

Creating a Pandas Series

Convert an array to a Series in pandas.

```
data = np.array([1,2,3,4,5,6])
num_arr_series = pd.Series(data)
```

Convert a list to a Series in pandas.

```
data = [25, 50, 75, 100]
first_series = pd.Series(data)
```

Convert a dictionary to a Series in pandas.

```
first_dict = { "name1": "Paras", "name2": "Luke", "name3": "Sam" }
dict_series = pd.Series(first_dict)
```

Aggregation Methods

`.sum ()` : Returns the result of adding all values in a Series together.
`.product`: Returns the result of multiplying all values in a Series.

`.min()` Finds the smallest number in a Series.

`.max()` Finds the largest number in a Series.

`.median()` Returns the midpoint in a numerical data set.

`.mean ()` Calculates the average value by adding all values and dividing by the total rows.

building an analytical picture of your numerical data set for deeper insights

Sort Methods

`series.sort_index(inplace = True)` `.sort_index()` with the parameter inplace. The default behavior for this method is to return a new copy of the Series.

`series.sort_values(inplace = False)` `.sort_values()` will provide numerical and/or alphabetical order in the output.

Display Methods

`series.head()` captures the top rows of the Series:

`series.tail()` captures the bottom rows of the Series:

Null Value Methods

`.dropna()` method to remove — or drop — any null values, including NaNs

`.fillna()` method to overwrite — or fill — null values

Best for: removing null values to improve the data integrity of your Series

Index Methods

`series.iloc[n]` use `.iloc[]` to call the value at index n+1

`series.iloc[0:n]` Slicing specifies a range of rows to return

`series.loc["input"]` `.loc[]` retrieves the row matching this string in the input



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