
b2    3
Length: 4, dtype: int64

In [16]: idx.str.startswith('a')
Out[16]:
array([ True,  True, False, False], dtype=bool)

In [17]: s[s.index.str.startswith('a')]
Out[17]:
a1    0
a2    1
```

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```
a1    0
a2    1
Length: 2, dtype: int64
```

- The following new methods are accessible via `.str` accessor to apply the function to each values. (GH9766, GH9773, GH10031, GH10045, GH10052)

| Methods                   |                         |                          |                          |                           |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <code>capitalize()</code> | <code>swapcase()</code> | <code>normalize()</code> | <code>partition()</code> | <code>rpartition()</code> |
| <code>index()</code>      | <code>rindex()</code>   | <code>translate()</code> |                          |                           |

- `split` now takes `expand` keyword to specify whether to expand dimensionality. `return_type` is deprecated. (GH9847)

```
In [18]: s = pd.Series(['a,b', 'a,c', 'b,c'])

# return Series
In [19]: s.str.split(',')
Out[19]:
0    [a, b]
1    [a, c]
2    [b, c]
Length: 3, dtype: object

# return DataFrame
In [20]: s.str.split(',', expand=True)
Out[20]:
  0 1
0 a b
1 a c
2 b c

[3 rows x 2 columns]

In [21]: idx = pd.Index(['a,b', 'a,c', 'b,c'])

# return Index
In [22]: idx.str.split(',')
Out[22]: Index(['a', 'b'], ['a', 'c'], ['b', 'c'], dtype='object')

# return MultiIndex
In [23]: idx.str.split(',', expand=True)
Out[23]:
MultiIndex(levels=[['a', 'b'], ['b', 'c']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1], [0, 1, 1]])
```

- Improved `extract` and `get_dummies` methods for `Index.str` (GH9980)

### Other Enhancements

- `BusinessHour` offset is now supported, which represents business hours starting from 09:00 - 17:00 on `BusinessDay` by default. See *Here* for details. (GH7905)

```

In [24]: pd.Timestamp('2014-08-01 09:00') + pd.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour()
Out [24]: Timestamp('2014-08-01 10:00:00')

In [25]: pd.Timestamp('2014-08-01 07:00') + pd.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour()
Out [25]: Timestamp('2014-08-01 10:00:00')

In [26]: pd.Timestamp('2014-08-01 16:30') + pd.tseries.offsets.BusinessHour()
Out [26]: Timestamp('2014-08-04 09:30:00')

```

- `DataFrame.diff` now takes an `axis` parameter that determines the direction of differencing (GH9727)
- Allow `clip`, `clip_lower`, and `clip_upper` to accept array-like arguments as thresholds (This is a regression from 0.11.0). These methods now have an `axis` parameter which determines how the Series or DataFrame will be aligned with the threshold(s). (GH6966)
- `DataFrame.mask()` and `Series.mask()` now support same keywords as `where` (GH8801)
- `drop` function can now accept `errors` keyword to suppress `ValueError` raised when any of label does not exist in the target data. (GH6736)

```

In [27]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(3, 3), columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])

In [28]: df.drop(['A', 'X'], axis=1, errors='ignore')
Out [28]:

```

|   | B         | C         |
|---|-----------|-----------|
| 0 | -0.706771 | -1.039575 |
| 1 | -0.424972 | 0.567020  |
| 2 | -1.087401 | -0.673690 |

```

[3 rows x 2 columns]

```

- Add support for separating years and quarters using dashes, for example 2014-Q1. (GH9688)
- Allow conversion of values with dtype `datetime64` or `timedelta64` to strings using `astype(str)` (GH9757)
- `get_dummies` function now accepts `sparse` keyword. If set to `True`, the return DataFrame is sparse, e.g. `SparseDataFrame`. (GH8823)
- `Period` now accepts `datetime64` as value input. (GH9054)
- Allow `timedelta` string conversion when leading zero is missing from time definition, ie `0:00:00` vs `00:00:00`. (GH9570)
- Allow `Panel.shift` with `axis='items'` (GH9890)
- Trying to write an excel file now raises `NotImplementedError` if the DataFrame has a `MultiIndex` instead of writing a broken Excel file. (GH9794)
- Allow `Categorical.add_categories` to accept `Series` or `np.array`. (GH9927)
- Add/delete `str/dt/cat` accessors dynamically from `__dir__`. (GH9910)
- Add `normalize` as a `dt` accessor method. (GH10047)
- `DataFrame` and `Series` now have `_constructor_expanddim` property as overridable constructor for one higher dimensionality data. This should be used only when it is really needed, see [here](#)
- `pd.lib.infer_dtype` now returns `'bytes'` in Python 3 where appropriate. (GH10032)

## API changes

- When passing in an `ax` to `df.plot(..., ax=ax)`, the `sharex` kwarg will now default to `False`. The result is that the visibility of `xlabels` and `xticklabels` will not anymore be changed. You have to do that by yourself for the right axes in your figure or set `sharex=True` explicitly (but this changes the visible for all axes in the figure, not only the one which is passed in!). If pandas creates the subplots itself (e.g. no passed in `ax` kwarg), then the default is still `sharex=True` and the visibility changes are applied.
- `assign()` now inserts new columns in alphabetical order. Previously the order was arbitrary. (GH9777)
- By default, `read_csv` and `read_table` will now try to infer the compression type based on the file extension. Set `compression=None` to restore the previous behavior (no decompression). (GH9770)

## Deprecations

- `Series.str.split`'s `return_type` keyword was removed in favor of `expand` (GH9847)

## Index Representation

The string representation of `Index` and its sub-classes have now been unified. These will show a single-line display if there are few values; a wrapped multi-line display for a lot of values (but less than `display.max_seq_items`; if lots of items (`> display.max_seq_items`) will show a truncated display (the head and tail of the data). The formatting for `MultiIndex` is unchanged (a multi-line wrapped display). The display width responds to the option `display.max_seq_items`, which is defaulted to 100. (GH6482)

### Previous Behavior

```
In [2]: pd.Index(range(4), name='foo')
Out[2]: Int64Index([0, 1, 2, 3], dtype='int64')
```

```
In [3]: pd.Index(range(104), name='foo')
Out[3]: Int64Index([0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18,
↳19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39,
↳40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60,
↳61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81,
↳82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, ...], dtype=
↳'int64')
```

```
In [4]: pd.date_range('20130101', periods=4, name='foo', tz='US/Eastern')
Out[4]:
<class 'pandas.tseries.index.DatetimeIndex'>
[2013-01-01 00:00:00-05:00, ..., 2013-01-04 00:00:00-05:00]
Length: 4, Freq: D, Timezone: US/Eastern
```

```
In [5]: pd.date_range('20130101', periods=104, name='foo', tz='US/Eastern')
Out[5]:
<class 'pandas.tseries.index.DatetimeIndex'>
[2013-01-01 00:00:00-05:00, ..., 2013-04-14 00:00:00-04:00]
Length: 104, Freq: D, Timezone: US/Eastern
```

### New Behavior

```
In [29]: pd.set_option('display.width', 80)

In [30]: pd.Index(range(4), name='foo')
```

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```

Out [30]: RangeIndex(start=0, stop=4, step=1, name='foo')

In [31]: pd.Index(range(30), name='foo')
Out [31]: RangeIndex(start=0, stop=30, step=1, name='foo')

In [32]: pd.Index(range(104), name='foo')
Out [32]: RangeIndex(start=0, stop=104, step=1, name='foo')

In [33]: pd.CategoricalIndex(['a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd'],
.....:                       ordered=True, name='foobar')
Out [33]: CategoricalIndex(['a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd'], categories=['a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd'],
.....: ordered=True, name='foobar', dtype='category')

In [34]: pd.CategoricalIndex(['a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd'] * 10,
.....:                       ordered=True, name='foobar')
Out [34]: CategoricalIndex(['a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd', 'a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd', 'a',
.....: 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd', 'a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd', 'a', 'bb',
.....: 'ccc', 'dddd', 'a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd', 'a', 'bb', 'ccc',
.....: 'dddd', 'a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd', 'a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd',
.....: 'a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd'], categories=['a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd'], ordered=True, name='foobar',
.....: dtype='category')

In [35]: pd.CategoricalIndex(['a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd'] * 100,
.....:                       ordered=True, name='foobar')
Out [35]: CategoricalIndex(['a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd', 'a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd', 'a',
.....: 'bb',
.....: ...
.....: 'ccc', 'dddd', 'a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd', 'a', 'bb', 'ccc',
.....: 'dddd'], categories=['a', 'bb', 'ccc', 'dddd'], ordered=True, name='foobar',
.....: dtype='category', length=400)

In [36]: pd.date_range('20130101', periods=4, name='foo', tz='US/Eastern')
Out [36]: DatetimeIndex(['2013-01-01 00:00:00-05:00', '2013-01-02 00:00:00-05:00',
.....: '2013-01-03 00:00:00-05:00', '2013-01-04 00:00:00-05:00'],
.....: dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]', name='foo', freq='D')

In [37]: pd.date_range('20130101', periods=25, freq='D')
Out [37]: DatetimeIndex(['2013-01-01', '2013-01-02', '2013-01-03', '2013-01-04',
.....: '2013-01-05', '2013-01-06', '2013-01-07', '2013-01-08',
.....: '2013-01-09', '2013-01-10', '2013-01-11', '2013-01-12',
.....: '2013-01-13', '2013-01-14', '2013-01-15', '2013-01-16',
.....: '2013-01-17', '2013-01-18', '2013-01-19', '2013-01-20',
.....: '2013-01-21', '2013-01-22', '2013-01-23', '2013-01-24',
.....: '2013-01-25'], dtype='datetime64[ns]', name=None, freq='D')

```

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- Bug in `DataFrameFormatter._get_formatted_index` with not applying `max_colwidth` to the `DataFrame` index (GH7856)
- Bug in `.loc` with a read-only `ndarray` data source (GH10043)
- Bug in `groupby.apply()` that would raise if a passed user defined function either returned only `None` (for all input). (GH9685)
- Always use temporary files in `pytables` tests (GH9992)
- Bug in plotting continuously using `secondary_y` may not show legend properly. (GH9610, GH9779)
- Bug in `DataFrame.plot(kind="hist")` results in `TypeError` when `DataFrame` contains non-numeric columns (GH9853)
- Bug where repeated plotting of `DataFrame` with a `DatetimeIndex` may raise `TypeError` (GH9852)
- Bug in `setup.py` that would allow an incompat `cython` version to build (GH9827)
- Bug in plotting `secondary_y` incorrectly attaches `right_ax` property to secondary axes specifying itself recursively. (GH9861)
- Bug in `Series.quantile` on empty `Series` of type `Datetime` or `Timedelta` (GH9675)
- Bug in `where` causing incorrect results when upcasting was required (GH9731)
- Bug in `FloatArrayFormatter` where decision boundary for displaying “small” floats in decimal format is off by one order of magnitude for a given `display.precision` (GH9764)
- Fixed bug where `DataFrame.plot()` raised an error when both `color` and `style` keywords were passed and there was no color symbol in the style strings (GH9671)
- Not showing a `DeprecationWarning` on combining list-likes with an `Index` (GH10083)
- Bug in `read_csv` and `read_table` when using `skip_rows` parameter if blank lines are present. (GH9832)
- Bug in `read_csv()` interprets `index_col=True` as 1 (GH9798)
- Bug in index equality comparisons using `==` failing on `Index/MultiIndex` type incompatibility (GH9785)
- Bug in which `SparseDataFrame` could not take `nan` as a column name (GH8822)
- Bug in `to_msgpack` and `read_msgpack` `zlib` and `blosc` compression support (GH9783)
- Bug `GroupBy.size` doesn't attach index name properly if grouped by `TimeGrouper` (GH9925)
- Bug causing an exception in slice assignments because `length_of_indexer` returns wrong results (GH9995)
- Bug in `csv` parser causing lines with initial white space plus one non-space character to be skipped. (GH9710)
- Bug in `C` `csv` parser causing spurious `NaNs` when data started with newline followed by white space. (GH10022)
- Bug causing elements with a null group to spill into the final group when grouping by a `Categorical` (GH9603)
- Bug where `.iloc` and `.loc` behavior is not consistent on empty dataframes (GH9964)
- Bug in invalid attribute access on a `TimedeltaIndex` incorrectly raised `ValueError` instead of `AttributeError` (GH9680)
- Bug in unequal comparisons between categorical data and a scalar, which was not in the categories (e.g. `Series(Categorical(list("abc")), ordered=True) > "d"`). This returned `False` for all elements, but now raises a `TypeError`. Equality comparisons also now return `False` for `==` and `True` for `!=`. (GH9848)
- Bug in `DataFrame.__setitem__` when right hand side is a dictionary (GH9874)

- Bug in `where` when `dtype` is `datetime64/timedelta64`, but `dtype` of other is not (GH9804)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.sortlevel()` results in unicode level name breaks (GH9856)
- Bug in which `groupby.transform` incorrectly enforced output dtypes to match input dtypes. (GH9807)
- Bug in `DataFrame` constructor when `columns` parameter is set, and `data` is an empty list (GH9939)
- Bug in bar plot with `log=True` raises `TypeError` if all values are less than 1 (GH9905)
- Bug in horizontal bar plot ignores `log=True` (GH9905)
- Bug in `PyTables` queries that did not return proper results using the index (GH8265, GH9676)
- Bug where dividing a dataframe containing values of type `Decimal` by another `Decimal` would raise. (GH9787)
- Bug where using `DataFrames` `asfreq` would remove the name of the index. (GH9885)
- Bug causing extra index point when `resample` BM/BQ (GH9756)
- Changed caching in `AbstractHolidayCalendar` to be at the instance level rather than at the class level as the latter can result in unexpected behaviour. (GH9552)
- Fixed latex output for `MultiIndexed` dataframes (GH9778)
- Bug causing an exception when setting an empty range using `DataFrame.loc` (GH9596)
- Bug in hiding ticklabels with subplots and shared axes when adding a new plot to an existing grid of axes (GH9158)
- Bug in `transform` and `filter` when grouping on a categorical variable (GH9921)
- Bug in `transform` when groups are equal in number and `dtype` to the input index (GH9700)
- Google BigQuery connector now imports dependencies on a per-method basis.(GH9713)
- Updated BigQuery connector to no longer use deprecated `oauth2client.tools.run()` (GH8327)
- Bug in subclassed `DataFrame`. It may not return the correct class, when slicing or subsetting it. (GH9632)
- Bug in `.median()` where non-float null values are not handled correctly (GH10040)
- Bug in `Series.fillna()` where it raises if a numerically convertible string is given (GH10092)

## Contributors

A total of 58 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Alfonso MHC +
- Andy Hayden
- Artemy Kolchinsky
- Chris Gilmer +
- Chris Grinolds +
- Dan Birken
- David BROCHART +
- David Hirschfeld +
- David Stephens

- Dr. Leo +
- Evan Wright +
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- gfr +
- jnmclarty
- jreback
- ksanghai +
- lucas +
- mschmohl +
- ptype +
- rockg
- scls19fr +
- sinhrks

### 8.9.3 v0.16.0 (March 22, 2015)

This is a major release from 0.15.2 and includes a small number of API changes, several new features, enhancements, and performance improvements along with a large number of bug fixes. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

Highlights include:

- `DataFrame.assign` method, see [here](#)
- `Series.to_coo/from_coo` methods to interact with `scipy.sparse`, see [here](#)
- Backwards incompatible change to `Timedelta` to conform the `.seconds` attribute with `datetime.timedelta`, see [here](#)
- Changes to the `.loc` slicing API to conform with the behavior of `.ix` see [here](#)
- Changes to the default for ordering in the `Categorical` constructor, see [here](#)
- Enhancement to the `.str` accessor to make string operations easier, see [here](#)
- The `pandas.tools.rplot`, `pandas.sandbox.qtpandas` and `pandas.rpy` modules are deprecated. We refer users to external packages like [seaborn](#), [pandas-qt](#) and [rpy2](#) for similar or equivalent functionality, see [here](#)

Check the *API Changes* and *deprecations* before updating.

#### What's new in v0.16.0

- *New features*
  - *DataFrame Assign*
  - *Interaction with `scipy.sparse`*
  - *String Methods Enhancements*
  - *Other enhancements*

- *Backwards incompatible API changes*
  - *Changes in Timedelta*
  - *Indexing Changes*
  - *Categorical Changes*
  - *Other API Changes*
  - *Deprecations*
  - *Removal of prior version deprecations/changes*
- *Performance Improvements*
- *Bug Fixes*
- *Contributors*

## New features

### DataFrame Assign

Inspired by `dplyr`'s `mutate` verb, `DataFrame` has a new `assign()` method. The function signature for `assign` is simply `**kwargs`. The keys are the column names for the new fields, and the values are either a value to be inserted (for example, a `Series` or `NumPy` array), or a function of one argument to be called on the `DataFrame`. The new values are inserted, and the entire `DataFrame` (with all original and new columns) is returned.

```
In [1]: iris = pd.read_csv('data/iris.data')

In [2]: iris.head()
Out[2]:
```

|   | SepalLength | SepalWidth | PetalLength | PetalWidth | Name        |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| 0 | 5.1         | 3.5        | 1.4         | 0.2        | Iris-setosa |
| 1 | 4.9         | 3.0        | 1.4         | 0.2        | Iris-setosa |
| 2 | 4.7         | 3.2        | 1.3         | 0.2        | Iris-setosa |
| 3 | 4.6         | 3.1        | 1.5         | 0.2        | Iris-setosa |
| 4 | 5.0         | 3.6        | 1.4         | 0.2        | Iris-setosa |

```
[5 rows x 5 columns]

In [3]: iris.assign(sepal_ratio=iris['SepalWidth'] / iris['SepalLength']).head()
Out[3]:
```

|   | SepalLength | SepalWidth | PetalLength | PetalWidth | Name        | sepal_ratio |
|---|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|-------------|
| 0 | 5.1         | 3.5        | 1.4         | 0.2        | Iris-setosa | 0.686275    |
| 1 | 4.9         | 3.0        | 1.4         | 0.2        | Iris-setosa | 0.612245    |
| 2 | 4.7         | 3.2        | 1.3         | 0.2        | Iris-setosa | 0.680851    |
| 3 | 4.6         | 3.1        | 1.5         | 0.2        | Iris-setosa | 0.673913    |
| 4 | 5.0         | 3.6        | 1.4         | 0.2        | Iris-setosa | 0.720000    |

```
[5 rows x 6 columns]
```

Above was an example of inserting a precomputed value. We can also pass in a function to be evaluated.

```
In [4]: iris.assign(sepal_ratio=lambda x: (x['SepalWidth']
...: / x['SepalLength'])).head()
```

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```

...:
Out [4]:
   SepalLength  SepalWidth  PetalLength  PetalWidth      Name  sepal_ratio
0          5.1          3.5          1.4          0.2  Iris-setosa    0.686275
1          4.9          3.0          1.4          0.2  Iris-setosa    0.612245
2          4.7          3.2          1.3          0.2  Iris-setosa    0.680851
3          4.6          3.1          1.5          0.2  Iris-setosa    0.673913
4          5.0          3.6          1.4          0.2  Iris-setosa    0.720000

[5 rows x 6 columns]

```

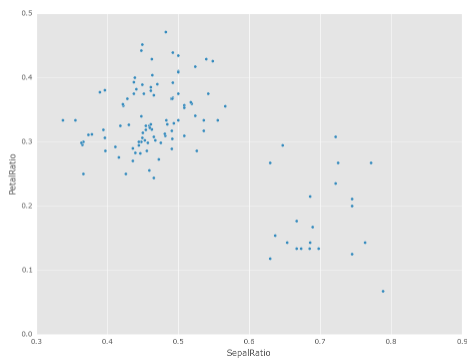
The power of `assign` comes when used in chains of operations. For example, we can limit the `DataFrame` to just those with a `Sepal Length` greater than 5, calculate the ratio, and plot

```

In [5]: iris = pd.read_csv('data/iris.data')

In [6]: (iris.query('SepalLength > 5')
...:      .assign(SepalRatio=lambda x: x.SepalWidth / x.SepalLength,
...:              PetalRatio=lambda x: x.PetalWidth / x.PetalLength)
...:      .plot(kind='scatter', x='SepalRatio', y='PetalRatio'))
...:
Out [6]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79ddb49fd0>

```



See the *documentation* for more. (GH9229)

## Interaction with `scipy.sparse`

Added `SparseSeries.to_coo()` and `SparseSeries.from_coo()` methods (GH8048) for converting to and from `scipy.sparse.coo_matrix` instances (see *here*). For example, given a `SparseSeries` with `MultiIndex` we can convert to a `scipy.sparse.coo_matrix` by specifying the row and column labels as index levels:

```

In [7]: s = pd.Series([3.0, np.nan, 1.0, 3.0, np.nan, np.nan])

In [8]: s.index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([(1, 2, 'a', 0),
...:                                       (1, 2, 'a', 1),
...:                                       (1, 1, 'b', 0),
...:                                       (1, 1, 'b', 1),
...:                                       (2, 1, 'b', 0),
...:                                       (2, 1, 'b', 1)],
...:                                       names=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
...:

```

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```
2    -1
Length: 3, dtype: int64
```

- `Series.str.pad()` and `Series.str.center()` now accept `fillchar` option to specify filling character (GH9352)

```
In [26]: s = pd.Series(['12', '300', '25'])
```

```
In [27]: s.str.pad(5, fillchar='_')
```

```
Out [27]:
0    __12
1   __300
2    __25
Length: 3, dtype: object
```

- Added `Series.str.slice_replace()`, which previously raised `NotImplementedError` (GH8888)

```
In [28]: s = pd.Series(['ABCD', 'EFGH', 'IJK'])
```

```
In [29]: s.str.slice_replace(1, 3, 'X')
```

```
Out [29]:
0    AXD
1    EXH
2     IX
Length: 3, dtype: object
```

```
# replaced with empty char
```

```
In [30]: s.str.slice_replace(0, 1)
```

```
Out [30]:
0    BCD
1    FGH
2     JK
Length: 3, dtype: object
```

## Other enhancements

- Reindex now supports `method='nearest'` for frames or series with a monotonic increasing or decreasing index (GH9258):

```
In [31]: df = pd.DataFrame({'x': range(5)})
```

```
In [32]: df.reindex([0.2, 1.8, 3.5], method='nearest')
```

```
Out [32]:
      x
0.2  0
1.8  2
3.5  4

[3 rows x 1 columns]
```

This method is also exposed by the lower level `Index.get_indexer` and `Index.get_loc` methods.

- The `read_excel()` function's `sheetname` argument now accepts a list and `None`, to get multiple or all sheets respectively. If more than one sheet is specified, a dictionary is returned. (GH9450)

```
# Returns the 1st and 4th sheet, as a dictionary of DataFrames.
pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', sheetname=['Sheet1', 3])
```

- Allow Stata files to be read incrementally with an iterator; support for long strings in Stata files. See the docs [here](#) (GH9493:).
- Paths beginning with ~ will now be expanded to begin with the user's home directory (GH9066)
- Added time interval selection in `get_data_yahoo` (GH9071)
- Added `Timestamp.to_datetime64()` to complement `Timedelta.to_timedelta64()` (GH9255)
- `tseries.frequencies.to_offset()` now accepts `Timedelta` as input (GH9064)
- Lag parameter was added to the autocorrelation method of `Series`, defaults to lag-1 autocorrelation (GH9192)
- `Timedelta` will now accept `nanoseconds` keyword in constructor (GH9273)
- SQL code now safely escapes table and column names (GH8986)
- Added auto-complete for `Series.str.<tab>`, `Series.dt.<tab>` and `Series.cat.<tab>` (GH9322)
- `Index.get_indexer` now supports `method='pad'` and `method='backfill'` even for any target array, not just monotonic targets. These methods also work for monotonic decreasing as well as monotonic increasing indexes (GH9258).
- `Index.asof` now works on all index types (GH9258).
- A `verbose` argument has been augmented in `io.read_excel()`, defaults to `False`. Set to `True` to print sheet names as they are parsed. (GH9450)
- Added `days_in_month` (compatibility alias `daysinmonth`) property to `Timestamp`, `DatetimeIndex`, `Period`, `PeriodIndex`, and `Series.dt` (GH9572)
- Added `decimal` option in `to_csv` to provide formatting for non-`'.'` decimal separators (GH781)
- Added `normalize` option for `Timestamp` to normalized to midnight (GH8794)
- Added example for `DataFrame` import to R using HDF5 file and `rhdf5` library. See the *documentation* for more (GH9636).

## Backwards incompatible API changes

### Changes in `Timedelta`

In v0.15.0 a new scalar type `Timedelta` was introduced, that is a sub-class of `datetime.timedelta`. Mentioned [here](#) was a notice of an API change w.r.t. the `.seconds` accessor. The intent was to provide a user-friendly set of accessors that give the 'natural' value for that unit, e.g. if you had a `Timedelta('1 day, 10:11:12')`, then `.seconds` would return 12. However, this is at odds with the definition of `datetime.timedelta`, which defines `.seconds` as  $10 * 3600 + 11 * 60 + 12 == 36672$ .

So in v0.16.0, we are restoring the API to match that of `datetime.timedelta`. Further, the component values are still available through the `.components` accessor. This affects the `.seconds` and `.microseconds` accessors, and removes the `.hours`, `.minutes`, `.milliseconds` accessors. These changes affect `TimedeltaIndex` and the `Series .dt` accessor as well. (GH9185, GH9139)

Previous Behavior

```
In [2]: t = pd.Timedelta('1 day, 10:11:12.100123')
```

```
In [3]: t.days
```

```
Out[3]: 1
```

```
In [4]: t.seconds
```

```
Out[4]: 12
```

```
In [5]: t.microseconds
```

```
Out[5]: 123
```

### New Behavior

```
In [33]: t = pd.Timedelta('1 day, 10:11:12.100123')
```

```
In [34]: t.days
```

```
Out[34]: 1
```

```
In [35]: t.seconds
```

```
Out[35]: 36672
```

```
In [36]: t.microseconds
```

```
Out[36]: 100123
```

### Using `.components` allows the full component access

```
In [37]: t.components
```

```
Out[37]: Components(days=1, hours=10, minutes=11, seconds=12, milliseconds=100,
↳microseconds=123, nanoseconds=0)
```

```
In [38]: t.components.seconds
```

```
Out[38]: 12
```

## Indexing Changes

The behavior of a small sub-set of edge cases for using `.loc` have changed ([GH8613](#)). Furthermore we have improved the content of the error messages that are raised:

- Slicing with `.loc` where the start and/or stop bound is not found in the index is now allowed; this previously would raise a `KeyError`. This makes the behavior the same as `.ix` in this case. This change is only for slicing, not when indexing with a single label.

```
In [39]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 4),
.....:                      columns=list('ABCD'),
.....:                      index=pd.date_range('20130101', periods=5))
.....:
```

```
In [40]: df
```

```
Out[40]:
```

|            | A         | B         | C         | D         |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2013-01-01 | 0.469112  | -0.282863 | -1.509059 | -1.135632 |
| 2013-01-02 | 1.212112  | -0.173215 | 0.119209  | -1.044236 |
| 2013-01-03 | -0.861849 | -2.104569 | -0.494929 | 1.071804  |
| 2013-01-04 | 0.721555  | -0.706771 | -1.039575 | 0.271860  |
| 2013-01-05 | -0.424972 | 0.567020  | 0.276232  | -1.087401 |

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```

1    2
2    3
dtype: int64

```

- Provide a useful exception for indexing with an invalid type for that index when using `.loc`. For example trying to use `.loc` on an index of type `DatetimeIndex` or `PeriodIndex` or `TimedeltaIndex`, with an integer (or a float).

#### Previous Behavior

```

In [4]: df.loc[2:3]
KeyError: 'start bound [2] is not the [index]'
```

#### New Behavior

```

In [4]: df.loc[2:3]
TypeError: Cannot do slice indexing on <class 'pandas.tseries.index.DatetimeIndex
↳'> with <type 'int'> keys

```

## Categorical Changes

In prior versions, `Categoricals` that had an unspecified ordering (meaning no `ordered` keyword was passed) were defaulted as ordered `Categoricals`. Going forward, the `ordered` keyword in the `Categorical` constructor will default to `False`. Ordering must now be explicit.

Furthermore, previously you *could* change the `ordered` attribute of a `Categorical` by just setting the attribute, e.g. `cat.ordered=True`; This is now deprecated and you should use `cat.as_ordered()` or `cat.as_unordered()`. These will by default return a **new** object and not modify the existing object. (GH9347, GH9190)

#### Previous Behavior

```

In [3]: s = pd.Series([0, 1, 2], dtype='category')

In [4]: s
Out[4]:
0    0
1    1
2    2
dtype: category
Categories (3, int64): [0 < 1 < 2]

In [5]: s.cat.ordered
Out[5]: True

In [6]: s.cat.ordered = False

In [7]: s
Out[7]:
0    0
1    1
2    2
dtype: category
Categories (3, int64): [0, 1, 2]

```

#### New Behavior





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```
In [56]: s = (pd.Series(["a", "b", "c", "a"])
....:         .astype('category', categories=list('abcdef'), ordered=False))

In [57]: s
Out[57]:
0    a
1    b
2    c
3    a
dtype: category
Categories (6, object): [a, b, c, d, e, f]
```

## Other API Changes

- `Index.duplicated` now returns `np.array(dtype=bool)` rather than `Index(dtype=object)` containing `bool` values. (GH8875)
- `DataFrame.to_json` now returns accurate type serialisation for each column for frames of mixed dtype (GH9037)

Previously data was coerced to a common dtype before serialisation, which for example resulted in integers being serialised to floats:

```
In [2]: pd.DataFrame({'i': [1,2], 'f': [3.0, 4.2]}).to_json()
Out [2]: '{"f":{"0":3.0,"1":4.2},"i":{"0":1.0,"1":2.0}}'
```

Now each column is serialised using its correct dtype:

```
In [2]: pd.DataFrame({'i': [1,2], 'f': [3.0, 4.2]}).to_json()
Out [2]: '{"f":{"0":3.0,"1":4.2},"i":{"0":1,"1":2}}'
```

- `DatetimeIndex`, `PeriodIndex` and `TimedeltaIndex.summary` now output the same format. (GH9116)
- `TimedeltaIndex.freqstr` now output the same string format as `DatetimeIndex`. (GH9116)
- Bar and horizontal bar plots no longer add a dashed line along the info axis. The prior style can be achieved with matplotlib's `axhline` or `axvline` methods (GH9088).
- Series accessors `.dt`, `.cat` and `.str` now raise `AttributeError` instead of `TypeError` if the series does not contain the appropriate type of data (GH9617). This follows Python's built-in exception hierarchy more closely and ensures that tests like `hasattr(s, 'cat')` are consistent on both Python 2 and 3.
- Series now supports bitwise operation for integral types (GH9016). Previously even if the input dtypes were integral, the output dtype was coerced to `bool`.

Previous Behavior

```
In [2]: pd.Series([0, 1, 2, 3], list('abcd')) | pd.Series([4, 4, 4, 4], list('abcd
↪'))
Out [2]:
a    True
b    True
c    True
d    True
dtype: bool
```

New Behavior. If the input dtypes are integral, the output dtype is also integral and the output values are the result of the bitwise operation.

```
In [2]: pd.Series([0, 1, 2, 3], list('abcd')) | pd.Series([4, 4, 4, 4], list('abcd
↪'))
Out [2]:
a    4
b    5
c    6
d    7
dtype: int64
```

- During division involving a Series or DataFrame, 0/0 and 0//0 now give np.nan instead of np.inf. (GH9144, GH8445)

Previous Behavior

```
In [2]: p = pd.Series([0, 1])

In [3]: p / 0
Out [3]:
0    inf
1    inf
dtype: float64

In [4]: p // 0
Out [4]:
0    inf
1    inf
dtype: float64
```

New Behavior

```
In [54]: p = pd.Series([0, 1])

In [55]: p / 0
Out [55]:
0    NaN
1    inf
Length: 2, dtype: float64

In [56]: p // 0
\\Out [56]:
0    NaN
1    inf
Length: 2, dtype: float64
```

- Series.values\_counts and Series.describe for categorical data will now put NaN entries at the end. (GH9443)
- Series.describe for categorical data will now give counts and frequencies of 0, not NaN, for unused categories (GH9443)
- Due to a bug fix, looking up a partial string label with DatetimeIndex.asof now includes values that match the string, even if they are after the start of the partial string label (GH9258).

Old behavior:

```
In [4]: pd.to_datetime(['2000-01-31', '2000-02-28']).asof('2000-02')
Out [4]: Timestamp('2000-01-31 00:00:00')
```

Fixed behavior:

```
In [57]: pd.to_datetime(['2000-01-31', '2000-02-28']).asof('2000-02')
Out [57]: Timestamp('2000-02-28 00:00:00')
```

To reproduce the old behavior, simply add more precision to the label (e.g., use 2000-02-01 instead of 2000-02).

## Deprecations

- The `rplot` trellis plotting interface is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. We refer to external packages like `seaborn` for similar but more refined functionality (GH3445). The documentation includes some examples how to convert your existing code using `rplot` to `seaborn`: *rplot docs*.
- The `pandas.sandbox.qtpandas` interface is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. We refer users to the external package `pandas-qt`. (GH9615)
- The `pandas.rpy` interface is deprecated and will be removed in a future version. Similar functionality can be accessed through the `rpy2` project (GH9602)
- Adding `DatetimeIndex/PeriodIndex` to another `DatetimeIndex/PeriodIndex` is being deprecated as a set-operation. This will be changed to a `TypeError` in a future version. `.union()` should be used for the union set operation. (GH9094)
- Subtracting `DatetimeIndex/PeriodIndex` from another `DatetimeIndex/PeriodIndex` is being deprecated as a set-operation. This will be changed to an actual numeric subtraction yielding a `TimeDeltaIndex` in a future version. `.difference()` should be used for the differencing set operation. (GH9094)

## Removal of prior version deprecations/changes

- `DataFrame.pivot_table` and `crosstab`'s `rows` and `cols` keyword arguments were removed in favor of `index` and `columns` (GH6581)
- `DataFrame.to_excel` and `DataFrame.to_csv` `cols` keyword argument was removed in favor of `columns` (GH6581)
- Removed `convert_dummies` in favor of `get_dummies` (GH6581)
- Removed `value_range` in favor of `describe` (GH6581)

## Performance Improvements

- Fixed a performance regression for `.loc` indexing with an array or list-like (GH9126:).
- `DataFrame.to_json` 30x performance improvement for mixed dtype frames. (GH9037)
- Performance improvements in `MultiIndex.duplicated` by working with labels instead of values (GH9125)
- Improved the speed of `nunique` by calling `unique` instead of `value_counts` (GH9129, GH7771)
- Performance improvement of up to 10x in `DataFrame.count` and `DataFrame.dropna` by taking advantage of homogeneous/heterogeneous dtypes appropriately (GH9136)

- Performance improvement of up to 20x in `DataFrame.count` when using a `MultiIndex` and the `level` keyword argument (GH9163)
- Performance and memory usage improvements in `merge` when key space exceeds `int64` bounds (GH9151)
- Performance improvements in multi-key `groupby` (GH9429)
- Performance improvements in `MultiIndex.sortlevel` (GH9445)
- Performance and memory usage improvements in `DataFrame.duplicated` (GH9398)
- Cythonized `Period` (GH9440)
- Decreased memory usage on `to_hdf` (GH9648)

## Bug Fixes

- Changed `.to_html` to remove leading/trailing spaces in table body (GH4987)
- Fixed issue using `read_csv` on s3 with Python 3 (GH9452)
- Fixed compatibility issue in `DatetimeIndex` affecting architectures where `numpy.int_` defaults to `numpy.int32` (GH8943)
- Bug in Panel indexing with an object-like (GH9140)
- Bug in the returned `Series.dt.components` index was reset to the default index (GH9247)
- Bug in `Categorical.__getitem__`/`__setitem__` with listlike input getting incorrect results from indexer coercion (GH9469)
- Bug in partial setting with a `DatetimeIndex` (GH9478)
- Bug in `groupby` for integer and `datetime64` columns when applying an aggregator that caused the value to be changed when the number was sufficiently large (GH9311, GH6620)
- Fixed bug in `to_sql` when mapping a `Timestamp` object column (datetime column with timezone info) to the appropriate sqlalchemy type (GH9085).
- Fixed bug in `to_sql` `dtype` argument not accepting an instantiated SQLAlchemy type (GH9083).
- Bug in `.loc` partial setting with a `np.datetime64` (GH9516)
- Incorrect dtypes inferred on datetimelike looking `Series` & on `.xs` slices (GH9477)
- Items in `Categorical.unique()` (and `s.unique()` if `s` is of dtype `category`) now appear in the order in which they are originally found, not in sorted order (GH9331). This is now consistent with the behavior for other dtypes in pandas.
- Fixed bug on big endian platforms which produced incorrect results in `StataReader` (GH8688).
- Bug in `MultiIndex.has_duplicates` when having many levels causes an indexer overflow (GH9075, GH5873)
- Bug in `pivot` and `unstack` where nan values would break index alignment (GH4862, GH7401, GH7403, GH7405, GH7466, GH9497)
- Bug in `left join` on `MultiIndex` with `sort=True` or null values (GH9210).
- Bug in `MultiIndex` where inserting new keys would fail (GH9250).
- Bug in `groupby` when key space exceeds `int64` bounds (GH9096).
- Bug in `unstack` with `TimedeltaIndex` or `DatetimeIndex` and nulls (GH9491).
- Bug in `rank` where comparing floats with tolerance will cause inconsistent behaviour (GH8365).

- Fixed character encoding bug in `read_stata` and `StataReader` when loading data from a URL (GH9231).
- Bug in adding offsets. `Nano` to other offsets raises `TypeError` (GH9284)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` iteration, related to (GH8890), fixed in (GH9100)
- Bugs in `resample` around DST transitions. This required fixing offset classes so they behave correctly on DST transitions. (GH5172, GH8744, GH8653, GH9173, GH9468).
- Bug in binary operator method (eg `.mul()`) alignment with integer levels (GH9463).
- Bug in `boxplot`, `scatter` and `hexbin` plot may show an unnecessary warning (GH8877)
- Bug in subplot with `layout` kw may show unnecessary warning (GH9464)
- Bug in using grouper functions that need passed through arguments (e.g. `axis`), when using wrapped function (e.g. `fillna`), (GH9221)
- `DataFrame` now properly supports simultaneous `copy` and `dtype` arguments in constructor (GH9099)
- Bug in `read_csv` when using `skiprows` on a file with CR line endings with the `c` engine. (GH9079)
- `isnull` now detects `NaT` in `PeriodIndex` (GH9129)
- Bug in `groupby .nth()` with a multiple column `groupby` (GH8979)
- Bug in `DataFrame.where` and `Series.where` coerce numerics to string incorrectly (GH9280)
- Bug in `DataFrame.where` and `Series.where` raise `ValueError` when string list-like is passed. (GH9280)
- Accessing `Series.str` methods on with non-string values now raises `TypeError` instead of producing incorrect results (GH9184)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.__contains__` when index has duplicates and is not monotonic increasing (GH9512)
- Fixed division by zero error for `Series.kurt()` when all values are equal (GH9197)
- Fixed issue in the `xlsxwriter` engine where it added a default 'General' format to cells if no other format was applied. This prevented other row or column formatting being applied. (GH9167)
- Fixes issue with `index_col=False` when `usecols` is also specified in `read_csv`. (GH9082)
- Bug where `wide_to_long` would modify the input stub names list (GH9204)
- Bug in `to_sql` not storing float64 values using double precision. (GH9009)
- `SparseSeries` and `SparsePanel` now accept zero argument constructors (same as their non-sparse counterparts) (GH9272).
- Regression in merging `Categorical` and object dtypes (GH9426)
- Bug in `read_csv` with buffer overflows with certain malformed input files (GH9205)
- Bug in `groupby MultiIndex` with missing pair (GH9049, GH9344)
- Fixed bug in `Series.groupby` where grouping on `MultiIndex` levels would ignore the `sort` argument (GH9444)
- Fix bug in `DataFrame.Groupby` where `sort=False` is ignored in the case of `Categorical` columns. (GH8868)
- Fixed bug with reading CSV files from Amazon S3 on python 3 raising a `TypeError` (GH9452)
- Bug in the Google BigQuery reader where the 'jobComplete' key may be present but `False` in the query results (GH8728)

- Bug in `Series.values_counts` with excluding NaN for categorical type Series with `dropna=True` (GH9443)
- Fixed missing `numeric_only` option for `DataFrame.std/var/sem` (GH9201)
- Support constructing `Panel` or `Panel4D` with scalar data (GH8285)
- Series text representation disconnected from `max_rows/max_columns` (GH7508).
- Series number formatting inconsistent when truncated (GH8532).

#### Previous Behavior

```
In [2]: pd.options.display.max_rows = 10
In [3]: s = pd.Series([1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,1,0.9999,1,1]*10)
In [4]: s
Out[4]:
0      1
1      1
2      1
...
127    0.9999
128    1.0000
129    1.0000
Length: 130, dtype: float64
```

#### New Behavior

```
0      1.0000
1      1.0000
2      1.0000
3      1.0000
4      1.0000
...
125    1.0000
126    1.0000
127    0.9999
128    1.0000
129    1.0000
dtype: float64
```

- A Spurious `SettingWithCopy Warning` was generated when setting a new item in a frame in some cases (GH8730)

The following would previously report a `SettingWithCopy Warning`.

```
In [58]: df1 = pd.DataFrame({'x': pd.Series(['a', 'b', 'c']),
.....:                      'y': pd.Series(['d', 'e', 'f'])})
.....:

In [59]: df2 = df1[['x']]

In [60]: df2['y'] = ['g', 'h', 'i']
```

## Contributors

A total of 60 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Aaron Toth +
- Alan Du +
- Alessandro Amici +
- Artemy Kolchinsky
- Ashwini Chaudhary +
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- Bill Letson
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- sinhrks
- unutbu

## **8.10 Version 0.15**

### **8.10.1 v0.15.2 (December 12, 2014)**

This is a minor release from 0.15.1 and includes a large number of bug fixes along with several new features, enhancements, and performance improvements. A small number of API changes were necessary to fix existing bugs. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

- *Enhancements*
- *API Changes*
- *Performance Improvements*
- *Bug Fixes*





(continued from previous page)

```
jim joe
1    z    0.260476

[1 rows x 1 columns]
```

- Bug in `unique` of `Series` with `category` dtype, which returned all categories regardless whether they were “used” or not (see [GH8559](#) for the discussion). Previous behaviour was to return all categories:

```
In [3]: cat = pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'a'], categories=['a', 'b', 'c'])

In [4]: cat
Out[4]:
[a, b, a]
Categories (3, object): [a < b < c]

In [5]: cat.unique()
Out[5]: array(['a', 'b', 'c'], dtype=object)
```

Now, only the categories that do effectively occur in the array are returned:

```
In [9]: cat = pd.Categorical(['a', 'b', 'a'], categories=['a', 'b', 'c'])

In [10]: cat.unique()
Out[10]:
[a, b]
Categories (2, object): [a, b]
```

- `Series.all` and `Series.any` now support the `level` and `skipna` parameters. `Series.all`, `Series.any`, `Index.all`, and `Index.any` no longer support the `out` and `keepdims` parameters, which existed for compatibility with `ndarray`. Various index types no longer support the `all` and `any` aggregation functions and will now raise `TypeError`. ([GH8302](#)).
- Allow equality comparisons of `Series` with a categorical dtype and object dtype; previously these would raise `TypeError` ([GH8938](#)).
- Bug in `NDFrame`: conflicting attribute/column names now behave consistently between getting and setting. Previously, when both a column and attribute named `y` existed, `data.y` would return the attribute, while `data.y = z` would update the column ([GH8994](#)).

```
In [11]: data = pd.DataFrame({'x': [1, 2, 3]})

In [12]: data.y = 2

In [13]: data['y'] = [2, 4, 6]

In [14]: data
Out[14]:
   x  y
0  1  2
1  2  4
2  3  6

[3 rows x 2 columns]

# this assignment was inconsistent
In [15]: data.y = 5
```

Old behavior:

```
In [6]: data.y
Out[6]: 2

In [7]: data['y'].values
Out[7]: array([5, 5, 5])
```

New behavior:

```
In [16]: data.y
Out[16]: 5

In [17]: data['y'].values
Out[17]: array([2, 4, 6])
```

- `Timestamp('now')` is now equivalent to `Timestamp.now()` in that it returns the local time rather than UTC. Also, `Timestamp('today')` is now equivalent to `Timestamp.today()` and both have `tz` as a possible argument. (GH9000)
- Fix negative step support for label-based slices (GH8753)

Old behavior:

```
In [1]: s = pd.Series(np.arange(3), ['a', 'b', 'c'])
Out[1]:
a    0
b    1
c    2
dtype: int64

In [2]: s.loc['c':'a':-1]
Out[2]:
c    2
dtype: int64
```

New behavior:

```
In [18]: s = pd.Series(np.arange(3), ['a', 'b', 'c'])

In [19]: s.loc['c':'a':-1]
Out[19]:
c    2
b    1
a    0
Length: 3, dtype: int64
```

## Enhancements

Categorical enhancements:

- Added ability to export Categorical data to Stata (GH8633). See *here* for limitations of categorical variables exported to Stata data files.
- Added flag `order_categoricals` to `StataReader` and `read_stata` to select whether to order imported categorical data (GH8836). See *here* for more information on importing categorical variables from Stata data files.

- Added ability to export Categorical data to to/from HDF5 (GH7621). Queries work the same as if it was an object array. However, the `category` dtyped data is stored in a more efficient manner. See [here](#) for an example and caveats w.r.t. prior versions of pandas.
- Added support for `searchsorted()` on *Categorical* class (GH8420).

Other enhancements:

- Added the ability to specify the SQL type of columns when writing a DataFrame to a database (GH8778). For example, specifying to use the sqlalchemy *String* type instead of the default *Text* type for string columns:

```
from sqlalchemy.types import String
data.to_sql('data_dtype', engine, dtype={'Col_1': String}) # noqa F821
```

- `Series.all` and `Series.any` now support the `level` and `skipna` parameters (GH8302):

```
In [20]: s = pd.Series([False, True, False], index=[0, 0, 1])
In [21]: s.any(level=0)
Out [21]:
0      True
1     False
Length: 2, dtype: bool
```

- `Panel` now supports the `all` and `any` aggregation functions. (GH8302):

```
In [22]: p = pd.Panel(np.random.rand(2, 5, 4) > 0.1)
In [23]: p.all()
Out [23]:
      0      1      2      3
0  True  False  True   True
1  True   True  True  False
2  True   True  True   True
3  True   True  True   True
4  True   True  True   True

[5 rows x 4 columns]
```

- Added support for `utcfromtimestamp()`, `fromtimestamp()`, and `combine()` on *Timestamp* class (GH5351).
- Added Google Analytics (*pandas.io.ga*) basic documentation (GH8835). See [here](#).
- `Timedelta` arithmetic returns `NotImplemented` in unknown cases, allowing extensions by custom classes (GH8813).
- `Timedelta` now supports arithmetic with `numpy.ndarray` objects of the appropriate dtype (numpy 1.8 or newer only) (GH8884).
- Added `Timedelta.to_timedelta64()` method to the public API (GH8884).
- Added `gbq.generate_bq_schema()` function to the `gbq` module (GH8325).
- `Series` now works with `map` objects the same way as generators (GH8909).
- Added context manager to `HDFStore` for automatic closing (GH8791).
- `to_datetime` gains an `exact` keyword to allow for a format to not require an exact match for a provided format string (if its `False`). `exact` defaults to `True` (meaning that exact matching is still the default) (GH8904)

- Added `axvlines` boolean option to `parallel_coordinates` plot function, determines whether vertical lines will be printed, default is `True`
- Added ability to read table footers to `read_html` (GH8552)
- `to_sql` now infers data types of non-NA values for columns that contain NA values and have dtype object (GH8778).

## Performance

- Reduce memory usage when `skiprows` is an integer in `read_csv` (GH8681)
- Performance boost for `to_datetime` conversions with a passed `format=`, and the `exact=False` (GH8904)

## Bug Fixes

- Bug in `concat` of `Series` with `category` dtype which were coercing to `object`. (GH8641)
- Bug in `Timestamp-Timestamp` not returning a `Timedelta` type and `datelike-datelike` ops with timezones (GH8865)
- Made consistent a timezone mismatch exception (either `tz` operated with `None` or incompatible timezone), will now return `TypeError` rather than `ValueError` (a couple of edge cases only), (GH8865)
- Bug in using a `pd.Grouper` (`key=...`) with no `level/axis` or `level` only (GH8795, GH8866)
- Report a `TypeError` when invalid/no parameters are passed in a `groupby` (GH8015)
- Bug in packaging pandas with `py2app/cx_Freeze` (GH8602, GH8831)
- Bug in `groupby` signatures that didn't include `*args` or `**kwargs` (GH8733).
- `io.data.Options` now raises `RemoteDataError` when no expiry dates are available from Yahoo and when it receives no data from Yahoo (GH8761), (GH8783).
- Unclear error message in `csv` parsing when passing `dtype` and `names` and the parsed data is a different data type (GH8833)
- Bug in slicing a `MultiIndex` with an empty list and at least one boolean indexer (GH8781)
- `io.data.Options` now raises `RemoteDataError` when no expiry dates are available from Yahoo (GH8761).
- `Timedelta` kwargs may now be `numpy` ints and floats (GH8757).
- Fixed several outstanding bugs for `Timedelta` arithmetic and comparisons (GH8813, GH5963, GH5436).
- `sql_schema` now generates dialect appropriate `CREATE TABLE` statements (GH8697)
- `slice` string method now takes `step` into account (GH8754)
- Bug in `BlockManager` where setting values with different type would break block integrity (GH8850)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` when using `time` object as key (GH8667)
- Bug in `merge` where `how='left'` and `sort=False` would not preserve left frame order (GH7331)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.reindex` where reindexing at level would not reorder labels (GH4088)
- Bug in certain operations with `dateutil` timezones, manifesting with `dateutil 2.3` (GH8639)
- Regression in `DatetimeIndex` iteration with a `Fixed/Local` offset timezone (GH8890)
- Bug in `to_datetime` when parsing a nanoseconds using the `%f` format (GH8989)

- `io.data.Options` now raises `RemoteDataError` when no expiry dates are available from Yahoo and when it receives no data from Yahoo (GH8761), (GH8783).
- Fix: The font size was only set on x axis if vertical or the y axis if horizontal. (GH8765)
- Fixed division by 0 when reading big csv files in python 3 (GH8621)
- Bug in outputting a `MultiIndex` with `to_html, index=False` which would add an extra column (GH8452)
- Imported categorical variables from Stata files retain the ordinal information in the underlying data (GH8836).
- Defined `.size` attribute across `NDFrame` objects to provide compat with numpy  $\geq 1.9.1$ ; buggy with `np.array_split` (GH8846)
- Skip testing of histogram plots for matplotlib  $\leq 1.2$  (GH8648).
- Bug where `get_data_google` returned object dtypes (GH3995)
- Bug in `DataFrame.stack(..., dropna=False)` when the `DataFrame`'s columns is a `MultiIndex` whose labels do not reference all its levels. (GH8844)
- Bug in that Option context applied on `__enter__` (GH8514)
- Bug in `resample` that causes a `ValueError` when resampling across multiple days and the last offset is not calculated from the start of the range (GH8683)
- Bug where `DataFrame.plot(kind='scatter')` fails when checking if an `np.array` is in the `DataFrame` (GH8852)
- Bug in `pd.infer_freq/DataFrame.inferred_freq` that prevented proper sub-daily frequency inference when the index contained DST days (GH8772).
- Bug where index name was still used when plotting a series with `use_index=False` (GH8558).
- Bugs when trying to stack multiple columns, when some (or all) of the level names are numbers (GH8584).
- Bug in `MultiIndex` where `__contains__` returns wrong result if index is not lexically sorted or unique (GH7724)
- BUG CSV: fix problem with trailing white space in skipped rows, (GH8679), (GH8661), (GH8983)
- Regression in `Timestamp` does not parse 'Z' zone designator for UTC (GH8771)
- Bug in `StataWriter` the produces writes strings with 244 characters irrespective of actual size (GH8969)
- Fixed `ValueError` raised by `cummin/cummax` when `datetime64 Series` contains `NaT`. (GH8965)
- Bug in `DataReader` returns object dtype if there are missing values (GH8980)
- Bug in plotting if `sharex` was enabled and index was a timeseries, would show labels on multiple axes (GH3964).
- Bug where passing a unit to the `TimedeltaIndex` constructor applied the to nano-second conversion twice. (GH9011).
- Bug in plotting of a period-like array (GH9012)

## Contributors

A total of 49 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

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- Jake VanderPlas +
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- Jeff Tratner
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- Kevin Sheppard
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## 8.10.2 v0.15.1 (November 9, 2014)

This is a minor bug-fix release from 0.15.0 and includes a small number of API changes, several new features, enhancements, and performance improvements along with a large number of bug fixes. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

- *Enhancements*
- *API Changes*
- *Bug Fixes*

### API changes

- `s.dt.hour` and other `.dt` accessors will now return `np.nan` for missing values (rather than previously `-1`), (GH8689)

```
In [1]: s = pd.Series(pd.date_range('20130101', periods=5, freq='D'))
In [2]: s.iloc[2] = np.nan
In [3]: s
Out [3]:
0    2013-01-01
1    2013-01-02
2             NaT
3    2013-01-04
4    2013-01-05
Length: 5, dtype: datetime64[ns]
```

previous behavior:

```
In [6]: s.dt.hour
Out [6]:
0     0
1     0
2    -1
3     0
4     0
dtype: int64
```



current behavior:

```
In [4]: s.dt.hour
Out[4]:
0      0.0
1      0.0
2      NaN
3      0.0
4      0.0
Length: 5, dtype: float64
```

- `groupby` with `as_index=False` will not add erroneous extra columns to result (GH8582):

```
In [5]: np.random.seed(2718281)

In [6]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randint(0, 100, (10, 2)),
...:                      columns=['jim', 'joe'])
...:

In [7]: df.head()
Out[7]:
   jim  joe
0   61   81
1   96   49
2   55   65
3   72   51
4   77   12

[5 rows x 2 columns]

In [8]: ts = pd.Series(5 * np.random.randint(0, 3, 10))
```

previous behavior:

```
In [4]: df.groupby(ts, as_index=False).max()
Out[4]:
   NaN  jim  joe
0     0   72  83
1     5   77  84
2    10   96  65
```

current behavior:

```
In [9]: df.groupby(ts, as_index=False).max()
Out[9]:
   jim  joe
0   72   83
1   77   84
2   96   65

[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

- `groupby` will not erroneously exclude columns if the column name conflicts with the grouper name (GH8112):

```
In [10]: df = pd.DataFrame({'jim': range(5), 'joe': range(5, 10)})

In [11]: df
Out[11]:
```

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```

   jim  joe
0     0    5
1     1    6
2     2    7
3     3    8
4     4    9

```

```
[5 rows x 2 columns]
```

```
In [12]: gr = df.groupby(df['jim'] < 2)
```

previous behavior (excludes 1st column from output):

```
In [4]: gr.apply(sum)
```

```
Out [4]:
```

```

      joe
jim
False  24
True   11

```

current behavior:

```
In [13]: gr.apply(sum)
```

```
Out [13]:
```

```

      jim  joe
jim
False    9  24
True     1  11

```

```
[2 rows x 2 columns]
```

- Support for slicing with monotonic decreasing indexes, even if start or stop is not found in the index (GH7860):

```
In [14]: s = pd.Series(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'], [4, 3, 2, 1])
```

```
In [15]: s
```

```
Out [15]:
```

```

4     a
3     b
2     c
1     d
Length: 4, dtype: object

```

previous behavior:

```
In [8]: s.loc[3.5:1.5]
```

```
KeyError: 3.5
```

current behavior:

```
In [16]: s.loc[3.5:1.5]
```

```
Out [16]:
```

```

3     b
2     c
Length: 2, dtype: object

```

- `io.data.Options` has been fixed for a change in the format of the Yahoo Options page (GH8612), (GH8741)

**Note:** As a result of a change in Yahoo's option page layout, when an expiry date is given, `Options` methods now return data for a single expiry date. Previously, methods returned all data for the selected month.

The month and year parameters have been undeprecated and can be used to get all options data for a given month.

If an expiry date that is not valid is given, data for the next expiry after the given date is returned.

Option data frames are now saved on the instance as `callsYYMMDD` or `putsYYMMDD`. Previously they were saved as `callsSMMYY` and `putsSMMYY`. The next expiry is saved as `calls` and `puts`.

New features:

- The expiry parameter can now be a single date or a list-like object containing dates.
- A new property `expiry_dates` was added, which returns all available expiry dates.

Current behavior:

```
In [17]: from pandas.io.data import Options
In [18]: aapl = Options('aapl', 'yahoo')
In [19]: aapl.get_call_data().iloc[0:5, 0:1]
Out[19]:
```

| Strike | Expiry     | Type | Symbol              | Last  |
|--------|------------|------|---------------------|-------|
| 80     | 2014-11-14 | call | AAPL141114C00080000 | 29.05 |
| 84     | 2014-11-14 | call | AAPL141114C00084000 | 24.80 |
| 85     | 2014-11-14 | call | AAPL141114C00085000 | 24.05 |
| 86     | 2014-11-14 | call | AAPL141114C00086000 | 22.76 |
| 87     | 2014-11-14 | call | AAPL141114C00087000 | 21.74 |

```
In [20]: aapl.expiry_dates
Out[20]:
```

```
[datetime.date(2014, 11, 14),
 datetime.date(2014, 11, 22),
 datetime.date(2014, 11, 28),
 datetime.date(2014, 12, 5),
 datetime.date(2014, 12, 12),
 datetime.date(2014, 12, 20),
 datetime.date(2015, 1, 17),
 datetime.date(2015, 2, 20),
 datetime.date(2015, 4, 17),
 datetime.date(2015, 7, 17),
 datetime.date(2016, 1, 15),
 datetime.date(2017, 1, 20)]
```

```
In [21]: aapl.get_near_stock_price(expiry=aapl.expiry_dates[0:3]).iloc[0:5, 0:1]
Out[21]:
```

| Strike | Expiry     | Type | Symbol              | Last |
|--------|------------|------|---------------------|------|
| 109    | 2014-11-22 | call | AAPL141122C00109000 | 1.48 |
|        | 2014-11-28 | call | AAPL141128C00109000 | 1.79 |
| 110    | 2014-11-14 | call | AAPL141114C00110000 | 0.55 |

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```
2014-11-22 call AAPL141122C00110000 1.02
2014-11-28 call AAPL141128C00110000 1.32
```

- pandas now also registers the `datetime64` dtype in matplotlib's units registry to plot such values as datetimes. This is activated once pandas is imported. In previous versions, plotting an array of `datetime64` values will have resulted in plotted integer values. To keep the previous behaviour, you can do `del matplotlib.units.registry[np.datetime64]` (GH8614).

## Enhancements

- `concat` permits a wider variety of iterables of pandas objects to be passed as the first parameter (GH8645):

```
In [17]: from collections import deque
In [18]: df1 = pd.DataFrame([1, 2, 3])
In [19]: df2 = pd.DataFrame([4, 5, 6])
```

previous behavior:

```
In [7]: pd.concat(deque((df1, df2)))
TypeError: first argument must be a list-like of pandas objects, you passed an_
↪object of type "deque"
```

current behavior:

```
In [20]: pd.concat(deque((df1, df2)))
Out [20]:
0
0 1
1 2
2 3
0 4
1 5
2 6

[6 rows x 1 columns]
```

- Represent `MultiIndex` labels with a dtype that utilizes memory based on the level size. In prior versions, the memory usage was a constant 8 bytes per element in each level. In addition, in prior versions, the *reported* memory usage was incorrect as it didn't show the usage for the memory occupied by the underlying data array. (GH8456)

```
In [21]: dfi = pd.DataFrame(1, index=pd.MultiIndex.from_product([['a'],
.....:                                                         range(1000)]), columns=['A'])
.....:
```

previous behavior:

```
# this was underreported in prior versions
In [1]: dfi.memory_usage(index=True)
Out [1]:
Index      8000 # took about 24008 bytes in < 0.15.1
A          8000
dtype: int64
```

current behavior:

```
In [22]: dfi.memory_usage(index=True)
Out [22]:
Index      52080
A           8000
Length: 2, dtype: int64
```

- Added Index properties *is\_monotonic\_increasing* and *is\_monotonic\_decreasing* (GH8680).
- Added option to select columns when importing Stata files (GH7935)
- Qualify memory usage in `DataFrame.info()` by adding + if it is a lower bound (GH8578)
- Raise errors in certain aggregation cases where an argument such as `numeric_only` is not handled (GH8592).
- Added support for 3-character ISO and non-standard country codes in `io.wb.download()` (GH8482)
- World Bank data requests now will warn/raise based on an `errors` argument, as well as a list of hard-coded country codes and the World Bank's JSON response. In prior versions, the error messages didn't look at the World Bank's JSON response. Problem-inducing input were simply dropped prior to the request. The issue was that many good countries were cropped in the hard-coded approach. All countries will work now, but some bad countries will raise exceptions because some edge cases break the entire response. (GH8482)
- Added option to `Series.str.split()` to return a `DataFrame` rather than a `Series` (GH8428)
- Added option to `df.info(null_counts=None|True|False)` to override the default display options and force showing of the null-counts (GH8701)

## Bug Fixes

- Bug in unpickling of a `CustomBusinessDay` object (GH8591)
- Bug in coercing `Categorical` to a records array, e.g. `df.to_records()` (GH8626)
- Bug in `Categorical` not created properly with `Series.to_frame()` (GH8626)
- Bug in coercing in `astype` of a `Categorical` of a passed `pd.Categorical` (this now raises `TypeError` correctly), (GH8626)
- Bug in `cut/qcut` when using `Series` and `retbins=True` (GH8589)
- Bug in writing `Categorical` columns to an SQL database with `to_sql` (GH8624).
- Bug in comparing `Categorical` of datetime raising when being compared to a scalar datetime (GH8687)
- Bug in selecting from a `Categorical` with `.iloc` (GH8623)
- Bug in `groupby-transform` with a `Categorical` (GH8623)
- Bug in duplicated/drop\_duplicates with a `Categorical` (GH8623)
- Bug in `Categorical` reflected comparison operator raising if the first argument was a numpy array scalar (e.g. `np.int64`) (GH8658)
- Bug in Panel indexing with a list-like (GH8710)
- Compat issue is `DataFrame.dtypes` when `options.mode.use_inf_as_null` is `True` (GH8722)
- Bug in `read_csv`, `dialect` parameter would not take a string (GH8703)
- Bug in slicing a `MultiIndex` level with an empty-list (GH8737)
- Bug in numeric index operations of add/sub with `Float/Index` with numpy arrays (GH8608)

- Bug in setitem with empty indexer and unwanted coercion of dtypes (GH8669)
- Bug in ix/loc block splitting on setitem (manifests with integer-like dtypes, e.g. datetime64) (GH8607)
- Bug when doing label based indexing with integers not found in the index for non-unique but monotonic indexes (GH8680).
- Bug when indexing a Float64Index with `np.nan` on numpy 1.7 (GH8980).
- Fix `shape` attribute for `MultiIndex` (GH8609)
- Bug in `GroupBy` where a name conflict between the grouper and columns would break `groupby` operations (GH7115, GH8112)
- Fixed a bug where plotting a column `y` and specifying a label would mutate the index name of the original `DataFrame` (GH8494)
- Fix regression in plotting of a `DatetimeIndex` directly with `matplotlib` (GH8614).
- Bug in `date_range` where partially-specified dates would incorporate current date (GH6961)
- Bug in Setting by indexer to a scalar value with a mixed-dtype `Panel4d` was failing (GH8702)
- Bug where `DataReader`'s would fail if one of the symbols passed was invalid. Now returns data for valid symbols and `np.nan` for invalid (GH8494)
- Bug in `get_quote_yahoo` that wouldn't allow non-float return values (GH5229).

## Contributors

A total of 23 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Aaron Staple +
- Andrew Rosenfeld
- Anton I. Sipos
- Artemy Kolchinsky
- Bill Letson +
- Dave Hughes +
- David Stephens
- Guillaume Horel +
- Jeff Reback
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### 8.10.3 v0.15.0 (October 18, 2014)

This is a major release from 0.14.1 and includes a small number of API changes, several new features, enhancements, and performance improvements along with a large number of bug fixes. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

**Warning:** pandas  $\geq$  0.15.0 will no longer support compatibility with NumPy versions  $<$  1.7.0. If you want to use the latest versions of pandas, please upgrade to NumPy  $\geq$  1.7.0 ([GH7711](#))

- Highlights include:
  - The `Categorical` type was integrated as a first-class pandas type, see [here](#)
  - New scalar type `Timedelta`, and a new index type `TimedeltaIndex`, see [here](#)
  - New datetimelike properties accessor `.dt` for Series, see [Datetimelike Properties](#)
  - New DataFrame default display for `df.info()` to include memory usage, see [Memory Usage](#)
  - `read_csv` will now by default ignore blank lines when parsing, see [here](#)
  - API change in using Indexes in set operations, see [here](#)
  - Enhancements in the handling of timezones, see [here](#)
  - A lot of improvements to the rolling and expanding moment functions, see [here](#)
  - Internal refactoring of the `Index` class to no longer sub-class `ndarray`, see [Internal Refactoring](#)
  - dropping support for `PyTables` less than version 3.0.0, and `numexpr` less than version 2.1 ([GH7990](#))
  - Split indexing documentation into [Indexing and Selecting Data](#) and [MultiIndex / Advanced Indexing](#)
  - Split out string methods documentation into [Working with Text Data](#)
- Check the [API Changes](#) and [deprecations](#) before updating
- [Other Enhancements](#)
- [Performance Improvements](#)
- [Bug Fixes](#)

**Warning:** In 0.15.0 `Index` has internally been refactored to no longer sub-class `ndarray` but instead subclass `PandasObject`, similarly to the rest of the pandas objects. This change allows very easy sub-classing and creation of new index types. This should be a transparent change with only very limited API implications (See the [Internal Refactoring](#))





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```

5    6         e   very bad
1    2         b         good
2    3         b         good
0    1         a   very good
3    4         a   very good
4    5         a   very good

```

```
[6 rows x 3 columns]
```

```
In [8]: df.groupby("grade").size()
```

```

\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
grade
very bad    1
bad         0
medium      0
good        2
very good   3
Length: 5, dtype: int64

```

- `pandas.core.group_agg` and `pandas.core.factor_agg` were removed. As an alternative, construct a dataframe and use `df.groupby(<group>).agg(<func>)`.
- Supplying “codes/labels and levels” to the *Categorical* constructor is not supported anymore. Supplying two arguments to the constructor is now interpreted as “values and levels (now called ‘categories’)”. Please change your code to use the `from_codes()` constructor.
- The `Categorical.labels` attribute was renamed to `Categorical.codes` and is read only. If you want to manipulate codes, please use one of the *API methods on Categoricals*.
- The `Categorical.levels` attribute is renamed to `Categorical.categories`.

## TimedeltaIndex/Scalar

We introduce a new scalar type `Timedelta`, which is a subclass of `datetime.timedelta`, and behaves in a similar manner, but allows compatibility with `np.timedelta64` types as well as a host of custom representation, parsing, and attributes. This type is very similar to how `Timestamp` works for datetimes. It is a nice-API box for the type. See the *docs*. ([GH3009](#), [GH4533](#), [GH8209](#), [GH8187](#), [GH8190](#), [GH7869](#), [GH7661](#), [GH8345](#), [GH8471](#))

**Warning:** `Timedelta` scalars (and `TimedeltaIndex`) component fields are *not the same* as the component fields on a `datetime.timedelta` object. For example, `.seconds` on a `datetime.timedelta` object returns the total number of seconds combined between hours, minutes and seconds. In contrast, the pandas `Timedelta` breaks out hours, minutes, microseconds and nanoseconds separately.

```

# Timedelta accessor
In [9]: tds = pd.Timedelta('31 days 5 min 3 sec')

In [10]: tds.minutes
Out[10]: 5L

In [11]: tds.seconds
Out[11]: 3L

# datetime.timedelta accessor
# this is 5 minutes * 60 + 3 seconds
In [12]: tds.to_pytimedelta().seconds
Out[12]: 303

```

**Note:** this is no longer true starting from v0.16.0, where full compatibility with `datetime.timedelta` is introduced. See the *0.16.0 whatsnew entry*

**Warning:** Prior to 0.15.0 `pd.to_timedelta` would return a `Series` for list-like/`Series` input, and a `np.timedelta64` for scalar input. It will now return a `TimedeltaIndex` for list-like input, `Series` for `Series` input, and `Timedelta` for scalar input.

The arguments to `pd.to_timedelta` are now `(arg, unit='ns', box=True, coerce=False)`, previously were `(arg, box=True, unit='ns')` as these are more logical.

### Construct a scalar

```
In [9]: pd.Timedelta('1 days 06:05:01.00003')
Out[9]: Timedelta('1 days 06:05:01.000030')

In [10]: pd.Timedelta('15.5us')
\\Out[10]: Timedelta('0 days 00:00:00.000015
↪')
```

```
In [11]: pd.Timedelta('1 hour 15.5us')
\\Out[11]:
↪Timedelta('0 days 01:00:00.000015')
```

```
# negative Timedeltas have this string repr
# to be more consistent with datetime.timedelta conventions
In [12]: pd.Timedelta('-1us')
\\
↪Timedelta('-1 days +23:59:59.999999')
```

```
# a NaT
In [13]: pd.Timedelta('nan')
\\
↪NaT
```

### Access fields for a Timedelta

```
In [14]: td = pd.Timedelta('1 hour 3m 15.5us')

In [15]: td.seconds
Out[15]: 3780

In [16]: td.microseconds
\\Out[16]: 16

In [17]: td.nanoseconds
\\Out[17]: 500
```

### Construct a TimedeltaIndex

```
In [18]: pd.TimedeltaIndex(['1 days', '1 days, 00:00:05',
.....:                      np.timedelta64(2, 'D'),
.....:                      datetime.timedelta(days=2, seconds=2)])
Out [18]:
```

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```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
   days  hours  minutes  seconds  milliseconds  microseconds  nanoseconds
0      1     0        0         5             0           0           0
1      1     0        0         6             0           0           0
2      1     0        0         7             0           0           0
3      1     0        0         8             0           0           0

[4 rows x 7 columns]

```

## Timezone handling improvements

- `tz_localize(None)` for `tz-aware Timestamp` and `DatetimeIndex` now removes timezone holding local time, previously this resulted in `Exception` or `TypeError` ([GH7812](#))

```

In [58]: ts = pd.Timestamp('2014-08-01 09:00', tz='US/Eastern')

In [59]: ts
Out [59]: Timestamp('2014-08-01 09:00:00-0400', tz='US/Eastern')

In [60]: ts.tz_localize(None)
////////////////////////////////////Out [60]: ↪
↪Timestamp('2014-08-01 09:00:00')

In [61]: didx = pd.DatetimeIndex(start='2014-08-01 09:00', freq='H',
.....:                             periods=10, tz='US/Eastern')
.....:

In [62]: didx
Out [62]:
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 09:00:00-04:00', '2014-08-01 10:00:00-04:00',
              '2014-08-01 11:00:00-04:00', '2014-08-01 12:00:00-04:00',
              '2014-08-01 13:00:00-04:00', '2014-08-01 14:00:00-04:00',
              '2014-08-01 15:00:00-04:00', '2014-08-01 16:00:00-04:00',
              '2014-08-01 17:00:00-04:00', '2014-08-01 18:00:00-04:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]', freq='H')

In [63]: didx.tz_localize(None)
////////////////////////////////////
↪
DatetimeIndex(['2014-08-01 09:00:00', '2014-08-01 10:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 11:00:00', '2014-08-01 12:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 13:00:00', '2014-08-01 14:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 15:00:00', '2014-08-01 16:00:00',
              '2014-08-01 17:00:00', '2014-08-01 18:00:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='H')

```

- `tz_localize` now accepts the ambiguous keyword which allows for passing an array of bools indicating whether the date belongs in DST or not, 'NaT' for setting transition times to NaT, 'infer' for inferring DST/non-DST, and 'raise' (default) for an `AmbiguousTimeError` to be raised. See *the docs* for more details ([GH7943](#))
- `DataFrame.tz_localize` and `DataFrame.tz_convert` now accepts an optional `level` argument for localizing a specific level of a `MultiIndex` ([GH7846](#))
- `Timestamp.tz_localize` and `Timestamp.tz_convert` now raise `TypeError` in error cases, rather than `Exception` ([GH8025](#))



- a timeseries/index localized to UTC when inserted into a Series/DataFrame will preserve the UTC timezone (rather than being a naive datetime64[ns]) as object dtype (GH8411)
- `Timestamp.__repr__` displays `dateutil.tz.tzoffset` info (GH7907)

## Rolling/Expanding Moments improvements

- `rolling_min()`, `rolling_max()`, `rolling_cov()`, and `rolling_corr()` now return objects with all NaN when `len(arg) < min_periods <= window` rather than raising. (This makes all rolling functions consistent in this behavior). (GH7766)

Prior to 0.15.0

```
In [64]: s = pd.Series([10, 11, 12, 13])
```

```
In [15]: pd.rolling_min(s, window=10, min_periods=5)
ValueError: min_periods (5) must be <= window (4)
```

New behavior

```
In [4]: pd.rolling_min(s, window=10, min_periods=5)
Out [4]:
0    NaN
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    NaN
dtype: float64
```

- `rolling_max()`, `rolling_min()`, `rolling_sum()`, `rolling_mean()`, `rolling_median()`, `rolling_std()`, `rolling_var()`, `rolling_skew()`, `rolling_kurt()`, `rolling_quantile()`, `rolling_cov()`, `rolling_corr()`, `rolling_corr_pairwise()`, `rolling_window()`, and `rolling_apply()` with `center=True` previously would return a result of the same structure as the input `arg` with NaN in the final  $(window-1)/2$  entries.

Now the final  $(window-1)/2$  entries of the result are calculated as if the input `arg` were followed by  $(window-1)/2$  NaN values (or with shrinking windows, in the case of `rolling_apply()`). (GH7925, GH8269)

Prior behavior (note final value is NaN):

```
In [7]: pd.rolling_sum(Series(range(4)), window=3, min_periods=0, center=True)
Out [7]:
0     1
1     3
2     6
3    NaN
dtype: float64
```

New behavior (note final value is 5 = `sum([2, 3, NaN])`):

```
In [7]: pd.rolling_sum(pd.Series(range(4)), window=3,
....:                  min_periods=0, center=True)
Out [7]:
0     1
1     3
2     6
```

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```
3    5
dtype: float64
```

- `rolling_window()` now normalizes the weights properly in rolling mean mode (`mean=True`) so that the calculated weighted means (e.g. 'triang', 'gaussian') are distributed about the same means as those calculated without weighting (i.e. 'boxcar'). See *the note on normalization* for further details. (GH7618)

```
In [65]: s = pd.Series([10.5, 8.8, 11.4, 9.7, 9.3])
```

Behavior prior to 0.15.0:

```
In [39]: pd.rolling_window(s, window=3, win_type='triang', center=True)
Out [39]:
0         NaN
1    6.583333
2    6.883333
3    6.683333
4         NaN
dtype: float64
```

New behavior

```
In [10]: pd.rolling_window(s, window=3, win_type='triang', center=True)
Out [10]:
0         NaN
1     9.875
2    10.325
3    10.025
4         NaN
dtype: float64
```

- Removed `center` argument from all `expanding_*` functions (see *list*), as the results produced when `center=True` did not make much sense. (GH7925)
- Added optional `ddof` argument to `expanding_cov()` and `rolling_cov()`. The default value of 1 is backwards-compatible. (GH8279)
- Documented the `ddof` argument to `expanding_var()`, `expanding_std()`, `rolling_var()`, and `rolling_std()`. These functions' support of a `ddof` argument (with a default value of 1) was previously undocumented. (GH8064)
- `ewma()`, `ewmstd()`, `ewmvol()`, `ewmvar()`, `ewmcov()`, and `ewmcorr()` now interpret `min_periods` in the same manner that the `rolling_*` and `expanding_*` functions do: a given result entry will be NaN if the (expanding, in this case) window does not contain at least `min_periods` values. The previous behavior was to set to NaN the `min_periods` entries starting with the first non-NaN value. (GH7977)

Prior behavior (note values start at index 2, which is `min_periods` after index 0 (the index of the first non-empty value)):

```
In [66]: s = pd.Series([1, None, None, None, 2, 3])
```

```
In [51]: ewma(s, com=3., min_periods=2)
Out [51]:
0         NaN
1         NaN
2    1.000000
3    1.000000
```

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```
4    1.571429
5    2.189189
dtype: float64
```

New behavior (note values start at index 4, the location of the 2nd (since `min_periods=2`) non-empty value):

```
In [2]: pd.ewma(s, com=3., min_periods=2)
Out [2]:
0         NaN
1         NaN
2         NaN
3         NaN
4    1.759644
5    2.383784
dtype: float64
```

- `ewmstd()`, `ewmvol()`, `ewmvar()`, `ewmcov()`, and `ewmcorr()` now have an optional `adjust` argument, just like `ewma()` does, affecting how the weights are calculated. The default value of `adjust` is `True`, which is backwards-compatible. See *Exponentially weighted moment functions* for details. (GH7911)
- `ewma()`, `ewmstd()`, `ewmvol()`, `ewmvar()`, `ewmcov()`, and `ewmcorr()` now have an optional `ignore_na` argument. When `ignore_na=False` (the default), missing values are taken into account in the weights calculation. When `ignore_na=True` (which reproduces the pre-0.15.0 behavior), missing values are ignored in the weights calculation. (GH7543)

```
In [7]: pd.ewma(pd.Series([None, 1., 8.]), com=2.)
Out [7]:
0     NaN
1     1.0
2     5.2
dtype: float64

In [8]: pd.ewma(pd.Series([1., None, 8.]), com=2.,
....:           ignore_na=True) # pre-0.15.0 behavior
Out [8]:
0     1.0
1     1.0
2     5.2
dtype: float64

In [9]: pd.ewma(pd.Series([1., None, 8.]), com=2.,
....:           ignore_na=False) # new default
Out [9]:
0     1.000000
1     1.000000
2     5.846154
dtype: float64
```

**Warning:** By default (`ignore_na=False`) the `ewm*()` functions' weights calculation in the presence of missing values is different than in pre-0.15.0 versions. To reproduce the pre-0.15.0 calculation of weights in the presence of missing values one must specify explicitly `ignore_na=True`.

- Bug in `expanding_cov()`, `expanding_corr()`, `rolling_cov()`, `rolling_cor()`, `ewmcov()`, and `ewmcorr()` returning results with columns sorted by name and producing an error for non-unique

columns; now handles non-unique columns and returns columns in original order (except for the case of two DataFrames with `pairwise=False`, where behavior is unchanged) (GH7542)

- Bug in `rolling_count()` and `expanding_*` functions unnecessarily producing error message for zero-length data (GH8056)
- Bug in `rolling_apply()` and `expanding_apply()` interpreting `min_periods=0` as `min_periods=1` (GH8080)
- Bug in `expanding_std()` and `expanding_var()` for a single value producing a confusing error message (GH7900)
- Bug in `rolling_std()` and `rolling_var()` for a single value producing 0 rather than NaN (GH7900)
- Bug in `ewmstd()`, `ewmvol()`, `ewmvar()`, and `ewmcov()` calculation of de-biasing factors when `bias=False` (the default). Previously an incorrect constant factor was used, based on `adjust=True`, `ignore_na=True`, and an infinite number of observations. Now a different factor is used for each entry, based on the actual weights (analogous to the usual  $N/(N-1)$  factor). In particular, for a single point a value of NaN is returned when `bias=False`, whereas previously a value of (approximately) 0 was returned.

For example, consider the following pre-0.15.0 results for `ewmvar(..., bias=False)`, and the corresponding debiasing factors:

```
In [67]: s = pd.Series([1., 2., 0., 4.])
```

```
In [89]: ewmvar(s, com=2., bias=False)
```

```
Out [89]:
0    -2.775558e-16
1     3.000000e-01
2     9.556787e-01
3     3.585799e+00
dtype: float64
```

```
In [90]: ewmvar(s, com=2., bias=False) / ewmvar(s, com=2., bias=True)
```

```
Out [90]:
0     1.25
1     1.25
2     1.25
3     1.25
dtype: float64
```

Note that entry 0 is approximately 0, and the debiasing factors are a constant 1.25. By comparison, the following 0.15.0 results have a NaN for entry 0, and the debiasing factors are decreasing (towards 1.25):

```
In [14]: pd.ewmvar(s, com=2., bias=False)
```

```
Out [14]:
0         NaN
1     0.500000
2     1.210526
3     4.089069
dtype: float64
```

```
In [15]: pd.ewmvar(s, com=2., bias=False) / pd.ewmvar(s, com=2., bias=True)
```

```
Out [15]:
0         NaN
1     2.083333
2     1.583333
3     1.425439
dtype: float64
```

See *Exponentially weighted moment functions* for details. (GH7912)

## Improvements in the sql io module

- Added support for a `chunksize` parameter to `to_sql` function. This allows DataFrame to be written in chunks and avoid packet-size overflow errors (GH8062).
- Added support for a `chunksize` parameter to `read_sql` function. Specifying this argument will return an iterator through chunks of the query result (GH2908).
- Added support for writing `datetime.date` and `datetime.time` object columns with `to_sql` (GH6932).
- Added support for specifying a `schema` to read from/write to with `read_sql_table` and `to_sql` (GH7441, GH7952). For example:

```
df.to_sql('table', engine, schema='other_schema') # noqa F821
pd.read_sql_table('table', engine, schema='other_schema') # noqa F821
```

- Added support for writing NaN values with `to_sql` (GH2754).
- Added support for writing `datetime64` columns with `to_sql` for all database flavors (GH7103).

## Backwards incompatible API changes

### Breaking changes

API changes related to `Categorical` (see *here* for more details):

- The `Categorical` constructor with two arguments changed from “codes/labels and levels” to “values and levels (now called ‘categories’)”. This can lead to subtle bugs. If you use `Categorical` directly, please audit your code by changing it to use the `from_codes()` constructor.

An old function call like (prior to 0.15.0):

```
pd.Categorical([0,1,0,2,1], levels=['a', 'b', 'c'])
```

will have to adapted to the following to keep the same behaviour:

```
In [2]: pd.Categorical.from_codes([0,1,0,2,1], categories=['a', 'b', 'c'])
Out [2]:
[a, b, a, c, b]
Categories (3, object): [a, b, c]
```

API changes related to the introduction of the `Timedelta` scalar (see *above* for more details):

- Prior to 0.15.0 `to_timedelta()` would return a `Series` for list-like/`Series` input, and a `np.timedelta64` for scalar input. It will now return a `TimedeltaIndex` for list-like input, `Series` for `Series` input, and `Timedelta` for scalar input.

For API changes related to the rolling and expanding functions, see detailed overview *above*.

Other notable API changes:

- Consistency when indexing with `.loc` and a list-like indexer when no values are found.

```
In [68]: df = pd.DataFrame(['a'], ['b'], index=[1, 2])

In [69]: df
Out [69]:
   0
1  a
2  b

[2 rows x 1 columns]
```

In prior versions there was a difference in these two constructs:

- `df.loc[[3]]` would return a frame reindexed by 3 (with all `np.nan` values)
- `df.loc[[3], :]` would raise `KeyError`.

Both will now raise a `KeyError`. The rule is that *at least 1* indexer must be found when using a list-like and `.loc` (GH7999)

Furthermore in prior versions these were also different:

- `df.loc[[1, 3]]` would return a frame reindexed by [1,3]
- `df.loc[[1, 3], :]` would raise `KeyError`.

Both will now return a frame reindex by [1,3]. E.g.

```
In [3]: df.loc[[1, 3]]
Out [3]:
   0
1  a
3 NaN

In [4]: df.loc[[1, 3], :]
Out [4]:
   0
1  a
3 NaN
```

This can also be seen in multi-axis indexing with a `Panel`.

```
In [70]: p = pd.Panel(np.arange(2 * 3 * 4).reshape(2, 3, 4),
.....:                items=['ItemA', 'ItemB'],
.....:                major_axis=[1, 2, 3],
.....:                minor_axis=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
.....:

In [71]: p
Out [71]:
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 2 (items) x 3 (major_axis) x 4 (minor_axis)
Items axis: ItemA to ItemB
Major_axis axis: 1 to 3
Minor_axis axis: A to D
```

The following would raise `KeyError` prior to 0.15.0:

```
In [5]:
Out [5]:
   ItemA  ItemD
```

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```
2      c
Length: 3, dtype: object
```

To insert a NaN, you must explicitly use `np.nan`. See the *docs*.

- In prior versions, updating a pandas object inplace would not reflect in other python references to this object. ([GH8511](#), [GH5104](#))

```
In [81]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])
In [82]: s2 = s
In [83]: s += 1.5
```

#### Behavior prior to v0.15.0

```
# the original object
In [5]: s
Out[5]:
0      2.5
1      3.5
2      4.5
dtype: float64

# a reference to the original object
In [7]: s2
Out[7]:
0      1
1      2
2      3
dtype: int64
```

#### This is now the correct behavior

```
# the original object
In [84]: s
Out[84]:
0      2.5
1      3.5
2      4.5
Length: 3, dtype: float64

# a reference to the original object
In [85]: s2
Out[85]:
0      2.5
1      3.5
2      4.5
Length: 3, dtype: float64
```

- Made both the C-based and Python engines for `read_csv` and `read_table` ignore empty lines in input as well as white space-filled lines, as long as `sep` is not white space. This is an API change that can be controlled by the keyword parameter `skip_blank_lines`. See the *docs* ([GH4466](#))
- A timeseries/index localized to UTC when inserted into a Series/DataFrame will preserve the UTC timezone and inserted as `object` dtype rather than being converted to a naive `datetime64[ns]` ([GH8411](#)).



- Bug in passing a `DatetimeIndex` with a timezone that was not being retained in `DataFrame` construction from a dict (GH7822)

In prior versions this would drop the timezone, now it retains the timezone, but gives a column of object dtype:

```
In [86]: i = pd.date_range('1/1/2011', periods=3, freq='10s', tz='US/Eastern')

In [87]: i
Out[87]:
DatetimeIndex(['2011-01-01 00:00:00-05:00', '2011-01-01 00:00:10-05:00',
              '2011-01-01 00:00:20-05:00'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]', freq='10S')

In [88]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': i})

In [89]: df
Out[89]:
           a
0 2011-01-01 00:00:00-05:00
1 2011-01-01 00:00:10-05:00
2 2011-01-01 00:00:20-05:00

[3 rows x 1 columns]

In [90]: df.dtypes
\-----
↪
a      datetime64[ns, US/Eastern]
Length: 1, dtype: object
```

Previously this would have yielded a column of `datetime64` dtype, but without timezone info.

The behaviour of assigning a column to an existing dataframe as `df['a'] = i` remains unchanged (this already returned an object column with a timezone).

- When passing multiple levels to `stack()`, it will now raise a `ValueError` when the levels aren't all level names or all level numbers (GH7660). See *Reshaping by stacking and unstacking*.
- Raise a `ValueError` in `df.to_hdf` with 'fixed' format, if `df` has non-unique columns as the resulting file will be broken (GH7761)
- `SettingWithCopy` raise/warnings (according to the option `mode.chained_assignment`) will now be issued when setting a value on a sliced mixed-dtype `DataFrame` using chained-assignment. (GH7845, GH7950)

```
In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(0, 9), columns=['count'])

In [2]: df['group'] = 'b'

In [3]: df.iloc[0:5]['group'] = 'a'
/usr/local/bin/ipython:1: SettingWithCopyWarning:
A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
Try using .loc[row_indexer,col_indexer] = value instead

See the caveats in the documentation: http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/
↪indexing.html#indexing-view-versus-copy
```

- `merge`, `DataFrame.merge`, and `ordered_merge` now return the same type as the left argument (GH7737).

- Previously an enlargement with a mixed-dtype frame would act unlike `.append` which will preserve dtypes (related [GH2578](#), [GH8176](#)):

```
In [91]: df = pd.DataFrame([[True, 1], [False, 2]],
.....:                      columns=["female", "fitness"])
.....:

In [92]: df
Out [92]:
   female  fitness
0    True         1
1   False         2

[2 rows x 2 columns]

In [93]: df.dtypes
Out [93]:
female      bool
fitness    int64
Length: 2, dtype: object

# dtypes are now preserved
In [94]: df.loc[2] = df.loc[1]

In [95]: df
Out [95]:
   female  fitness
0    True         1
1   False         2
2   False         2

[3 rows x 2 columns]

In [96]: df.dtypes
Out [96]:
female      bool
fitness    int64
Length: 2, dtype: object
```

- `Series.to_csv()` now returns a string when `path=None`, matching the behaviour of `DataFrame.to_csv()` ([GH8215](#)).
- `read_hdf` now raises `IOError` when a file that doesn't exist is passed in. Previously, a new, empty file was created, and a `KeyError` raised ([GH7715](#)).
- `DataFrame.info()` now ends its output with a newline character ([GH8114](#)).
- Concatenating no objects will now raise a `ValueError` rather than a bare `Exception`.
- Merge errors will now be sub-classes of `ValueError` rather than raw `Exception` ([GH8501](#)).
- `DataFrame.plot` and `Series.plot` keywords are now have consistent orders ([GH8037](#)).

### Internal Refactoring

In 0.15.0 `Index` has internally been refactored to no longer sub-class `ndarray` but instead subclass `PandasObject`, similarly to the rest of the pandas objects. This change allows very easy sub-classing and cre-

ation of new index types. This should be a transparent change with only very limited API implications (GH5080, GH7439, GH7796, GH8024, GH8367, GH7997, GH8522):

- you may need to unpickle pandas version < 0.15.0 pickles using `pd.read_pickle` rather than `pickle.load`. See *pickle docs*
- when plotting with a `PeriodIndex`, the matplotlib internal axes will now be arrays of `Period` rather than a `PeriodIndex` (this is similar to how a `DatetimeIndex` passes arrays of datetimes now)
- `MultiIndex`s will now raise similarly to other pandas objects w.r.t. truth testing, see *here* (GH7897).
- When plotting a `DatetimeIndex` directly with matplotlib's `plot` function, the axis labels will no longer be formatted as dates but as integers (the internal representation of a `datetime64`). **UPDATE** This is fixed in 0.15.1, see *here*.

## Deprecations

- The attributes `Categorical.labels` and `levels` attributes are deprecated and renamed to `codes` and `categories`.
- The `outtype` argument to `pd.DataFrame.to_dict` has been deprecated in favor of `orient`. (GH7840)
- The `convert_dummies` method has been deprecated in favor of `get_dummies` (GH8140)
- The `infer_dst` argument in `tz_localize` will be deprecated in favor of `ambiguous` to allow for more flexibility in dealing with DST transitions. Replace `infer_dst=True` with `ambiguous='infer'` for the same behavior (GH7943). See *the docs* for more details.
- The top-level `pd.value_range` has been deprecated and can be replaced by `.describe()` (GH8481)
- The `Index` set operations `+` and `-` were deprecated in order to provide these for numeric type operations on certain index types. `+` can be replaced by `.union()` or `|`, and `-` by `.difference()`. Further the method name `Index.diff()` is deprecated and can be replaced by `Index.difference()` (GH8226)

```
# +
pd.Index(['a', 'b', 'c']) + pd.Index(['b', 'c', 'd'])

# should be replaced by
pd.Index(['a', 'b', 'c']).union(pd.Index(['b', 'c', 'd']))
```

```
# -
pd.Index(['a', 'b', 'c']) - pd.Index(['b', 'c', 'd'])

# should be replaced by
pd.Index(['a', 'b', 'c']).difference(pd.Index(['b', 'c', 'd']))
```

- The `infer_types` argument to `read_html()` now has no effect and is deprecated (GH7762, GH7032).

## Removal of prior version deprecations/changes

- Remove `DataFrame.delevel` method in favor of `DataFrame.reset_index`

## Enhancements

Enhancements in the importing/exporting of Stata files:

- Added support for `bool`, `uint8`, `uint16` and `uint32` data types in `to_stata` (GH7097, GH7365)

- Added conversion option when importing Stata files (GH8527)
- DataFrame.to\_stata and StataWriter check string length for compatibility with limitations imposed in dta files where fixed-width strings must contain 244 or fewer characters. Attempting to write Stata dta files with strings longer than 244 characters raises a ValueError. (GH7858)
- read\_stata and StataReader can import missing data information into a DataFrame by setting the argument convert\_missing to True. When using this options, missing values are returned as StataMissingValue objects and columns containing missing values have object data type. (GH8045)

Enhancements in the plotting functions:

- Added layout keyword to DataFrame.plot. You can pass a tuple of (rows, columns), one of which can be -1 to automatically infer (GH6667, GH8071).
- Allow to pass multiple axes to DataFrame.plot, hist and boxplot (GH5353, GH6970, GH7069)
- Added support for c, colormap and colorbar arguments for DataFrame.plot with kind='scatter' (GH7780)
- Histogram from DataFrame.plot with kind='hist' (GH7809), See the docs.
- Boxplot from DataFrame.plot with kind='box' (GH7998), See the docs.

Other:

- read\_csv now has a keyword parameter float\_precision which specifies which floating-point converter the C engine should use during parsing, see here (GH8002, GH8044)
- Added searchsorted method to Series objects (GH7447)
- describe() on mixed-types DataFrames is more flexible. Type-based column filtering is now possible via the include/exclude arguments. See the docs (GH8164).

```
In [97]: df = pd.DataFrame({'catA': ['foo', 'foo', 'bar'] * 8,
.....:                    'catB': ['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'] * 6,
.....:                    'numC': np.arange(24),
.....:                    'numD': np.arange(24.) + .5})
.....:

In [98]: df.describe(include=["object"])
Out[98]:
   catA catB
count    24   24
unique     2    4
top      foo    d
freq     16    6

[4 rows x 2 columns]

In [99]: df.describe(include=["number", "object"], exclude=["float"])
\-----/
↪
   catA catB      numC
count    24   24  24.000000
unique     2    4         NaN
top      foo    d         NaN
freq     16    6         NaN
mean    NaN  NaN  11.500000
std     NaN  NaN   7.071068
min     NaN  NaN   0.000000
25%     NaN  NaN   5.750000
```

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```

50%      NaN  NaN  11.500000
75%      NaN  NaN  17.250000
max       NaN  NaN  23.000000

```

```
[11 rows x 3 columns]
```

Requesting all columns is possible with the shorthand 'all'

```
In [100]: df.describe(include='all')
```

```
Out [100]:
```

```

      catA  catB      numC      numD
count    24   24  24.000000  24.000000
unique     2    4         NaN         NaN
top      foo    d         NaN         NaN
freq     16    6         NaN         NaN
mean     NaN  NaN  11.500000  12.000000
std      NaN  NaN   7.071068   7.071068
min      NaN  NaN   0.000000   0.500000
25%     NaN  NaN   5.750000   6.250000
50%     NaN  NaN  11.500000  12.000000
75%     NaN  NaN  17.250000  17.750000
max     NaN  NaN  23.000000  23.500000

```

```
[11 rows x 4 columns]
```

Without those arguments, describe will behave as before, including only numerical columns or, if none are, only categorical columns. See also the *docs*

- Added `split` as an option to the `orient` argument in `pd.DataFrame.to_dict`. (GH7840)
- The `get_dummies` method can now be used on DataFrames. By default only categorical columns are encoded as 0's and 1's, while other columns are left untouched.

```
In [101]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['a', 'b', 'a'], 'B': ['c', 'c', 'b'],
.....:                      'C': [1, 2, 3]})
.....:
```

```
In [102]: pd.get_dummies(df)
```

```
Out [102]:
```

```

   C  A_a  A_b  B_b  B_c
0  1    1    0    0    1
1  2    0    1    0    1
2  3    1    0    1    0

```

```
[3 rows x 5 columns]
```

- `PeriodIndex` supports resolution as the same as `DatetimeIndex` (GH7708)
- `pandas.tseries.holiday` has added support for additional holidays and ways to observe holidays (GH7070)
- `pandas.tseries.holiday.Holiday` now supports a list of offsets in Python3 (GH7070)
- `pandas.tseries.holiday.Holiday` now supports a `days_of_week` parameter (GH7070)
- `GroupBy.nth()` now supports selecting multiple `nth` values (GH7910)

```

In [103]: business_dates = pd.date_range(start='4/1/2014', end='6/30/2014', freq=
↳ 'B')

In [104]: df = pd.DataFrame(1, index=business_dates, columns=['a', 'b'])

# get the first, 4th, and last date index for each month
In [105]: df.groupby([df.index.year, df.index.month]).nth([0, 3, -1])
Out[105]:
      a  b
2014 4  1  1
      4  1  1
      4  1  1
      5  1  1
      5  1  1
      5  1  1
      5  1  1
      6  1  1
      6  1  1
      6  1  1

[9 rows x 2 columns]

```

- Period and PeriodIndex supports addition/subtraction with timedelta-likes (GH7966)

If Period freq is D, H, T, S, L, U, N, Timedelta-like can be added if the result can have same freq. Otherwise, only the same offsets can be added.

```

In [106]: idx = pd.period_range('2014-07-01 09:00', periods=5, freq='H')

In [107]: idx
Out[107]:
PeriodIndex(['2014-07-01 09:00', '2014-07-01 10:00', '2014-07-01 11:00',
            '2014-07-01 12:00', '2014-07-01 13:00'],
            dtype='period[H]', freq='H')

In [108]: idx + pd.offsets.Hour(2)
↳
PeriodIndex(['2014-07-01 11:00', '2014-07-01 12:00', '2014-07-01 13:00',
            '2014-07-01 14:00', '2014-07-01 15:00'],
            dtype='period[H]', freq='H')

In [109]: idx + pd.Timedelta('120m')
↳
PeriodIndex(['2014-07-01 11:00', '2014-07-01 12:00', '2014-07-01 13:00',
            '2014-07-01 14:00', '2014-07-01 15:00'],
            dtype='period[H]', freq='H')

In [110]: idx = pd.period_range('2014-07', periods=5, freq='M')

In [111]: idx
Out[111]: PeriodIndex(['2014-07', '2014-08', '2014-09', '2014-10', '2014-11'],
↳ dtype='period[M]', freq='M')

In [112]: idx + pd.offsets.MonthEnd(3)
↳
PeriodIndex(['2014-10', '2014-11', '2014-12', '2015-01', '2015-02'], dtype=
↳ 'period[M]', freq='M')

```



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```
In [3]: idx.isin(['a', 'c', 'e'], level=1)
Out[3]: array([ True, False,  True,  True, False,  True], dtype=bool)
```

- Index now supports duplicated and drop\_duplicates. (GH4060)

```
In [118]: idx = pd.Index([1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2])

In [119]: idx
Out[119]: Int64Index([1, 2, 3, 4, 1, 2], dtype='int64')

In [120]: idx.duplicated()
Out[120]: array([False,  True,  True,  True,  True,  True], dtype=bool)

In [121]: idx.drop_duplicates()
Out[121]: Int64Index([1, 2, 3, 4], dtype='int64')
```

- add copy=True argument to pd.concat to enable pass through of complete blocks (GH8252)
- Added support for numpy 1.8+ data types (bool\_, int\_, float\_, string\_) for conversion to R dataframe (GH8400)

## Performance

- Performance improvements in DatetimeIndex.\_\_iter\_\_ to allow faster iteration (GH7683)
- Performance improvements in Period creation (and PeriodIndex setitem) (GH5155)
- Improvements in Series.transform for significant performance gains (revised) (GH6496)
- Performance improvements in StataReader when reading large files (GH8040, GH8073)
- Performance improvements in StataWriter when writing large files (GH8079)
- Performance and memory usage improvements in multi-key groupby (GH8128)
- Performance improvements in groupby .agg and .apply where builtins max/min were not mapped to numpy/cythonized versions (GH7722)
- Performance improvement in writing to sql (to\_sql) of up to 50% (GH8208).
- Performance benchmarking of groupby for large value of ngroups (GH6787)
- Performance improvement in CustomBusinessDay, CustomBusinessMonth (GH8236)
- Performance improvement for MultiIndex.values for multi-level indexes containing datetimes (GH8543)

## Bug Fixes

- Bug in pivot\_table, when using margins and a dict aggfunc (GH8349)
- Bug in read\_csv where squeeze=True would return a view (GH8217)
- Bug in checking of table name in read\_sql in certain cases (GH7826).
- Bug in DataFrame.groupby where Grouper does not recognize level when frequency is specified (GH7885)
- Bug in multiindexes dtypes getting mixed up when DataFrame is saved to SQL table (GH8021)



- Bug in Series 0-division with a float and integer operand dtypes (GH7785)
- Bug in Series.astype("unicode") not calling unicode on the values correctly (GH7758)
- Bug in DataFrame.as\_matrix() with mixed datetime64[ns] and timedelta64[ns] dtypes (GH7778)
- Bug in HDFStore.select\_column() not preserving UTC timezone info when selecting a DatetimeIndex (GH7777)
- Bug in to\_datetime when format='%Y%m%d' and coerce=True are specified, where previously an object array was returned (rather than a coerced time-series with NaT), (GH7930)
- Bug in DatetimeIndex and PeriodIndex in-place addition and subtraction cause different result from normal one (GH6527)
- Bug in adding and subtracting PeriodIndex with PeriodIndex raise TypeError (GH7741)
- Bug in combine\_first with PeriodIndex data raises TypeError (GH3367)
- Bug in MultiIndex slicing with missing indexers (GH7866)
- Bug in MultiIndex slicing with various edge cases (GH8132)
- Regression in MultiIndex indexing with a non-scalar type object (GH7914)
- Bug in Timestamp comparisons with == and int64 dtype (GH8058)
- Bug in pickles contains DateOffset may raise AttributeError when normalize attribute is referred internally (GH7748)
- Bug in Panel when using major\_xs and copy=False is passed (deprecation warning fails because of missing warnings) (GH8152).
- Bug in pickle deserialization that failed for pre-0.14.1 containers with dup items trying to avoid ambiguity when matching block and manager items, when there's only one block there's no ambiguity (GH7794)
- Bug in putting a PeriodIndex into a Series would convert to int64 dtype, rather than object of Periods (GH7932)
- Bug in HDFStore iteration when passing a where (GH8014)
- Bug in DataFrameGroupby.transform when transforming with a passed non-sorted key (GH8046, GH8430)
- Bug in repeated timeseries line and area plot may result in ValueError or incorrect kind (GH7733)
- Bug in inference in a MultiIndex with datetime.date inputs (GH7888)
- Bug in get where an IndexError would not cause the default value to be returned (GH7725)
- Bug in offsets.apply, rollforward and rollback may reset nanosecond (GH7697)
- Bug in offsets.apply, rollforward and rollback may raise AttributeError if Timestamp has dateutil tzinfo (GH7697)
- Bug in sorting a MultiIndex frame with a Float64Index (GH8017)
- Bug in inconsistent panel setitem with a rhs of a DataFrame for alignment (GH7763)
- Bug in is\_superperiod and is\_subperiod cannot handle higher frequencies than S (GH7760, GH7772, GH7803)
- Bug in 32-bit platforms with Series.shift (GH8129)
- Bug in PeriodIndex.unique returns int64 np.ndarray (GH7540)
- Bug in groupby.apply with a non-affecting mutation in the function (GH8467)

- Bug in `DataFrame.reset_index` which has `MultiIndex` contains `PeriodIndex` or `DatetimeIndex` with `tz` raises `ValueError` (GH7746, GH7793)
- Bug in `DataFrame.plot` with `subplots=True` may draw unnecessary minor `xticks` and `yticks` (GH7801)
- Bug in `StataReader` which did not read variable labels in 117 files due to difference between Stata documentation and implementation (GH7816)
- Bug in `StataReader` where strings were always converted to 244 characters-fixed width irrespective of underlying string size (GH7858)
- Bug in `DataFrame.plot` and `Series.plot` may ignore `rot` and `fontsize` keywords (GH7844)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.value_counts` doesn't preserve `tz` (GH7735)
- Bug in `PeriodIndex.value_counts` results in `Int64Index` (GH7735)
- Bug in `DataFrame.join` when doing left join on index and there are multiple matches (GH5391)
- Bug in `GroupBy.transform()` where int groups with a transform that didn't preserve the index were incorrectly truncated (GH7972).
- Bug in `groupby` where callable objects without name attributes would take the wrong path, and produce a `DataFrame` instead of a `Series` (GH7929)
- Bug in `groupby` error message when a `DataFrame` grouping column is duplicated (GH7511)
- Bug in `read_html` where the `infer_types` argument forced coercion of date-likes incorrectly (GH7762, GH7032).
- Bug in `Series.str.cat` with an index which was filtered as to not include the first item (GH7857)
- Bug in `Timestamp` cannot parse nanosecond from string (GH7878)
- Bug in `Timestamp` with string offset and `tz` results incorrect (GH7833)
- Bug in `tslib.tz_convert` and `tslib.tz_convert_single` may return different results (GH7798)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.intersection` of non-overlapping timestamps with `tz` raises `IndexError` (GH7880)
- Bug in alignment with `TimeOps` and non-unique indexes (GH8363)
- Bug in `GroupBy.filter()` where fast path vs. slow path made the filter return a non scalar value that appeared valid but wasn't (GH7870).
- Bug in `date_range()/DatetimeIndex()` when the timezone was inferred from input dates yet incorrect times were returned when crossing DST boundaries (GH7835, GH7901).
- Bug in `to_excel()` where a negative sign was being prepended to positive infinity and was absent for negative infinity (GH7949)
- Bug in area plot draws legend with incorrect `alpha` when `stacked=True` (GH8027)
- `Period` and `PeriodIndex` addition/subtraction with `np.timedelta64` results in incorrect internal representations (GH7740)
- Bug in `Holiday` with no offset or observance (GH7987)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_latex` formatting when columns or index is a `MultiIndex` (GH7982).
- Bug in `DateOffset` around Daylight Savings Time produces unexpected results (GH5175).
- Bug in `DataFrame.shift` where empty columns would throw `ZeroDivisionError` on numpy 1.7 (GH8019)

- Bug in installation where `html_encoding/* .html` wasn't installed and therefore some tests were not running correctly (GH7927).
- Bug in `read_html` where bytes objects were not tested for in `_read` (GH7927).
- Bug in `DataFrame.stack()` when one of the column levels was a datelike (GH8039)
- Bug in broadcasting numpy scalars with `DataFrame` (GH8116)
- Bug in `pivot_table` performed with nameless index and columns raises `KeyError` (GH8103)
- Bug in `DataFrame.plot(kind='scatter')` draws points and errorbars with different colors when the color is specified by `c` keyword (GH8081)
- Bug in `Float64Index` where `iat` and `at` were not testing and were failing (GH8092).
- Bug in `DataFrame.boxplot()` where y-limits were not set correctly when producing multiple axes (GH7528, GH5517).
- Bug in `read_csv` where line comments were not handled correctly given a custom line terminator or `delim_whitespace=True` (GH8122).
- Bug in `read_html` where empty tables caused a `StopIteration` (GH7575)
- Bug in casting when setting a column in a same-dtype block (GH7704)
- Bug in accessing groups from a `GroupBy` when the original grouper was a tuple (GH8121).
- Bug in `.at` that would accept integer indexers on a non-integer index and do fallback (GH7814)
- Bug with kde plot and NaNs (GH8182)
- Bug in `GroupBy.count` with float32 data type were nan values were not excluded (GH8169).
- Bug with stacked barplots and NaNs (GH8175).
- Bug in `resample` with non evenly divisible offsets (e.g. '7s') (GH8371)
- Bug in interpolation methods with the `limit` keyword when no values needed interpolating (GH7173).
- Bug where `col_space` was ignored in `DataFrame.to_string()` when `header=False` (GH8230).
- Bug with `DatetimeIndex.asof` incorrectly matching partial strings and returning the wrong date (GH8245).
- Bug in plotting methods modifying the global matplotlib rcParams (GH8242).
- Bug in `DataFrame.__setitem__` that caused errors when setting a dataframe column to a sparse array (GH8131)
- Bug where `Dataframe.boxplot()` failed when entire column was empty (GH8181).
- Bug with messed variables in `radviz` visualization (GH8199).
- Bug in interpolation methods with the `limit` keyword when no values needed interpolating (GH7173).
- Bug where `col_space` was ignored in `DataFrame.to_string()` when `header=False` (GH8230).
- Bug in `to_clipboard` that would clip long column data (GH8305)
- Bug in `DataFrame` terminal display: Setting `max_column/max_rows` to zero did not trigger auto-resizing of dfs to fit terminal width/height (GH7180).
- Bug in OLS where running with "cluster" and "nw\_lags" parameters did not work correctly, but also did not throw an error (GH5884).
- Bug in `DataFrame.dropna` that interpreted non-existent columns in the subset argument as the 'last column' (GH8303)

- Bug in `Index.intersection` on non-monotonic non-unique indexes (GH8362).
- Bug in masked series assignment where mismatching types would break alignment (GH8387)
- Bug in `NDFrame.equals` gives false negatives with `dtype=object` (GH8437)
- Bug in assignment with indexer where type diversity would break alignment (GH8258)
- Bug in `NDFrame.loc` indexing when row/column names were lost when target was a list/ndarray (GH6552)
- Regression in `NDFrame.loc` indexing when rows/columns were converted to `Float64Index` if target was an empty list/ndarray (GH7774)
- Bug in `Series` that allows it to be indexed by a `DataFrame` which has unexpected results. Such indexing is no longer permitted (GH8444)
- Bug in item assignment of a `DataFrame` with `MultiIndex` columns where right-hand-side columns were not aligned (GH7655)
- Suppress `FutureWarning` generated by NumPy when comparing object arrays containing NaN for equality (GH7065)
- Bug in `DataFrame.eval()` where the `dtype` of the `not` operator (`~`) was not correctly inferred as `bool`.

## Contributors

A total of 80 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Aaron Schumacher +
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- klonuo +
- lexical
- mcjcode +
- mtrbean +
- onesandzeroes
- rockg
- seth-p
- sinhrks
- someben +
- stahlous +
- stas-sl +
- thatneat +
- tom-alcorn +
- unknown
- unutbu
- zachcp +

## 8.11 Version 0.14

### 8.11.1 v0.14.1 (July 11, 2014)

This is a minor release from 0.14.0 and includes a small number of API changes, several new features, enhancements, and performance improvements along with a large number of bug fixes. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

- Highlights include:
  - New methods `select_dtypes()` to select columns based on the dtype and `sem()` to calculate the standard error of the mean.
  - Support for dateutil timezones (see *docs*).
  - Support for ignoring full line comments in the `read_csv()` text parser.
  - New documentation section on *Options and Settings*.

– Lots of bug fixes.

- *Enhancements*
- *API Changes*
- *Performance Improvements*
- *Experimental Changes*
- *Bug Fixes*

## API changes

- Openpyxl now raises a `ValueError` on construction of the openpyxl writer instead of warning on pandas import (GH7284).
- For `StringMethods.extract`, when no match is found, the result - only containing NaN values - now also has `dtype=object` instead of `float` (GH7242)
- `Period` objects no longer raise a `TypeError` when compared using `==` with another object that *isn't* a `Period`. Instead when comparing a `Period` with another object using `==` if the other object isn't a `Period` `False` is returned. (GH7376)
- Previously, the behaviour on resetting the time or not in `offsets.apply`, `rollforward` and `rollback` operations differed between offsets. With the support of the `normalize` keyword for all offsets (see below) with a default value of `False` (preserve time), the behaviour changed for certain offsets (`BusinessMonthBegin`, `MonthEnd`, `BusinessMonthEnd`, `CustomBusinessMonthEnd`, `BusinessYearBegin`, `LastWeekOfMonth`, `FY5253Quarter`, `LastWeekOfMonth`, `Easter`):

```
In [6]: from pandas.tseries import offsets
In [7]: d = pd.Timestamp('2014-01-01 09:00')
# old behaviour < 0.14.1
In [8]: d + offsets.MonthEnd()
Out [8]: pd.Timestamp('2014-01-31 00:00:00')
```

Starting from 0.14.1 all offsets preserve time by default. The old behaviour can be obtained with `normalize=True`

```
# new behaviour
In [1]: d + offsets.MonthEnd()
Out [1]: Timestamp('2014-01-31 09:00:00')

In [2]: d + offsets.MonthEnd(normalize=True)
Out [2]: Timestamp('2014-01-31 00:00:00')
```

Note that for the other offsets the default behaviour did not change.

- Add back `#N/A` `N/A` as a default NA value in text parsing, (regression from 0.12) (GH5521)
- Raise a `TypeError` on inplace-setting with a `.where` and a non `np.nan` value as this is inconsistent with a set-item expression like `df[mask] = None` (GH7656)

## Enhancements

- Add `dropna` argument to `value_counts` and `nunique` (GH5569).
- Add `select_dtypes()` method to allow selection of columns based on dtype (GH7316). See *the docs*.

- All offsets supports the `normalize` keyword to specify whether `offsets.apply`, `rollforward` and `rollback` resets the time (hour, minute, etc) or not (default `False`, preserves time) (GH7156):

```
import pandas.tseries.offsets as offsets

day = offsets.Day()
day.apply(pd.Timestamp('2014-01-01 09:00'))

day = offsets.Day(normalize=True)
day.apply(pd.Timestamp('2014-01-01 09:00'))
```

- `PeriodIndex` is represented as the same format as `DatetimeIndex` (GH7601)
- `StringMethods` now work on empty `Series` (GH7242)
- The file parsers `read_csv` and `read_table` now ignore line comments provided by the parameter `comment`, which accepts only a single character for the C reader. In particular, they allow for comments before file data begins (GH2685)
- Add `NotImplementedError` for simultaneous use of `chunksize` and `nrows` for `read_csv()` (GH6774).
- Tests for basic reading of public S3 buckets now exist (GH7281).
- `read_html` now sports an `encoding` argument that is passed to the underlying parser library. You can use this to read non-ascii encoded web pages (GH7323).
- `read_excel` now supports reading from URLs in the same way that `read_csv` does. (GH6809)
- Support for `dateutil` timezones, which can now be used in the same way as `pytz` timezones across pandas. (GH4688)

```
In [3]: rng = pd.date_range('3/6/2012 00:00', periods=10, freq='D',
...:                       tz='dateutil/Europe/London')
...:
...:

In [4]: rng.tz
Out [4]: tzfile('/usr/share/zoneinfo/Europe/London')
```

See the docs.

- Implemented `sem` (standard error of the mean) operation for `Series`, `DataFrame`, `Panel`, and `Groupby` (GH6897)
- Add `nlargest` and `nsmallest` to the `Series` groupby whitelist, which means you can now use these methods on a `SeriesGroupBy` object (GH7053).
- All offsets `apply`, `rollforward` and `rollback` can now handle `np.datetime64`, previously results in `ApplyTypeError` (GH7452)
- `Period` and `PeriodIndex` can contain `NaT` in its values (GH7485)
- Support pickling `Series`, `DataFrame` and `Panel` objects with non-unique labels along *item* axis (index, columns and items respectively) (GH7370).
- Improved inference of `datetime/timedelta` with mixed null objects. Regression from 0.13.1 in interpretation of an object `Index` with all null elements (GH7431)

## Performance

- Improvements in `dtype` inference for numeric operations involving yielding performance gains for `dtypes: int64, timedelta64, datetime64` (GH7223)



- Improvements in `Series.transform` for significant performance gains (GH6496)
- Improvements in `DataFrame.transform` with `ufuncs` and built-in grouper functions for significant performance gains (GH7383)
- Regression in groupby aggregation of `datetime64` dtypes (GH7555)
- Improvements in `MultiIndex.from_product` for large iterables (GH7627)

## Experimental

- `pandas.io.data.Options` has a new method, `get_all_data` method, and now consistently returns a `MultiIndexed DataFrame` (GH5602)
- `io.gbq.read_gbq` and `io.gbq.to_gbq` were refactored to remove the dependency on the Google `bq.py` command line client. This submodule now uses `httplib2` and the Google `apiclient` and `oauth2client` API client libraries which should be more stable and, therefore, reliable than `bq.py`. See *the docs*. (GH6937).

## Bug Fixes

- Bug in `DataFrame.where` with a symmetric shaped frame and a passed other of a `DataFrame` (GH7506)
- Bug in Panel indexing with a `MultiIndex` axis (GH7516)
- Regression in datetimelike slice indexing with a duplicated index and non-exact end-points (GH7523)
- Bug in `setitem` with list-of-lists and single vs mixed types (GH7551:)
- Bug in time ops with non-aligned `Series` (GH7500)
- Bug in `timedelta` inference when assigning an incomplete `Series` (GH7592)
- Bug in groupby `.nth` with a `Series` and integer-like column name (GH7559)
- Bug in `Series.get` with a boolean accessor (GH7407)
- Bug in `value_counts` where `NaT` did not qualify as missing (`NaN`) (GH7423)
- Bug in `to_timedelta` that accepted invalid units and misinterpreted 'm/h' (GH7611, GH6423)
- Bug in line plot doesn't set correct `xlim` if `secondary_y=True` (GH7459)
- Bug in grouped `hist` and `scatter` plots use old `figsize` default (GH7394)
- Bug in plotting subplots with `DataFrame.plot`, `hist` clears passed `ax` even if the number of subplots is one (GH7391).
- Bug in plotting subplots with `DataFrame.boxplot` with `by` kw raises `ValueError` if the number of subplots exceeds 1 (GH7391).
- Bug in subplots displays `ticklabels` and `labels` in different rule (GH5897)
- Bug in `Panel.apply` with a `MultiIndex` as an axis (GH7469)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.insert` doesn't preserve name and `tz` (GH7299)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.asobject` doesn't preserve name (GH7299)
- Bug in `MultiIndex` slicing with datetimelike ranges (strings and `Timestamps`), (GH7429)
- Bug in `Index.min` and `max` doesn't handle `nan` and `NaT` properly (GH7261)
- Bug in `PeriodIndex.min/max` results in `int` (GH7609)

- Bug in `resample` where `fill_method` was ignored if you passed `how` (GH2073)
- Bug in `TimeGrouper` doesn't exclude column specified by `key` (GH7227)
- Bug in `DataFrame` and `Series` `bar` and `barh` plot raises `TypeError` when `bottom` and `left` keyword is specified (GH7226)
- Bug in `DataFrame.hist` raises `TypeError` when it contains non numeric column (GH7277)
- Bug in `Index.delete` does not preserve `name` and `freq` attributes (GH7302)
- Bug in `DataFrame.query()/eval` where local string variables with the `@` sign were being treated as temporaries attempting to be deleted (GH7300).
- Bug in `Float64Index` which didn't allow duplicates (GH7149).
- Bug in `DataFrame.replace()` where truthy values were being replaced (GH7140).
- Bug in `StringMethods.extract()` where a single match group `Series` would use the matcher's name instead of the group name (GH7313).
- Bug in `isnull()` when `mode.use_inf_as_null == True` where `isnull` wouldn't test `True` when it encountered an `inf/-inf` (GH7315).
- Bug in `inferred_freq` results in `None` for eastern hemisphere timezones (GH7310)
- Bug in `Easter` returns incorrect date when `offset` is negative (GH7195)
- Bug in broadcasting with `.div`, integer dtypes and divide-by-zero (GH7325)
- Bug in `CustomBusinessDay.apply` raises `NameError` when `np.datetime64` object is passed (GH7196)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.append`, `concat` and `pivot_table` don't preserve timezone (GH6606)
- Bug in `.loc` with a list of indexers on a single-multi index level (that is not nested) (GH7349)
- Bug in `Series.map` when mapping a dict with tuple keys of different lengths (GH7333)
- Bug all `StringMethods` now work on empty `Series` (GH7242)
- Fix delegation of `read_sql` to `read_sql_query` when query does not contain 'select' (GH7324).
- Bug where a string column name assignment to a `DataFrame` with a `Float64Index` raised a `TypeError` during a call to `np.isnan` (GH7366).
- Bug where `NDFrame.replace()` didn't correctly replace objects with `Period` values (GH7379).
- Bug in `.ix` `getitem` should always return a `Series` (GH7150)
- Bug in `MultiIndex` slicing with incomplete indexers (GH7399)
- Bug in `MultiIndex` slicing with a step in a sliced level (GH7400)
- Bug where negative indexers in `DatetimeIndex` were not correctly sliced (GH7408)
- Bug where `NaT` wasn't repr'd correctly in a `MultiIndex` (GH7406, GH7409).
- Bug where `bool` objects were converted to `nan` in `convert_objects` (GH7416).
- Bug in `quantile` ignoring the `axis` keyword argument (GH7306)
- Bug where `nanops._maybe_null_out` doesn't work with complex numbers (GH7353)
- Bug in several `nanops` functions when `axis==0` for 1-dimensional nan arrays (GH7354)
- Bug where `nanops.nanmedian` doesn't work when `axis==None` (GH7352)
- Bug where `nanops._has_infs` doesn't work with many dtypes (GH7357)

- Bug in `StataReader.data` where reading a 0-observation dta failed (GH7369)
- Bug in `StataReader` when reading Stata 13 (117) files containing fixed width strings (GH7360)
- Bug in `StataWriter` where encoding was ignored (GH7286)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` comparison doesn't handle NaT properly (GH7529)
- Bug in passing input with `tzinfo` to some offsets apply, `rollforward` or `rollback` resets `tzinfo` or raises `ValueError` (GH7465)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.to_period`, `PeriodIndex.asobject`, `PeriodIndex.to_timestamp` doesn't preserve name (GH7485)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.to_period` and `PeriodIndex.to_timestamp` handle NaT incorrectly (GH7228)
- Bug in `offsets.apply`, `rollforward` and `rollback` may return normal datetime (GH7502)
- Bug in `resample` raises `ValueError` when target contains NaT (GH7227)
- Bug in `Timestamp.tz_localize` resets nanosecond info (GH7534)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.asobject` raises `ValueError` when it contains NaT (GH7539)
- Bug in `Timestamp.__new__` doesn't preserve nanosecond properly (GH7610)
- Bug in `Index.astype(float)` where it would return an object dtype `Index` (GH7464).
- Bug in `DataFrame.reset_index` loses tz (GH3950)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.freqstr` raises `AttributeError` when `freq` is `None` (GH7606)
- Bug in `GroupBy.size` created by `TimeGrouper` raises `AttributeError` (GH7453)
- Bug in single column bar plot is misaligned (GH7498).
- Bug in area plot with tz-aware time series raises `ValueError` (GH7471)
- Bug in non-monotonic `Index.union` may preserve name incorrectly (GH7458)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.intersection` doesn't preserve timezone (GH4690)
- Bug in `rolling_var` where a window larger than the array would raise an error (GH7297)
- Bug with last plotted timeseries dictating `xlim` (GH2960)
- Bug with `secondary_y` axis not being considered for timeseries `xlim` (GH3490)
- Bug in `Float64Index` assignment with a non scalar indexer (GH7586)
- Bug in `pandas.core.strings.str_contains` does not properly match in a case insensitive fashion when `regex=False` and `case=False` (GH7505)
- Bug in `expanding_cov`, `expanding_corr`, `rolling_cov`, and `rolling_corr` for two arguments with mismatched index (GH7512)
- Bug in `to_sql` taking the boolean column as text column (GH7678)
- Bug in grouped `hist` doesn't handle `rot` kw and `sharex` kw properly (GH7234)
- Bug in `.loc` performing fallback integer indexing with object dtype indices (GH7496)
- Bug (regression) in `PeriodIndex` constructor when passed `Series` objects (GH7701).

## Contributors

A total of 46 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

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- Andy Hayden
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- helger +
- immerrr
- jaimefrio
- jreback
- lexical
- onesandzeroes
- rockg
- sanguineturtle +
- seth-p +
- sinhrks
- unknown
- yelite +

### 8.11.2 v0.14.0 (May 31 , 2014)

This is a major release from 0.13.1 and includes a small number of API changes, several new features, enhancements, and performance improvements along with a large number of bug fixes. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

- Highlights include:
  - Officially support Python 3.4
  - SQL interfaces updated to use `sqlalchemy`, See *Here*.
  - Display interface changes, See *Here*
  - MultiIndexing Using Slicers, See *Here*.
  - Ability to join a singly-indexed DataFrame with a MultiIndexed DataFrame, see *Here*
  - More consistency in groupby results and more flexible groupby specifications, See *Here*
  - Holiday calendars are now supported in `CustomBusinessDay`, see *Here*
  - Several improvements in plotting functions, including: hexbin, area and pie plots, see *Here*.
  - Performance doc section on I/O operations, See *Here*
- *Other Enhancements*
- *API Changes*
- *Text Parsing API Changes*
- *Groupby API Changes*
- *Performance Improvements*
- *Prior Deprecations*
- *Deprecations*
- *Known Issues*
- *Bug Fixes*



These are out-of-bounds selections

```
>>> df1.iloc[[4, 5, 6]]
IndexError: positional indexers are out-of-bounds

>>> df1.iloc[:, 4]
IndexError: single positional indexer is out-of-bounds
```

- Slicing with negative start, stop & step values handles corner cases better (GH6531):
  - `df.iloc[: -len(df)]` is now empty
  - `df.iloc[len(df)::-1]` now enumerates all elements in reverse
- The `DataFrame.interpolate()` keyword downcast default has been changed from `infer` to `None`. This is to preserve the original dtype unless explicitly requested otherwise (GH6290).
- When converting a dataframe to HTML it used to return `Empty DataFrame`. This special case has been removed, instead a header with the column names is returned (GH6062).
- Series and Index now internally share more common operations, e.g. `factorize()`, `nunique()`, `value_counts()` are now supported on Index types as well. The `Series.weekday` property from is removed from Series for API consistency. Using a `DatetimeIndex/PeriodIndex` method on a Series will now raise a `TypeError`. (GH4551, GH4056, GH5519, GH6380, GH7206).
- Add `is_month_start`, `is_month_end`, `is_quarter_start`, `is_quarter_end`, `is_year_start`, `is_year_end` accessors for `DatetimeIndex / Timestamp` which return a boolean array of whether the timestamp(s) are at the start/end of the month/quarter/year defined by the frequency of the `DatetimeIndex / Timestamp` (GH4565, GH6998)
- Local variable usage has changed in `pandas.eval()/DataFrame.eval()/DataFrame.query()` (GH5987). For the `DataFrame` methods, two things have changed
  - Column names are now given precedence over locals
  - Local variables must be referred to explicitly. This means that even if you have a local variable that is *not* a column you must still refer to it with the '@' prefix.
  - You can have an expression like `df.query('@a < a')` with no complaints from pandas about ambiguity of the name `a`.
  - The top-level `pandas.eval()` function does not allow you use the '@' prefix and provides you with an error message telling you so.
  - `NameResolutionError` was removed because it isn't necessary anymore.
- Define and document the order of column vs index names in `query/eval` (GH6676)
- `concat` will now concatenate mixed Series and DataFrames using the Series name or numbering columns as needed (GH2385). See *the docs*
- Slicing and advanced/boolean indexing operations on Index classes as well as `Index.delete()` and `Index.drop()` methods will no longer change the type of the resulting index (GH6440, GH7040)

```
In [6]: i = pd.Index([1, 2, 3, 'a', 'b', 'c'])

In [7]: i[[0, 1, 2]]
Out[7]: Index([1, 2, 3], dtype='object')

In [8]: i.drop(['a', 'b', 'c'])
Out[8]: Index([1, 2, 3], dtype='object')
```

Previously, the above operation would return `Int64Index`. If you'd like to do this manually, use `Index.astype()`

```
In [9]: i[[0, 1, 2]].astype(np.int_)
Out[9]: Int64Index([1, 2, 3], dtype='int64')
```

- `set_index` no longer converts `MultiIndexes` to an `Index` of tuples. For example, the old behavior returned an `Index` in this case (GH6459):

```
# Old behavior, casted MultiIndex to an Index
In [10]: tuple_ind
Out[10]: Index([('a', 'c'), ('a', 'd'), ('b', 'c'), ('b', 'd')], dtype='object')

In [11]: df_multi.set_index(tuple_ind)
Out[11]:
→
      0      1
(a, c)  0.471435 -1.190976
(a, d)  1.432707 -0.312652
(b, c) -0.720589  0.887163
(b, d)  0.859588 -0.636524

[4 rows x 2 columns]

# New behavior
In [12]: mi
Out[12]:
→
MultiIndex(levels=[['a', 'b'], ['c', 'd']],
            codes=[[0, 0, 1, 1], [0, 1, 0, 1]])

In [13]: df_multi.set_index(mi)
Out[13]:
→
      0      1
a c  0.471435 -1.190976
  d  1.432707 -0.312652
b c -0.720589  0.887163
  d  0.859588 -0.636524

[4 rows x 2 columns]
```

This also applies when passing multiple indices to `set_index`:

```
# Old output, 2-level MultiIndex of tuples
In [14]: df_multi.set_index([df_multi.index, df_multi.index])
Out[14]:
      0      1
(a, c) (a, c)  0.471435 -1.190976
(a, d) (a, d)  1.432707 -0.312652
(b, c) (b, c) -0.720589  0.887163
(b, d) (b, d)  0.859588 -0.636524

[4 rows x 2 columns]

# New output, 4-level MultiIndex
In [15]: df_multi.set_index([df_multi.index, df_multi.index])
Out[15]:
```

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```

          0      1
a c a c  0.471435 -1.190976
d a d  1.432707 -0.312652
b c b c -0.720589  0.887163
d b d  0.859588 -0.636524

[4 rows x 2 columns]
```

- `pairwise` keyword was added to the statistical moment functions `rolling_cov`, `rolling_corr`, `ewmcov`, `ewmcorr`, `expanding_cov`, `expanding_corr` to allow the calculation of moving window covariance and correlation matrices (GH4950). See *Computing rolling pairwise covariances and correlations* in the docs.

```

In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 4), columns=list('ABCD'))

In [4]: covs = pd.rolling_cov(df[['A', 'B', 'C']],
....:                        df[['B', 'C', 'D']],
....:                        5,
....:                        pairwise=True)

In [5]: covs[df.index[-1]]
Out[5]:
```

|   | B         | C         | D         |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| A | 0.035310  | 0.326593  | -0.505430 |
| B | 0.137748  | -0.006888 | -0.005383 |
| C | -0.006888 | 0.861040  | 0.020762  |

- `Series.iteritems()` is now lazy (returns an iterator rather than a list). This was the documented behavior prior to 0.14. (GH6760)
- Added `nunique` and `value_counts` functions to `Index` for counting unique elements. (GH6734)
- `stack` and `unstack` now raise a `ValueError` when the `level` keyword refers to a non-unique item in the `Index` (previously raised a `KeyError`). (GH6738)
- drop unused `order` argument from `Series.sort`; args now are in the same order as `Series.order`; add `na_position` arg to conform to `Series.order` (GH6847)
- default sorting algorithm for `Series.order` is now `quicksort`, to conform with `Series.sort` (and `numpy` defaults)
- add `inplace` keyword to `Series.order/sort` to make them inverses (GH6859)
- `DataFrame.sort` now places `NaNs` at the beginning or end of the sort according to the `na_position` parameter. (GH3917)
- accept `TextFileReader` in `concat`, which was affecting a common user idiom (GH6583), this was a regression from 0.13.1
- Added `factorize` functions to `Index` and `Series` to get indexer and unique values (GH7090)
- `describe` on a `DataFrame` with a mix of `Timestamp` and string like objects returns a different `Index` (GH7088). Previously the index was unintentionally sorted.
- Arithmetic operations with **only** `bool` dtypes now give a warning indicating that they are evaluated in Python space for `+`, `-`, and `*` operations and raise for all others (GH7011, GH6762, GH7015, GH7210)

```
>>> x = pd.Series(np.random.rand(10) > 0.5)
>>> y = True
>>> x + y # warning generated: should do x | y instead
UserWarning: evaluating in Python space because the '+' operator is not
supported by numexpr for the bool dtype, use '|' instead
>>> x / y # this raises because it doesn't make sense
NotImplementedError: operator '/' not implemented for bool dtypes
```

- In `HDFStore`, `select_as_multiple` will always raise a `KeyError`, when a key or the selector is not found (GH6177)
- `df['col'] = value` and `df.loc[:, 'col'] = value` are now completely equivalent; previously the `.loc` would not necessarily coerce the dtype of the resultant series (GH6149)
- `dtypes` and `ftypes` now return a series with `dtype=object` on empty containers (GH5740)
- `df.to_csv` will now return a string of the CSV data if neither a target path nor a buffer is provided (GH6061)
- `pd.infer_freq()` will now raise a `TypeError` if given an invalid `Series/Index` type (GH6407, GH6463)
- A tuple passed to `DataFrame.sort_index` will be interpreted as the levels of the index, rather than requiring a list of tuple (GH4370)
- all offset operations now return `Timestamp` types (rather than `datetime`), `Business/Week` frequencies were incorrect (GH4069)
- `to_excel` now converts `np.inf` into a string representation, customizable by the `inf_rep` keyword argument (Excel has no native `inf` representation) (GH6782)
- Replace `pandas.compat.scipy.scoreatpercentile` with `numpy.percentile` (GH6810)
- `.quantile` on a `datetime[ns]` series now returns `Timestamp` instead of `np.datetime64` objects (GH6810)
- change `AssertionError` to `TypeError` for invalid types passed to `concat` (GH6583)
- Raise a `TypeError` when `DataFrame` is passed an iterator as the `data` argument (GH5357)

## Display Changes

- The default way of printing large `DataFrames` has changed. `DataFrames` exceeding `max_rows` and/or `max_columns` are now displayed in a centrally truncated view, consistent with the printing of a `pandas.Series` (GH5603).

In previous versions, a `DataFrame` was truncated once the dimension constraints were reached and an ellipse (...) signaled that part of the data was cut off.

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd
```

```
In [2]: import numpy as np
```

```
In [3]: pd.options.display.max_rows = 6
```

```
In [4]: pd.options.display.max_columns = 6
```

```
In [5]: index = pd.DatetimeIndex(start='20010101', freq='D', periods=10)
```

```
In [6]: pd.DataFrame(np.arange(10*10).reshape((10,10)), index=index)
```

```
Out[6]:
```

```

      0  1  2  3  4  5  ...
2001-01-01  0  1  2  3  4  5  ...
2001-01-02 10 11 12 13 14 15  ...
2001-01-03 20 21 22 23 24 25  ...
2001-01-04 30 31 32 33 34 35  ...
2001-01-05 40 41 42 43 44 45  ...
2001-01-06 50 51 52 53 54 55  ...
      ... .. ... .. ... ..
```

```
[10 rows x 10 columns]
```

In the current version, large DataFrames are centrally truncated, showing a preview of head and tail in both dimensions.

```
In [24]: pd.DataFrame(np.arange(10*10).reshape((10,10)), index=index)
```

```
Out[24]:
```

```

      0  1  2  ...  7  8  9
2001-01-01  0  1  2  ...  7  8  9
2001-01-02 10 11 12  ... 17 18 19
2001-01-03 20 21 22  ... 27 28 29
...
2001-01-08 70 71 72  ... 77 78 79
2001-01-09 80 81 82  ... 87 88 89
2001-01-10 90 91 92  ... 97 98 99
```

```
[10 rows x 10 columns]
```

- allow option 'truncate' for `display.show_dimensions` to only show the dimensions if the frame is truncated (GH6547).

The default for `display.show_dimensions` will now be `truncate`. This is consistent with how Series display length.

```
In [16]: dfd = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(25).reshape(-1, 5),
.....:                      index=[0, 1, 2, 3, 4],
.....:                      columns=[0, 1, 2, 3, 4])
.....:
```

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```

# show dimensions since this is truncated
In [17]: with pd.option_context('display.max_rows', 2, 'display.max_columns', 2,
.....:                          'display.show_dimensions', 'truncate'):
.....:     print(dfd)
.....:
      0  ...  4
0     0  ...  4
..  ..  ...  ..
4    20  ...  24

[5 rows x 5 columns]

# will not show dimensions since it is not truncated
In [18]: with pd.option_context('display.max_rows', 10, 'display.max_columns', 40,
.....:                          'display.show_dimensions', 'truncate'):
.....:     print(dfd)
.....:
=====
↪  0   1   2   3   4
0   0   1   2   3   4
1   5   6   7   8   9
2  10  11  12  13  14
3  15  16  17  18  19
4  20  21  22  23  24

```

- Regression in the display of a MultiIndexed Series with `display.max_rows` is less than the length of the series (GH7101)
- Fixed a bug in the HTML repr of a truncated Series or DataFrame not showing the class name with the `large_repr` set to 'info' (GH7105)
- The `verbose` keyword in `DataFrame.info()`, which controls whether to shorten the `info` representation, is now `None` by default. This will follow the global setting in `display.max_info_columns`. The global setting can be overridden with `verbose=True` or `verbose=False`.
- Fixed a bug with the `info` repr not honoring the `display.max_info_columns` setting (GH6939)
- Offset/freq info now in `Timestamp.__repr__` (GH4553)

## Text Parsing API Changes

`read_csv()/read_table()` will now be noisier w.r.t invalid options rather than falling back to the `PythonParser`.

- Raise `ValueError` when `sep` specified with `delim_whitespace=True` in `read_csv()/read_table()` (GH6607)
- Raise `ValueError` when `engine='c'` specified with unsupported options in `read_csv()/read_table()` (GH6607)
- Raise `ValueError` when fallback to python parser causes options to be ignored (GH6607)
- Produce `ParserWarning` on fallback to python parser when no options are ignored (GH6607)
- Translate `sep='\s+'` to `delim_whitespace=True` in `read_csv()/read_table()` if no other C-unsupported options specified (GH6607)

## Groupby API Changes

More consistent behaviour for some groupby methods:

- groupby `head` and `tail` now act more like `filter` rather than an aggregation:

```
In [19]: df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [1, 4], [5, 6]], columns=['A', 'B'])
In [20]: g = df.groupby('A')
In [21]: g.head(1)  # filters DataFrame
Out[21]:
   A  B
0  1  2
2  5  6

[2 rows x 2 columns]

In [22]: g.apply(lambda x: x.head(1))  # used to simply fall-through
Out[22]:
   A  B
1  0  1  2
5  2  5  6

[2 rows x 2 columns]
```

- groupby `head` and `tail` respect column selection:

```
In [23]: g[['B']].head(1)
Out[23]:
   B
0  2
2  6

[2 rows x 1 columns]
```

- groupby `nth` now reduces by default; filtering can be achieved by passing `as_index=False`. With an optional `dropna` argument to ignore NaN. See *the docs*.

Reducing

```
In [24]: df = pd.DataFrame([[1, np.nan], [1, 4], [5, 6]], columns=['A', 'B'])
In [25]: g = df.groupby('A')
In [26]: g.nth(0)
Out[26]:
   B
A
1 NaN
5 6.0

[2 rows x 1 columns]

# this is equivalent to g.first()
In [27]: g.nth(0, dropna='any')
Out[27]:
```

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```

      B
A
1  4.0
5  6.0

[2 rows x 1 columns]

# this is equivalent to g.last()
In [28]: g.nth(-1, dropna='any')
\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////
→
      B
A
1  4.0
5  6.0

[2 rows x 1 columns]

```

**Filtering**

```

In [29]: gf = df.groupby('A', as_index=False)

In [30]: gf.nth(0)
Out [30]:
   A   B
0  1 NaN
2  5  6.0

[2 rows x 2 columns]

In [31]: gf.nth(0, dropna='any')
\////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////////Out [31]:
   A   B
A
1  1  4.0
5  5  6.0

[2 rows x 2 columns]

```

- `groupby` will now not return the grouped column for non-cython functions ([GH5610](#), [GH5614](#), [GH6732](#)), as it already the index

```

In [32]: df = pd.DataFrame([[1, np.nan], [1, 4], [5, 6], [5, 8]], columns=['A', 'B
→'])

In [33]: g = df.groupby('A')

In [34]: g.count()
Out [34]:
      B
A
1  1
5  2

[2 rows x 1 columns]

```

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The functionality of providing DBAPI connection objects will only be supported for sqlite3 in the future. The 'mysql' flavor is deprecated.

The new functions `read_sql_query()` and `read_sql_table()` are introduced. The function `read_sql()` is kept as a convenience wrapper around the other two and will delegate to specific function depending on the provided input (database table name or sql query).

In practice, you have to provide a SQLAlchemy engine to the sql functions. To connect with SQLAlchemy you use the `create_engine()` function to create an engine object from database URI. You only need to create the engine once per database you are connecting to. For an in-memory sqlite database:

```
In [40]: from sqlalchemy import create_engine

# Create your connection.
In [41]: engine = create_engine('sqlite:///memory:')
```

This engine can then be used to write or read data to/from this database:

```
In [42]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3], 'B': ['a', 'b', 'c']})

In [43]: df.to_sql('db_table', engine, index=False)
```

You can read data from a database by specifying the table name:

```
In [44]: pd.read_sql_table('db_table', engine)
Out[44]:
   A  B
0  1  a
1  2  b
2  3  c

[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

or by specifying a sql query:

```
In [45]: pd.read_sql_query('SELECT * FROM db_table', engine)
Out[45]:
   A  B
0  1  a
1  2  b
2  3  c

[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

Some other enhancements to the sql functions include:

- support for writing the index. This can be controlled with the `index` keyword (default is True).
- specify the column label to use when writing the index with `index_label`.
- specify string columns to parse as datetimes with the `parse_dates` keyword in `read_sql_query()` and `read_sql_table()`.

**Warning:** Some of the existing functions or function aliases have been deprecated and will be removed in future versions. This includes: `tquery`, `uquery`, `read_frame`, `frame_query`, `write_frame`.



**Warning:** The support for the ‘mysql’ flavor when using DBAPI connection objects has been deprecated. MySQL will be further supported with SQLAlchemy engines (GH6900).

## Multindexing Using Slicers

In 0.14.0 we added a new way to slice MultiIndexed objects. You can slice a MultiIndex by providing multiple indexers.

You can provide any of the selectors as if you are indexing by label, see *Selection by Label*, including slices, lists of labels, labels, and boolean indexers.

You can use `slice(None)` to select all the contents of *that* level. You do not need to specify all the *deeper* levels, they will be implied as `slice(None)`.

As usual, **both sides** of the slicers are included as this is label indexing.

See *the docs* See also issues (GH6134, GH4036, GH3057, GH2598, GH5641, GH7106)

### Warning:

You should specify all axes in the `.loc` specifier, meaning the indexer for the **index** and for the **columns**. There are some ambiguous cases where the passed indexer could be mis-interpreted as indexing *both* axes, rather than into say the MultiIndex for the rows.

You should do this:

```
>>> df.loc[(slice('A1', 'A3'), ...), :] # noqa: E901
```

rather than this:

```
>>> df.loc[(slice('A1', 'A3'), ...)] # noqa: E901
```

**Warning:** You will need to make sure that the selection axes are fully lexsorted!

```
In [46]: def mklbl(prefix, n):
.....:     return ["%s%s" % (prefix, i) for i in range(n)]
.....:

In [47]: index = pd.MultiIndex.from_product([mklbl('A', 4),
.....:                                       mklbl('B', 2),
.....:                                       mklbl('C', 4),
.....:                                       mklbl('D', 2)])
.....:

In [48]: columns = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples([('a', 'foo'), ('a', 'bar'),
.....:                                       ('b', 'foo'), ('b', 'bah')],
.....:                                       names=['lv10', 'lv11'])
.....:

In [49]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(len(index) * len(columns)).reshape((len(index),
.....:                                       len(columns))),
.....:                       index=index,
.....:                       columns=columns).sort_index().sort_index(axis=1)
```

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```

.....:
In [50]: df
Out [50]:
lvl0      a      b
lvl1      bar  foo  bah  foo
A0 B0 C0 D0    1    0    3    2
          D1    5    4    7    6
          C1 D0    9    8   11   10
          D1   13   12   15   14
          C2 D0   17   16   19   18
          D1   21   20   23   22
          C3 D0   25   24   27   26
...
A3 B1 C0 D1  229  228  231  230
          C1 D0  233  232  235  234
          D1  237  236  239  238
          C2 D0  241  240  243  242
          D1  245  244  247  246
          C3 D0  249  248  251  250
          D1  253  252  255  254

[64 rows x 4 columns]

```

Basic MultiIndex slicing using slices, lists, and labels.

```

In [51]: df.loc[(slice('A1', 'A3'), slice(None), ['C1', 'C3']), :]
Out [51]:
lvl0      a      b
lvl1      bar  foo  bah  foo
A1 B0 C1 D0    73    72    75    74
          D1    77    76    79    78
          C3 D0    89    88    91    90
          D1    93    92    95    94
          B1 C1 D0   105  104  107  106
          D1   109  108  111  110
          C3 D0   121  120  123  122
...
A3 B0 C1 D1   205  204  207  206
          C3 D0   217  216  219  218
          D1   221  220  223  222
          B1 C1 D0   233  232  235  234
          D1   237  236  239  238
          C3 D0   249  248  251  250
          D1   253  252  255  254

[24 rows x 4 columns]

```

You can use a `pd.IndexSlice` to shortcut the creation of these slices

```

In [52]: idx = pd.IndexSlice
In [53]: df.loc[idx[:, :, ['C1', 'C3']], idx[:, 'foo']]
Out [53]:
lvl0      a      b
lvl1      foo  foo
A0 B0 C1 D0    8   10

```

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```

      D1  12  14
    C3 D0  24  26
      D1  28  30
  B1 C1 D0  40  42
      D1  44  46
      C3 D0  56  58
...
A3 B0 C1 D1 204 206
      C3 D0 216 218
      D1 220 222
  B1 C1 D0 232 234
      D1 236 238
      C3 D0 248 250
      D1 252 254

[32 rows x 2 columns]
```

It is possible to perform quite complicated selections using this method on multiple axes at the same time.

```
In [54]: df.loc['A1', (slice(None), 'foo')]
```

```
Out [54]:
```

```

lv10      a  b
lv11     foo foo
B0 C0 D0   64  66
      D1   68  70
  C1 D0   72  74
      D1   76  78
  C2 D0   80  82
      D1   84  86
  C3 D0   88  90
...
B1 C0 D1  100 102
  C1 D0  104 106
      D1  108 110
  C2 D0  112 114
      D1  116 118
  C3 D0  120 122
      D1  124 126
```

```
[16 rows x 2 columns]
```

```
In [55]: df.loc[idx[:, :, ['C1', 'C3']], idx[:, 'foo']]
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
lv10      a  b
lv11     foo foo
A0 B0 C1 D0   8  10
      D1  12  14
      C3 D0  24  26
      D1  28  30
  B1 C1 D0  40  42
      D1  44  46
      C3 D0  56  58
...
A3 B0 C1 D1 204 206
      C3 D0 216 218
      D1 220 222
```

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```

B1 C1 D0 232 234
      D1 236 238
      C3 D0 248 250
          D1 252 254

[32 rows x 2 columns]

```

Using a boolean indexer you can provide selection related to the *values*.

```

In [56]: mask = df[('a', 'foo')] > 200

In [57]: df.loc[idx[mask, :], ['C1', 'C3']], idx[:, 'foo']]
Out [57]:
lvl0      a      b
lvl1      foo  foo
A3 B0 C1 D1 204 206
      C3 D0 216 218
          D1 220 222
      B1 C1 D0 232 234
          D1 236 238
      C3 D0 248 250
          D1 252 254

[7 rows x 2 columns]

```

You can also specify the `axis` argument to `.loc` to interpret the passed slicers on a single axis.

```

In [58]: df.loc(axis=0)[:, :, ['C1', 'C3']]
Out [58]:
lvl0      a      b
lvl1      bar  foo  bah  foo
A0 B0 C1 D0   9   8  11  10
      D1  13  12  15  14
      C3 D0  25  24  27  26
          D1  29  28  31  30
      B1 C1 D0  41  40  43  42
          D1  45  44  47  46
      C3 D0  57  56  59  58
...
A3 B0 C1 D1 205 204 207 206
      C3 D0 217 216 219 218
          D1 221 220 223 222
      B1 C1 D0 233 232 235 234
          D1 237 236 239 238
      C3 D0 249 248 251 250
          D1 253 252 255 254

[32 rows x 4 columns]

```

Furthermore you can *set* the values using these methods

```

In [59]: df2 = df.copy()

In [60]: df2.loc(axis=0)[:, :, ['C1', 'C3']] = -10

In [61]: df2
Out [61]:

```

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```

lvl0          a          b
lvl1      bar  foo  bah  foo
A0 B0 C0 D0    1    0    3    2
          D1    5    4    7    6
          C1 D0 -10 -10 -10 -10
          D1 -10 -10 -10 -10
          C2 D0  17  16  19  18
          D1  21  20  23  22
          C3 D0 -10 -10 -10 -10
...
A3 B1 C0 D1  229  228  231  230
          C1 D0 -10 -10 -10 -10
          D1 -10 -10 -10 -10
          C2 D0  241  240  243  242
          D1  245  244  247  246
          C3 D0 -10 -10 -10 -10
          D1 -10 -10 -10 -10

[64 rows x 4 columns]

```

You can use a right-hand-side of an alignable object as well.

```

In [62]: df2 = df.copy()

In [63]: df2.loc[idx[:, :, ['C1', 'C3']], :] = df2 * 1000

In [64]: df2
Out[64]:
lvl0          a          b
lvl1      bar  foo  bah  foo
A0 B0 C0 D0    1    0    3    2
          D1    5    4    7    6
          C1 D0  9000  8000 11000 10000
          D1 13000 12000 15000 14000
          C2 D0   17   16   19   18
          D1   21   20   23   22
          C3 D0 25000 24000 27000 26000
...
A3 B1 C0 D1   229   228   231   230
          C1 D0 233000 232000 235000 234000
          D1 237000 236000 239000 238000
          C2 D0   241   240   243   242
          D1   245   244   247   246
          C3 D0 249000 248000 251000 250000
          D1 253000 252000 255000 254000

[64 rows x 4 columns]

```

## Plotting

- Hexagonal bin plots from `DataFrame.plot` with `kind='hexbin'` ([GH5478](#)), See *the docs*.
- `DataFrame.plot` and `Series.plot` now supports area plot with specifying `kind='area'` ([GH6656](#)), See *the docs*
- Pie plots from `Series.plot` and `DataFrame.plot` with `kind='pie'` ([GH6976](#)), See *the docs*.

- Plotting with Error Bars is now supported in the `.plot` method of `DataFrame` and `Series` objects (GH3796, GH6834), See *the docs*.
- `DataFrame.plot` and `Series.plot` now support a `table` keyword for plotting `matplotlib.Table`, See *the docs*. The `table` keyword can receive the following values.
  - `False`: Do nothing (default).
  - `True`: Draw a table using the `DataFrame` or `Series` called `plot` method. Data will be transposed to meet `matplotlib`'s default layout.
  - `DataFrame` or `Series`: Draw `matplotlib.table` using the passed data. The data will be drawn as displayed in `print` method (not transposed automatically). Also, helper function `pandas.tools.plotting.table` is added to create a table from `DataFrame` and `Series`, and add it to an `matplotlib.Axes`.
- `plot(legend='reverse')` will now reverse the order of legend labels for most plot kinds. (GH6014)
- Line plot and area plot can be stacked by `stacked=True` (GH6656)
- Following keywords are now acceptable for `DataFrame.plot()` with `kind='bar'` and `kind='barh'`:
  - `width`: Specify the bar width. In previous versions, static value 0.5 was passed to `matplotlib` and it cannot be overwritten. (GH6604)
  - `align`: Specify the bar alignment. Default is `center` (different from `matplotlib`). In previous versions, `pandas` passes `align='edge'` to `matplotlib` and adjust the location to `center` by itself, and it results `align` keyword is not applied as expected. (GH4525)
  - `position`: Specify relative alignments for bar plot layout. From 0 (left/bottom-end) to 1(right/top-end). Default is 0.5 (center). (GH6604)

Because of the default `align` value changes, coordinates of bar plots are now located on integer values (0.0, 1.0, 2.0 ...). This is intended to make bar plot be located on the same coordinates as line plot. However, bar plot may differs unexpectedly when you manually adjust the bar location or drawing area, such as using `set_xlim`, `set_ylim`, etc. In this cases, please modify your script to meet with new coordinates.

- The `parallel_coordinates()` function now takes argument `color` instead of `colors`. A `FutureWarning` is raised to alert that the old `colors` argument will not be supported in a future release. (GH6956)
- The `parallel_coordinates()` and `andrews_curves()` functions now take positional argument `frame` instead of `data`. A `FutureWarning` is raised if the old `data` argument is used by name. (GH6956)
- `DataFrame.boxplot()` now supports `layout` keyword (GH6769)
- `DataFrame.boxplot()` has a new keyword argument, `return_type`. It accepts `'dict'`, `'axes'`, or `'both'`, in which case a `namedtuple` with the `matplotlib` axes and a `dict` of `matplotlib` Lines is returned.

## Prior Version Deprecations/Changes

There are prior version deprecations that are taking effect as of 0.14.0.

- Remove `DateRange` in favor of `DatetimeIndex` (GH6816)
- Remove `column` keyword from `DataFrame.sort` (GH4370)
- Remove `precision` keyword from `set_eng_float_format()` (GH395)
- Remove `force_unicode` keyword from `DataFrame.to_string()`, `DataFrame.to_latex()`, and `DataFrame.to_html()`; these function encode in unicode by default (GH2224, GH2225)
- Remove `nanRep` keyword from `DataFrame.to_csv()` and `DataFrame.to_string()` (GH275)

- Remove unique keyword from `HDFStore.select_column()` (GH3256)
- Remove `inferTimeRule` keyword from `Timestamp.offset()` (GH391)
- Remove name keyword from `get_data_yahoo()` and `get_data_google()` (commit b921d1a)
- Remove offset keyword from `DatetimeIndex` constructor (commit 3136390)
- Remove `time_rule` from several rolling-moment statistical functions, such as `rolling_sum()` (GH1042)
- Removed `neg` – boolean operations on numpy arrays in favor of `inv ~`, as this is going to be deprecated in numpy 1.9 (GH6960)

## Deprecations

- The `pivot_table()/DataFrame.pivot_table()` and `crosstab()` functions now take arguments `index` and `columns` instead of `rows` and `cols`. A `FutureWarning` is raised to alert that the old `rows` and `cols` arguments will not be supported in a future release (GH5505)
- The `DataFrame.drop_duplicates()` and `DataFrame.duplicated()` methods now take argument `subset` instead of `cols` to better align with `DataFrame.dropna()`. A `FutureWarning` is raised to alert that the old `cols` arguments will not be supported in a future release (GH6680)
- The `DataFrame.to_csv()` and `DataFrame.to_excel()` functions now takes argument `columns` instead of `cols`. A `FutureWarning` is raised to alert that the old `cols` arguments will not be supported in a future release (GH6645)
- Indexers will warn `FutureWarning` when used with a scalar indexer and a non-floating point `Index` (GH4892, GH6960)

```
# non-floating point indexes can only be indexed by integers / labels
In [1]: pd.Series(1, np.arange(5))[3.0]
pandas/core/index.py:469: FutureWarning: scalar indexers for index type_
↳Int64Index should be integers and not floating point
Out [1]: 1

In [2]: pd.Series(1, np.arange(5)).iloc[3.0]
pandas/core/index.py:469: FutureWarning: scalar indexers for index type_
↳Int64Index should be integers and not floating point
Out [2]: 1

In [3]: pd.Series(1, np.arange(5)).iloc[3.0:4]
pandas/core/index.py:527: FutureWarning: slice indexers when using iloc_
↳should be integers and not floating point
Out [3]:
     3    1
dtype: int64

# these are Float64Indexes, so integer or floating point is acceptable
In [4]: pd.Series(1, np.arange(5.))[3]
Out [4]: 1

In [5]: pd.Series(1, np.arange(5.))[3.0]
Out [6]: 1
```

- Numpy 1.9 compat w.r.t. deprecation warnings (GH6960)
- `Panel.shift()` now has a function signature that matches `DataFrame.shift()`. The old positional argument `lags` has been changed to a keyword argument `periods` with a default value of 1. A `FutureWarning` is raised if the old argument `lags` is used by name. (GH6910)

- The order keyword argument of `factorize()` will be removed. (GH6926).
- Remove the `copy` keyword from `DataFrame.xs()`, `Panel.major_xs()`, `Panel.minor_xs()`. A view will be returned if possible, otherwise a copy will be made. Previously the user could think that `copy=False` would ALWAYS return a view. (GH6894)
- The `parallel_coordinates()` function now takes argument `color` instead of `colors`. A `FutureWarning` is raised to alert that the old `colors` argument will not be supported in a future release. (GH6956)
- The `parallel_coordinates()` and `andrews_curves()` functions now take positional argument `frame` instead of `data`. A `FutureWarning` is raised if the old `data` argument is used by name. (GH6956)
- The support for the 'mysql' flavor when using DBAPI connection objects has been deprecated. MySQL will be further supported with SQLAlchemy engines (GH6900).
- The following `io.sql` functions have been deprecated: `tquery`, `uquery`, `read_frame`, `frame_query`, `write_frame`.
- The `percentile_width` keyword argument in `describe()` has been deprecated. Use the `percentiles` keyword instead, which takes a list of percentiles to display. The default output is unchanged.
- The default return type of `boxplot()` will change from a dict to a matplotlib Axes in a future release. You can use the future behavior now by passing `return_type='axes'` to `boxplot`.

### Known Issues

- OpenPyXL 2.0.0 breaks backwards compatibility (GH7169)

### Enhancements

- DataFrame and Series will create a MultiIndex object if passed a tuples dict, See *the docs* (GH3323)

```
In [65]: pd.Series({'a', 'b'): 1, ('a', 'a'): 0,
.....:           ('a', 'c'): 2, ('b', 'a'): 3, ('b', 'b'): 4})
.....:
Out [65]:
a b 1
  a 0
  c 2
b a 3
  b 4
Length: 5, dtype: int64

In [66]: pd.DataFrame({'a', 'b'): {'(A', 'B'): 1, ('A', 'C'): 2},
.....:           ('a', 'a'): {'(A', 'C'): 3, ('A', 'B'): 4},
.....:           ('a', 'c'): {'(A', 'B'): 5, ('A', 'C'): 6},
.....:           ('b', 'a'): {'(A', 'C'): 7, ('A', 'B'): 8},
.....:           ('b', 'b'): {'(A', 'D'): 9, ('A', 'B'): 10}})
.....:
Out [66]:

```

|     | a   | b   |     |     |      |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------|
|     | b   | a   | c   | a   | b    |
| A B | 1.0 | 4.0 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 10.0 |
| C   | 2.0 | 3.0 | 6.0 | 7.0 | NaN  |
| D   | NaN | NaN | NaN | NaN | 9.0  |

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[3 rows x 5 columns]

- Added the `sym_diff` method to `Index` (GH5543)
- `DataFrame.to_latex` now takes a `longtable` keyword, which if `True` will return a table in a `longtable` environment. (GH6617)
- Add option to turn off escaping in `DataFrame.to_latex` (GH6472)
- `pd.read_clipboard` will, if the keyword `sep` is unspecified, try to detect data copied from a spreadsheet and parse accordingly. (GH6223)
- Joining a singly-indexed `DataFrame` with a `MultiIndexed DataFrame` (GH3662)

See *the docs*. Joining `MultiIndex DataFrame`s on both the left and right is not yet supported ATM.

```
In [67]: household = pd.DataFrame({'household_id': [1, 2, 3],
.....:                             'male': [0, 1, 0],
.....:                             'wealth': [196087.3, 316478.7, 294750]
.....:                             },
.....:                             columns=['household_id', 'male', 'wealth']
.....:                             ).set_index('household_id')
.....:
```

```
In [68]: household
Out [68]:
```

| household_id | male | wealth   |
|--------------|------|----------|
| 1            | 0    | 196087.3 |
| 2            | 1    | 316478.7 |
| 3            | 0    | 294750.0 |

```
[3 rows x 2 columns]
```

```
In [69]: portfolio = pd.DataFrame({'household_id': [1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3, 4],
.....:                             'asset_id': ["n10000301109",
.....:                                             "n10000289783",
.....:                                             "gb00b03mlx29",
.....:                                             "gb00b03mlx29",
.....:                                             "lu0197800237",
.....:                                             "n10000289965",
.....:                                             np.nan],
.....:                             'name': ["ABN Amro",
.....:                                       "Robeco",
.....:                                       "Royal Dutch Shell",
.....:                                       "Royal Dutch Shell",
.....:                                       "AAB Eastern Europe Equity Fund",
.....:                                       "Postbank BioTech Fonds",
.....:                                       np.nan],
.....:                             'share': [1.0, 0.4, 0.6, 0.15, 0.6, 0.25, 1.0]
.....:                             },
.....:                             columns=['household_id', 'asset_id', 'name',
.....:                                     'share']
.....:                             ).set_index(['household_id', 'asset_id'])
.....:
```

```
In [70]: portfolio
```

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```

Out [78]:
2013-01-01 09:00    0.015696
2013-01-01 10:00   -2.242685
2013-01-01 11:00    1.150036
2013-01-01 12:00    0.991946
2013-01-01 13:00    0.953324
2013-01-01 14:00   -2.021255
2013-01-01 15:00   -0.334077
...
2013-01-05 06:00    0.566534
2013-01-05 07:00    0.503592
2013-01-05 08:00    0.285296
2013-01-05 09:00    0.484288
2013-01-05 10:00    1.363482
2013-01-05 11:00   -0.781105
2013-01-05 12:00   -0.468018
Freq: H, Length: 100, dtype: float64

```

```

In [79]: ps['2013-01-02']
\-----\
↪
2013-01-02 00:00    0.553439
2013-01-02 01:00    1.318152
2013-01-02 02:00   -0.469305
2013-01-02 03:00    0.675554
2013-01-02 04:00   -1.817027
2013-01-02 05:00   -0.183109
2013-01-02 06:00    1.058969
...
2013-01-02 17:00    0.076200
2013-01-02 18:00   -0.566446
2013-01-02 19:00    0.036142
2013-01-02 20:00   -2.074978
2013-01-02 21:00    0.247792
2013-01-02 22:00   -0.897157
2013-01-02 23:00   -0.136795
Freq: H, Length: 24, dtype: float64

```

- `read_excel` can now read milliseconds in Excel dates and times with `xlrd >= 0.9.3`. (GH5945)
- `pd.stats.moments.rolling_var` now uses Welford's method for increased numerical stability (GH6817)
- `pd.expanding_apply` and `pd.rolling_apply` now take args and kwargs that are passed on to the func (GH6289)
- `DataFrame.rank()` now has a percentage rank option (GH5971)
- `Series.rank()` now has a percentage rank option (GH5971)
- `Series.rank()` and `DataFrame.rank()` now accept `method='dense'` for ranks without gaps (GH6514)
- Support passing encoding with `xlwt` (GH3710)
- Refactor Block classes removing `Block.items` attributes to avoid duplication in item handling (GH6745, GH6988).
- Testing statements updated to use specialized asserts (GH6175)

## Performance

- Performance improvement when converting `DatetimeIndex` to floating ordinals using `DatetimeConverter` (GH6636)
- Performance improvement for `DataFrame.shift` (GH5609)
- Performance improvement in indexing into a `MultiIndexed Series` (GH5567)
- Performance improvements in single-dtyped indexing (GH6484)
- Improve performance of `DataFrame` construction with certain offsets, by removing faulty caching (e.g. `MonthEnd`, `BusinessMonthEnd`), (GH6479)
- Improve performance of `CustomBusinessDay` (GH6584)
- improve performance of slice indexing on `Series` with string keys (GH6341, GH6372)
- Performance improvement for `DataFrame.from_records` when reading a specified number of rows from an iterable (GH6700)
- Performance improvements in `timedelta` conversions for integer dtypes (GH6754)
- Improved performance of compatible pickles (GH6899)
- Improve performance in certain reindexing operations by optimizing `take_2d` (GH6749)
- `GroupBy.count()` is now implemented in Cython and is much faster for large numbers of groups (GH7016).

## Experimental

There are no experimental changes in 0.14.0

## Bug Fixes

- Bug in `Series ValueError` when index doesn't match data (GH6532)
- Prevent segfault due to `MultiIndex` not being supported in `HDFStore` table format (GH1848)
- Bug in `pd.DataFrame.sort_index` where `mergesort` wasn't stable when `ascending=False` (GH6399)
- Bug in `pd.tseries.frequencies.to_offset` when argument has leading zeros (GH6391)
- Bug in version string gen. for dev versions with shallow clones / install from tarball (GH6127)
- Inconsistent tz parsing `Timestamp / to_datetime` for current year (GH5958)
- Indexing bugs with reordered indexes (GH6252, GH6254)
- Bug in `.xs` with a `Series` multiindex (GH6258, GH5684)
- Bug in conversion of a string types to a `DatetimeIndex` with a specified frequency (GH6273, GH6274)
- Bug in `eval` where type-promotion failed for large expressions (GH6205)
- Bug in `interpolate` with `inplace=True` (GH6281)
- `HDFStore.remove` now handles start and stop (GH6177)
- `HDFStore.select_as_multiple` handles start and stop the same way as `select` (GH6177)
- `HDFStore.select_as_coordinates` and `select_column` works with a `where` clause that results in filters (GH6177)

- Regression in join of non\_unique\_indexes (GH6329)
- Issue with groupby agg with a single function and a a mixed-type frame (GH6337)
- Bug in DataFrame.replace() when passing a non-bool to\_replace argument (GH6332)
- Raise when trying to align on different levels of a MultiIndex assignment (GH3738)
- Bug in setting complex dtypes via boolean indexing (GH6345)
- Bug in TimeGrouper/resample when presented with a non-monotonic DatetimeIndex that would return invalid results. (GH4161)
- Bug in index name propagation in TimeGrouper/resample (GH4161)
- TimeGrouper has a more compatible API to the rest of the groupers (e.g. groups was missing) (GH3881)
- Bug in multiple grouping with a TimeGrouper depending on target column order (GH6764)
- Bug in pd.eval when parsing strings with possible tokens like '&' (GH6351)
- Bug correctly handle placements of -inf in Panels when dividing by integer 0 (GH6178)
- DataFrame.shift with axis=1 was raising (GH6371)
- Disabled clipboard tests until release time (run locally with nosetests -A disabled) (GH6048).
- Bug in DataFrame.replace() when passing a nested dict that contained keys not in the values to be replaced (GH6342)
- str.match ignored the na flag (GH6609).
- Bug in take with duplicate columns that were not consolidated (GH6240)
- Bug in interpolate changing dtypes (GH6290)
- Bug in Series.get, was using a buggy access method (GH6383)
- Bug in hdfstore queries of the form where=[('date', '>=', datetime(2013,1,1)), ('date', '<=', datetime(2014,1,1))] (GH6313)
- Bug in DataFrame.dropna with duplicate indices (GH6355)
- Regression in chained getitem indexing with embedded list-like from 0.12 (GH6394)
- Float64Index with nans not comparing correctly (GH6401)
- eval/query expressions with strings containing the @ character will now work (GH6366).
- Bug in Series.reindex when specifying a method with some nan values was inconsistent (noted on a resample) (GH6418)
- Bug in DataFrame.replace() where nested dicts were erroneously depending on the order of dictionary keys and values (GH5338).
- Performance issue in concatenating with empty objects (GH3259)
- Clarify sorting of sym\_diff on Index objects with NaN values (GH6444)
- Regression in MultiIndex.from\_product with a DatetimeIndex as input (GH6439)
- Bug in str.extract when passed a non-default index (GH6348)
- Bug in str.split when passed pat=None and n=1 (GH6466)
- Bug in io.data.DataReader when passed "F-F\_Momentum\_Factor" and data\_source="famafrrench" (GH6460)
- Bug in sum of a timedelta64[ns] series (GH6462)

- Bug in `resample` with a timezone and certain offsets (GH6397)
- Bug in `iat/iloc` with duplicate indices on a Series (GH6493)
- Bug in `read_html` where nan's were incorrectly being used to indicate missing values in text. Should use the empty string for consistency with the rest of pandas (GH5129).
- Bug in `read_html` tests where redirected invalid URLs would make one test fail (GH6445).
- Bug in multi-axis indexing using `.loc` on non-unique indices (GH6504)
- Bug that caused `_ref_locs` corruption when slice indexing across columns axis of a DataFrame (GH6525)
- Regression from 0.13 in the treatment of numpy `datetime64` non-ns dtypes in Series creation (GH6529)
- `.names` attribute of MultiIndexes passed to `set_index` are now preserved (GH6459).
- Bug in `setitem` with a duplicate index and an alignable rhs (GH6541)
- Bug in `setitem` with `.loc` on mixed integer Indexes (GH6546)
- Bug in `pd.read_stata` which would use the wrong data types and missing values (GH6327)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_stata` that lead to data loss in certain cases, and could be exported using the wrong data types and missing values (GH6335)
- `StataWriter` replaces missing values in string columns by empty string (GH6802)
- Inconsistent types in `Timestamp` addition/subtraction (GH6543)
- Bug in preserving frequency across `Timestamp` addition/subtraction (GH4547)
- Bug in empty list lookup caused `IndexError` exceptions (GH6536, GH6551)
- `Series.quantile` raising on an object dtype (GH6555)
- Bug in `.xs` with a nan in level when dropped (GH6574)
- Bug in `fillna` with `method='bfill/ffill'` and `datetime64[ns]` dtype (GH6587)
- Bug in sql writing with mixed dtypes possibly leading to data loss (GH6509)
- Bug in `Series.pop` (GH6600)
- Bug in `iloc` indexing when positional indexer matched `Int64Index` of the corresponding axis and no re-ordering happened (GH6612)
- Bug in `fillna` with `limit` and `value` specified
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_stata` when columns have non-string names (GH4558)
- Bug in `compat` with `np.compress`, surfaced in (GH6658)
- Bug in binary operations with a rhs of a Series not aligning (GH6681)
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_stata` which incorrectly handles nan values and ignores `with_index` keyword argument (GH6685)
- Bug in `resample` with extra bins when using an evenly divisible frequency (GH4076)
- Bug in consistency of `groupby` aggregation when passing a custom function (GH6715)
- Bug in `resample` when `how=None` resample freq is the same as the axis frequency (GH5955)
- Bug in downcasting inference with empty arrays (GH6733)
- Bug in `obj.blocks` on sparse containers dropping all but the last items of same for dtype (GH6748)
- Bug in unpickling `NaT` (`NaTType`) (GH4606)

- Bug in `DataFrame.replace()` where regex meta characters were being treated as regex even when `regex=False` (GH6777).
- Bug in timedelta ops on 32-bit platforms (GH6808)
- Bug in setting a tz-aware index directly via `.index` (GH6785)
- Bug in `expressions.py` where `numexpr` would try to evaluate arithmetic ops (GH6762).
- Bug in Makefile where it didn't remove Cython generated C files with `make clean` (GH6768)
- Bug with numpy < 1.7.2 when reading long strings from `HDFStore` (GH6166)
- Bug in `DataFrame._reduce` where non bool-like (0/1) integers were being converted into bools. (GH6806)
- Regression from 0.13 with `fillna` and a Series on datetime-like (GH6344)
- Bug in adding `np.timedelta64` to `DatetimeIndex` with timezone outputs incorrect results (GH6818)
- Bug in `DataFrame.replace()` where changing a dtype through replacement would only replace the first occurrence of a value (GH6689)
- Better error message when passing a frequency of 'MS' in `Period` construction (GH5332)
- Bug in `Series.__unicode__` when `max_rows=None` and the Series has more than 1000 rows. (GH6863)
- Bug in `groupby.get_group` where a datelike wasn't always accepted (GH5267)
- Bug in `groupBy.get_group` created by `TimeGrouper` raises `AttributeError` (GH6914)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex.tz_localize` and `DatetimeIndex.tz_convert` converting NaT incorrectly (GH5546)
- Bug in arithmetic operations affecting NaT (GH6873)
- Bug in `Series.str.extract` where the resulting Series from a single group match wasn't renamed to the group name
- Bug in `DataFrame.to_csv` where setting `index=False` ignored the header kwarg (GH6186)
- Bug in `DataFrame.plot` and `Series.plot`, where the legend behave inconsistently when plotting to the same axes repeatedly (GH6678)
- Internal tests for patching `__finalize__` / bug in merge not finalizing (GH6923, GH6927)
- accept `TextFileReader` in `concat`, which was affecting a common user idiom (GH6583)
- Bug in C parser with leading white space (GH3374)
- Bug in C parser with `delim_whitespace=True` and `\r`-delimited lines
- Bug in python parser with explicit `MultiIndex` in row following column header (GH6893)
- Bug in `Series.rank` and `DataFrame.rank` that caused small floats (<1e-13) to all receive the same rank (GH6886)
- Bug in `DataFrame.apply` with functions that used `*args` or `**kwargs` and returned an empty result (GH6952)
- Bug in `sum/mean` on 32-bit platforms on overflows (GH6915)
- Moved `Panel.shift` to `NDFrame.slice_shift` and fixed to respect multiple dtypes. (GH6959)
- Bug in enabling `subplots=True` in `DataFrame.plot` only has single column raises `TypeError`, and `Series.plot` raises `AttributeError` (GH6951)
- Bug in `DataFrame.plot` draws unnecessary axes when enabling `subplots` and `kind=scatter` (GH6951)



- Bug in `read_csv` from a filesystem with non-utf-8 encoding (GH6807)
- Bug in `iloc` when setting / aligning (GH6766)
- Bug causing `UnicodeEncodeError` when `get_dummies` called with unicode values and a prefix (GH6885)
- Bug in `timeseries-with-frequency` plot cursor display (GH5453)
- Bug surfaced in `groupby.plot` when using a `Float64Index` (GH7025)
- Stopped tests from failing if options data isn't able to be downloaded from Yahoo (GH7034)
- Bug in `parallel_coordinates` and `radviz` where reordering of class column caused possible color/class mismatch (GH6956)
- Bug in `radviz` and `andrews_curves` where multiple values of 'color' were being passed to plotting method (GH6956)
- Bug in `Float64Index.isin()` where containing `nan`s would make indices claim that they contained all the things (GH7066).
- Bug in `DataFrame.boxplot` where it failed to use the axis passed as the `ax` argument (GH3578)
- Bug in the `XlsxWriter` and `XlwtWriter` implementations that resulted in datetime columns being formatted without the time (GH7075) were being passed to plotting method
- `read_fwf()` treats `None` in `colspec` like regular python slices. It now reads from the beginning or until the end of the line when `colspec` contains a `None` (previously raised a `TypeError`)
- Bug in cache coherence with chained indexing and slicing; add `_is_view` property to `NDFrame` to correctly predict views; mark `is_copy` on `xs` only if its an actual copy (and not a view) (GH7084)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` creation from string `ndarray` with `dayfirst=True` (GH5917)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.from_arrays` created from `DatetimeIndex` doesn't preserve `freq` and `tz` (GH7090)
- Bug in `unstack` raises `ValueError` when `MultiIndex` contains `PeriodIndex` (GH4342)
- Bug in `boxplot` and `hist` draws unnecessary axes (GH6769)
- Regression in `groupby.nth()` for out-of-bounds indexers (GH6621)
- Bug in `quantile` with datetime values (GH6965)
- Bug in `Dataframe.set_index`, `reindex` and `pivot` don't preserve `DatetimeIndex` and `PeriodIndex` attributes (GH3950, GH5878, GH6631)
- Bug in `MultiIndex.get_level_values` doesn't preserve `DatetimeIndex` and `PeriodIndex` attributes (GH7092)
- Bug in `Groupby` doesn't preserve `tz` (GH3950)
- Bug in `PeriodIndex` partial string slicing (GH6716)
- Bug in the HTML repr of a truncated `Series` or `DataFrame` not showing the class name with the `large_repr` set to 'info' (GH7105)
- Bug in `DatetimeIndex` specifying `freq` raises `ValueError` when passed value is too short (GH7098)
- Fixed a bug with the `info` repr not honoring the `display.max_info_columns` setting (GH6939)
- Bug `PeriodIndex` string slicing with out of bounds values (GH5407)
- Fixed a memory error in the hashtable implementation/factorizer on resizing of large tables (GH7157)
- Bug in `isnull` when applied to 0-dimensional object arrays (GH7176)

- Bug in `query/eval` where global constants were not looked up correctly (GH7178)
- Bug in recognizing out-of-bounds positional list indexers with `iloc` and a multi-axis tuple indexer (GH7189)
- Bug in `setitem` with a single value, `MultiIndex` and integer indices (GH7190, GH7218)
- Bug in expressions evaluation with reversed ops, showing in series-dataframe ops (GH7198, GH7192)
- Bug in multi-axis indexing with `> 2` ndim and a `MultiIndex` (GH7199)
- Fix a bug where invalid `eval/query` operations would blow the stack (GH5198)

## Contributors

A total of 94 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

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- anomrake
- anton-d +
- bashtage +
- benjamin +
- bwignall
- cgohlke +
- chebee7i +
- clham +
- danielballan
- hshimizu77 +
- hugo +
- immerrr
- ischwabacher +
- jaimefrio +
- jreback
- jsexauer +
- kdiether +
- michaelws +
- mikebailey +
- ojdo +
- onesandzeroes +
- phaebz +
- ribonoous +
- rockg
- sinhrks +
- unutbu
- westurner
- y-p
- zach powers

## 8.12 Version 0.13

### 8.12.1 v0.13.1 (February 3, 2014)

This is a minor release from 0.13.0 and includes a small number of API changes, several new features, enhancements, and performance improvements along with a large number of bug fixes. We recommend that all users upgrade to this version.

Highlights include:

- Added `infer_datetime_format` keyword to `read_csv/to_datetime` to allow speedups for homogeneously formatted datetimes.
- Will intelligently limit display precision for datetime/timedelta formats.
- Enhanced Panel `apply()` method.
- Suggested tutorials in new *Tutorials* section.
- Our pandas ecosystem is growing, We now feature related projects in a new *Pandas Ecosystem* section.
- Much work has been taking place on improving the docs, and a new *Contributing* section has been added.
- Even though it may only be of interest to devs, we <3 our new CI status page: [ScatterCI](#).

**Warning:** 0.13.1 fixes a bug that was caused by a combination of having `numpy < 1.8`, and doing chained assignment on a string-like array. Please review *the docs*, chained indexing can have unexpected results and should generally be avoided.

This would previously segfault:

```
In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.array(['foo', 'bar', 'bah', 'foo', 'bar'])})
In [2]: df['A'].iloc[0] = np.nan
In [3]: df
Out[3]:
   A
0 NaN
1 bar
2 bah
3 foo
4 bar
```

The recommended way to do this type of assignment is:

```
In [4]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.array(['foo', 'bar', 'bah', 'foo', 'bar'])})
In [5]: df.loc[0, 'A'] = np.nan
In [6]: df
Out[6]:
   A
0 NaN
1 bar
2 bah
3 foo
4 bar
```

## Output Formatting Enhancements

- `df.info()` view now display dtype info per column (GH5682)
- `df.info()` now honors the option `max_info_rows`, to disable null counts for large frames (GH5974)

```
In [7]: max_info_rows = pd.get_option('max_info_rows')

In [8]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.random.randn(10),
...:                     'B': np.random.randn(10),
...:                     'C': pd.date_range('20130101', periods=10)
...:                     })
...:

In [9]: df.iloc[3:6, [0, 2]] = np.nan
```

```
# set to not display the null counts
In [10]: pd.set_option('max_info_rows', 0)

In [11]: df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10 entries, 0 to 9
Data columns (total 3 columns):
A    float64
B    float64
C    datetime64[ns]
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(2)
memory usage: 320.0 bytes
```

```
# this is the default (same as in 0.13.0)
In [12]: pd.set_option('max_info_rows', max_info_rows)

In [13]: df.info()
<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>
RangeIndex: 10 entries, 0 to 9
Data columns (total 3 columns):
A    7 non-null float64
B    10 non-null float64
C    7 non-null datetime64[ns]
dtypes: datetime64[ns](1), float64(2)
memory usage: 320.0 bytes
```

- Add `show_dimensions` display option for the new `DataFrame` repr to control whether the dimensions print.

```
In [14]: df = pd.DataFrame([[1, 2], [3, 4]])

In [15]: pd.set_option('show_dimensions', False)

In [16]: df
Out[16]:
   0  1
0  1  2
1  3  4

In [17]: pd.set_option('show_dimensions', True)

In [18]: df
```

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```
Out [18]:
   0  1
0  1  2
1  3  4

[2 rows x 2 columns]
```

- The `ArrayFormatter` for `datetime` and `timedelta64` now intelligently limit precision based on the values in the array ([GH3401](#))

Previously output might look like:

```
   age                today                diff
0 2001-01-01 00:00:00 2013-04-19 00:00:00 4491 days, 00:00:00
1 2004-06-01 00:00:00 2013-04-19 00:00:00 3244 days, 00:00:00
```

Now the output looks like:

```
In [19]: df = pd.DataFrame([pd.Timestamp('20010101'),
.....:                      pd.Timestamp('20040601')], columns=['age'])
.....:

In [20]: df['today'] = pd.Timestamp('20130419')

In [21]: df['diff'] = df['today'] - df['age']

In [22]: df
Out [22]:
   age                today                diff
0 2001-01-01 2013-04-19 4491 days
1 2004-06-01 2013-04-19 3244 days

[2 rows x 3 columns]
```

## API changes

- Add `-NaN` and `-nan` to the default set of NA values ([GH5952](#)). See *NA Values*.
- Added `Series.str.get_dummies` vectorized string method ([GH6021](#)), to extract dummy/indicator variables for separated string columns:

```
In [23]: s = pd.Series(['a', 'a|b', np.nan, 'a|c'])

In [24]: s.str.get_dummies(sep='|')
Out [24]:
   a  b  c
0  1  0  0
1  1  1  0
2  0  0  0
3  1  0  1

[4 rows x 3 columns]
```

- Added the `NDFrame.equals()` method to compare if two `NDFrames` are equal have equal axes, dtypes, and values. Added the `array_equivalent` function to compare if two `ndarrays` are equal. `NaNs` in identical locations are treated as equal. ([GH5283](#)) See also *the docs* for a motivating example.

```
df = pd.DataFrame({'col': ['foo', 0, np.nan]})
df2 = pd.DataFrame({'col': [np.nan, 0, 'foo']}, index=[2, 1, 0])
df.equals(df2)
df.equals(df2.sort_index())
```

- `DataFrame.apply` will use the `reduce` argument to determine whether a `Series` or a `DataFrame` should be returned when the `DataFrame` is empty (GH6007).

Previously, calling `DataFrame.apply` on an empty `DataFrame` would return either a `DataFrame` if there were no columns, or the function being applied would be called with an empty `Series` to guess whether a `Series` or `DataFrame` should be returned:

```
In [32]: def applied_func(col):
....:     print("Apply function being called with: ", col)
....:     return col.sum()
....:

In [33]: empty = DataFrame(columns=['a', 'b'])

In [34]: empty.apply(applied_func)
Apply function being called with: Series([], Length: 0, dtype: float64)
Out [34]:
a    NaN
b    NaN
Length: 2, dtype: float64
```

Now, when `apply` is called on an empty `DataFrame`: if the `reduce` argument is `True` a `Series` will be returned, if it is `False` a `DataFrame` will be returned, and if it is `None` (the default) the function being applied will be called with an empty `Series` to try and guess the return type.

```
In [35]: empty.apply(applied_func, reduce=True)
Out [35]:
a    NaN
b    NaN
Length: 2, dtype: float64

In [36]: empty.apply(applied_func, reduce=False)
Out [36]:
Empty DataFrame
Columns: [a, b]
Index: []

[0 rows x 2 columns]
```

## Prior Version Deprecations/Changes

There are no announced changes in 0.13 or prior that are taking effect as of 0.13.1

## Deprecations

There are no deprecations of prior behavior in 0.13.1









## Performance

Performance improvements for 0.13.1

- Series datetime/timedelta binary operations ([GH5801](#))
- DataFrame `count/dropna` for `axis=1`
- Series.str.contains now has a `regex=False` keyword which can be faster for plain (non-regex) string patterns. ([GH5879](#))
- Series.str.extract ([GH5944](#))
- dtypes/ftypes methods ([GH5968](#))
- indexing with object dtypes ([GH5968](#))
- DataFrame.apply ([GH6013](#))
- Regression in JSON IO ([GH5765](#))
- Index construction from Series ([GH6150](#))

## Experimental

There are no experimental changes in 0.13.1

## Bug Fixes

- Bug in `io.wb.get_countries` not including all countries ([GH6008](#))
- Bug in Series `replace` with timestamp dict ([GH5797](#))
- `read_csv/read_table` now respects the `prefix` kwarg ([GH5732](#)).
- Bug in selection with missing values via `.ix` from a duplicate indexed DataFrame failing ([GH5835](#))
- Fix issue of boolean comparison on empty DataFrames ([GH5808](#))
- Bug in `isnull` handling `NaT` in an object array ([GH5443](#))
- Bug in `to_datetime` when passed a `np.nan` or integer datelike and a format string ([GH5863](#))
- Bug in groupby dtype conversion with datetimelike ([GH5869](#))
- Regression in handling of empty Series as indexers to Series ([GH5877](#))
- Bug in internal caching, related to ([GH5727](#))
- Testing bug in reading JSON/msgpack from a non-filepath on windows under py3 ([GH5874](#))
- Bug when assigning to `.ix[tuple(...)]` ([GH5896](#))
- Bug in fully reindexing a Panel ([GH5905](#))
- Bug in `idxmin/max` with object dtypes ([GH5914](#))
- Bug in `BusinessDay` when adding `n` days to a date not on offset when `n>5` and `n%5==0` ([GH5890](#))
- Bug in assigning to chained series with a series via `ix` ([GH5928](#))
- Bug in creating an empty DataFrame, copying, then assigning ([GH5932](#))
- Bug in DataFrame.tail with empty frame ([GH5846](#))
- Bug in propagating metadata on `resample` ([GH5862](#))

- Fixed string-representation of NaT to be “NaT” (GH5708)
- Fixed string-representation for Timestamp to show nanoseconds if present (GH5912)
- `pd.match` not returning passed sentinel
- `Panel.to_frame()` no longer fails when `major_axis` is a `MultiIndex` (GH5402).
- Bug in `pd.read_msgpack` with inferring a `DateTimeIndex` frequency incorrectly (GH5947)
- Fixed `to_datetime` for array with both Tz-aware datetimes and NaT’s (GH5961)
- Bug in rolling skew/kurtosis when passed a Series with bad data (GH5749)
- Bug in `scipy.interpolate` methods with a datetime index (GH5975)
- Bug in NaT comparison if a mixed datetime/np.datetime64 with NaT were passed (GH5968)
- Fixed bug with `pd.concat` losing dtype information if all inputs are empty (GH5742)
- Recent changes in IPython cause warnings to be emitted when using previous versions of pandas in QTConsole, now fixed. If you’re using an older version and need to suppress the warnings, see (GH5922).
- Bug in merging `timedelta` dtypes (GH5695)
- Bug in `plotting.scatter_matrix` function. Wrong alignment among diagonal and off-diagonal plots, see (GH5497).
- Regression in Series with a `MultiIndex` via `ix` (GH6018)
- Bug in `Series.xs` with a `MultiIndex` (GH6018)
- Bug in Series construction of mixed type with datelike and an integer (which should result in object type and not automatic conversion) (GH6028)
- Possible segfault when chained indexing with an object array under NumPy 1.7.1 (GH6026, GH6056)
- Bug in setting using fancy indexing a single element with a non-scalar (e.g. a list), (GH6043)
- `to_sql` did not respect `if_exists` (GH4110 GH4304)
- Regression in `.get(None)` indexing from 0.12 (GH5652)
- Subtle `iloc` indexing bug, surfaced in (GH6059)
- Bug with insert of strings into `DateTimeIndex` (GH5818)
- Fixed unicode bug in `to_html/HTML repr` (GH6098)
- Fixed missing arg validation in `get_options_data` (GH6105)
- Bug in assignment with duplicate columns in a frame where the locations are a slice (e.g. next to each other) (GH6120)
- Bug in propagating `_ref_locs` during construction of a `DataFrame` with dups index/columns (GH6121)
- Bug in `DataFrame.apply` when using mixed datelike reductions (GH6125)
- Bug in `DataFrame.append` when appending a row with different columns (GH6129)
- Bug in `DataFrame` construction with `rearray` and non-ns datetime dtype (GH6140)
- Bug in `.loc` setitem indexing with a dataframe on rhs, multiple item setting, and a datetimelike (GH6152)
- Fixed a bug in `query/eval` during lexicographic string comparisons (GH6155).
- Fixed a bug in `query` where the index of a single-element `Series` was being thrown away (GH6148).
- Bug in `HDFStore` on appending a dataframe with `MultiIndexed` columns to an existing table (GH6167)

- Consistency with dtypes in setting an empty DataFrame (GH6171)
- Bug in selecting on a MultiIndex HDFStore even in the presence of under specified column spec (GH6169)
- Bug in `nanops.var` with `ddof=1` and 1 elements would sometimes return `inf` rather than `nan` on some platforms (GH6136)
- Bug in Series and DataFrame bar plots ignoring the `use_index` keyword (GH6209)
- Bug in groupby with mixed str/int under python3 fixed; `argsort` was failing (GH6212)

## Contributors

A total of 52 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

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- y-p

### 8.12.2 v0.13.0 (January 3, 2014)

This is a major release from 0.12.0 and includes a number of API changes, several new features and enhancements along with a large number of bug fixes.

Highlights include:

- support for a new index type `Float64Index`, and other Indexing enhancements
- `HDFStore` has a new string based syntax for query specification
- support for new methods of interpolation
- updated `timedelta` operations
- a new string manipulation method `extract`
- Nanosecond support for Offsets

- `isin` for DataFrames

Several experimental features are added, including:

- new `eval/query` methods for expression evaluation
- support for msgpack serialization
- an i/o interface to Google's BigQuery

There are several new or updated docs sections including:

- *Comparison with SQL*, which should be useful for those familiar with SQL but still learning pandas.
- *Comparison with R*, idiom translations from R to pandas.
- *Enhancing Performance*, ways to enhance pandas performance with `eval/query`.

**Warning:** In 0.13.0 `Series` has internally been refactored to no longer sub-class `ndarray` but instead subclass `NDFrame`, similar to the rest of the pandas containers. This should be a transparent change with only very limited API implications. See *Internal Refactoring*

## API changes

- `read_excel` now supports an integer in its `sheetname` argument giving the index of the sheet to read in (GH4301).
- Text parser now treats anything that reads like `inf` ("`inf`", "`Inf`", "`-Inf`", "`iNf`", etc.) as infinity. (GH4220, GH4219), affecting `read_table`, `read_csv`, etc.
- pandas now is Python 2/3 compatible without the need for `2to3` thanks to @jtratrner. As a result, pandas now uses iterators more extensively. This also led to the introduction of substantive parts of the Benjamin Peterson's `six` library into `compat`. (GH4384, GH4375, GH4372)
- `pandas.util.compat` and `pandas.util.py3compat` have been merged into `pandas.compat`. `pandas.compat` now includes many functions allowing 2/3 compatibility. It contains both list and iterator versions of `range`, `filter`, `map` and `zip`, plus other necessary elements for Python 3 compatibility. `lmap`, `lzip`, `lrange` and `lfilter` all produce lists instead of iterators, for compatibility with `numpy`, subscripting and pandas constructors. (GH4384, GH4375, GH4372)
- `Series.get` with negative indexers now returns the same as `[]` (GH4390)
- Changes to how `Index` and `MultiIndex` handle metadata (`levels`, `labels`, and `names`) (GH4039):

```
# previously, you would have set levels or labels directly
>>> pd.index.levels = [[1, 2, 3, 4], [1, 2, 4, 4]]

# now, you use the set_levels or set_labels methods
>>> index = pd.index.set_levels([[1, 2, 3, 4], [1, 2, 4, 4]])

# similarly, for names, you can rename the object
# but setting names is not deprecated
>>> index = pd.index.set_names(["bob", "cranberry"])

# and all methods take an inplace kwarg - but return None
>>> pd.index.set_names(["bob", "cranberry"], inplace=True)
```

- All division with `NDFrame` objects is now *truedivision*, regardless of the future import. This means that operating on pandas objects will by default use *floating point* division, and return a floating point dtype. You can use `//` and `floordiv` to do integer division.



## Integer division

```
In [3]: arr = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])
In [4]: arr2 = np.array([5, 3, 2, 1])
In [5]: arr / arr2
Out[5]: array([0, 0, 1, 4])
In [6]: pd.Series(arr) // pd.Series(arr2)
Out[6]:
0    0
1    0
2    1
3    4
dtype: int64
```

## True Division

```
In [7]: pd.Series(arr) / pd.Series(arr2) # no future import required
Out[7]:
0    0.200000
1    0.666667
2    1.500000
3    4.000000
dtype: float64
```

- Infer and downcast dtype if `downcast='infer'` is passed to `fillna/ffill/bfill` ([GH4604](#))
- `__nonzero__` for all NDFrame objects, will now raise a `ValueError`, this reverts back to ([GH1073](#), [GH4633](#)) behavior. See *gotchas* for a more detailed discussion.

This prevents doing boolean comparison on *entire* pandas objects, which is inherently ambiguous. These all will raise a `ValueError`.

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.random.randn(10),
...                    'B': np.random.randn(10),
...                    'C': pd.date_range('20130101', periods=10)
...                    })
...
>>> if df:
...     pass
...
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: The truth value of a DataFrame is ambiguous. Use a.empty,
a.bool(), a.item(), a.any() or a.all().

>>> df1 = df
>>> df2 = df
>>> df1 and df2
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: The truth value of a DataFrame is ambiguous. Use a.empty,
a.bool(), a.item(), a.any() or a.all().

>>> d = [1, 2, 3]
>>> s1 = pd.Series(d)
>>> s2 = pd.Series(d)
```

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```
>>> s1 and s2
Traceback (most recent call last):
...
ValueError: The truth value of a DataFrame is ambiguous. Use a.empty,
a.bool(), a.item(), a.any() or a.all().
```

Added the `.bool()` method to `NDFrame` objects to facilitate evaluating of single-element boolean Series:

```
In [1]: pd.Series([True]).bool()
Out[1]: True

In [2]: pd.Series([False]).bool()
Out[2]: False

In [3]: pd.DataFrame([[True]]).bool()
Out[3]: True

In [4]: pd.DataFrame([[False]]).bool()
Out[4]: False
```

- All non-Index `NDFrames` (`Series`, `DataFrame`, `Panel`, `Panel4D`, `SparsePanel`, etc.), now support the entire set of arithmetic operators and arithmetic flex methods (`add`, `sub`, `mul`, etc.). `SparsePanel` does not support `pow` or `mod` with non-scalars. (GH3765)
- `Series` and `DataFrame` now have a `mode()` method to calculate the statistical mode(s) by axis/Series. (GH5367)
- Chained assignment will now by default warn if the user is assigning to a copy. This can be changed with the option `mode.chained_assignment`, allowed options are `raise/warn/None`. See *the docs*.

```
In [5]: dfc = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['aaa', 'bbb', 'ccc'], 'B': [1, 2, 3]})
In [6]: pd.set_option('chained_assignment', 'warn')
```

The following warning / exception will show if this is attempted.

```
In [7]: dfc.loc[0]['A'] = 1111
```

```
Traceback (most recent call last)
...
SettingWithCopyWarning:
  A value is trying to be set on a copy of a slice from a DataFrame.
  Try using .loc[row_index,col_indexer] = value instead
```

Here is the correct method of assignment.

```
In [8]: dfc.loc[0, 'A'] = 11
In [9]: dfc
Out[9]:
   A  B
0  11  1
1  bbb 2
2  ccc 3
```

- `Panel.reindex` has the following call signature `Panel.reindex(items=None, major_axis=None, minor_axis=None)` to conform with other `NDFrame` objects. See *Internal Refactoring* for more information.

- `Series.argmax` and `Series.argmin` are now aliased to `Series.idxmax` and `Series.idxmin`. These return the index of the min or max element respectively. Prior to 0.13.0 these would return the position of the min / max element. (GH6214)

## Prior Version Deprecations/Changes

These were announced changes in 0.12 or prior that are taking effect as of 0.13.0

- Remove deprecated `Factor` (GH3650)
- Remove deprecated `set_printoptions/reset_printoptions` (GH3046)
- Remove deprecated `_verbose_info` (GH3215)
- Remove deprecated `read_clipboard/to_clipboard/ExcelFile/ExcelWriter` from `pandas.io.parsers` (GH3717) These are available as functions in the main pandas namespace (e.g. `pd.read_clipboard`)
- default for `tupleize_cols` is now `False` for both `to_csv` and `read_csv`. Fair warning in 0.12 (GH3604)
- default for `display.max_seq_len` is now 100 rather than `None`. This activates truncated display (“...”) of long sequences in various places. (GH3391)

## Deprecations

Deprecated in 0.13.0

- deprecated `iterkv`, which will be removed in a future release (this was an alias of `iteritems` used to bypass 2to3’s changes). (GH4384, GH4375, GH4372)
- deprecated the string method `match`, whose role is now performed more idiomatically by `extract`. In a future release, the default behavior of `match` will change to become analogous to `contains`, which returns a boolean indexer. (Their distinction is strictness: `match` relies on `re.match` while `contains` relies on `re.search`.) In this release, the deprecated behavior is the default, but the new behavior is available through the keyword argument `as_indexer=True`.

## Indexing API Changes

Prior to 0.13, it was impossible to use a label indexer (`.loc/.ix`) to set a value that was not contained in the index of a particular axis. (GH2578). See *the docs*

In the `Series` case this is effectively an appending operation

```
In [10]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])

In [11]: s
Out[11]:
0    1
1    2
2    3
dtype: int64

In [12]: s[5] = 5.

In [13]: s
Out[13]:
```

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```
0    1.0
1    2.0
2    3.0
5    5.0
dtype: float64
```

```
In [14]: dfi = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(6).reshape(3, 2),
.....:                      columns=['A', 'B'])
.....:

In [15]: dfi
Out[15]:
   A  B
0  0  1
1  2  3
2  4  5
```

This would previously KeyError

```
In [16]: dfi.loc[:, 'C'] = dfi.loc[:, 'A']

In [17]: dfi
Out[17]:
   A  B  C
0  0  1  0
1  2  3  2
2  4  5  4
```

This is like an append operation.

```
In [18]: dfi.loc[3] = 5

In [19]: dfi
Out[19]:
   A  B  C
0  0  1  0
1  2  3  2
2  4  5  4
3  5  5  5
```

A Panel setting operation on an arbitrary axis aligns the input to the Panel

```
In [20]: p = pd.Panel(np.arange(16).reshape(2, 4, 2),
.....:                 items=['Item1', 'Item2'],
.....:                 major_axis=pd.date_range('2001/1/12', periods=4),
.....:                 minor_axis=['A', 'B'], dtype='float64')
.....:

In [21]: p
Out[21]:
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 2 (items) x 4 (major_axis) x 2 (minor_axis)
Items axis: Item1 to Item2
Major_axis axis: 2001-01-12 00:00:00 to 2001-01-15 00:00:00
Minor_axis axis: A to B
```

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A scalar index that is not found will raise `KeyError`

Slicing is ALWAYS on the values of the index, for `[]`, `ix`, `loc` and ALWAYS positional with `iloc`

```
In [32]: s[2:4]
Out[32]:
2.0    1
3.0    2
dtype: int64

In [33]: s.loc[2:4]
Out[33]:
2.0    1
3.0    2
dtype: int64

In [34]: s.iloc[2:4]
Out[34]:
3.0    2
4.5    3
dtype: int64
```

In float indexes, slicing using floats are allowed

```
In [35]: s[2.1:4.6]
Out[35]:
3.0    2
4.5    3
dtype: int64

In [36]: s.loc[2.1:4.6]
Out[36]:
3.0    2
4.5    3
dtype: int64
```

- Indexing on other index types are preserved (and positional fallback for `[]`, `ix`), with the exception, that floating point slicing on indexes on non `Float64Index` will now raise a `TypeError`.

```
In [1]: pd.Series(range(5))[3.5]
TypeError: the label [3.5] is not a proper indexer for this index type
Int64Index

In [1]: pd.Series(range(5))[3.5:4.5]
TypeError: the slice start [3.5] is not a proper indexer for this index type
Int64Index
```

Using a scalar float indexer will be deprecated in a future version, but is allowed for now.

```
In [3]: pd.Series(range(5))[3.0]
Out[3]: 3
```

### HDFStore API Changes

- Query Format Changes. A much more string-like query format is now supported. See *the docs*.

```
In [37]: path = 'test.h5'

In [38]: dfq = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 4),
.....:                      columns=list('ABCD'),
.....:                      index=pd.date_range('20130101', periods=10))
.....:

In [39]: dfq.to_hdf(path, 'dfq', format='table', data_columns=True)
```

Use boolean expressions, with in-line function evaluation.

```
In [40]: pd.read_hdf(path, 'dfq',
.....:                where="index>Timestamp('20130104') & columns=['A', 'B']")
.....:
Out[40]:
```

|            | A         | B         |
|------------|-----------|-----------|
| 2013-01-05 | -0.424972 | 0.567020  |
| 2013-01-06 | -0.673690 | 0.113648  |
| 2013-01-07 | 0.404705  | 0.577046  |
| 2013-01-08 | -0.370647 | -1.157892 |
| 2013-01-09 | 1.075770  | -0.109050 |
| 2013-01-10 | 0.357021  | -0.674600 |

Use an inline column reference

```
In [41]: pd.read_hdf(path, 'dfq',
.....:                where="A>0 or C>0")
.....:
Out[41]:
```

|            | A         | B         | C         | D         |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2013-01-01 | 0.469112  | -0.282863 | -1.509059 | -1.135632 |
| 2013-01-02 | 1.212112  | -0.173215 | 0.119209  | -1.044236 |
| 2013-01-04 | 0.721555  | -0.706771 | -1.039575 | 0.271860  |
| 2013-01-05 | -0.424972 | 0.567020  | 0.276232  | -1.087401 |
| 2013-01-07 | 0.404705  | 0.577046  | -1.715002 | -1.039268 |
| 2013-01-09 | 1.075770  | -0.109050 | 1.643563  | -1.469388 |
| 2013-01-10 | 0.357021  | -0.674600 | -1.776904 | -0.968914 |

- the format keyword now replaces the table keyword; allowed values are fixed(f) or table(t) the same defaults as prior < 0.13.0 remain, e.g. put implies fixed format and append implies table format. This default format can be set as an option by setting `io.hdf.default_format`.

```
In [42]: path = 'test.h5'

In [43]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 2))

In [44]: df.to_hdf(path, 'df_table', format='table')

In [45]: df.to_hdf(path, 'df_table2', append=True)

In [46]: df.to_hdf(path, 'df_fixed')

In [47]: with pd.HDFStore(path) as store:
.....:     print(store)
.....:
<class 'pandas.io.pytables.HDFStore'>
File path: test.h5
```





(GH4625)

- pass through store creation arguments; can be used to support in-memory stores

## DataFrame repr Changes

The HTML and plain text representations of *DataFrame* now show a truncated view of the table once it exceeds a certain size, rather than switching to the short info view (GH4886, GH5550). This makes the representation more consistent as small DataFrames get larger.

|                   |       |       |       |       |           |       |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|-------|
| <b>2010-03-29</b> | 13.70 | 13.88 | 13.39 | 13.57 | 158225000 | 12.98 |
| <b>2010-03-30</b> | 13.55 | 13.64 | 13.18 | 13.28 | 142055200 | 12.70 |
|                   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...   | ...       | ...   |

771 rows × 6 columns

To get the info view, call `DataFrame.info()`. If you prefer the info view as the repr for large DataFrames, you can set this by running `set_option('display.large_repr', 'info')`.

## Enhancements

- `df.to_clipboard()` learned a new `excel` keyword that let's you paste df data directly into excel (enabled by default). (GH5070).
- `read_html` now raises a `URLError` instead of catching and raising a `ValueError` (GH4303, GH4305)
- Added a test for `read_clipboard()` and `to_clipboard()` (GH4282)
- Clipboard functionality now works with PySide (GH4282)
- Added a more informative error message when plot arguments contain overlapping color and style arguments (GH4402)
- `to_dict` now takes records as a possible out type. Returns an array of column-keyed dictionaries. (GH4936)
- NaN handling in `get_dummies` (GH4446) with `dummy_na`

```
# previously, nan was erroneously counted as 2 here
# now it is not counted at all
In [60]: pd.get_dummies([1, 2, np.nan])
Out [60]:
   1.0  2.0
0    1    0
1    0    1
2    0    0

# unless requested
In [61]: pd.get_dummies([1, 2, np.nan], dummy_na=True)
Out [61]:
   1.0  2.0  NaN
0    1    0    0
1    0    1    0
2    0    0    1
```

- `timedelta64[ns]` operations. See *the docs*.

**Warning:** Most of these operations require `numpy >= 1.7`

Using the new top-level `to_timedelta`, you can convert a scalar or array from the standard `timedelta` format (produced by `to_csv`) into a `timedelta` type (`np.timedelta64` in nanoseconds).

```
In [62]: pd.to_timedelta('1 days 06:05:01.00003')
Out[62]: Timedelta('1 days 06:05:01.000030')

In [63]: pd.to_timedelta('15.5us')
Out[63]: Timedelta('0 days 00:00:00.000015')

In [64]: pd.to_timedelta(['1 days 06:05:01.00003', '15.5us', 'nan'])
Out[64]: TimedeltaIndex(['1 days 06:05:01.000030', '0 days 00:00:00.000015', NaT], dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)

In [65]: pd.to_timedelta(np.arange(5), unit='s')
Out[65]: TimedeltaIndex(['00:00:00', '00:00:01', '00:00:02', '00:00:03', '00:00:04'], dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)

In [66]: pd.to_timedelta(np.arange(5), unit='d')
Out[66]: TimedeltaIndex(['0 days', '1 days', '2 days', '3 days', '4 days'], dtype='timedelta64[ns]', freq=None)
```

A Series of dtype `timedelta64[ns]` can now be divided by another `timedelta64[ns]` object, or astyped to yield a `float64` typed Series. This is frequency conversion. See *the docs* for the docs.

```
In [67]: import datetime

In [68]: td = pd.Series(pd.date_range('20130101', periods=4)) - pd.Series(
....:     pd.date_range('20121201', periods=4))
....:

In [69]: td[2] += np.timedelta64(datetime.timedelta(minutes=5, seconds=3))

In [70]: td[3] = np.nan

In [71]: td
Out[71]:
0    31 days 00:00:00
1    31 days 00:00:00
2    31 days 00:05:03
3                NaT
dtype: timedelta64[ns]

# to days
In [72]: td / np.timedelta64(1, 'D')
Out[72]:
0    31.000000
1    31.000000
```

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Elements that do not match return a row of NaN. Thus, a Series of messy strings can be *converted* into a like-indexed Series or DataFrame of cleaned-up or more useful strings, without necessitating `get()` to access tuples or `re.match` objects.

Named groups like

```
In [86]: pd.Series(['a1', 'b2', 'c3']).str.extract(
.....:      '(?P<letter>[ab])(?P<digit>\\d)')
.....:
Out [86]:
   letter digit
0      a      1
1      b      2
2     NaN     NaN
```

and optional groups can also be used.

```
In [87]: pd.Series(['a1', 'b2', '3']).str.extract(
.....:      '(?P<letter>[ab])?(?P<digit>\\d)')
.....:
Out [87]:
   letter digit
0      a      1
1      b      2
2     NaN      3
```

- `read_stata` now accepts Stata 13 format (GH4291)
- `read_fwf` now infers the column specifications from the first 100 rows of the file if the data has correctly separated and properly aligned columns using the delimiter provided to the function (GH4488).
- support for nanosecond times as an offset

**Warning:** These operations require `numpy >= 1.7`

Period conversions in the range of seconds and below were reworked and extended up to nanoseconds. Periods in the nanosecond range are now available.

```
In [88]: pd.date_range('2013-01-01', periods=5, freq='5N')
Out [88]:
DatetimeIndex (
    '2013-01-01 00:00:00',
    '2013-01-01 00:00:00.000000005',
    '2013-01-01 00:00:00.000000010',
    '2013-01-01 00:00:00.000000015',
    '2013-01-01 00:00:00.000000020'],
    dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='5N')
```

or with frequency as offset

```
In [89]: pd.date_range('2013-01-01', periods=5, freq=pd.offsets.Nano(5))
Out [89]:
DatetimeIndex (
    '2013-01-01 00:00:00',
    '2013-01-01 00:00:00.000000005',
    '2013-01-01 00:00:00.000000010',
    '2013-01-01 00:00:00.000000015',
    '2013-01-01 00:00:00.000000020'],
    dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq='5N')
```

Timestamps can be modified in the nanosecond range

```
In [90]: t = pd.Timestamp('20130101 09:01:02')
In [91]: t + pd.tseries.offsets.Nano(123)
Out [91]: Timestamp('2013-01-01 09:01:02.000000123')
```

- A new method, `isin` for DataFrames, which plays nicely with boolean indexing. The argument to `isin`, what we're comparing the DataFrame to, can be a DataFrame, Series, dict, or array of values. See *the docs* for more.

To get the rows where any of the conditions are met:

```
In [92]: dfi = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3, 4], 'B': ['a', 'b', 'f', 'n']})
In [93]: dfi
Out [93]:
   A B
0  1 a
1  2 b
2  3 f
3  4 n
In [94]: other = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 3, 3, 7], 'B': ['e', 'f', 'f', 'e']})
In [95]: mask = dfi.isin(other)
In [96]: mask
Out [96]:
      A      B
0  True  False
1  False False
2  True   True
3  False False
In [97]: dfi[mask.any(1)]
Out [97]:
   A B
0  1 a
2  3 f
```

- Series now supports a `to_frame` method to convert it to a single-column DataFrame (GH5164)
- All R datasets listed here <http://stat.ethz.ch/R-manual/R-devel/library/datasets/html/00Index.html> can now be loaded into Pandas objects

```
# note that pandas.rpy was deprecated in v0.16.0
import pandas.rpy.common as com
com.load_data('Titanic')
```

- `tz_localize` can infer a fall daylight savings transition based on the structure of the unlocalized data (GH4230), see *the docs*
- `DatetimeIndex` is now in the API documentation, see *the docs*
- `json_normalize()` is a new method to allow you to create a flat table from semi-structured JSON data. See *the docs* (GH1067)
- Added PySide support for the `qtpandas DataFrameModel` and `DataFrameWidget`.
- Python csv parser now supports `usecols` (GH4335)

- Frequencies gained several new offsets:
  - LastWeekOfMonth (GH4637)
  - FY5253, and FY5253Quarter (GH4511)
- DataFrame has a new interpolate method, similar to Series (GH4434, GH1892)

```
In [98]: df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2.1, np.nan, 4.7, 5.6, 6.8],
.....:                    'B': [.25, np.nan, np.nan, 4, 12.2, 14.4]})
.....:

In [99]: df.interpolate()
Out[99]:
```

|   | A   | B     |
|---|-----|-------|
| 0 | 1.0 | 0.25  |
| 1 | 2.1 | 1.50  |
| 2 | 3.4 | 2.75  |
| 3 | 4.7 | 4.00  |
| 4 | 5.6 | 12.20 |
| 5 | 6.8 | 14.40 |

Additionally, the method argument to `interpolate` has been expanded to include 'nearest', 'zero', 'slinear', 'quadratic', 'cubic', 'barycentric', 'krogh', 'piecewise\_polynomial', 'pchip', 'polynomial', 'spline'. The new methods require `scipy`. Consult the [Scipy reference guide](#) and [documentation](#) for more information about when the various methods are appropriate. See *the docs*.

Interpolate now also accepts a `limit` keyword argument. This works similar to `fillna`'s `limit`:

```
In [100]: ser = pd.Series([1, 3, np.nan, np.nan, np.nan, 11])

In [101]: ser.interpolate(limit=2)
Out[101]:
```

|   |      |
|---|------|
| 0 | 1.0  |
| 1 | 3.0  |
| 2 | 5.0  |
| 3 | 7.0  |
| 4 | NaN  |
| 5 | 11.0 |

dtype: float64

- Added `wide_to_long` panel data convenience function. See *the docs*.

```
In [102]: np.random.seed(123)

In [103]: df = pd.DataFrame({"A1970" : {0 : "a", 1 : "b", 2 : "c"},
.....:                    "A1980" : {0 : "d", 1 : "e", 2 : "f"},
.....:                    "B1970" : {0 : 2.5, 1 : 1.2, 2 : .7},
.....:                    "B1980" : {0 : 3.2, 1 : 1.3, 2 : .1},
.....:                    "X"      : dict(zip(range(3), np.random.randn(3)))
.....:                    })

In [104]: df["id"] = df.index

In [105]: df
Out[105]:
```

|   | A1970 | A1980 | B1970 | B1980 | X        | id |
|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|----|
| 0 | a     | d     | 2.5   | 3.2   | 0.142403 | 0  |
| 1 | b     | e     | 1.2   | 1.3   | 0.374540 | 1  |
| 2 | c     | f     | 0.7   | 0.1   | 0.959699 | 2  |

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```

0    a    d    2.5    3.2 -1.085631    0
1    b    e    1.2    1.3  0.997345    1
2    c    f    0.7    0.1  0.282978    2

In [106]: pd.wide_to_long(df, ["A", "B"], i="id", j="year")
//////////////////////////////////////////////////
↪
           X  A    B
id year
0  1970 -1.085631  a  2.5
1  1970  0.997345  b  1.2
2  1970  0.282978  c  0.7
0  1980 -1.085631  d  3.2
1  1980  0.997345  e  1.3
2  1980  0.282978  f  0.1

```

- `to_csv` now takes a `date_format` keyword argument that specifies how output datetime objects should be formatted. Datetimes encountered in the index, columns, and values will all have this formatting applied. (GH4313)
- `DataFrame.plot` will scatter plot `x` versus `y` by passing `kind='scatter'` (GH2215)
- Added support for Google Analytics v3 API segment IDs that also supports v2 IDs. (GH5271)

## Experimental

- The new `eval()` function implements expression evaluation using `numexpr` behind the scenes. This results in large speedups for complicated expressions involving large `DataFrames`/`Series`. For example,

```

In [107]: nrows, ncols = 20000, 100

In [108]: df1, df2, df3, df4 = [pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(nrows, ncols))
.....:                               for _ in range(4)]
.....:

```

```

# eval with NumExpr backend
In [109]: %timeit pd.eval('df1 + df2 + df3 + df4')
6.3 ms +- 30.5 us per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)

```

```

# pure Python evaluation
In [110]: %timeit df1 + df2 + df3 + df4
7.61 ms +- 376 us per loop (mean +- std. dev. of 7 runs, 100 loops each)

```

For more details, see the *the docs*

- Similar to `pandas.eval`, `DataFrame` has a new `DataFrame.eval` method that evaluates an expression in the context of the `DataFrame`. For example,

```

In [111]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 2), columns=['a', 'b'])

In [112]: df.eval('a + b')
Out[112]:
0    -0.685204
1     1.589745
2     0.325441

```

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```

3   -1.784153
4   -0.432893
5    0.171850
6    1.895919
7    3.065587
8   -0.092759
9    1.391365
dtype: float64

```

- `query()` method has been added that allows you to select elements of a `DataFrame` using a natural query syntax nearly identical to Python syntax. For example,

```

In [113]: n = 20

In [114]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randint(n, size=(n, 3)), columns=['a', 'b',
↳ 'c'])

In [115]: df.query('a < b < c')
Out[115]:
   a  b  c
11  1  5  8
15  8 16 19

```

selects all the rows of `df` where `a < b < c` evaluates to `True`. For more details see *the docs*.

- `pd.read_msgpack()` and `pd.to_msgpack()` are now a supported method of serialization of arbitrary pandas (and python objects) in a lightweight portable binary format. See *the docs*

**Warning:** Since this is an EXPERIMENTAL LIBRARY, the storage format may not be stable until a future release.

```

In [116]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(5, 2), columns=list('AB'))

In [117]: df.to_msgpack('foo.msg')

In [118]: pd.read_msgpack('foo.msg')
Out[118]:
   A      B
0  0.251082  0.017357
1  0.347915  0.929879
2  0.546233  0.203368
3  0.064942  0.031722
4  0.355309  0.524575

In [119]: s = pd.Series(np.random.rand(5), index=pd.date_range('20130101',
↳ periods=5))

In [120]: pd.to_msgpack('foo.msg', df, s)

In [121]: pd.read_msgpack('foo.msg')
Out[121]:
[
   A      B
0  0.251082  0.017357
1  0.347915  0.929879
2  0.546233  0.203368

```

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```

3  0.064942  0.031722
4  0.355309  0.524575, 2013-01-01    0.022321
2013-01-02    0.227025
2013-01-03    0.383282
2013-01-04    0.193225
2013-01-05    0.110977
Freq: D, dtype: float64]

```

You can pass `iterator=True` to iterate over the unpacked results

```

In [122]: for o in pd.read_msgpack('foo.msg', iterator=True):
.....:     print(o)
.....:
           A           B
0  0.251082  0.017357
1  0.347915  0.929879
2  0.546233  0.203368
3  0.064942  0.031722
4  0.355309  0.524575
2013-01-01    0.022321
2013-01-02    0.227025
2013-01-03    0.383282
2013-01-04    0.193225
2013-01-05    0.110977
Freq: D, dtype: float64

```

- `pandas.io.gbq` provides a simple way to extract from, and load data into, Google's BigQuery Data Sets by way of pandas DataFrames. BigQuery is a high performance SQL-like database service, useful for performing ad-hoc queries against extremely large datasets. *See the docs*

```

from pandas.io import gbq

# A query to select the average monthly temperatures in the
# in the year 2000 across the USA. The dataset,
# publicdata:samples.gsod, is available on all BigQuery accounts,
# and is based on NOAA gsod data.

query = """SELECT station_number as STATION,
month as MONTH, AVG(mean_temp) as MEAN_TEMP
FROM publicdata:samples.gsod
WHERE YEAR = 2000
GROUP BY STATION, MONTH
ORDER BY STATION, MONTH ASC"""

# Fetch the result set for this query

# Your Google BigQuery Project ID
# To find this, see your dashboard:
# https://console.developers.google.com/iam-admin/projects?authuser=0
projectid = 'xxxxxxxxx'
df = gbq.read_gbq(query, project_id=projectid)

# Use pandas to process and reshape the dataset

df2 = df.pivot(index='STATION', columns='MONTH', values='MEAN_TEMP')
df3 = pd.concat([df2.min(), df2.mean(), df2.max()],
                axis=1, keys=["Min Tem", "Mean Temp", "Max Temp"])

```



```

In [127]: pd.Series(1, index=s.index)
Out [127]:
0    1
1    1
2    1
3    1
dtype: int64

In [128]: s.diff()
Out [128]:
0    NaN
1    1.0
2    1.0
3    1.0
dtype: float64

In [129]: s.where(s > 1)
Out [129]:
0    NaN
1    2.0
2    3.0
3    4.0
dtype: float64

```

- Passing a Series directly to a cython function expecting an ndarray type will no longer work directly, you must pass Series.values, See *Enhancing Performance*
- Series(0.5) would previously return the scalar 0.5, instead this will return a 1-element Series
- This change breaks rpy2<=2.3.8. An Issue has been opened against rpy2 and a workaround is detailed in [GH5698](#). Thanks @JanSchulz.

- Pickle compatibility is preserved for pickles created prior to 0.13. These must be unpickled with pd.read\_pickle, see *Pickling*.
- Refactor of series.py/frame.py/panel.py to move common code to generic.py
  - added \_setup\_axes to create generic NDFrame structures
  - moved methods
    - \* from\_axes, \_wrap\_array, axes, ix, loc, iloc, shape, empty, swapaxes, transpose, pop
    - \* \_\_iter\_\_, keys, \_\_contains\_\_, \_\_len\_\_, \_\_neg\_\_, \_\_invert\_\_
    - \* convert\_objects, as\_blocks, as\_matrix, values
    - \* \_\_getstate\_\_, \_\_setstate\_\_ (compat remains in frame/panel)
    - \* \_\_getattr\_\_, \_\_setattr\_\_
    - \* \_indexed\_same, reindex\_like, align, where, mask
    - \* fillna, replace (Series replace is now consistent with DataFrame)
    - \* filter (also added axis argument to selectively filter on a different axis)
    - \* reindex, reindex\_axis, take
    - \* truncate (moved to become part of NDFrame)

- These are API changes which make `Panel` more consistent with `DataFrame`
  - `swapaxes` on a `Panel` with the same axes specified now return a copy
  - support attribute access for setting
  - `filter` supports the same API as the original `DataFrame` `filter`
- `Reindex` called with no arguments will now return a copy of the input object
- `TimeSeries` is now an alias for `Series`. the property `is_time_series` can be used to distinguish (if desired)
- Refactor of Sparse objects to use `BlockManager`
  - Created a new block type in internals, `SparseBlock`, which can hold multi-dtypes and is non-consolidatable. `SparseSeries` and `SparseDataFrame` now inherit more methods from there hierarchy (`Series/DataFrame`), and no longer inherit from `SparseArray` (which instead is the object of the `SparseBlock`)
  - Sparse suite now supports integration with non-sparse data. Non-float sparse data is supportable (partially implemented)
  - Operations on sparse structures within `DataFrames` should preserve sparseness, merging type operations will convert to dense (and back to sparse), so might be somewhat inefficient
  - enable `setitem` on `SparseSeries` for boolean/integer/slices
  - `SparsePanels` implementation is unchanged (e.g. not using `BlockManager`, needs work)
- added `ftypes` method to `Series/DataFrame`, similar to `dtypes`, but indicates if the underlying is sparse/dense (as well as the dtype)
- All `NDFrame` objects can now use `__finalize__()` to specify various values to propagate to new objects from an existing one (e.g. `name` in `Series` will follow more automatically now)
- Internal type checking is now done via a suite of generated classes, allowing `isinstance(value, klass)` without having to directly import the class, courtesy of `@jtratner`
- Bug in `Series` update where the parent frame is not updating its cache based on changes ([GH4080](#)) or types ([GH3217](#)), `fillna` ([GH3386](#))
- Indexing with dtype conversions fixed ([GH4463](#), [GH4204](#))
- Refactor `Series.reindex` to `core/generic.py` ([GH4604](#), [GH4618](#)), allow `method=` in reindexing on a `Series` to work
- `Series.copy` no longer accepts the `order` parameter and is now consistent with `NDFrame` `copy`
- Refactor `rename` methods to `core/generic.py`; fixes `Series.rename` for ([GH4605](#)), and adds `rename` with the same signature for `Panel`
- Refactor `clip` methods to `core/generic.py` ([GH4798](#))
- Refactor of `_get_numeric_data/_get_bool_data` to `core/generic.py`, allowing `Series/Panel` functionality
- `Series` (for `index`) / `Panel` (for `items`) now allow attribute access to its elements ([GH1903](#))

```
In [130]: s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3], index=list('abc'))

In [131]: s.b
Out[131]: 2

In [132]: s.a = 5
```

(continues on next page)

(continued from previous page)

```
In [133]: s
Out[133]:
a      5
b      2
c      3
dtype: int64
```

## Bug Fixes

- HDFStore
  - raising an invalid `TypeError` rather than `ValueError` when appending with a different block ordering ([GH4096](#))
  - `read_hdf` was not respecting `as` passed mode ([GH4504](#))
  - appending a 0-len table will work correctly ([GH4273](#))
  - `to_hdf` was raising when passing both arguments `append` and `table` ([GH4584](#))
  - reading from a store with duplicate columns across dtypes would raise ([GH4767](#))
  - Fixed a bug where `ValueError` wasn't correctly raised when column names weren't strings ([GH4956](#))
  - A zero length series written in Fixed format not deserializing properly. ([GH4708](#))
  - Fixed decoding perf issue on py3 ([GH5441](#))
  - Validate levels in a `MultiIndex` before storing ([GH5527](#))
  - Correctly handle `data_columns` with a `Panel` ([GH5717](#))
- Fixed bug in `tslib.tz_convert(vals, tz1, tz2)`: it could raise `IndexError` exception while trying to access `trans[pos + 1]` ([GH4496](#))
- The `by` argument now works correctly with the `layout` argument ([GH4102](#), [GH4014](#)) in `*.hist` plotting methods
- Fixed bug in `PeriodIndex.map` where using `str` would return the `str` representation of the index ([GH4136](#))
- Fixed test failure `test_time_series_plot_color_with_empty_kwargs` when using custom matplotlib default colors ([GH4345](#))
- Fix running of stata IO tests. Now uses temporary files to write ([GH4353](#))
- Fixed an issue where `DataFrame.sum` was slower than `DataFrame.mean` for integer valued frames ([GH4365](#))
- `read_html` tests now work with Python 2.6 ([GH4351](#))
- Fixed bug where network testing was throwing `NameError` because a local variable was undefined ([GH4381](#))
- In `to_json`, raise if a passed `orient` would cause loss of data because of a duplicate index ([GH4359](#))
- In `to_json`, fix date handling so milliseconds are the default timestamp as the docstring says ([GH4362](#)).
- `as_index` is no longer ignored when doing `groupby apply` ([GH4648](#), [GH3417](#))
- JSON NaT handling fixed, NaTs are now serialized to `null` ([GH4498](#))
- Fixed JSON handling of escapable characters in JSON object keys ([GH4593](#))

- Fixed passing `keep_default_na=False` when `na_values=None` (GH4318)
- Fixed bug with `values` raising an error on a DataFrame with duplicate columns and mixed dtypes, surfaced in (GH4377)
- Fixed bug with duplicate columns and type conversion in `read_json` when `orient='split'` (GH4377)
- Fixed JSON bug where locales with decimal separators other than `'.'` threw exceptions when encoding / decoding certain values. (GH4918)
- Fix `.iat` indexing with a `PeriodIndex` (GH4390)
- Fixed an issue where `PeriodIndex` joining with self was returning a new instance rather than the same instance (GH4379); also adds a test for this for the other index types
- Fixed a bug with all the dtypes being converted to object when using the CSV parser with the `usecols` parameter (GH3192)
- Fix an issue in merging blocks where the resulting DataFrame had partially set `_ref_locs` (GH4403)
- Fixed an issue where hist subplots were being overwritten when they were called using the top level matplotlib API (GH4408)
- Fixed a bug where calling `Series.astype(str)` would truncate the string (GH4405, GH4437)
- Fixed a py3 compat issue where bytes were being repr'd as tuples (GH4455)
- Fixed Panel attribute naming conflict if item is named `'a'` (GH3440)
- Fixed an issue where duplicate indexes were raising when plotting (GH4486)
- Fixed an issue where `cumsum` and `cumprod` didn't work with bool dtypes (GH4170, GH4440)
- Fixed Panel slicing issued in `xs` that was returning an incorrect dimmed object (GH4016)
- Fix resampling bug where custom reduce function not used if only one group (GH3849, GH4494)
- Fixed Panel assignment with a transposed frame (GH3830)
- Raise on set indexing with a Panel and a Panel as a value which needs alignment (GH3777)
- frozenset objects now raise in the `Series` constructor (GH4482, GH4480)
- Fixed issue with sorting a duplicate `MultiIndex` that has multiple dtypes (GH4516)
- Fixed bug in `DataFrame.set_values` which was causing name attributes to be lost when expanding the index. (GH3742, GH4039)
- Fixed issue where individual names, levels and labels could be set on `MultiIndex` without validation (GH3714, GH4039)
- Fixed (GH3334) in `pivot_table`. Margins did not compute if values is the index.
- Fix bug in having a rhs of `np.timedelta64` or `np.offsets.DateOffset` when operating with date-times (GH4532)
- Fix arithmetic with series/datetimeindex and `np.timedelta64` not working the same (GH4134) and buggy `timedelta` in NumPy 1.6 (GH4135)
- Fix bug in `pd.read_clipboard` on windows with PY3 (GH4561); not decoding properly
- `tslib.get_period_field()` and `tslib.get_period_field_arr()` now raise if code argument out of range (GH4519, GH4520)
- Fix boolean indexing on an empty series loses index names (GH4235), `infer_dtype` works with empty arrays.
- Fix reindexing with multiple axes; if an axes match was not replacing the current axes, leading to a possible lazy frequency inference issue (GH3317)

- Fixed issue where `DataFrame.apply` was reraising exceptions incorrectly (causing the original stack trace to be truncated).
- Fix selection with `ix/loc` and `non_unique` selectors ([GH4619](#))
- Fix assignment with `iloc/loc` involving a dtype change in an existing column ([GH4312](#), [GH5702](#)) have internal `setitem_with_indexer` in `core/indexing` to use `Block.setitem`
- Fixed bug where thousands operator was not handled correctly for floating point numbers in `csv_import` ([GH4322](#))
- Fix an issue with `CacheableOffset` not properly being used by many `DateOffset`; this prevented the `DateOffset` from being cached ([GH4609](#))
- Fix boolean comparison with a `DataFrame` on the lhs, and a list/tuple on the rhs ([GH4576](#))
- Fix error/dtype conversion with `setitem` of `None` on `Series/DataFrame` ([GH4667](#))
- Fix decoding based on a passed in non-default encoding in `pd.read_stata` ([GH4626](#))
- Fix `DataFrame.from_records` with a plain-vanilla `ndarray`. ([GH4727](#))
- Fix some inconsistencies with `Index.rename` and `MultiIndex.rename`, etc. ([GH4718](#), [GH4628](#))
- Bug in using `iloc/loc` with a cross-sectional and duplicate indices ([GH4726](#))
- Bug with using `QUOTE_NONE` with `to_csv` causing `Exception`. ([GH4328](#))
- Bug with `Series` indexing not raising an error when the right-hand-side has an incorrect length ([GH2702](#))
- Bug in `MultiIndexing` with a partial string selection as one part of a `MultiIndex` ([GH4758](#))
- Bug with reindexing on the index with a non-unique index will now raise `ValueError` ([GH4746](#))
- Bug in setting with `loc/ix` a single indexer with a `MultiIndex` axis and a `NumPy` array, related to ([GH3777](#))
- Bug in concatenation with duplicate columns across dtypes not merging with `axis=0` ([GH4771](#), [GH4975](#))
- Bug in `iloc` with a slice index failing ([GH4771](#))
- Incorrect error message with no `colspecs` or `width` in `read_fwf`. ([GH4774](#))
- Fix bugs in indexing in a `Series` with a duplicate index ([GH4548](#), [GH4550](#))
- Fixed bug with reading compressed files with `read_fwf` in Python 3. ([GH3963](#))
- Fixed an issue with a duplicate index and assignment with a dtype change ([GH4686](#))
- Fixed bug with reading compressed files in as `bytes` rather than `str` in Python 3. Simplifies bytes-producing file-handling in Python 3 ([GH3963](#), [GH4785](#)).
- Fixed an issue related to `ticklocs/ticklabels` with log scale bar plots across different versions of `matplotlib` ([GH4789](#))
- Suppressed `DeprecationWarning` associated with internal calls issued by `repr()` ([GH4391](#))
- Fixed an issue with a duplicate index and duplicate selector with `.loc` ([GH4825](#))
- Fixed an issue with `DataFrame.sort_index` where, when sorting by a single column and passing a list for `ascending`, the argument for `ascending` was being interpreted as `True` ([GH4839](#), [GH4846](#))
- Fixed `Panel.tshift` not working. Added `freq` support to `Panel.shift` ([GH4853](#))
- Fix an issue in `TextFileReader` w/ Python engine (i.e. `PythonParser`) with thousands `!= “,”` ([GH4596](#))
- Bug in `getitem` with a duplicate index when using `where` ([GH4879](#))
- Fix Type inference code coerces float column into `datetime` ([GH4601](#))



- Fixed `_ensure_numeric` does not check for complex numbers (GH4902)
- Fixed a bug in `Series.hist` where two figures were being created when the `by` argument was passed (GH4112, GH4113).
- Fixed a bug in `convert_objects` for `> 2` ndims (GH4937)
- Fixed a bug in `DataFrame/Panel` cache insertion and subsequent indexing (GH4939, GH5424)
- Fixed string methods for `FrozenNDArray` and `FrozenList` (GH4929)
- Fixed a bug with setting invalid or out-of-range values in indexing enlargement scenarios (GH4940)
- Tests for `fillna` on empty `Series` (GH4346), thanks @immerrr
- Fixed `copy()` to shallow copy axes/indices as well and thereby keep separate metadata. (GH4202, GH4830)
- Fixed `skiprows` option in Python parser for `read_csv` (GH4382)
- Fixed bug preventing `cut` from working with `np.inf` levels without explicitly passing labels (GH3415)
- Fixed wrong check for overlapping in `DatetimeIndex.union` (GH4564)
- Fixed conflict between thousands separator and date parser in `csv_parser` (GH4678)
- Fix appending when dtypes are not the same (error showing mixing float/np.datetime64) (GH4993)
- Fix repr for `DateOffset`. No longer show duplicate entries in `kwds`. Removed unused offset fields. (GH4638)
- Fixed wrong index name during `read_csv` if using `usecols`. Applies to `c` parser only. (GH4201)
- `Timestamp` objects can now appear in the left hand side of a comparison operation with a `Series` or `DataFrame` object (GH4982).
- Fix a bug when indexing with `np.nan` via `iloc/loc` (GH5016)
- Fixed a bug where low memory `c` parser could create different types in different chunks of the same file. Now coerces to numerical type or raises warning. (GH3866)
- Fix a bug where reshaping a `Series` to its own shape raised `TypeError` (GH4554) and other reshaping issues.
- Bug in setting with `ix/loc` and a mixed int/string index (GH4544)
- Make sure series-series boolean comparisons are label based (GH4947)
- Bug in multi-level indexing with a `Timestamp` partial indexer (GH4294)
- Tests/fix for `MultiIndex` construction of an all-nan frame (GH4078)
- Fixed a bug where `read_html()` wasn't correctly inferring values of tables with commas (GH5029)
- Fixed a bug where `read_html()` wasn't providing a stable ordering of returned tables (GH4770, GH5029).
- Fixed a bug where `read_html()` was incorrectly parsing when passed `index_col=0` (GH5066).
- Fixed a bug where `read_html()` was incorrectly inferring the type of headers (GH5048).
- Fixed a bug where `DatetimeIndex` joins with `PeriodIndex` caused a stack overflow (GH3899).
- Fixed a bug where `groupby` objects didn't allow plots (GH5102).
- Fixed a bug where `groupby` objects weren't tab-completing column names (GH5102).
- Fixed a bug where `groupby.plot()` and `friends` were duplicating figures multiple times (GH5102).
- Provide automatic conversion of `object` dtypes on `fillna`, related (GH5103)
- Fixed a bug where default options were being overwritten in the option parser cleaning (GH5121).

- Treat a list/ndarray identically for `iloc` indexing with list-like (GH5006)
- Fix `MultiIndex.get_level_values()` with missing values (GH5074)
- Fix bound checking for `Timestamp()` with `datetime64` input (GH4065)
- Fix a bug where `TestReadHtml` wasn't calling the correct `read_html()` function (GH5150).
- Fix a bug with `NDFrame.replace()` which made replacement appear as though it was (incorrectly) using regular expressions (GH5143).
- Fix better error message for `to_datetime` (GH4928)
- Made sure different locales are tested on `travis-ci` (GH4918). Also adds a couple of utilities for getting locales and setting locales with a context manager.
- Fixed segfault on `isnull(MultiIndex)` (now raises an error instead) (GH5123, GH5125)
- Allow duplicate indices when performing operations that align (GH5185, GH5639)
- Compound dtypes in a constructor raise `NotImplementedError` (GH5191)
- Bug in comparing duplicate frames (GH4421) related
- Bug in `describe` on duplicate frames
- Bug in `to_datetime` with a format and `coerce=True` not raising (GH5195)
- Bug in `loc` setting with multiple indexers and a rhs of a Series that needs broadcasting (GH5206)
- Fixed bug where `inplace` setting of levels or labels on `MultiIndex` would not clear `cached_values` property and therefore return wrong values. (GH5215)
- Fixed bug where filtering a grouped `DataFrame` or `Series` did not maintain the original ordering (GH4621).
- Fixed `Period` with a business date freq to always roll-forward if on a non-business date. (GH5203)
- Fixed bug in Excel writers where frames with duplicate column names weren't written correctly. (GH5235)
- Fixed issue with `drop` and a non-unique index on `Series` (GH5248)
- Fixed segfault in C parser caused by passing more names than columns in the file. (GH5156)
- Fix `Series.isin` with date/time-like dtypes (GH5021)
- C and Python Parser can now handle the more common `MultiIndex` column format which doesn't have a row for index names (GH4702)
- Bug when trying to use an out-of-bounds date as an object dtype (GH5312)
- Bug when trying to display an embedded `PandasObject` (GH5324)
- Allows operating of `Timestamps` to return a `datetime` if the result is out-of-bounds related (GH5312)
- Fix return value/type signature of `initObjToJSON()` to be compatible with `numpy's import_array()` (GH5334, GH5326)
- Bug when renaming then `set_index` on a `DataFrame` (GH5344)
- Test suite no longer leaves around temporary files when testing graphics. (GH5347) (thanks for catching this @yarikoptic!)
- Fixed html tests on `win32`. (GH4580)
- Make sure that `head/tail` are `iloc` based, (GH5370)
- Fixed bug for `PeriodIndex` string representation if there are 1 or 2 elements. (GH5372)

- The GroupBy methods `transform` and `filter` can be used on Series and DataFrames that have repeated (non-unique) indices. (GH4620)
- Fix empty series not printing name in repr (GH4651)
- Make tests create temp files in temp directory by default. (GH5419)
- `pd.to_timedelta` of a scalar returns a scalar (GH5410)
- `pd.to_timedelta` accepts NaN and NaT, returning NaT instead of raising (GH5437)
- performance improvements in `isnull` on larger size pandas objects
- Fixed various setitem with 1d ndarray that does not have a matching length to the indexer (GH5508)
- Bug in getitem with a MultiIndex and `iloc` (GH5528)
- Bug in delitem on a Series (GH5542)
- Bug fix in apply when using custom function and objects are not mutated (GH5545)
- Bug in selecting from a non-unique index with `loc` (GH5553)
- Bug in groupby returning non-consistent types when user function returns a None, (GH5592)
- Work around regression in numpy 1.7.0 which erroneously raises `IndexError` from `ndarray.item` (GH5666)
- Bug in repeated indexing of object with resultant non-unique index (GH5678)
- Bug in fillna with Series and a passed series/dict (GH5703)
- Bug in groupby transform with a datetime-like grouper (GH5712)
- Bug in MultiIndex selection in PY3 when using certain keys (GH5725)
- Row-wise concat of differing dtypes failing in certain cases (GH5754)

## Contributors

A total of 77 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Agustín Herranz +
- Alex Gaudio +
- Alex Rothberg +
- Andreas Klostermann +
- Andreas Wurl +
- Andy Hayden
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- Benedikt Sauer +
- Brad Buran
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- Dan Birken
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- chappers +
- d10genes +
- danielballan
- daydreamt +
- engstrom +
- jreback
- monicaBee +
- prossahl +
- rockg +
- unutm +
- westturner +
- y-p
- zach powers

## 8.13 Version 0.12

### 8.13.1 v0.12.0 (July 24, 2013)

This is a major release from 0.11.0 and includes several new features and enhancements along with a large number of bug fixes.

Highlights include a consistent I/O API naming scheme, routines to read html, write MultiIndexes to csv files, read & write STATA data files, read & write JSON format files, Python 3 support for HDFStore, filtering of groupby expressions via `filter`, and a revamped `replace` routine that accepts regular expressions.

### API changes

- The I/O API is now much more consistent with a set of top level reader functions accessed like `pd.read_csv()` that generally return a pandas object.

- `read_csv`
- `read_excel`
- `read_hdf`
- `read_sql`
- `read_json`
- `read_html`
- `read_stata`
- `read_clipboard`

The corresponding writer functions are object methods that are accessed like `df.to_csv()`

- `to_csv`
- `to_excel`
- `to_hdf`
- `to_sql`
- `to_json`
- `to_html`
- `to_stata`
- `to_clipboard`

- Fix modulo and integer division on Series,DataFrames to act similarly to float dtypes to return `np.nan` or `np.inf` as appropriate (GH3590). This correct a numpy bug that treats integer and float dtypes differently.

```
In [1]: p = pd.DataFrame({'first': [4, 5, 8], 'second': [0, 0, 3]})

In [2]: p % 0
Out[2]:
   first  second
0    NaN    NaN
1    NaN    NaN
2    NaN    NaN

In [3]: p % p
Out[3]:
   first  second
0    0.0    NaN
1    0.0    NaN
2    0.0    0.0

In [4]: p / p
Out[4]:
   first  second
```

(continues on next page)



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```

D    False
E     True
Name: a, dtype: bool

# this is what you should use
In [13]: df.loc[mask]
Out [13]:
↪
a
A  0
C  2
E  4

# this will work as well
In [14]: df.iloc[mask.values]
Out [14]:
↪
a
A  0
C  2
E  4

```

`df.iloc[mask]` will raise a `ValueError`

- The `raise_on_error` argument to plotting functions is removed. Instead, plotting functions raise a `TypeError` when the dtype of the object is `object` to remind you to avoid `object` arrays whenever possible and thus you should cast to an appropriate numeric dtype if you need to plot something.
- Add `colormap` keyword to `DataFrame` plotting methods. Accepts either a matplotlib colormap object (ie, `matplotlib.cm.jet`) or a string name of such an object (ie, `'jet'`). The colormap is sampled to select the color for each column. Please see *Colormaps* for more information. (GH3860)
- `DataFrame.interpolate()` is now deprecated. Please use `DataFrame.fillna()` and `DataFrame.replace()` instead. (GH3582, GH3675, GH3676)
- the `method` and `axis` arguments of `DataFrame.replace()` are deprecated
- `DataFrame.replace`'s `infer_types` parameter is removed and now performs conversion by default. (GH3907)
- Add the keyword `allow_duplicates` to `DataFrame.insert` to allow a duplicate column to be inserted if `True`, default is `False` (same as prior to 0.12) (GH3679)
- Implement `__nonzero__` for `NDFrame` objects (GH3691, GH3696)
- IO api
  - added top-level function `read_excel` to replace the following, The original API is deprecated and will be removed in a future version

```

from pandas.io.parsers import ExcelFile
xls = ExcelFile('path_to_file.xls')
xls.parse('Sheet1', index_col=None, na_values=['NA'])

```

With

```

import pandas as pd
pd.read_excel('path_to_file.xls', 'Sheet1', index_col=None, na_values=['NA'])

```

- added top-level function `read_sql` that is equivalent to the following



```
from pandas.io.sql import read_frame
read_frame(...)
```

- `DataFrame.to_html` and `DataFrame.to_latex` now accept a path for their first argument (GH3702)
- Do not allow astypes on `datetime64[ns]` except to object, and `timedelta64[ns]` to object/int (GH3425)
- The behavior of `datetime64` dtypes has changed with respect to certain so-called reduction operations (GH3726). The following operations now raise a `TypeError` when performed on a `Series` and return an *empty* `Series` when performed on a `DataFrame` similar to performing these operations on, for example, a `DataFrame` of slice objects:
  - `sum`, `prod`, `mean`, `std`, `var`, `skew`, `kurt`, `corr`, and `cov`
- `read_html` now defaults to `None` when reading, and falls back on `bs4 + html5lib` when `lxml` fails to parse. a list of parsers to try until success is also valid
- The internal pandas class hierarchy has changed (slightly). The previous `PandasObject` now is called `PandasContainer` and a new `PandasObject` has become the base class for `PandasContainer` as well as `Index`, `Categorical`, `GroupBy`, `SparseList`, and `SparseArray` (+ their base classes). Currently, `PandasObject` provides string methods (from `StringMixin`). (GH4090, GH4092)
- New `StringMixin` that, given a `__unicode__` method, gets python 2 and python 3 compatible string methods (`__str__`, `__bytes__`, and `__repr__`). Plus string safety throughout. Now employed in many places throughout the pandas library. (GH4090, GH4092)

## I/O Enhancements

- `pd.read_html()` can now parse HTML strings, files or urls and return `DataFrames`, courtesy of @cpcloud. (GH3477, GH3605, GH3606, GH3616). It works with a *single* parser backend: `BeautifulSoup4 + html5lib` See *the docs*

You can use `pd.read_html()` to read the output from `DataFrame.to_html()` like so

```
In [15]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': range(3), 'b': list('abc')})
In [16]: print(df)
   a  b
0  0  a
1  1  b
2  2  c
In [17]: html = df.to_html()
In [18]: alist = pd.read_html(html, index_col=0)
In [19]: print(df == alist[0])
   a  b
0  True  True
1  True  True
2  True  True
```

Note that `alist` here is a Python list so `pd.read_html()` and `DataFrame.to_html()` are not inverses.

- `pd.read_html()` no longer performs hard conversion of date strings (GH3656).



- Iterator support via `read_hdf` that automatically opens and closes the store when iteration is finished. This is only for *tables*

```
In [25]: path = 'store_iterator.h5'

In [26]: pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 2)).to_hdf(path, 'df', table=True)

In [27]: for df in pd.read_hdf(path, 'df', chunksize=3):
....:     print(df)
....:
      0      1
0  0.713216 -0.778461
1 -0.661062  0.862877
2  0.344342  0.149565
      0      1
3 -0.626968 -0.875772
4 -0.930687 -0.218983
5  0.949965 -0.442354
      0      1
6 -0.402985  1.111358
7 -0.241527 -0.670477
8  0.049355  0.632633
      0      1
9 -1.502767 -1.225492
```

- `read_csv` will now throw a more informative error message when a file contains no columns, e.g., all newline characters

## Other Enhancements

- `DataFrame.replace()` now allows regular expressions on contained `Series` with object dtype. See the examples section in the regular docs *Replacing via String Expression*

For example you can do

```
In [25]: df = pd.DataFrame({'a': list('ab..'), 'b': [1, 2, 3, 4]})

In [26]: df.replace(regex=r'\s*\.\s*', value=np.nan)
Out [26]:
      a  b
0     a  1
1     b  2
2  NaN  3
3  NaN  4
```

to replace all occurrences of the string `'.'` with zero or more instances of surrounding white space with `NaN`.

Regular string replacement still works as expected. For example, you can do

```
In [27]: df.replace('.', np.nan)
Out [27]:
      a  b
0     a  1
1     b  2
2  NaN  3
3  NaN  4
```

to replace all occurrences of the string `'.'` with `NaN`.

- `pd.melt()` now accepts the optional parameters `var_name` and `value_name` to specify custom column names of the returned DataFrame.
- `pd.set_option()` now allows N option, value pairs (GH3667).

Let's say that we had an option 'a.b' and another option 'b.c'. We can set them at the same time:

```
In [28]: pd.get_option('a.b')
Out[28]: 2

In [29]: pd.get_option('b.c')
Out[29]: 3

In [30]: pd.set_option('a.b', 1, 'b.c', 4)

In [31]: pd.get_option('a.b')
Out[31]: 1

In [32]: pd.get_option('b.c')
Out[32]: 4
```

- The `filter` method for group objects returns a subset of the original object. Suppose we want to take only elements that belong to groups with a group sum greater than 2.

```
In [33]: sf = pd.Series([1, 1, 2, 3, 3, 3])

In [34]: sf.groupby(sf).filter(lambda x: x.sum() > 2)
Out[34]:
3    3
4    3
5    3
dtype: int64
```

The argument of `filter` must be a function that, applied to the group as a whole, returns `True` or `False`. Another useful operation is filtering out elements that belong to groups with only a couple members.

```
In [35]: dff = pd.DataFrame({'A': np.arange(8), 'B': list('aabbbbcc')})

In [36]: dff.groupby('B').filter(lambda x: len(x) > 2)
Out[36]:
   A  B
2  2  b
3  3  b
4  4  b
5  5  b
```

Alternatively, instead of dropping the offending groups, we can return a like-indexed objects where the groups that do not pass the filter are filled with NaNs.

```
In [37]: dff.groupby('B').filter(lambda x: len(x) > 2, dropna=False)
Out[37]:
   A  B
0 NaN NaN
1 NaN NaN
2 2.0  b
3 3.0  b
4 4.0  b
```

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```

5  5.0    b
6  NaN   NaN
7  NaN   NaN

```

- Series and DataFrame hist methods now take a `figsize` argument (GH3834)
- DatetimeIndexes no longer try to convert mixed-integer indexes during join operations (GH3877)
- Timestamp.min and Timestamp.max now represent valid Timestamp instances instead of the default date-time.min and datetime.max (respectively), thanks @SleepingPills
- read\_html now raises when no tables are found and BeautifulSoup==4.2.0 is detected (GH4214)

## Experimental Features

- Added experimental CustomBusinessDay class to support DateOffsets with custom holiday calendars and custom weekmasks. (GH2301)

---

**Note:** This uses the `numpy.busdaycalendar` API introduced in Numpy 1.7 and therefore requires Numpy 1.7.0 or newer.

---

```

In [38]: from pandas.tseries.offsets import CustomBusinessDay

In [39]: from datetime import datetime

# As an interesting example, let's look at Egypt where
# a Friday-Saturday weekend is observed.
In [40]: weekmask_egypt = 'Sun Mon Tue Wed Thu'

# They also observe International Workers' Day so let's
# add that for a couple of years
In [41]: holidays = ['2012-05-01', datetime(2013, 5, 1), np.datetime64('2014-05-01
↳')]

In [42]: bday_egypt = CustomBusinessDay(holidays=holidays, weekmask=weekmask_
↳egypt)

In [43]: dt = datetime(2013, 4, 30)

In [44]: print(dt + 2 * bday_egypt)
2013-05-05 00:00:00

In [45]: dts = pd.date_range(dt, periods=5, freq=bday_egypt)

In [46]: print(pd.Series(dts.weekday, dts).map(pd.Series('Mon Tue Wed Thu Fri Sat_
↳Sun'.split()))
2013-04-30    Tue
2013-05-02    Thu
2013-05-05    Sun
2013-05-06    Mon
2013-05-07    Tue
Freq: C, dtype: object

```

## Bug Fixes

- Plotting functions now raise a `TypeError` before trying to plot anything if the associated objects have a `dtype` of `object` (GH1818, GH3572, GH3911, GH3912), but they will try to convert object arrays to numeric arrays if possible so that you can still plot, for example, an object array with floats. This happens before any drawing takes place which eliminates any spurious plots from showing up.
- `fillna` methods now raise a `TypeError` if the `value` parameter is a list or tuple.
- `Series.str` now supports iteration (GH3638). You can iterate over the individual elements of each string in the `Series`. Each iteration yields a `Series` with either a single character at each index of the original `Series` or `NaN`. For example,

```
In [47]: strs = 'go', 'bow', 'joe', 'slow'
```

```
In [48]: ds = pd.Series(strs)
```

```
In [49]: for s in ds.str:
.....:     print(s)
.....:
```

```
0    g
1    b
2    j
3    s
dtype: object
```

```
0    o
1    o
2    o
3    l
dtype: object
```

```
0    NaN
1    w
2    e
3    o
dtype: object
```

```
0    NaN
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    w
dtype: object
```

```
In [50]: s
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
0    NaN
1    NaN
2    NaN
3    w
dtype: object
```

```
In [51]: s.dropna().values.item() == 'w'
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪True
```

The last element yielded by the iterator will be a `Series` containing the last element of the longest string in the `Series` with all other elements being `NaN`. Here since `'slow'` is the longest string and there are no other strings with the same length `'w'` is the only non-null string in the yielded `Series`.

- `HDFStore`

- will retain index attributes (freq,tz,name) on recreation (GH3499)
- will warn with a `AttributeConflictWarning` if you are attempting to append an index with a different frequency than the existing, or attempting to append an index with a different name than the existing
- support datelike columns with a timezone as `data_columns` (GH2852)
- Non-unique index support clarified (GH3468).
  - Fix assigning a new index to a duplicate index in a `DataFrame` would fail (GH3468)
  - Fix construction of a `DataFrame` with a duplicate index
  - `ref_locs` support to allow duplicative indices across dtypes, allows `iget` support to always find the index (even across dtypes) (GH2194)
  - `applymap` on a `DataFrame` with a non-unique index now works (removed warning) (GH2786), and fix (GH3230)
  - Fix `to_csv` to handle non-unique columns (GH3495)
  - Duplicate indexes with `getitem` will return items in the correct order (GH3455, GH3457) and handle missing elements like unique indices (GH3561)
  - Duplicate indexes with an empty `DataFrame.from_records` will return a correct frame (GH3562)
  - `Concat` to produce a non-unique columns when duplicates are across dtypes is fixed (GH3602)
  - Allow `insert/delete` to non-unique columns (GH3679)
  - Non-unique indexing with a slice via `loc` and friends fixed (GH3659)
  - Allow `insert/delete` to non-unique columns (GH3679)
  - Extend `reindex` to correctly deal with non-unique indices (GH3679)
  - `DataFrame.itertuples()` now works with frames with duplicate column names (GH3873)
  - Bug in non-unique indexing via `iloc` (GH4017); added `takeable` argument to `reindex` for location-based taking
  - Allow non-unique indexing in series via `.ix/.loc` and `__getitem__` (GH4246)
  - Fixed non-unique indexing memory allocation issue with `.ix/.loc` (GH4280)
- `DataFrame.from_records` did not accept empty recarrays (GH3682)
- `read_html` now correctly skips tests (GH3741)
- Fixed a bug where `DataFrame.replace` with a compiled regular expression in the `to_replace` argument wasn't working (GH3907)
- Improved `network` test decorator to catch `IOError` (and therefore `URLError` as well). Added `with_connectivity_check` decorator to allow explicitly checking a website as a proxy for seeing if there is network connectivity. Plus, new `optional_args` decorator factory for decorators. (GH3910, GH3914)
- Fixed testing issue where too many sockets were open thus leading to a connection reset issue (GH3982, GH3985, GH4028, GH4054)
- Fixed failing tests in `test_yahoo`, `test_google` where symbols were not retrieved but were being accessed (GH3982, GH3985, GH4028, GH4054)
- `Series.hist` will now take the figure from the current environment if one is not passed
- Fixed bug where a 1xN `DataFrame` would barf on a 1xN mask (GH4071)

- Fixed running of `tox` under python3 where the pickle import was getting rewritten in an incompatible way (GH4062, GH4063)
- Fixed bug where `sharex` and `sharey` were not being passed to `grouped_hist` (GH4089)
- Fixed bug in `DataFrame.replace` where a nested dict wasn't being iterated over when `regex=False` (GH4115)
- Fixed bug in the parsing of microseconds when using the `format` argument in `to_datetime` (GH4152)
- Fixed bug in `PandasAutoDateLocator` where `invert_xaxis` triggered incorrectly `MillisecondLocator` (GH3990)
- Fixed bug in plotting that wasn't raising on invalid colormap for matplotlib 1.1.1 (GH4215)
- Fixed the legend displaying in `DataFrame.plot(kind='kde')` (GH4216)
- Fixed bug where Index slices weren't carrying the name attribute (GH4226)
- Fixed bug in initializing `DatetimeIndex` with an array of strings in a certain time zone (GH4229)
- Fixed bug where `html5lib` wasn't being properly skipped (GH4265)
- Fixed bug where `get_data_famafrench` wasn't using the correct file edges (GH4281)

See the *full release notes* or issue tracker on GitHub for a complete list.

### Contributors

A total of 50 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Andy Hayden
- Chang She
- Christopher Whelan
- Damien Garaud
- Dan Allan
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- Kieran O'Mahony
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- jniznan +
- jreback
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- nipunreddevil +
- ogiaquino +
- stonebig +
- tim smith +
- timmie
- y-p

## 8.14 Version 0.11

### 8.14.1 v0.11.0 (April 22, 2013)

This is a major release from 0.10.1 and includes many new features and enhancements along with a large number of bug fixes. The methods of Selecting Data have had quite a number of additions, and Dtype support is now full-fledged. There are also a number of important API changes that long-time pandas users should pay close attention to.

There is a new section in the documentation, *10 Minutes to Pandas*, primarily geared to new users.

There is a new section in the documentation, *Cookbook*, a collection of useful recipes in pandas (and that we want contributions!).

There are several libraries that are now *Recommended Dependencies*

### Selection Choices

Starting in 0.11.0, object selection has had a number of user-requested additions in order to support more explicit location based indexing. Pandas now supports three types of multi-axis indexing.

- `.loc` is strictly label based, will raise `KeyError` when the items are not found, allowed inputs are:
  - A single label, e.g. 5 or 'a', (note that 5 is interpreted as a *label* of the index. This use is **not** an integer position along the index)
  - A list or array of labels ['a', 'b', 'c']
  - A slice object with labels 'a':'f', (note that contrary to usual python slices, **both** the start and the stop are included!)
  - A boolean array

See more at *Selection by Label*

- `.iloc` is strictly integer position based (from 0 to `length-1` of the axis), will raise `IndexError` when the requested indices are out of bounds. Allowed inputs are:
  - An integer e.g. 5
  - A list or array of integers [4, 3, 0]
  - A slice object with ints 1:7
  - A boolean array

See more at *Selection by Position*

- `.ix` supports mixed integer and label based access. It is primarily label based, but will fallback to integer positional access. `.ix` is the most general and will support any of the inputs to `.loc` and `.iloc`, as well as support for floating point label schemes. `.ix` is especially useful when dealing with mixed positional and label based hierarchical indexes.

As using integer slices with `.ix` have different behavior depending on whether the slice is interpreted as position based or label based, it's usually better to be explicit and use `.iloc` or `.loc`.

See more at *Advanced Indexing* and *Advanced Hierarchical*.

## Selection Deprecations

Starting in version 0.11.0, these methods *may* be deprecated in future versions.

- `irow`
- `icol`
- `iget_value`

See the section *Selection by Position* for substitutes.

## Dtypes

Numeric dtypes will propagate and can coexist in DataFrames. If a dtype is passed (either directly via the `dtype` keyword, a passed `ndarray`, or a passed `Series`, then it will be preserved in DataFrame operations. Furthermore, different numeric dtypes will **NOT** be combined. The following example will give you a taste.

```
In [1]: df1 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(8, 1), columns=['A'], dtype='float32')
```

```
In [2]: df1
```

```
Out [2]:
```

```
      A
0  0.469112
1 -0.282863
2 -1.509058
3 -1.135632
4  1.212112
5 -0.173215
6  0.119209
7 -1.044236
```

```
In [3]: df1.dtypes
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
A      float32
dtype: object
```

```
In [4]: df2 = pd.DataFrame({'A': pd.Series(np.random.randn(8), dtype='float16'),
...:                       'B': pd.Series(np.random.randn(8)),
...:                       'C': pd.Series(range(8), dtype='uint8')})
...:
```

```
In [5]: df2
```

```
Out [5]:
```

```
      A          B  C
0 -0.861816 -0.424972  0
1 -2.105469  0.567020  1
2 -0.494873  0.276232  2
3  1.072266 -1.087401  3
4  0.721680 -0.673690  4
5 -0.706543  0.113648  5
6 -1.040039 -1.478427  6
7  0.271973  0.524988  7
```

```
In [6]: df2.dtypes
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪
```

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```

D    float64
E     int64
dtype: object

# same, but specific dtype conversion
In [15]: df3['D'] = df3['D'].astype('float16')

In [16]: df3['E'] = df3['E'].astype('int32')

In [17]: df3.dtypes
Out[17]:
A    float32
B    float64
C    float64
D    float16
E     int32
dtype: object

```

### Forcing Date coercion (and setting NaT when not datelike)

```

In [18]: import datetime

In [19]: s = pd.Series([datetime.datetime(2001, 1, 1, 0, 0), 'foo', 1.0, 1,
.....:                  pd.Timestamp('20010104'), '20010105'], dtype='O')
.....:

In [20]: s.convert_objects(convert_dates='coerce')
Out[20]:
0    2001-01-01
1         NaT
2         NaT
3         NaT
4    2001-01-04
5    2001-01-05
dtype: datetime64[ns]

```

## Dtype Gotchas

### Platform Gotchas

Starting in 0.11.0, construction of DataFrame/Series will use default dtypes of `int64` and `float64`, *regardless of platform*. This is not an apparent change from earlier versions of pandas. If you specify dtypes, they *WILL* be respected, however (GH2837)

The following will all result in `int64` dtypes

```

In [21]: pd.DataFrame([1, 2], columns=['a']).dtypes
Out[21]:
a    int64
dtype: object

In [22]: pd.DataFrame({'a': [1, 2]}).dtypes
Out[22]:
a    int64
dtype: object

```

(continues on next page)













- `Options.get_near_stock_price` now allows the user to specify the month for which to get relevant options data.
- `Options.get_forward_data` now has optional kwargs `near` and `above_below`. This allows the user to specify if they would like to only return forward looking data for options near the current stock price. This just obtains the data from `Options.get_near_stock_price` instead of `Options.get_xxx_data()` (GH2758).
- Cursor coordinate information is now displayed in time-series plots.
- added option `display.max_seq_items` to control the number of elements printed per sequence pprinting it. (GH2979)
- added option `display.chop_threshold` to control display of small numerical values. (GH2739)
- added option `display.max_info_rows` to prevent verbose\_info from being calculated for frames above 1M rows (configurable). (GH2807, GH2918)
- `value_counts()` now accepts a “normalize” argument, for normalized histograms. (GH2710).
- `DataFrame.from_records` now accepts not only dicts but any instance of the collections.Mapping ABC.
- added option `display.mpl_style` providing a sleeker visual style for plots. Based on <https://gist.github.com/huyng/816622> (GH3075).
- Treat boolean values as integers (values 1 and 0) for numeric operations. (GH2641)
- `to_html()` now accepts an optional “escape” argument to control reserved HTML character escaping (enabled by default) and escapes `&`, in addition to `<` and `>`. (GH2919)

See the *full release notes* or issue tracker on GitHub for a complete list.

## Contributors

A total of 50 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Adam Greenhall +
- Alvaro Tejero-Cantero +
- Andy Hayden
- Brad Buran +
- Chang She
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- Christian Geier +
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- Nicholas E. Halecky +
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- Phillip Cloud +
- Robert Gieseke +
- Skipper Seabold
- Spencer Lyon
- Stephen Lin +
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- Thomas Kluyver
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- Will Furnass +
- Wouter Overmeire
- anomrake +
- davidjameshumphreys +
- dengemann +
- dieter77 +
- jreback
- lexical +
- stephenwlin +
- thauck +
- vytas +
- waitingkuo +
- y-p

## 8.15 Version 0.10

### 8.15.1 v0.10.1 (January 22, 2013)

This is a minor release from 0.10.0 and includes new features, enhancements, and bug fixes. In particular, there is substantial new HDFStore functionality contributed by Jeff Reback.

An undesired API breakage with functions taking the `inplace` option has been reverted and deprecation warnings added.

#### API changes

- Functions taking an `inplace` option return the calling object as before. A deprecation message has been added
- Groupby aggregations Max/Min no longer exclude non-numeric data ([GH2700](#))
- Resampling an empty DataFrame now returns an empty DataFrame instead of raising an exception ([GH2640](#))
- The file reader will now raise an exception when NA values are found in an explicitly specified integer column instead of converting the column to float ([GH2631](#))
- `DatetimeIndex.unique` now returns a `DatetimeIndex` with the same name and
- `timezone` instead of an array ([GH2563](#))

#### New features

- MySQL support for database (contribution from Dan Allan)

#### HDFStore

You may need to upgrade your existing data files. Please visit the **compatibility** section in the main docs.

You can designate (and index) certain columns that you want to be able to perform queries on a table, by passing a list to `data_columns`

```
In [1]: store = pd.HDFStore('store.h5')

In [2]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(8, 3),
...:                      index=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=8),
...:                      columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
...:

In [3]: df['string'] = 'foo'

In [4]: df.loc[df.index[4:6], 'string'] = np.nan

In [5]: df.loc[df.index[7:9], 'string'] = 'bar'

In [6]: df['string2'] = 'cool'

In [7]: df
Out[7]:
```

|            | A        | B         | C         | string | string2 |
|------------|----------|-----------|-----------|--------|---------|
| 2000-01-01 | 0.469112 | -0.282863 | -1.509059 | foo    | cool    |

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```
float64      3
object       2
datetime64[ns] 1
dtype: int64
```

You can pass `columns` keyword to select to filter a list of the return columns, this is equivalent to passing a `Term('columns', list_of_columns_to_filter)`

```
In [18]: store.select('df', columns=['A', 'B'])
```

```
Out [18]:
```

```
           A          B
2000-01-01  0.469112 -0.282863
2000-01-02 -1.135632  1.212112
2000-01-03  0.119209 -1.044236
2000-01-04 -2.104569 -0.494929
2000-01-05  0.721555 -0.706771
2000-01-06  0.271860 -0.424972
2000-01-07  0.276232 -1.087401
2000-01-08  0.113648 -1.478427
```

HDFStore now serializes MultiIndex dataframes when appending tables.

```
In [19]: index = pd.MultiIndex(levels=[['foo', 'bar', 'baz', 'qux'],
.....:                                ['one', 'two', 'three']],
.....:                          labels=[[0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 2, 2, 3, 3, 3],
.....:                                 [0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2]],
.....:                          names=['foo', 'bar'])
.....:
```

```
In [20]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 3), index=index,
.....:                      columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
.....:
```

```
In [21]: df
```

```
Out [21]:
```

```
           A          B          C
foo bar
foo one   -0.116619  0.295575 -1.047704
   two    1.640556  1.905836  2.772115
   three  0.088787 -1.144197 -0.633372
bar one    0.925372 -0.006438 -0.820408
   two   -0.600874 -1.039266  0.824758
baz two   -0.824095 -0.337730 -0.927764
   three -0.840123  0.248505 -0.109250
qux one    0.431977 -0.460710  0.336505
   two   -3.207595 -1.535854  0.409769
   three -0.673145 -0.741113 -0.110891
```

```
In [22]: store.append('mi', df)
```

```
In [23]: store.select('mi')
```

```
Out [23]:
```

```
           A          B          C
foo bar
foo one   -0.116619  0.295575 -1.047704
   two    1.640556  1.905836  2.772115
```

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```

2000-01-03 -1.776904 -0.968914 -1.294524  0.413738  bar
2000-01-04 -0.013960 -0.362543 -0.006154 -0.923061  bar
2000-01-05 -1.206412  2.565646  1.431256  1.340309  bar
2000-01-06  0.410835  0.813850  0.132003 -0.827317  bar
2000-01-07  1.130127 -1.436737 -1.413681  1.607920  bar
2000-01-08  0.875906 -2.211372  0.974466 -2.006747  bar

# as a multiple
In [25]: store.select_as_multiple(['df1_mt', 'df2_mt'], where=['A>0', 'B>0'],
.....:                               selector='df1_mt')
.....:
.....:
=====
↪
      A          B          C          D          E          F  foo
2000-01-01  0.404705  0.577046 -1.715002 -1.039268 -0.370647 -1.157892  bar
2000-01-05  0.895717  0.805244 -1.206412  2.565646  1.431256  1.340309  bar
2000-01-08  1.024180  0.569605  0.875906 -2.211372  0.974466 -2.006747  bar

```

## Enhancements

- `HDFStore` now can read native PyTables table format tables
- You can pass `nan_rep = 'my_nan_rep'` to `append`, to change the default nan representation on disk (which converts to/from `np.nan`), this defaults to `nan`.
- You can pass `index` to `append`. This defaults to `True`. This will automatically create indices on the *indexes* and *data columns* of the table
- You can pass `chunksize=an integer` to `append`, to change the writing chunksize (default is 50000). This will significantly lower your memory usage on writing.
- You can pass `expectedrows=an integer` to the first `append`, to set the TOTAL number of expected rows that PyTables will expect. This will optimize read/write performance.
- `Select` now supports passing `start` and `stop` to provide selection space limiting in selection.
- Greatly improved ISO8601 (e.g., yyyy-mm-dd) date parsing for file parsers ([GH2698](#))
- Allow `DataFrame.merge` to handle combinatorial sizes too large for 64-bit integer ([GH2690](#))
- `Series` now has unary negation (`-series`) and inversion (`~series`) operators ([GH2686](#))
- `DataFrame.plot` now includes a `logx` parameter to change the x-axis to log scale ([GH2327](#))
- `Series` arithmetic operators can now handle constant and `ndarray` input ([GH2574](#))
- `ExcelFile` now takes a `kind` argument to specify the file type ([GH2613](#))
- A faster implementation for `Series.str` methods ([GH2602](#))

## Bug Fixes

- `HDFStore` tables can now store `float32` types correctly (cannot be mixed with `float64` however)
- Fixed Google Analytics prefix when specifying request segment ([GH2713](#)).
- Function to reset Google Analytics token store so users can recover from improperly setup client secrets ([GH2687](#)).
- Fixed groupby bug resulting in segfault when passing in `MultiIndex` ([GH2706](#))
- Fixed bug where passing a `Series` with `datetime64` values into `to_datetime` results in bogus output values ([GH2699](#))

- Fixed bug in `pattern` in `HDFStore` expressions when `pattern` is not a valid regex (GH2694)
- Fixed performance issues while aggregating boolean data (GH2692)
- When given a boolean mask key and a Series of new values, Series `__setitem__` will now align the incoming values with the original Series (GH2686)
- Fixed `MemoryError` caused by performing counting sort on sorting `MultiIndex` levels with a very large number of combinatorial values (GH2684)
- Fixed bug that causes plotting to fail when the index is a `DatetimeIndex` with a fixed-offset timezone (GH2683)
- Corrected business day subtraction logic when the offset is more than 5 bdays and the starting date is on a weekend (GH2680)
- Fixed C file parser behavior when the file has more columns than data (GH2668)
- Fixed file reader bug that misaligned columns with data in the presence of an implicit column and a specified `usecols` value
- DataFrames with numerical or datetime indices are now sorted prior to plotting (GH2609)
- Fixed `DataFrame.from_records` error when passed columns, index, but empty records (GH2633)
- Several bug fixed for Series operations when dtype is `datetime64` (GH2689, GH2629, GH2626)

See the *full release notes* or issue tracker on GitHub for a complete list.

### Contributors

A total of 17 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Andy Hayden +
- Anton I. Sipos +
- Chang She
- Christopher Whelan
- Damien Garaud +
- Dan Allan +
- Dieter Vandenbussche
- Garrett Drapala +
- Jay Parlar +
- Thouis (Ray) Jones +
- Vincent Arel-Bundock +
- Wes McKinney
- elpres
- herrfz +
- jreback
- svaksha +
- y-p

## 8.15.2 v0.10.0 (December 17, 2012)

This is a major release from 0.9.1 and includes many new features and enhancements along with a large number of bug fixes. There are also a number of important API changes that long-time pandas users should pay close attention to.

### File parsing new features

The delimited file parsing engine (the guts of `read_csv` and `read_table`) has been rewritten from the ground up and now uses a fraction the amount of memory while parsing, while being 40% or more faster in most use cases (in some cases much faster).

There are also many new features:

- Much-improved Unicode handling via the `encoding` option.
- Column filtering (`usecols`)
- Dtype specification (`dtype` argument)
- Ability to specify strings to be recognized as True/False
- Ability to yield NumPy record arrays (`as_reccarray`)
- High performance `delim_whitespace` option
- Decimal format (e.g. European format) specification
- Easier CSV dialect options: `escapechar`, `lineterminator`, `quotechar`, etc.
- More robust handling of many exceptional kinds of files observed in the wild

### API changes

#### Deprecated DataFrame BINOP TimeSeries special case behavior

The default behavior of binary operations between a DataFrame and a Series has always been to align on the DataFrame's columns and broadcast down the rows, **except** in the special case that the DataFrame contains time series. Since there are now method for each binary operator enabling you to specify how you want to broadcast, we are phasing out this special case (Zen of Python: *Special cases aren't special enough to break the rules*). Here's what I'm talking about:

```
In [1]: import pandas as pd

In [2]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(6, 4),
...:                      index=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=6))
...:

In [3]: df
Out[3]:
```

|            | 0         | 1         | 2         | 3         |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2000-01-01 | 0.469112  | -0.282863 | -1.509059 | -1.135632 |
| 2000-01-02 | 1.212112  | -0.173215 | 0.119209  | -1.044236 |
| 2000-01-03 | -0.861849 | -2.104569 | -0.494929 | 1.071804  |
| 2000-01-04 | 0.721555  | -0.706771 | -1.039575 | 0.271860  |
| 2000-01-05 | -0.424972 | 0.567020  | 0.276232  | -1.087401 |
| 2000-01-06 | -0.673690 | 0.113648  | -1.478427 | 0.524988  |

```
# deprecated now
```

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```

2000-01-02 12:00:00    9
2000-01-02 16:00:00   10
2000-01-02 20:00:00   11
2000-01-03 00:00:00   12
2000-01-03 04:00:00   13
2000-01-03 08:00:00   14
2000-01-03 12:00:00   15
2000-01-03 16:00:00   16
2000-01-03 20:00:00   17
2000-01-04 00:00:00   18
2000-01-04 04:00:00   19
2000-01-04 08:00:00   20
2000-01-04 12:00:00   21
2000-01-04 16:00:00   22
2000-01-04 20:00:00   23
2000-01-05 00:00:00   24
Freq: 4H, dtype: int64

```

```
In [4]: series.resample('D', how='sum')
```

```
Out [4]:
```

```

2000-01-01    15
2000-01-02    51
2000-01-03    87
2000-01-04   123
2000-01-05    24
Freq: D, dtype: int64

```

```
In [5]: # old behavior
```

```
In [6]: series.resample('D', how='sum', closed='right', label='right')
```

```
Out [6]:
```

```

2000-01-01     0
2000-01-02    21
2000-01-03    57
2000-01-04    93
2000-01-05   129
Freq: D, dtype: int64

```

- Infinity and negative infinity are no longer treated as NA by `isnull` and `notnull`. That they ever were was a relic of early pandas. This behavior can be re-enabled globally by the `mode.use_inf_as_null` option:

```
In [6]: s = pd.Series([1.5, np.inf, 3.4, -np.inf])
```

```
In [7]: pd.isnull(s)
```

```
Out [7]:
```

```

0    False
1    False
2    False
3    False
Length: 4, dtype: bool

```

```
In [8]: s.fillna(0)
```

```
Out [8]:
```

```

0    1.500000
1         inf
2    3.400000
3        -inf

```

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## New features

### Wide DataFrame Printing

Instead of printing the summary information, pandas now splits the string representation across multiple rows by default:

```
In [24]: wide_frame = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 16))

In [25]: wide_frame
Out [25]:
```

|         | 0         | 1         | 2         | 3         | 4         | ... | 11        | 12        | ... |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|-----------|-----------|-----|
| ↪13     |           | 14        | 15        |           |           |     |           |           |     |
| 0       | -0.548702 | 1.467327  | -1.015962 | -0.483075 | 1.637550  | ... | 0.266046  | -0.709661 | 1.  |
| ↪669052 | 1.037882  | -1.705775 |           |           |           |     |           |           |     |
| 1       | -0.919854 | -0.042379 | 1.247642  | -0.009920 | 0.290213  | ... | -0.945867 | -0.932132 | 1.  |
| ↪956030 | 0.017587  | -0.016692 |           |           |           |     |           |           |     |
| 2       | -0.575247 | 0.254161  | -1.143704 | 0.215897  | 1.193555  | ... | -0.990582 | -0.441652 | 1.  |
| ↪211526 | 0.268520  | 0.024580  |           |           |           |     |           |           |     |
| 3       | -1.577585 | 0.396823  | -0.105381 | -0.532532 | 1.453749  | ... | -0.693205 | -0.339355 | 0.  |
| ↪593616 | 0.884345  | 1.591431  |           |           |           |     |           |           |     |
| 4       | 0.141809  | 0.220390  | 0.435589  | 0.192451  | -0.096701 | ... | -0.595447 | 1.395433  | -0. |
| ↪392670 | 0.007207  | 1.928123  |           |           |           |     |           |           |     |

[5 rows x 16 columns]

The old behavior of printing out summary information can be achieved via the 'expand\_frame\_repr' print option:

```
In [26]: pd.set_option('expand_frame_repr', False)

In [27]: wide_frame
Out [27]:
```

|         | 0         | 1         | 2         | 3         | 4         | 5         | 6         | 7         | ... |
|---------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----|
| ↪ 8     |           | 9         | 10        | 11        | 12        | 13        | 14        | 15        |     |
| 0       | -0.548702 | 1.467327  | -1.015962 | -0.483075 | 1.637550  | -1.217659 | -0.291519 | -1.745505 | -0. |
| ↪263952 | 0.991460  | -0.919069 | 0.266046  | -0.709661 | 1.669052  | 1.037882  | -1.705775 |           |     |
| 1       | -0.919854 | -0.042379 | 1.247642  | -0.009920 | 0.290213  | 0.495767  | 0.362949  | 1.548106  | -1. |
| ↪131345 | -0.089329 | 0.337863  | -0.945867 | -0.932132 | 1.956030  | 0.017587  | -0.016692 |           |     |
| 2       | -0.575247 | 0.254161  | -1.143704 | 0.215897  | 1.193555  | -0.077118 | -0.408530 | -0.862495 | 1.  |
| ↪346061 | 1.511763  | 1.627081  | -0.990582 | -0.441652 | 1.211526  | 0.268520  | 0.024580  |           |     |
| 3       | -1.577585 | 0.396823  | -0.105381 | -0.532532 | 1.453749  | 1.208843  | -0.080952 | -0.264610 | -0. |
| ↪727965 | -0.589346 | 0.339969  | -0.693205 | -0.339355 | 0.593616  | 0.884345  | 1.591431  |           |     |
| 4       | 0.141809  | 0.220390  | 0.435589  | 0.192451  | -0.096701 | 0.803351  | 1.715071  | -0.708758 | -1. |
| ↪202872 | -1.814470 | 1.018601  | -0.595447 | 1.395433  | -0.392670 | 0.007207  | 1.928123  |           |     |

The width of each line can be changed via 'line\_width' (80 by default):

```
pd.set_option('line_width', 40)
```

```
wide_frame
```

### Updated PyTables Support

*Docs* for PyTables Table format & several enhancements to the api. Here is a taste of what to expect.

```
In [28]: store = pd.HDFStore('store.h5')

In [29]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(8, 3),
.....:                    index=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=8),
.....:                    columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
.....:

In [30]: df
Out[30]:
```

|            | A         | B         | C         |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2000-01-01 | -0.055224 | 2.395985  | 1.552825  |
| 2000-01-02 | 0.166599  | 0.047609  | -0.136473 |
| 2000-01-03 | -0.561757 | -1.623033 | 0.029399  |
| 2000-01-04 | -0.542108 | 0.282696  | -0.087302 |
| 2000-01-05 | -1.575170 | 1.771208  | 0.816482  |
| 2000-01-06 | 1.100230  | -0.612665 | 1.586976  |
| 2000-01-07 | 0.019234  | 0.264294  | 1.074803  |
| 2000-01-08 | 0.173520  | 0.211027  | 1.357138  |

```
# appending data frames
In [31]: df1 = df[0:4]

In [32]: df2 = df[4:]

In [33]: store.append('df', df1)

In [34]: store.append('df', df2)

In [35]: store
Out[35]:
<class 'pandas.io.pytables.HDFStore'>
File path: store.h5

# selecting the entire store
In [36]: store.select('df')
Out[36]:
A          B          C
2000-01-01 -0.055224  2.395985  1.552825
2000-01-02  0.166599  0.047609 -0.136473
2000-01-03 -0.561757 -1.623033  0.029399
2000-01-04 -0.542108  0.282696 -0.087302
2000-01-05 -1.575170  1.771208  0.816482
2000-01-06  1.100230 -0.612665  1.586976
2000-01-07  0.019234  0.264294  1.074803
2000-01-08  0.173520  0.211027  1.357138
```

```
In [37]: wp = pd.Panel(np.random.randn(2, 5, 4), items=['Item1', 'Item2'],
.....:                 major_axis=pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=5),
.....:                 minor_axis=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
.....:

In [38]: wp
Out[38]:
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 2 (items) x 5 (major_axis) x 4 (minor_axis)
Items axis: Item1 to Item2
Major_axis axis: 2000-01-01 00:00:00 to 2000-01-05 00:00:00
```

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## Compatibility

0.10 of HDFStore is backwards compatible for reading tables created in a prior version of pandas, however, query terms using the prior (undocumented) methodology are unsupported. You must read in the entire file and write it out using the new format to take advantage of the updates.

## N Dimensional Panels (Experimental)

Adding experimental support for Panel4D and factory functions to create n-dimensional named panels. Here is a taste of what to expect.

```
In [58]: p4d = Panel4D(randn(2, 2, 5, 4),
....:      labels=['Label1', 'Label2'],
....:      items=['Item1', 'Item2'],
....:      major_axis=date_range('1/1/2000', periods=5),
....:      minor_axis=['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'])
....:

In [59]: p4d
Out [59]:
<class 'pandas.core.panelnd.Panel4D'>
Dimensions: 2 (labels) x 2 (items) x 5 (major_axis) x 4 (minor_axis)
Labels axis: Label1 to Label2
Items axis: Item1 to Item2
Major_axis axis: 2000-01-01 00:00:00 to 2000-01-05 00:00:00
Minor_axis axis: A to D
```

See the *full release notes* or issue tracker on GitHub for a complete list.

## Contributors

A total of 26 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- A. Flaxman +
- Abraham Flaxman
- Adam Obeng +
- Brenda Moon +
- Chang She
- Chris Mulligan +
- Dieter Vandenbussche
- Donald Curtis +
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- y-p
- zach powers +

## 8.16 Version 0.9

### 8.16.1 v0.9.1 (November 14, 2012)

This is a bug fix release from 0.9.0 and includes several new features and enhancements along with a large number of bug fixes. The new features include by-column sort order for DataFrame and Series, improved NA handling for the rank method, masking functions for DataFrame, and intraday time-series filtering for DataFrame.

#### New features

- *Series.sort*, *DataFrame.sort*, and *DataFrame.sort\_index* can now be specified in a per-column manner to support multiple sort orders ([GH928](#))

```
In [2]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randint(0, 2, (6, 3)),
...:                      columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
```

```
In [3]: df.sort(['A', 'B'], ascending=[1, 0])
```

```
Out [3]:
```

```
   A  B  C
3  0  1  1
4  0  1  1
2  0  0  1
0  1  0  0
1  1  0  0
5  1  0  0
```

- *DataFrame.rank* now supports additional argument values for the *na\_option* parameter so missing values can be assigned either the largest or the smallest rank ([GH1508](#), [GH2159](#))

```
In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(6, 3), columns=['A', 'B', 'C'])
```

```
In [2]: df.loc[2:4] = np.nan
```

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```
In [3]: df.rank()
```

```
Out[3]:
```

|   | A   | B   | C   |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| 0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| 1 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 |
| 2 | NaN | NaN | NaN |
| 3 | NaN | NaN | NaN |
| 4 | NaN | NaN | NaN |
| 5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 |

```
[6 rows x 3 columns]
```

```
In [4]: df.rank(na_option='top')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪

```

|   | A   | B   | C   |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| 0 | 6.0 | 5.0 | 4.0 |
| 1 | 4.0 | 6.0 | 5.0 |
| 2 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 3 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 4 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| 5 | 5.0 | 4.0 | 6.0 |

```
[6 rows x 3 columns]
```

```
In [5]: df.rank(na_option='bottom')
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪

```

|   | A   | B   | C   |
|---|-----|-----|-----|
| 0 | 3.0 | 2.0 | 1.0 |
| 1 | 1.0 | 3.0 | 2.0 |
| 2 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 3 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 4 | 5.0 | 5.0 | 5.0 |
| 5 | 2.0 | 1.0 | 3.0 |

```
[6 rows x 3 columns]
```

- DataFrame has new *where* and *mask* methods to select values according to a given boolean mask (GH2109, GH2151)

DataFrame currently supports slicing via a boolean vector the same length as the DataFrame (inside the `[]`). The returned DataFrame has the same number of columns as the original, but is sliced on its index.

```
In [6]: df = DataFrame(np.random.randn(5, 3), columns = ['A', 'B', 'C'])
```

```
In [7]: df
```

```
Out[7]:
```

|   | A         | B         | C         |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 | 0.276232  | -1.087401 | -0.673690 |
| 1 | 0.113648  | -1.478427 | 0.524988  |
| 2 | 0.404705  | 0.577046  | -1.715002 |
| 3 | -1.039268 | -0.370647 | -1.157892 |
| 4 | -1.344312 | 0.844885  | 1.075770  |

```
[5 rows x 3 columns]
```

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```
In [13]: df2[ df2[1:4] > 0 ] = 3
```

```
In [14]: df2
```

```
Out [14]:
```

|   | A         | B         | C         |
|---|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 0 | 0.276232  | -1.087401 | -0.673690 |
| 1 | 3.000000  | -1.478427 | 3.000000  |
| 2 | 3.000000  | 3.000000  | -1.715002 |
| 3 | -1.039268 | -0.370647 | -1.157892 |
| 4 | -1.344312 | 0.844885  | 1.075770  |

```
[5 rows x 3 columns]
```

`DataFrame.mask` is the inverse boolean operation of `where`.

```
In [15]: df.mask(df<=0)
```

```
Out [15]:
```

|   | A        | B        | C        |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| 0 | 0.276232 | NaN      | NaN      |
| 1 | 0.113648 | NaN      | 0.524988 |
| 2 | 0.404705 | 0.577046 | NaN      |
| 3 | NaN      | NaN      | NaN      |
| 4 | NaN      | 0.844885 | 1.075770 |

```
[5 rows x 3 columns]
```

- Enable referencing of Excel columns by their column names ([GH1936](#))

```
In [16]: xl = pd.ExcelFile('data/test.xls')
```

```
In [17]: xl.parse('Sheet1', index_col=0, parse_dates=True,
.....:           parse_cols='A:D')
```

```
Out [17]:
```

|            | A         | B         | C         | D         |
|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2000-01-03 | 0.980269  | 3.685731  | -0.364217 | -1.159738 |
| 2000-01-04 | 1.047916  | -0.041232 | -0.161812 | 0.212549  |
| 2000-01-05 | 0.498581  | 0.731168  | -0.537677 | 1.346270  |
| 2000-01-06 | 1.120202  | 1.567621  | 0.003641  | 0.675253  |
| 2000-01-07 | -0.487094 | 0.571455  | -1.611639 | 0.103469  |
| 2000-01-10 | 0.836649  | 0.246462  | 0.588543  | 1.062782  |
| 2000-01-11 | -0.157161 | 1.340307  | 1.195778  | -1.097007 |

```
[7 rows x 4 columns]
```

- Added option to disable pandas-style tick locators and formatters using `series.plot(x_compat=True)` or `pandas.plot_params['x_compat'] = True` ([GH2205](#))
- Existing TimeSeries methods `at_time` and `between_time` were added to DataFrame ([GH2149](#))
- DataFrame.dot can now accept ndarrays ([GH2042](#))
- DataFrame.drop now supports non-unique indexes ([GH2101](#))
- Panel.shift now supports negative periods ([GH2164](#))
- DataFrame now support unary `~` operator ([GH2110](#))

## API changes

- Upsampling data with a PeriodIndex will result in a higher frequency TimeSeries that spans the original time window

```
In [1]: prng = pd.period_range('2012Q1', periods=2, freq='Q')
In [2]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(len(prng)), prng)
In [4]: s.resample('M')
Out[4]:
2012-01    -1.471992
2012-02         NaN
2012-03         NaN
2012-04    -0.493593
2012-05         NaN
2012-06         NaN
Freq: M, dtype: float64
```

- Period.end\_time now returns the last nanosecond in the time interval (GH2124, GH2125, GH1764)

```
In [18]: p = pd.Period('2012')
In [19]: p.end_time
Out[19]: Timestamp('2012-12-31 23:59:59.999999999')
```

- File parsers no longer coerce to float or bool for columns that have custom converters specified (GH2184)

```
In [20]: import io
In [21]: data = ('A,B,C\n'
.....:           '00001,001,5\n'
.....:           '00002,002,6')
.....:
In [22]: pd.read_csv(io.StringIO(data), converters={'A': lambda x: x.strip()})
Out[22]:
   A  B  C
0  0  1  5
1  1  2  6

[2 rows x 3 columns]
```

See the *full release notes* or issue tracker on GitHub for a complete list.

## Contributors

A total of 11 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Brenda Moon +
- Chang She
- Jeff Reback +
- Justin C Johnson +
- K.-Michael Aye

- Martin Blais
- Tobias Brandt +
- Wes McKinney
- Wouter Overmeire
- timmie
- y-p

## 8.16.2 v0.9.0 (October 7, 2012)

This is a major release from 0.8.1 and includes several new features and enhancements along with a large number of bug fixes. New features include vectorized unicode encoding/decoding for `Series.str`, `to_latex` method to `DataFrame`, more flexible parsing of boolean values, and enabling the download of options data from Yahoo! Finance.

### New features

- Add `encode` and `decode` for unicode handling to *vectorized string processing methods* in `Series.str` (GH1706)
- Add `DataFrame.to_latex` method (GH1735)
- Add convenient expanding window equivalents of all `rolling_*` ops (GH1785)
- Add `Options` class to `pandas.io.data` for fetching options data from Yahoo! Finance (GH1748, GH1739)
- More flexible parsing of boolean values (Yes, No, TRUE, FALSE, etc) (GH1691, GH1295)
- Add `level` parameter to `Series.reset_index`
- `TimeSeries.between_time` can now select times across midnight (GH1871)
- `Series` constructor can now handle generator as input (GH1679)
- `DataFrame.dropna` can now take multiple axes (tuple/list) as input (GH924)
- Enable `skip_footer` parameter in `ExcelFile.parse` (GH1843)

### API changes

- The default column names when `header=None` and no columns names passed to functions like `read_csv` has changed to be more Pythonic and amenable to attribute access:

```
In [1]: import io

In [2]: data = ('0,0,1\n'
...:          '1,1,0\n'
...:          '0,1,0')
...:

In [3]: df = pd.read_csv(io.StringIO(data), header=None)

In [4]: df
Out[4]:
   0  1  2
0  0  0  1
1  1  1  0
```

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```
2 0 1 0
[3 rows x 3 columns]
```

- Creating a Series from another Series, passing an index, will cause reindexing to happen inside rather than treating the Series like an ndarray. Technically improper usages like `Series(df[col1], index=df[col2])` that worked before “by accident” (this was never intended) will lead to all NA Series in some cases. To be perfectly clear:

```
In [5]: s1 = pd.Series([1, 2, 3])

In [6]: s1
Out [6]:
0    1
1    2
2    3
Length: 3, dtype: int64

In [7]: s2 = pd.Series(s1, index=['foo', 'bar', 'baz'])

In [8]: s2
Out [8]:
foo    NaN
bar    NaN
baz    NaN
Length: 3, dtype: float64
```

- Deprecated `day_of_year` API removed from `PeriodIndex`, use `dayofyear` (GH1723)
- Don't modify NumPy suppress printoption to True at import time
- The internal HDF5 data arrangement for DataFrames has been transposed. Legacy files will still be readable by `HDFStore` (GH1834, GH1824)
- Legacy cruft removed: `pandas.stats.misc.quantileTS`
- Use ISO8601 format for `Period` repr: `monthly`, `daily`, and `on down` (GH1776)
- Empty `DataFrame` columns are now created as `object` dtype. This will prevent a class of `TypeError`s that was occurring in code where the dtype of a column would depend on the presence of data or not (e.g. a SQL query having results) (GH1783)
- Setting parts of `DataFrame/Panel` using `ix` now aligns input `Series/DataFrame` (GH1630)
- `first` and `last` methods in `GroupBy` no longer drop non-numeric columns (GH1809)
- Resolved inconsistencies in specifying custom NA values in text parser. `na_values` of type `dict` no longer override default NAs unless `keep_default_na` is set to `false` explicitly (GH1657)
- `DataFrame.dot` will not do data alignment, and also work with `Series` (GH1915)

See the *full release notes* or issue tracker on GitHub for a complete list.

## Contributors

A total of 24 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Chang She

- Christopher Whelan +
- Dan Miller +
- Daniel Shapiro +
- Dieter Vandenbussche
- Doug Coleman +
- John-Colvin +
- Johnny +
- Joshua Leahy +
- Lars Buitinck +
- Mark O’Leary +
- Martin Blais
- MinRK +
- Paul Ivanov +
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- Spencer Lyon +
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- Yaroslav Halchenko
- lenolib +
- tshauck +
- y-p +
- Øystein S. Haaland +

## 8.17 Version 0.8

### 8.17.1 v0.8.1 (July 22, 2012)

This release includes a few new features, performance enhancements, and over 30 bug fixes from 0.8.0. New features include notably NA friendly string processing functionality and a series of new plot types and options.

#### New features

- Add *vectorized string processing methods* accessible via `Series.str` ([GH620](#))
- Add option to disable adjustment in EWMA ([GH1584](#))
- *Radviz plot* ([GH1566](#))
- *Parallel coordinates plot*
- *Bootstrap plot*

- Per column styles and secondary y-axis plotting ([GH1559](#))
- New datetime converters millisecond plotting ([GH1599](#))
- Add option to disable “sparse” display of hierarchical indexes ([GH1538](#))
- Series/DataFrame’s `set_index` method can *append levels* to an existing Index/MultiIndex ([GH1569](#), [GH1577](#))

### Performance improvements

- Improved implementation of rolling min and max (thanks to [Bottleneck](#) !)
- Add accelerated 'median' GroupBy option ([GH1358](#))
- Significantly improve the performance of parsing ISO8601-format date strings with `DatetimeIndex` or `to_datetime` ([GH1571](#))
- Improve the performance of GroupBy on single-key aggregations and use with Categorical types
- Significant datetime parsing performance improvements

### Contributors

A total of 5 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Chang She
- Skipper Seabold
- Todd DeLuca +
- Vytautas Jancauskas
- Wes McKinney

### 8.17.2 v0.8.0 (June 29, 2012)

This is a major release from 0.7.3 and includes extensive work on the time series handling and processing infrastructure as well as a great deal of new functionality throughout the library. It includes over 700 commits from more than 20 distinct authors. Most pandas 0.7.3 and earlier users should not experience any issues upgrading, but due to the migration to the NumPy `datetime64` dtype, there may be a number of bugs and incompatibilities lurking. Lingering incompatibilities will be fixed ASAP in a 0.8.1 release if necessary. See the *full release notes* or issue tracker on GitHub for a complete list.

### Support for non-unique indexes

All objects can now work with non-unique indexes. Data alignment / join operations work according to SQL join semantics (including, if application, index duplication in many-to-many joins)

### NumPy `datetime64` dtype and 1.6 dependency

Time series data are now represented using NumPy’s `datetime64` dtype; thus, pandas 0.8.0 now requires at least NumPy 1.6. It has been tested and verified to work with the development version (1.7+) of NumPy as well which includes some significant user-facing API changes. NumPy 1.6 also has a number of bugs having to do with nanosecond resolution

data, so I recommend that you steer clear of NumPy 1.6's `datetime64` API functions (though limited as they are) and only interact with this data using the interface that pandas provides.

See the end of the 0.8.0 section for a “porting” guide listing potential issues for users migrating legacy code bases from pandas 0.7 or earlier to 0.8.0.

Bug fixes to the 0.7.x series for legacy NumPy < 1.6 users will be provided as they arise. There will be no more further development in 0.7.x beyond bug fixes.

## Time series changes and improvements

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**Note:** With this release, legacy `scikits.timeseries` users should be able to port their code to use pandas.

---

---

**Note:** See *documentation* for overview of pandas timeseries API.

---

- New `datetime64` representation **speeds up join operations and data alignment, reduces memory usage**, and improve serialization / deserialization performance significantly over `datetime.datetime`
- High performance and flexible **resample** method for converting from high-to-low and low-to-high frequency. Supports interpolation, user-defined aggregation functions, and control over how the intervals and result labeling are defined. A suite of high performance Cython/C-based resampling functions (including Open-High-Low-Close) have also been implemented.
- Revamp of *frequency aliases* and support for **frequency shortcuts** like ‘15min’, or ‘1h30min’
- New *DatetimeIndex* class supports both fixed frequency and irregular time series. Replaces now deprecated *DateRange* class
- New *PeriodIndex* and *Period* classes for representing *time spans* and performing **calendar logic**, including the *12 fiscal quarterly frequencies* `<timeseries.quarterly>`. This is a partial port of, and a substantial enhancement to, elements of the `scikits.timeseries` code base. Support for conversion between *PeriodIndex* and *DatetimeIndex*
- New *Timestamp* data type subclasses *datetime.datetime*, providing the same interface while enabling working with nanosecond-resolution data. Also provides *easy time zone conversions*.
- Enhanced support for *time zones*. Add *tz\_convert* and *tz\_localize* methods to *TimeSeries* and *DataFrame*. All timestamps are stored as UTC; Timestamps from *DatetimeIndex* objects with time zone set will be localized to local time. Time zone conversions are therefore essentially free. User needs to know very little about `pytz` library now; only time zone names as strings are required. Time zone-aware timestamps are equal if and only if their UTC timestamps match. Operations between time zone-aware time series with different time zones will result in a UTC-indexed time series.
- Time series **string indexing conveniences** / shortcuts: slice years, year and month, and index values with strings
- Enhanced time series **plotting**; adaptation of `scikits.timeseries` matplotlib-based plotting code
- New *date\_range*, *bdate\_range*, and *period\_range* *factory functions*
- Robust **frequency inference** function *infer\_freq* and *inferred\_freq* property of *DatetimeIndex*, with option to infer frequency on construction of *DatetimeIndex*
- *to\_datetime* function efficiently **parses array of strings** to *DatetimeIndex*. *DatetimeIndex* will parse array or list of strings to `datetime64`
- **Optimized** support for `datetime64-dtype` data in *Series* and *DataFrame* columns
- New *NaT* (Not-a-Time) type to represent **NA** in timestamp arrays

- Optimize `Series.asof` for looking up “as of” values for arrays of timestamps
- Milli, Micro, Nano date offset objects
- Can index time series with `datetime.time` objects to select all data at particular **time of day** (`TimeSeries.at_time`) or **between two times** (`TimeSeries.between_time`)
- Add `tshift` method for leading/lagging using the frequency (if any) of the index, as opposed to a naive lead/lag using `shift`

### Other new features

- New `cut` and `qcut` functions (like R’s `cut` function) for computing a categorical variable from a continuous variable by binning values either into value-based (`cut`) or quantile-based (`qcut`) bins
- Rename `Factor` to `Categorical` and add a number of usability features
- Add `limit` argument to `fillna/reindex`
- More flexible multiple function application in `GroupBy`, and can pass list (name, function) tuples to get result in particular order with given names
- Add flexible `replace` method for efficiently substituting values
- Enhanced `read_csv/read_table` for reading time series data and converting multiple columns to dates
- Add `comments` option to parser functions: `read_csv`, etc.
- Add `dayfirst` option to parser functions for parsing international DD/MM/YYYY dates
- Allow the user to specify the CSV reader `dialect` to control quoting etc.
- Handling `thousands` separators in `read_csv` to improve integer parsing.
- Enable unstacking of multiple levels in one shot. Alleviate `pivot_table` bugs (empty columns being introduced)
- Move to `klib`-based hash tables for indexing; better performance and less memory usage than Python’s `dict`
- Add `first`, `last`, `min`, `max`, and `prod` optimized `GroupBy` functions
- New `ordered_merge` function
- Add flexible `comparison` instance methods `eq`, `ne`, `lt`, `gt`, etc. to `DataFrame`, `Series`
- Improve `scatter_matrix` plotting function and add histogram or kernel density estimates to diagonal
- Add ‘`kde`’ plot option for density plots
- Support for converting `DataFrame` to R `data.frame` through `rpy2`
- Improved support for complex numbers in `Series` and `DataFrame`
- Add `pct_change` method to all data structures
- Add `max_colwidth` configuration option for `DataFrame` console output
- `Interpolate` `Series` values using index values
- Can select multiple columns from `GroupBy`
- Add `update` methods to `Series/DataFrame` for updating values in place
- Add `any` and `all` method to `DataFrame`



## New plotting methods

Series.plot now supports a secondary\_y option:

```
In [1]: plt.figure()
Out[1]: <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

In [2]: fx['FR'].plot(style='g')
Out[2]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.
↳AxesSubplot at 0x7f79d7b29d30>

In [3]: fx['IT'].plot(style='k--', secondary_y=True)
Out[3]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79d77bfda0>
```

Vytautas Jancauskas, the 2012 GSOC participant, has added many new plot types. For example, 'kde' is a new option:

```
In [4]: s = pd.Series(np.concatenate((np.random.randn(1000),
...:                                np.random.randn(1000) * 0.5 + 3)))

In [5]: plt.figure()
Out[5]: <Figure size 640x480 with 0 Axes>

In [6]: s.hist(density=True, alpha=0.2)
Out[6]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.
↳AxesSubplot at 0x7f79d7729390>

In [7]: s.plot(kind='kde')
Out[7]: <matplotlib.axes._subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x7f79d7729390>
```

See [the plotting page](#) for much more.

## Other API changes

- Deprecation of `offset`, `time_rule`, and `timeRule` arguments names in time series functions. Warnings will be printed until pandas 0.9 or 1.0.

## Potential porting issues for pandas <= 0.7.3 users

The major change that may affect you in pandas 0.8.0 is that time series indexes use NumPy's `datetime64` data type instead of `dtype=object` arrays of Python's built-in `datetime.datetime` objects. `DateRange` has been replaced by `DatetimeIndex` but otherwise behaved identically. But, if you have code that converts `DateRange` or `Index` objects that used to contain `datetime.datetime` values to plain NumPy arrays, you may have bugs lurking with code using scalar values because you are handing control over to NumPy:

```
In [8]: import datetime

In [9]: rng = pd.date_range('1/1/2000', periods=10)

In [10]: rng[5]
Out[10]: Timestamp('2000-01-06 00:00:00', freq='D')
```

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- Luca Beltrame
- Marc Abramowitz +
- Mark Wiebe +
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- Thomas Kluyver
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- Wes McKinney
- Wouter Overmeire
- Yaroslav Halchenko
- thuske +
- timmie +

## 8.18 Version 0.7

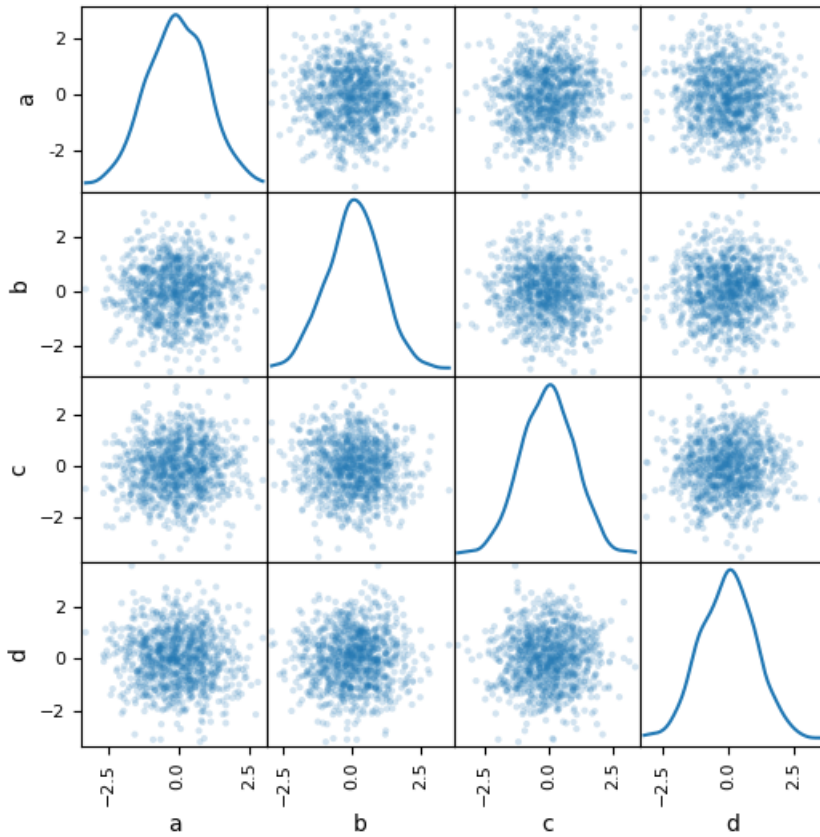
### 8.18.1 v.0.7.3 (April 12, 2012)

This is a minor release from 0.7.2 and fixes many minor bugs and adds a number of nice new features. There are also a couple of API changes to note; these should not affect very many users, and we are inclined to call them “bug fixes” even though they do constitute a change in behavior. See the *full release notes* or issue tracker on GitHub for a complete list.

#### New features

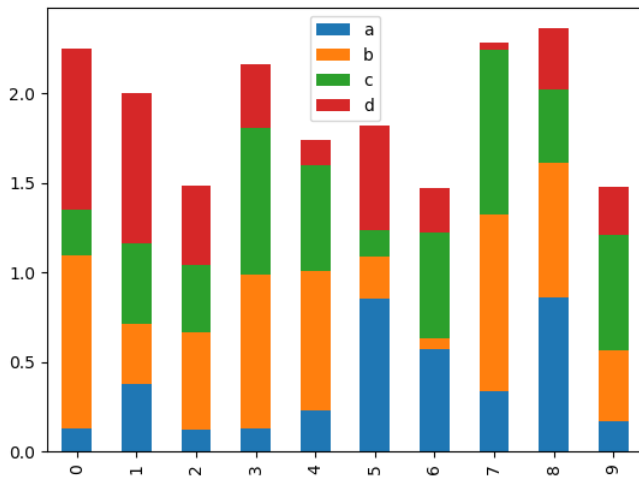
- New *fixed width file reader*, `read_fwf`
- New *scatter\_matrix* function for making a scatter plot matrix

```
from pandas.tools.plotting import scatter_matrix
scatter_matrix(df, alpha=0.2)          # noqa F821
```

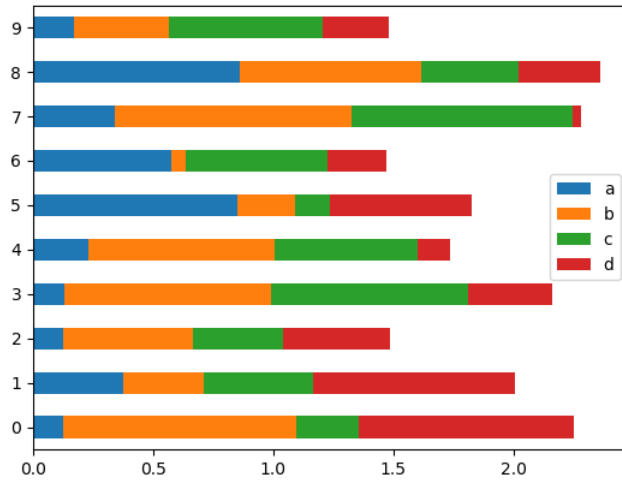


- Add stacked argument to Series and DataFrame's plot method for *stacked bar plots*.

```
df.plot(kind='bar', stacked=True) # noqa F821
```



```
df.plot(kind='barh', stacked=True) # noqa F821
```



- Add log x and y *scaling options* to DataFrame.plot and Series.plot
- Add kurt methods to Series and DataFrame for computing kurtosis

### NA Boolean Comparison API Change

Reverted some changes to how NA values (represented typically as NaN or None) are handled in non-numeric Series:

```
In [1]: series = pd.Series(['Steve', np.nan, 'Joe'])
In [2]: series == 'Steve'
Out [2]:
0     True
1     False
2     False
Length: 3, dtype: bool

In [3]: series != 'Steve'
Out [3]:
0     False
1     True
2     True
Length: 3, dtype: bool
```

In comparisons, NA / NaN will always come through as False except with != which is True. *Be very careful* with boolean arithmetic, especially negation, in the presence of NA data. You may wish to add an explicit NA filter into boolean array operations if you are worried about this:

```
In [4]: mask = series == 'Steve'
In [5]: series[mask & series.notnull()]
Out [5]:
0     Steve
Length: 1, dtype: object
```



- Abraham Flaxman +
- Adam Klein
- Andreas H. +
- Chang She
- Dieter Vandenbussche
- Jacques Kvam +
- K.-Michael Aye +
- Kamil Kisiel +
- Martin Blais +
- Skipper Seabold
- Thomas Kluyver
- Wes McKinney
- Wouter Overmeire
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- lgautier +

### **8.18.2 v.0.7.2 (March 16, 2012)**

This release targets bugs in 0.7.1, and adds a few minor features.

#### **New features**

- Add additional tie-breaking methods in `DataFrame.rank` (GH874)
- Add ascending parameter to rank in Series, DataFrame (GH875)
- Add `coerce_float` option to `DataFrame.from_records` (GH893)
- Add `sort_columns` parameter to allow unsorted plots (GH918)
- Enable column access via attributes on `GroupBy` (GH882)
- Can pass dict of values to `DataFrame.fillna` (GH661)
- Can select multiple hierarchical groups by passing list of values in `.ix` (GH134)
- Add `axis` option to `DataFrame.fillna` (GH174)
- Add `level` keyword to `drop` for dropping values from a level (GH159)

#### **Performance improvements**

- Use `khash` for `Series.value_counts`, add `raw` function to `algorithms.py` (GH861)
- Intercept `__builtin__.sum` in `groupby` (GH885)



## Contributors

A total of 12 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Adam Klein
- Benjamin Gross +
- Dan Birken +
- Dieter Vandenbussche
- Josh +
- Thomas Kluyver
- Travis N. Vaught +
- Wes McKinney
- Wouter Overmeire
- claudiobertoldi +
- elpres +
- joshuaar +

### 8.18.3 v.0.7.1 (February 29, 2012)

This release includes a few new features and addresses over a dozen bugs in 0.7.0.

#### New features

- Add `to_clipboard` function to pandas namespace for writing objects to the system clipboard ([GH774](#))
- Add `itertuples` method to DataFrame for iterating through the rows of a dataframe as tuples ([GH818](#))
- Add ability to pass `fill_value` and `method` to DataFrame and Series `align` method ([GH806](#), [GH807](#))
- Add `fill_value` option to `reindex`, `align` methods ([GH784](#))
- Enable `concat` to produce DataFrame from Series ([GH787](#))
- Add `between` method to Series ([GH802](#))
- Add HTML representation hook to DataFrame for the IPython HTML notebook ([GH773](#))
- Support for reading Excel 2007 XML documents using `openpyxl`

#### Performance improvements

- Improve performance and memory usage of `fillna` on DataFrame
- Can concatenate a list of Series along `axis=1` to obtain a DataFrame ([GH787](#))

## Contributors

A total of 9 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Adam Klein
- Brian Granger +
- Chang She
- Dieter Vandenbussche
- Josh Klein
- Steve +
- Wes McKinney
- Wouter Overmeire
- Yaroslav Halchenko

## 8.18.4 v.0.7.0 (February 9, 2012)

### New features

- New unified *merge function* for efficiently performing full gamut of database / relational-algebra operations. Refactored existing join methods to use the new infrastructure, resulting in substantial performance gains (GH220, GH249, GH267)
- New *unified concatenation function* for concatenating Series, DataFrame or Panel objects along an axis. Can form union or intersection of the other axes. Improves performance of `Series.append` and `DataFrame.append` (GH468, GH479, GH273)
- Can pass multiple DataFrames to `DataFrame.append` to concatenate (stack) and multiple Series to `Series.append` too
- Can pass list of dicts (e.g., a list of JSON objects) to DataFrame constructor (GH526)
- You can now *set multiple columns* in a DataFrame via `__getitem__`, useful for transformation (GH342)
- Handle differently-indexed output values in `DataFrame.apply` (GH498)

```
In [1]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 4))
```

```
In [2]: df.apply(lambda x: x.describe())
```

```
Out [2]:
```

|       | 0         | 1         | 2         | 3         |
|-------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| count | 10.000000 | 10.000000 | 10.000000 | 10.000000 |
| mean  | 0.190912  | -0.395125 | -0.731920 | -0.403130 |
| std   | 0.730951  | 0.813266  | 1.112016  | 0.961912  |
| min   | -0.861849 | -2.104569 | -1.776904 | -1.469388 |
| 25%   | -0.411391 | -0.698728 | -1.501401 | -1.076610 |
| 50%   | 0.380863  | -0.228039 | -1.191943 | -1.004091 |
| 75%   | 0.658444  | 0.057974  | -0.034326 | 0.461706  |
| max   | 1.212112  | 0.577046  | 1.643563  | 1.071804  |

```
[8 rows x 4 columns]
```

- Add `reorder_levels` method to Series and DataFrame (GH534)

- Add dict-like `get` function to `DataFrame` and `Panel` (GH521)
- Add `DataFrame.iterrows` method for efficiently iterating through the rows of a `DataFrame`
- Add `DataFrame.to_panel` with code adapted from `LongPanel.to_long`
- Add `reindex_axis` method added to `DataFrame`
- Add `level` option to binary arithmetic functions on `DataFrame` and `Series`
- Add `level` option to the `reindex` and `align` methods on `Series` and `DataFrame` for broadcasting values across a level (GH542, GH552, others)
- Add attribute-based item access to `Panel` and add IPython completion (GH563)
- Add `logy` option to `Series.plot` for log-scaling on the Y axis
- Add `index` and `header` options to `DataFrame.to_string`
- Can pass multiple `DataFrames` to `DataFrame.join` to join on index (GH115)
- Can pass multiple `Panels` to `Panel.join` (GH115)
- Added `justify` argument to `DataFrame.to_string` to allow different alignment of column headers
- Add `sort` option to `GroupBy` to allow disabling sorting of the group keys for potential speedups (GH595)
- Can pass `MaskedArray` to `Series` constructor (GH563)
- Add `Panel` item access via attributes and IPython completion (GH554)
- Implement `DataFrame.lookup`, fancy-indexing analogue for retrieving values given a sequence of row and column labels (GH338)
- Can pass a *list of functions* to aggregate with `groupby` on a `DataFrame`, yielding an aggregated result with hierarchical columns (GH166)
- Can call `cummin` and `cummax` on `Series` and `DataFrame` to get cumulative minimum and maximum, respectively (GH647)
- `value_range` added as utility function to get min and max of a dataframe (GH288)
- Added `encoding` argument to `read_csv`, `read_table`, `to_csv` and `from_csv` for non-ascii text (GH717)
- Added `abs` method to pandas objects
- Added `crosstab` function for easily computing frequency tables
- Added `isin` method to index objects
- Added `level` argument to `xs` method of `DataFrame`.

### API Changes to integer indexing

One of the potentially riskiest API changes in 0.7.0, but also one of the most important, was a complete review of how **integer indexes** are handled with regard to label-based indexing. Here is an example:

```
In [3]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(10), index=range(0, 20, 2))

In [4]: s
Out [4]:
0    -1.294524
2     0.413738
4     0.276662
```

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```

6    -0.472035
8    -0.013960
10   -0.362543
12   -0.006154
14   -0.923061
16    0.895717
18    0.805244
Length: 10, dtype: float64

```

```
In [5]: s[0]
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪-1.2945235902555294

```

```
In [6]: s[2]
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪0.41373810535784006

```

```
In [7]: s[4]
```

```

////////////////////////////////////
↪0.27666171294975661

```

This is all exactly identical to the behavior before. However, if you ask for a key **not** contained in the Series, in versions 0.6.1 and prior, Series would *fall back* on a location-based lookup. This now raises a `KeyError`:

```
In [2]: s[1]
```

```
KeyError: 1
```

This change also has the same impact on DataFrame:

```
In [3]: df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(8, 4), index=range(0, 16, 2))
```

```
In [4]: df
```

```

   0      1      2      3
0  0.88427  0.3363 -0.1787  0.03162
2  0.14451 -0.1415  0.2504  0.58374
4 -1.44779 -0.9186 -1.4996  0.27163
6 -0.26598 -2.4184 -0.2658  0.11503
8 -0.58776  0.3144 -0.8566  0.61941
10  0.10940 -0.7175 -1.0108  0.47990
12 -1.16919 -0.3087 -0.6049 -0.43544
14 -0.07337  0.3410  0.0424 -0.16037

```

```
In [5]: df.ix[3]
```

```
KeyError: 3
```

In order to support purely integer-based indexing, the following methods have been added:

| Method                                  | Description  |
|---|--|
| <code>Series.iget_value(i)</code>       | Retrieve value stored at location <code>i</code>                   |
| <code>Series.iget(i)</code>             | Alias for <code>iget_value</code>                                  |
| <code>DataFrame.irow(i)</code>          | Retrieve the <code>i</code> -th row                                |
| <code>DataFrame.icol(j)</code>          | Retrieve the <code>j</code> -th column                             |
| <code>DataFrame.iget_value(i, j)</code> | Retrieve the value at row <code>i</code> and column <code>j</code> |

## API tweaks regarding label-based slicing

Label-based slicing using `ix` now requires that the index be sorted (monotonic) **unless** both the start and endpoint are contained in the index:

```
In [1]: s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(6), index=list('gmkaec'))

In [2]: s
Out[2]:
g    -1.182230
m    -0.276183
k    -0.243550
a     1.628992
e     0.073308
c    -0.539890
dtype: float64
```

Then this is OK:

```
In [3]: s.ix['k':'e']
Out[3]:
k    -0.243550
a     1.628992
e     0.073308
dtype: float64
```

But this is not:

```
In [12]: s.ix['b':'h']
KeyError 'b'
```

If the index had been sorted, the “range selection” would have been possible:

```
In [4]: s2 = s.sort_index()

In [5]: s2
Out[5]:
a     1.628992
c    -0.539890
e     0.073308
g    -1.182230
k    -0.243550
m    -0.276183
dtype: float64

In [6]: s2.ix['b':'h']
Out[6]:
c    -0.539890
e     0.073308
g    -1.182230
dtype: float64
```

## Changes to Series [] operator

As as notational convenience, you can pass a sequence of labels or a label slice to a Series when getting and setting values via `[]` (i.e. the `__getitem__` and `__setitem__` methods). The behavior will be the same as passing similar input to `ix` **except in the case of integer indexing**:



If you wish to do indexing with sequences and slicing on an integer index with label semantics, use `ix`.

## Other API Changes

- The deprecated `LongPanel` class has been completely removed
- If `Series.sort` is called on a column of a `DataFrame`, an exception will now be raised. Before it was possible to accidentally mutate a `DataFrame`'s column by doing `df[col].sort()` instead of the side-effect free method `df[col].order()` (GH316)
- Miscellaneous renames and deprecations which will (harmlessly) raise `FutureWarning`
- `drop` added as an optional parameter to `DataFrame.reset_index` (GH699)

## Performance improvements

- *Cythonized GroupBy aggregations* no longer presort the data, thus achieving a significant speedup (GH93). `GroupBy` aggregations with Python functions significantly sped up by clever manipulation of the `ndarray` data type in Cython (GH496).
- Better error message in `DataFrame` constructor when passed column labels don't match data (GH497)
- Substantially improve performance of multi-`GroupBy` aggregation when a Python function is passed, reuse `ndarray` object in Cython (GH496)
- Can store objects indexed by tuples and floats in `HDFStore` (GH492)
- Don't print length by default in `Series.to_string`, add *length* option (GH489)
- Improve Cython code for multi-groupby to aggregate without having to sort the data (GH93)
- Improve `MultiIndex` reindexing speed by storing tuples in the `MultiIndex`, test for backwards unpickling compatibility
- Improve column reindexing performance by using specialized Cython take function
- Further performance tweaking of `Series.__getitem__` for standard use cases
- Avoid `Index` dict creation in some cases (i.e. when getting slices, etc.), regression from prior versions
- Friendlier error message in `setup.py` if `NumPy` not installed
- Use common set of NA-handling operations (sum, mean, etc.) in `Panel` class also (GH536)
- Default name assignment when calling `reset_index` on `DataFrame` with a regular (non-hierarchical) index (GH476)
- Use Cythonized groupers when possible in `Series/DataFrame` stat ops with `level` parameter passed (GH545)
- Ported skiplist data structure to C to speed up `rolling_median` by about 5-10x in most typical use cases (GH374)

## Contributors

A total of 18 people contributed patches to this release. People with a "+" by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Adam Klein
- Bayle Shanks +
- Chris Billington +

- Dieter Vandenbussche
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- theandygross +

## 8.19 Version 0.6

### 8.19.1 v.0.6.1 (December 13, 2011)

#### New features

- Can *append single rows* (as Series) to a DataFrame
- Add Spearman and Kendall rank *correlation* options to Series.corr and DataFrame.corr (GH428)
- *Added* get\_value and set\_value methods to Series, DataFrame, and Panel for very low-overhead access (>2x faster in many cases) to scalar elements (GH437, GH438). set\_value is capable of producing an enlarged object.
- Add PyQt table widget to sandbox (GH435)
- DataFrame.align can *accept Series arguments* and an *axis option* (GH461)
- Implement new *SparseArray* and *SparseList* data structures. SparseSeries now derives from SparseArray (GH463)
- *Better console printing options* (GH453)
- Implement fast *data ranking* for Series and DataFrame, fast versions of scipy.stats.rankdata (GH428)
- Implement *DataFrame.from\_items* alternate constructor (GH444)
- DataFrame.convert\_objects method for *inferring better dtypes* for object columns (GH302)
- Add *rolling\_corr\_pairwise* function for computing Panel of correlation matrices (GH189)
- Add *margins* option to *pivot\_table* for computing subgroup aggregates (GH114)
- Add Series.from\_csv function (GH482)



- *Can pass DataFrame/DataFrame and DataFrame/Series to rolling\_corr/rolling\_cov* (GH #462)
- *MultiIndex.get\_level\_values can accept the level name*

### Performance improvements

- *Improve memory usage of DataFrame.describe* (do not copy data unnecessarily) (PR #425)
- *Optimize scalar value lookups in the general case by 25% or more in Series and DataFrame*
- *Fix performance regression in cross-sectional count in DataFrame, affecting DataFrame.dropna speed*
- *Column deletion in DataFrame copies no data (computes views on blocks)* (GH #158)

### Contributors

A total of 7 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Dieter Vandenbussche
- Fernando Perez +
- Jev Kuznetsov +
- Joon Ro
- Ralph Bean +
- Wes McKinney
- Wouter Overmeire

## 8.19.2 v.0.6.0 (November 25, 2011)

### New Features

- *Added melt function to pandas.core.reshape*
- *Added level parameter to group by level in Series and DataFrame descriptive statistics* (GH313)
- *Added head and tail methods to Series, analogous to DataFrame* (GH296)
- *Added Series.isin function which checks if each value is contained in a passed sequence* (GH289)
- *Added float\_format option to Series.to\_string*
- *Added skip\_footer* (GH291) *and converters* (GH343) *options to read\_csv and read\_table*
- *Added drop\_duplicates and duplicated functions for removing duplicate DataFrame rows and checking for duplicate rows, respectively* (GH319)
- *Implemented operators '&', '|', '^', '-' on DataFrame* (GH347)
- *Added Series.mad, mean absolute deviation*
- *Added QuarterEnd DateOffset* (GH321)
- *Added dot to DataFrame* (GH65)
- *Added orient option to Panel.from\_dict* (GH359, GH301)
- *Added orient option to DataFrame.from\_dict*

- *Added* passing list of tuples or list of lists to `DataFrame.from_records` (GH357)
- *Added* multiple levels to `groupby` (GH103)
- *Allow* multiple columns in `by` argument of `DataFrame.sort_index` (GH92, GH362)
- *Added* fast `get_value` and `put_value` methods to `DataFrame` (GH360)
- *Added* `cov` instance methods to `Series` and `DataFrame` (GH194, GH362)
- *Added* `kind='bar'` option to `DataFrame.plot` (GH348)
- *Added* `idxmin` and `idxmax` to `Series` and `DataFrame` (GH286)
- *Added* `read_clipboard` function to parse `DataFrame` from clipboard (GH300)
- *Added* `nunique` function to `Series` for counting unique elements (GH297)
- *Made* `DataFrame` constructor use `Series` name if no columns passed (GH373)
- *Support* regular expressions in `read_table/read_csv` (GH364)
- *Added* `DataFrame.to_html` for writing `DataFrame` to HTML (GH387)
- *Added* support for `MaskedArray` data in `DataFrame`, masked values converted to `NaN` (GH396)
- *Added* `DataFrame.boxplot` function (GH368)
- *Can* pass extra args, kwds to `DataFrame.apply` (GH376)
- *Implement* `DataFrame.join` with vector on argument (GH312)
- *Added* legend boolean flag to `DataFrame.plot` (GH324)
- *Can* pass multiple levels to `stack` and `unstack` (GH370)
- *Can* pass multiple values columns to `pivot_table` (GH381)
- *Use* `Series` name in `GroupBy` for result index (GH363)
- *Added* `raw` option to `DataFrame.apply` for performance if only need `ndarray` (GH309)
- *Added* proper, tested weighted least squares to standard and panel OLS (GH303)

## Performance Enhancements

- VBENCH Cythonized `cache_readonly`, resulting in substantial micro-performance enhancements throughout the code base (GH361)
- VBENCH Special Cython matrix iterator for applying arbitrary reduction operations with 3-5x better performance than `np.apply_along_axis` (GH309)
- VBENCH Improved performance of `MultiIndex.from_tuples`
- VBENCH Special Cython matrix iterator for applying arbitrary reduction operations
- VBENCH + DOCUMENT Add `raw` option to `DataFrame.apply` for getting better performance when
- VBENCH Faster cythonized count by level in `Series` and `DataFrame` (GH341)
- VBENCH? Significant `GroupBy` performance enhancement with multiple keys with many “empty” combinations
- VBENCH New Cython vectorized function `map_infer` speeds up `Series.apply` and `Series.map` significantly when passed elementwise Python function, motivated by (GH355)
- VBENCH Significantly improved performance of `Series.order`, which also makes `np.unique` called on a `Series` faster (GH327)

- VBENCH Vastly improved performance of GroupBy on axes with a MultiIndex (GH299)

## Contributors

A total of 8 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Adam Klein +
- Chang She +
- Dieter Vandenbussche
- Jeff Hammerbacher +
- Nathan Pinger +
- Thomas Kluyver
- Wes McKinney
- Wouter Overmeire +

## 8.20 Version 0.5

### 8.20.1 v.0.5.0 (October 24, 2011)

#### New Features

- *Added* `DataFrame.align` method with standard join options
- *Added* `parse_dates` option to `read_csv` and `read_table` methods to optionally try to parse dates in the index columns
- *Added* `nrows`, `chunksize`, and `iterator` arguments to `read_csv` and `read_table`. The last two return a new `TextParser` class capable of lazily iterating through chunks of a flat file (GH242)
- *Added* ability to join on multiple columns in `DataFrame.join` (GH214)
- *Added* private `_get_duplicates` function to `Index` for identifying duplicate values more easily (ENH5c)
- *Added* column attribute access to `DataFrame`.
- *Added* Python tab completion hook for `DataFrame` columns. (GH233, GH230)
- *Implemented* `Series.describe` for `Series` containing objects (GH241)
- *Added* inner join option to `DataFrame.join` when joining on key(s) (GH248)
- *Implemented* selecting `DataFrame` columns by passing a list to `__getitem__` (GH253)
- *Implemented* `&` and `|` to intersect / union `Index` objects, respectively (GH261)
- *Added* `pivot_table` convenience function to pandas namespace (GH234)
- *Implemented* `Panel.rename_axis` function (GH243)
- `DataFrame` will show index level names in console output (GH334)
- *Implemented* `Panel.take`
- *Added* `set_eng_float_format` for alternate `DataFrame` floating point string formatting (ENH61)

- *Added* convenience `set_index` function for creating a `DataFrame` index from its existing columns
- *Implemented* `groupby` hierarchical index level name (GH223)
- *Added* support for different delimiters in `DataFrame.to_csv` (GH244)
- TODO: DOCS ABOUT TAKE METHODS

### Performance Enhancements

- VBENCH Major performance improvements in file parsing functions `read_csv` and `read_table`
- VBENCH Added Cython function for converting tuples to `ndarray` very fast. Speeds up many `MultiIndex`-related operations
- VBENCH Refactored merging / joining code into a tidy class and disabled unnecessary computations in the float/object case, thus getting about 10% better performance (GH211)
- VBENCH Improved speed of `DataFrame.xs` on mixed-type `DataFrame` objects by about 5x, regression from 0.3.0 (GH215)
- VBENCH With new `DataFrame.align` method, speeding up binary operations between differently-indexed `DataFrame` objects by 10-25%.
- VBENCH Significantly sped up conversion of nested dict into `DataFrame` (GH212)
- VBENCH Significantly speed up `DataFrame.__repr__` and `count` on large mixed-type `DataFrame` objects

### Contributors

A total of 9 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Aman Thakral +
- Luca Beltrame +
- Nick Pentreath +
- Skipper Seabold
- Thomas Kluyver +
- Wes McKinney
- Yaroslav Halchenko +
- lodagro +
- unknown +

## 8.21 Version 0.4

### 8.21.1 v.0.4.1 through v0.4.3 (September 25 - October 9, 2011)

#### New Features

- Added Python 3 support using 2to3 (GH200)
- *Added* `name` attribute to `Series`, now prints as part of `Series.__repr__`

- Added instance methods `isnull` and `notnull` to `Series` (GH209, GH203)
- Added `Series.align` method for aligning two series with choice of join method (ENH56)
- Added method `get_level_values` to `MultiIndex` (GH188)
- Set values in mixed-type `DataFrame` objects via `.ix` indexing attribute (GH135)
- Added new `DataFrame` methods `get_dtype_counts` and property `dtypes` (ENHdc)
- Added `ignore_index` option to `DataFrame.append` to stack `DataFrames` (ENH1b)
- `read_csv` tries to sniff delimiters using `csv.Sniffer` (GH146)
- `read_csv` can read multiple columns into a `MultiIndex`; `DataFrame`'s `to_csv` method writes out a corresponding `MultiIndex` (GH151)
- `DataFrame.rename` has a new `copy` parameter to rename a `DataFrame` in place (ENHed)
- Enable unstacking by name (GH142)
- Enable `sortlevel` to work by level (GH141)

## Performance Enhancements

- Altered binary operations on differently-indexed `SparseSeries` objects to use the integer-based (dense) alignment logic which is faster with a larger number of blocks (GH205)
- Wrote faster Cython data alignment / merging routines resulting in substantial speed increases
- Improved performance of `isnull` and `notnull`, a regression from v0.3.0 (GH187)
- Refactored code related to `DataFrame.join` so that intermediate aligned copies of the data in each `DataFrame` argument do not need to be created. Substantial performance increases result (GH176)
- Substantially improved performance of generic `Index.intersection` and `Index.union`
- Implemented `BlockManager.take` resulting in significantly faster `take` performance on mixed-type `DataFrame` objects (GH104)
- Improved performance of `Series.sort_index`
- Significant `groupby` performance enhancement: removed unnecessary integrity checks in `DataFrame` internals that were slowing down slicing operations to retrieve groups
- Optimized `_ensure_index` function resulting in performance savings in type-checking `Index` objects
- Wrote fast time series merging / joining methods in Cython. Will be integrated later into `DataFrame.join` and related functions

## Contributors

A total of 2 people contributed patches to this release. People with a “+” by their names contributed a patch for the first time.

- Thomas Kluyver +
- Wes McKinney



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## PYTHON MODULE INDEX

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