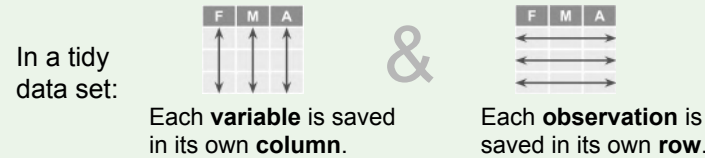




Data Wrangling with DataFrames.jl Cheat Sheet

(for version 1.x)

Tidy Data - the foundation of data wrangling



Tidy data makes data analysis **easier** and **more intuitive**. DataFrames.jl can help you tidy up your data.

Create DataFrame

DataFrame(x = [1,2,3], y = 4:6, z = 9)

Create data frame with column data from vector, range, or constant.

DataFrame([(x=1, y=2), (x=3, y=4)])

Create data frame from a vector of named tuples.

DataFrame("x" => [1,2], "y" => [3,4])

Create data frame from pairs of column name and data.

DataFrame(rand(5, 3), [:x, :y, :z])

DataFrame(rand(5, 3), :auto)

Create data frame from a matrix.

DataFrame()

Create an empty data frame without any columns.

DataFrame(x = Int[], y = Float64[])

Create an empty data frame with typed columns.

DataFrame(mytable)

Create data frame from any data source that supports Tables.jl interface.

Describe DataFrame

describe(df)

Summary stats for all columns.

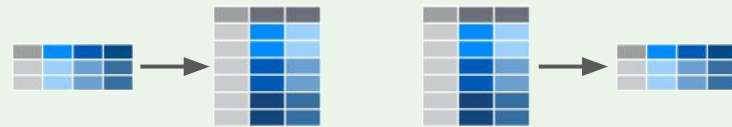
describe(df, :mean, :std)

Specific stats for all columns.

describe(df, extrema => :extrema)

Apply custom function to all columns.

Reshape Data - changing layout



stack(df, [:sibsp, :parch])

Stack columns data as rows with new **variable** and **value** columns

unstack(df, :variable, :value)

Unstack rows into columns using **variable** and **value** columns

Select Observations (rows)

Function syntax

first(df, 5) or **last(df, 5)**

First 5 rows or last 5 rows

unique(df)

unique(df, [:pclass, :survived])

Return data frame with unique rows.

filter(:sex => ==("male"), df)

filter(row -> row.sex == "male", df)

Return rows having sex equals "male".

Note: the first syntax performs better.

subset(df, :survived)

subset(df, :sex => x -> x .== "male")

Return rows for which value is true.

Note: the "survived" column is Bool type

Indexing syntax

df[6:10, :]

Return rows 6 to 10

df[df.sex .== "male", :]

Return rows having sex equals "male".

df[findfirst(==(30), df.age), :]

Return first row having age equals 30.

df[findall(==(1), df.pclass), :]

Return all rows having pclass equals 1.

Mutation: use unique!, filter!, or subset!

Select Variables (columns)

Function syntax

select(df, :sex)

select(df, "sex")

select(df, [:sex, :age])

Select desired column(s).

select(df, 2:5)

Select columns by index.

select(df, r"^s")

Select columns by regex.

select(df, Not(:age))

Select all columns except the age column.

select(df, Between(:name, :age))

Select all columns between name and age columns.

Indexing syntax

df[:, [:sex, :age]]

Select a copy of columns.

df[!, [:sex, :age]]

Select original column vectors.

P.S. Indexing syntax can select observations and variables at the same time!

Mutation: use select!

Sort Data

sort(df, :age)

Sort by age

Mutation: use sort!

sort(df, :age, rev = true)

Sort by age in reverse order

sort(df, [:age, order(:sibsp, rev = true)])

Sort by in ascending age and descending sibsp order

View Metadata

names(df)

propertynames(df)

Column names.

nrow(df)

ncol(df)

Number of rows and columns.

columnindex(df, "sex")

Index number of a column.

Handle Missing Data

dropmissing(df)

dropmissing(df, [:age, :sex])

Return rows without any missing data.

allowmissing(df)

allowmissing(df, :sibsp)

Allow missing data in column(s).

disallowmissing(df)

disallowmissing(df, :sibsp)

Do not allow missing data in column(s).

completecases(df)

completecases(df, [:age, :sex])

Return Bool array with true entries for rows without any missing data.

Mutation: use dropmissing!, allowmissing!, or disallowmissing!

Cumulative and Moving Stats

Cumulative Stats

```
select(df, :x => cumsum)
select(df, :x => cumprod)
  Cumulative sum and product of column x.
```

```
select(df, :x => v -> accumulate(min, v))
select(df, :x => v -> accumulate(max, v))
  Cumulative minimum/maximum of column x.
```

```
select(df, :x => v -> cumsum(v) ./ (1:length(v)))
  Cumulative mean of column x.
```

Moving Stats (a.k.a Rolling Stats)

```
select(df, :x => (v -> runmean(v, n)))
select(df, :x => (v -> runmedian(v, n)))
select(df, :x => (v -> runmin(v, n)))
select(df, :x => (v -> runmax(v, n)))
  Moving mean, medium, minimum, and maximum
  for column x with window size n
```

The *run** functions (and more) are available from *RollingFunctions.jl* package.

Ranking and Lead/Lag Functions

```
select(df, :x => ordinalrank) # 1234
select(df, :x => competerank) # 1224
select(df, :x => denserank)   # 1223
select(df, :x => tiedrank)    # 1 2.5 2.5 4
```

The **rank* functions come from *StatsBase.jl* package.

```
select(df, :x => lead) # shift up
select(df, :x => lag)  # shift down
```

The *lead* and *lag* functions come from *ShiftedArrays.jl* package.

Build Data Pipeline

```
@pipe df |>
  filter(:sex => ==("male"), _) |>
  groupby(_, :pclass) |>
  combine(_, :age => mean)
```

The *@pipe* macro comes from *Pipe.jl* package. Underscores are automatically replaced by return value from the previous operation before the *|>* operator.

Summarize Data

Aggregating variables

```
combine(df, :survived => sum)
combine(df, :survived => sum => :survived)
  Apply a function to a column; optionally assign column name.
```

```
combine(df, :age => (x -> mean(skipmissing(x))))
  Apply an anonymous function to a column.
```

```
combine(df, [:parch, :sibsp] .=> maximum)
  Apply a function to multiple columns using broadcasting syntax.
```

Adding variables with aggregation results

```
transform(df, :fare => mean => :average_fare)
  Add a new column that is populated with the aggregated value.
```

```
select(df, :name, :fare, :fare => mean => :average_fare)
  Select any columns and add new ones with the aggregated value.
```

Adding variables by row

```
transform(df, [:parch, :sibsp] => ByRow(+) => :relatives)
  Add new column by applying a function over existing column(s).
```

```
transform(df, :name => ByRow(x -> split(x, ",")) => [:lname, :fname])
  Add new columns by applying a function that returns multiple values.
```

Tips: Use skipmissing function to remove missing values.

Group Data Sets

```
gdf = groupby(df, :pclass)
gdf = groupby(df, [:pclass, :sex])
  Group data frame by one or more columns.
```

```
keys(gdf)
  Get the keys for looking up SubDataFrame's in the group.
```

```
gdf[(1,)]
  Look up a specific group using a tuple of key values.
```

```
combine(gdf, :survived => sum)
  Apply a function over a column for every group. Returns a single data frame.
```

```
combine(gdf) do sdf
  DataFrame(survived = sum(sdf.survived))
end
```

Apply a function to each SubDataFrame in the group and combine results.

```
combine(gdf, AsTable(:) => t -> sum(t.parch .+ t.sibsp))
  Apply a function to each SubDataFrame in the group and combine results.
```

Tips:

You can also use these functions to add summarized data to all rows:

- *select*
- *select!*
- *transform*
- *transform!*

Combine Data Sets

innerjoin(df1, df2, on = :id)

id	x	y
1	4	7
2	5	8
3	6	9

id	z
1	10
2	11
4	12
5	13

leftjoin(df1, df2, on = :id)

id	x	y
1	4	7
2	5	8
3	6	9

id	z
1	10
2	11
4	12
5	13

rightjoin(df1, df2, on = :id)

id	x	y
1	4	7
2	5	8
3	6	9

id	z
1	10
2	11
4	12
5	13

outerjoin(df1, df2, on = :id)

id	x	y
1	4	7
2	5	8
3	6	9

id	z
1	10
2	11
4	12
5	13

semijoin(df1, df2, on = :id)

id	x	y
1	4	7
2	5	8
3	6	9

id	z
1	10
2	11
4	12
5	13

antijoin(df1, df2, on = :id)

id	x	y
1	4	7
2	5	8
3	6	9

id	z
1	10
2	11
4	12
5	13

vcat(df1, df2)

id	x	y
1	4	7
2	5	8

id	x	y
3	10	12
4	11	13

hcat(df1, df2)

id	x	y
1	4	7
2	5	8

Data frames can be combined vertically or horizontally.




<https://data-hub.ir/>



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