Two conceptual modes for filtering data:

1. Selecting: choose rows to keep \rightarrow drop everything else

2. **Dropping**: choose rows to **drop** \rightarrow keep everything else

Methods for selecting:

• Select by index using .loc[]:

onondaga_row = means.loc['Onondaga']

Result: single record with 'Onondaga' as its index value

• Select **a cross section** from a dataframe with a multilevel index:

something = med_b.xs(3, level='type')

Result: all records with 3 as their value of the 'type' index

• Select **by position** using **.iloc[]** or **list subscripting**:

top_five = high_to_low.iloc[0:5]

top_five = high_to_low[:5]

Result: first five records regardless of their index values

• Select via a boolean (True/False) series:

```
is_res = usable['PROP_CLASS'].between(200,299)
res = usable[ is_res ]
```

Result: records where 'PROP_CLASS' is between 200 and 299 inclusive

Variant: combining boolean and selection into one line

res = raw[raw['YR_BLT'] >= 1980]

Result: records where raw['YR_BLT'] is at least 1980

• Selecting via a query:

trim = raw.query("state == '36' and fuel == 'gas'")

Result: records where 'state' is '36' and 'fuel' is 'gas'

Advantages: flexible, compact and clear

Note 1: <u>Argument is a string</u> Note 2: <u>A</u> Column names are **not** quoted Note 3: Use backticks for names with spaces: `Cap MW`

Methods for dropping rows:

• Dropping records with missing data:

usable = raw.dropna(subset=key_vars)

Result:

Removes records with missing data in **key_vars** Without the subset, removes records with **any** missing data

• Dropping duplicates:

weather = weather.drop_duplicates(subset='Local Hour')

Result:

Step 1: find records with duplicate values of 'Local Hour' Step 2: drop all duplicates except the first one Keep all records that aren't duplicates

• Dropping records by name:

trim = raw.drop(index=name_list)

Result:

Removes records having index values in name_list