# Pivot table jupyter notebook

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Python jupyter notebook pivot table. Jupyter notebook interactive pivot table.

data display is a technique used by data analysts and scientists to communicate with data in a graphic format. doing this proves useful in drawing meaningful insights from data and understanding the way data is distributed. together with visualization, data analysis is also an important aspect to bring order and some structure to raw data. but the main advantage of these is to manage and give a sense of the abundant dataset without having to go through each column of the data set, line by line. pandas is a powerful tool when it comes to data analysis and data cleaning. Similarly, python offers a range of different libraries such as matplotlib, seaborn, grace and so on for viewing. Pivotabljs is a library for Pivot javascript that combines the functionality of data analysis from pandas and viewing from different libraries in one. in this article we will explore the different features of the js pivot table and analyze the data in our data set. implementation of pivotabljs. Pivotable is an open source library component for Pivot javascript. is a fully customizable widget that can be changed to meet your needs. This component can be used to convert jupyter notebook into a drag and release tool for viewing and data analysis. the different features of this are heatmap, heatmap, column heatmap, table, charts, treemaps etc. we examine how to implement this in our notebook. This component can be downloaded as a python package using the import libraries of pivotabljs pip we will have to import pandas to read our csv and pivot file to implement dragging feature. import pandas as pd from pivotottablejs import pivot_ui data loading I selected a set of table tips of the waiter. characteristics of this data set are the kind of waiter, service time, whether the customer was a smoker or not and the target is to identify the suggestions that the waiter is getting. the data set is available for download here. upload your data to the notebook. tips = PD.Read_CSV (â€ œtips.csvâ€) tips.head () data display and analysis> to implement dragging feature all we have to do is execute this command. Pivot_ui (choices) there is an interactive screen that opens on the screen that contains rows and columns of the data set and other options. you can get a count of how many lines contain information that might be important to you. drag and release the target which is suggestion and any function you want. the display is automatic. this shows the total count of rows and columns of smokers and features of sex againstday. Clicking on the count box gives you a list of possible analyses that can be performed on your data set. Let us explore some of these now. Since the objective is to predict the amount of the tip, it would be helpful to look at the sum of the suggestions compared to the total amount of the law. I will use the HeatMap option for this. See also the data indicate that a maid would be higher advice on Sundays. There are several options available to track charts such as bar charts, line charts and scatter diagrams. That's how they look. Maintain the parameter for analysis as a means, i.e. the average tips that a person gets on a day based on sex and smoke tables, here's how the bar chart appears. This indicates that women get more advice than men do especially on weekends. Then, let's see the analysis that tells us what time of the day the tips are less. Change the option to the minimum and type of chart to a line chart. The chart shows that a male waiter gets less advice on Thursday dinners. Although line charts are great in creating relationships between features and targets, area charts are more useful in understanding data distribution as well. Here is a chart of the area that tells us the median distribution of data during the day for waiters. All this information is useful to help design a robust machine learning algorithm. There are more ways to explore the dataset using this widget and it turns out to be of great help due to its ease of use and time consumed for analysis. You can also use statistical methods such as median, standard deviation, lower and higher limits for data display. You can save any analysis in an HTML file for further use. Conclusions With only one line of code, we can perform data analysis and visualization in a very simple and efficient way using the js pivot tables. This tool is useful for obtaining useful information and extracting meaning from data with a few clicks. There is a lot to explore using this tool and the biggest advantage is the amount of time you save for the viewing process. Subscribe to our Newsletter Get the latest updates and relevant offers by sharing your email. Join our Telegram Group. Join an engaging community In recent months, I have found a home in Notebook IPython for discussion with data. IPython notebooks provide a flexible author tool to combine text with executable code fragments, as well as outputs from code execution, such as graphs, data tables or text reports generated automatically. We can also incorporate additional HTML5 content into a notebook, online or like iframe. With a small juicy use of models, we can easily take data from a source we are working with in the notebook, and then make a view of it using included components. This makes it easy to use hybrid approaches to work with data in the context of the notebook. (Note: the use of cell magic we also operate on a set of data using different languages in the same notebook – for example, Python and R.) As an example of aHybrid to explore data analysis, how about the following? The library of data manipulation that I spent most of my time up to today in notebooks is pandas. pandas is a very powerful tool for creating tabular data forms, including remodeling and performing group reports onBetween operations Pandas stands are pivot tables. But writing code can be irregular, and sometimes you just want an interactive hand on the game with data. Ippython notebooks support widgets (although I haven’t played with them yet), so I guess I could try writing a simple user interface to perform multiple views on the table to pivot on datasets interactively. But if I were happy to read the numbers, the pivot table reports as a final product, and you don’t need to access the report as data, I can use a third-party interactive pivot table widget like Nicolas KutchenÃ¢ â¨ s pivot table component to work with the data interactively. I skipped a quick demo of a hacky clunky way to power a widget to a pivot table from a DataFrame Pandas here: Table pivot in Ippython Notebook Demo. A Pandas DataFrame is written as an HTML table and embedded into a plastographic page that generates the pivot table from the HTML table. This page is saved as an HTML file and then loaded as an Iframe. (We could add HTML to an Iframe using SRCDOC, rather than saving it as a file and uploading it back, but I thought it might be useful to have access to a copy of the file. Also, I’m not sure if all browsers support SRCDOC?) (Note: We could also use the pivot table widget with a subset of a large dataset to generate fictitious reports to find the ones we want and test the Panda code on the same subset of data against that output to Check that the code is generating the table you want, then distribute the code against the full dataset.) The pivot table has data in memory like an HTML table hidden on the PIVOT Table page, so performance may be limited for large data sets. On my machine, it was very happy to work with the spending/transparency data of the month from my local council and provided a quick way to generate different summary views on the data. (The DF DATAFRAME is simply the result of loading into the CSV file of expenditure data such as DataFrame Pandas – you cannot modify other processing. So the pivotable () function could easily be modified to accept the location of a CSV file, such as a Local Address or URL, automatically load the file into a dataFrame, then make it as a pivot table.) There is also a limited functionality for tunneling down into the data by filtering it into the chart (Remember that having to generate a filtered view of the data which then comes to the baked as a table in the chart’s HTML table, for example): I was unbalanced with various other embedded charts, which I will post when I started a possibility Mon 11 January 2021 Posted by Chris Moffitt in articles is AirÃ2 quite a bit of how Pandas is an excellent to Excel for many tasks. One of the advantages of Excel is that it offers an intuitive and powerful graphical interface for displaying data. In contrast, Pandas + a Jupyter notebook offers a lot of programmatic power but limited capabilities to graphically display and manipulate a DataFrame view. There are several different ones. In the Python ecosystem that are designed to fill this gap. They vary in complexity from simple JavaScript libraries to complex and complete data analysis engines. The only common denominator is that everyone provides a way to selectively view and filter data in a graphic format. From this point of community you dine a little in design and in functionality. This article will review some of these DataFrame viewing options to give you an idea of the landscape and evaluate what they could be useful for your analysis process. For this item, we will use a sample sales data set we have used in the past. Here is a vision of data in a traditional notebook: Import Pandas URL = ' df = pd.read_excel (URL) DF Here is a similar view in Excel with a filter applied to all columns: This family view in Excel allows you to easily see all the data. You can filter and order to inspect data and immerse yourself deeper in details where necessary. This type of functionality is more useful when you are exploring a new data set or facing a new problem on an existing dataset. Obviously this is not feasible with millions of data lines. However, even if you have large datasets and I am an experienced Panda, I expect that you still download Dataframes in Excel and view subforms of data. I know it. Part of the reason I use Excel + Python is that ad-hoc capabilities to inspect data in Excel are much better than dataframe vanilla views. With this background, let's take a look at some of the options to replicate this easy visualization feature that we have in Excel. The second GUI application category are all-effects applications generally using a web back-end such as Flask or a separate QT-based application. These applications vary in complexity and capacity from simple table views and tracking capacity to a robust statistical analysis. A unique aspect of these tools is that they integrate closely with Pandas so you can use the Pandas code to filter data and interact with these applications. The first application of which it will speak to Pandasgui. This application is unique as it is a standalone app built with QT that can be invoked by a Jupyter notebook. Using the same data as the previous example, import the show: from PandaSgui Import Show (DF) if everything works, you will end with a separate GUI. Because it is a standalone application, you can configure the view quite a little. For example, I moved a couple of cards around to show more than the capacity on a page. In this example, I'm filtering the data using Pandas Query Syntax to show a customer and buy Quantity> 15. Pandasgui integrates with and allows you to build views as well. Here is an example of unit price histogram: A beautiful ability to PandasGUI is that filters are in effect for the DataFrame through alltabs. You can use this feature to try different data views when you track or turn the data. The other feature that PandasGUI has is that you can remodel the data by rotating or merging them. Here is a summary of unit sales for SKU. Here is how the resulting view appears: ♪ is an impressive application. I like how it tracks all the changes and it's just a small wrapper over the standard panda functionality. The program is in active development so it will follow it closely to see how it improves and grows over time. If you are curious to see other features, this video shows another beautiful walk. This gets the name prize that makes me smile every time I see it. We hope that a great marketing display tool doesn't get too upset about the similarity! In any case, Tabloo uses a Flask backend to provide a simple display tool for DataFrames and similar tracking capabilities to PandasGUI. Using Tabloo is very similar to PandasGUI: import tabloo tabloo.show (df) Tabloo uses queries syntax like PandasGUI but I couldn't figure out how to add more filters like I did in PandasGUI. Finally, Tabloo has some basic plating features as well, but it is not as rich as PandasGUI. Tabloo has some interesting concepts but does not have the same ability as PandasGUI. It has not been updated for a while so it can be dormant, but I wanted to include this for a more complete survey possible. The final application is Dtale and is the most sophisticated option. The architecture of Dtale is similar to that of Tabloo as it uses a Flask back-end but also includes a robust React front-end. Dtale is a mature project with a lot of documentation and many features. I will only take care of a small subset of capacity in this post. Starting with Dtale is similar to other applications in this category: import dtale dtale.show (df) This view gives you a suggestion that Dtale is much more than a DataFrame viewer. This is a very robust set of statistical instruments. I can't review all the improved features here, but here's a short example showing a unit price column histogram: One of the features I like about Dtale is the ability to export the code and see what it is doing. This is a really powerful feature and differentiates Excel + Python solution from vanillaÂ Excel. Here is an example of the code export from the above display. ♪ DISCLAIMER: ‘df’ refers to the past data when it is called ‘dtale.show' import numpy as np import panda as pd if istance (df, (pd.DatetimeIndex, pd.MultiIndex)): df = df.to_frame (index=False) # remove any pre-existing index for df = df.reset_index ().drop (‘index’, axis=1, error=‘ignore’) df.columns = [str (c) perin df.columns] # Update the columns to strings if they are numbers s = df [~ pd.isnull (df ['{col}'])] [['{col}']] graphic, labels = np.istogramma ( s, (s, Import Scipy.stats like STS KDE = STS.Gaussian_KDE (S ["PREZZO UNITA"]) KDE_DATA = KDE.PDF (NP.LinsPace (Etichette.Min (), Labels.max ())) # Statistics main Statistics = DF [ 'Unified price']. Describe (). To_frame (). T On the subject of filtering data, Dtale also allows data formatting. In the following example, I formatted the currency and date columns to be a little easier to read. As I said before, Dtale is a robust tool with a lot of capacity. If you are interested, I invite you to take a look and see if it works for you. One aspect to pay attention is that you could run into Windows firewall issues when trying to run Dtale. On a locked body machine, this could be a problem. Please refer to the documentation for more details about the various installation options. Regardless of that problem, I think it is definitely worth checking out Dtale, although it is just to see all the features available to you. If you are developing in a tool like the VS code or Spyder, you have access to a simple DataFrame Viewer variable. For example, here is the view of our dataFrame using Spyder Variable Explorer: this viewer is very convenient if you are using Spyder. You have no ability to filter data in the GUI but you can change ordering. The vs code has a similar feature. You can review my previous article if you want to see how to use VS Code + â Python. Here is a simple view that shows how you can filter data: both of these features are useful if you are already doing your job in Spyder or vs code. However, they do not have nearly the power of Dtale when it comes to a complex filtering or analysis of sophisticated data. I am confident even if the VS code will continue to improve their dataFrame viewer. It seems that the vs code can do almost anything these days, so I will be interested in seeing how this feature evolves. Recently, there was a great interest in an article describing how to use Jupyter notebooks in Excel. If we want to combine the benefits of Excel and Panda, maybe this is a good option? The article mentioned above requires the Pyxll package which is a commercial application. I have no problem with a company that develops a commercial product. I think it's important for the success of the Python ecosystem. However, a paid option means that you probably need to get more buy-in to bring it to your organization. Fortunately you can try it for 30 days and see if it meets your needs. With that caver aside, try it with our example data set: the real power is that you can have the notebook side by side with Excel and use the magic Jupyter commands to exchange data between notebook and Excel. In this example,XL_SET DF will position the DataFrame directly in the Excel file. So you can work with Excel in hybrid mode. PYXLL has many different capacities to integrate Python and Excel, so it is difficult to compare it with the previous frameworks discussed. In general, I like the idea of the visual components of Excel plus the power of Python programming. If you are interested in this combination of Python and Excel you should definitely take a look at PyXLL. xlwings has been around for a while, so I wrote an old article about xlwings in 2016. xlwings is similar to PyXLL in that it is also supported by a commercial company. However it is a community edition that is Open Source as well as a Pro version that is paid for. The example here uses the community edition. The full Pro xlwings package has several features for Excel and Python integration. While xlwings doesn’t integrate directly with a Jupyter notebook, you can populate an Excel spreadsheet with a real-time DataFrame and use Excel for analytics. Here is a short snippet of code: import panda as pd import xlwings as xw url = ' df = pd.read_excel (url) # Create a new workbook and add DataFrame to Sheet1 xw.view (df) This code will open a new Excel instance and put the df in cell A1. Here’s how it looks: This can be a quick link instead of saving and reopening Excel to view your data. It’s actually easy to do so, so I’ll probably try it a little bit more in my data analysis. 12-Jan-2021: Upgrade the xlwings example to use a simpler version â xw.view () xw.view ()

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