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# **ODDT Documentation**

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<b>1</b>	<b>Installation</b>	<b>3</b>
1.1	Requirements . . . . .	3
1.2	Common installation problems . . . . .	3
<b>2</b>	<b>Usage Instructions</b>	<b>5</b>
2.1	Atom, residues, bonds iteration . . . . .	5
2.2	Reading molecules . . . . .	6
2.3	Numpy Dictionaries - store your molecule as an uniform structure . . . . .	6
<b>3</b>	<b>ODDT command line interface (CLI)</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>ODDT API documentation</b>	<b>11</b>
4.1	oddt package . . . . .	11
<b>5</b>	<b>References</b>	<b>303</b>
<b>6</b>	<b>Documentation Indices and tables</b>	<b>305</b>
	<b>Bibliography</b>	<b>307</b>
	<b>Python Module Index</b>	<b>309</b>



**Contents**

- *Welcome to ODDT's documentation!*
  - *Installation*
    - \* *Requirements*
    - \* *Common installation problems*
  - *Usage Instructions*
    - \* *Atom, residues, bonds iteration*
    - \* *Reading molecules*
    - \* *Numpy Dictionaries - store your molecule as an uniform structure*
      - *atom\_dict*
      - *ring\_dict*
      - *res\_dict*
  - *ODDT command line interface (CLI)*
  - *ODDT API documentation*
  - *References*
  - *Documentation Indices and tables*



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## Installation

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### Requirements

- Python 2.7+ or 3.4+
- OpenBabel (2.3.2+) or/and RDKit (2014.03)
- Numpy (1.8+)
- Scipy (0.13+)
- Sklearn (0.18+)
- joblib (0.8+)
- pandas (0.17+)

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**Note:** All installation methods assume that one of toolkits is installed. For detailed installation procedure visit toolkit's website (OpenBabel, RDKit)

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Most convenient way of installing ODDT is using PIP. All required python modules will be installed automatically, although toolkits, either OpenBabel (`pip install openbabel`) or RDKit need to be installed manually

```
pip install oddt
```

If you want to install cutting edge version (master branch from GitHub) of ODDT also using PIP

```
pip install git+https://github.com/oddt/oddt.git@master
```

Finally you can install ODDT straight from the source

```
wget https://github.com/oddt/oddt/archive/0.3.2.tar.gz
tar zxvf 0.3.2.tar.gz
cd oddt-0.3.2/
python setup.py install
```

### Common installation problems





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## Usage Instructions

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You can use any supported toolkit united under common API (for reference see [Pybel](#) or [Cinfony](#)). All methods and software which based on Pybel/Cinfony should be drop in compatible with ODDT toolkits. In contrast to it's predecessors, which were aimed to have minimalistic API, ODDT introduces extended methods and additional handles. This extensions allow to use toolkits at all it's grace and some features may be backported from others to introduce missing functionalities. To name a few:

- coordinates are returned as Numpy Arrays
- atoms and residues methods of Molecule class are lazy, ie. not returning a list of pointers, rather an object which allows indexing and iterating through atoms/residues
- Bond object (similar to Atom)
- *atom\_dict*, *ring\_dict*, *res\_dict* - comprehensive Numpy Arrays containing common information about given entity, particularly useful for high performance computing, ie. interactions, scoring etc.
- lazy Molecule (asynchronous), which is not converted to an object in reading phase, rather passed as a string and read in when underlying object is called
- pickling introduced for Pybel Molecule (internally saved to mol2 string)

### Atom, residues, bonds iteration

One of the most common operation would be iterating through molecules atoms

```
mol = oddt.toolkit.readstring('smi', 'ClCCCCl')
for atom in mol:
    print(atom.idx)
```

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**Note:** mol.atoms, returns an object (AtomStack) which can be access via indexes or iterated

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Iterating over residues is also very convenient, especially for proteins

```
for res in mol.residues:
    print(res.name)
```

Additionally residues can fetch atoms belonging to them:

```
for res in mol.residues:
    for atom in res:
        print(atom.idx)
```

Bonds are also iterable, similar to residues:

```
for bond in mol.bonds:
    print(bond.order)
    for atom in bond:
        print(atom.idx)
```

## Reading molecules

Reading molecules is mostly identical to [Pybel](#).

Reading from file

```
for mol in oddt.toolkit.readfile('smi', 'test.smi'):
    print(mol.title)
```

Reading from string

```
mol = oddt.toolkit.readstring('smi', 'c1ccccc1 benzene'):
    print(mol.title)
```

---

**Note:** You can force molecules to be read in asynchronously, aka “lazy molecules”. Current default is not to produce lazy molecules due to OpenBabel’s Memory Leaks in OBConverter. Main advantage of lazy molecules is using them in multiprocessing, then conversion is spreaded on all jobs.

---

Reading molecules from file in asynchronous manner

```
for mol in oddt.toolkit.readfile('smi', 'test.smi', lazy=True):
    pass
```

This example will execute instantaneously, since no molecules were evaluated.

## Numpy Dictionaries - store your molecule as an uniform structure

Most important and handy property of Molecule in ODDT are Numpy dictionaries containing most properties of supplied molecule. Some of them are straightforward, other require some calculation, ie. atom features. Dictionaries are provided for major entities of molecule: atoms, bonds, residues and rings. It was primarily used for interactions calculations, although it is applicable for any other calculation. The main benefit is marvelous Numpy broadcasting and subsetting.

Each dictionary is defined as a format in Numpy.

### atom\_dict

Atom basic information

- ‘coords’, type: float32, shape: (3) - atom coordinates
- ‘charge’, type: float32 - atom’s charge
- ‘atomicnum’, type: int8 - atomic number
- ‘\*atomtype’, type: a4 - Sybyl atom’s type

- *'hybridization'*, type: `int8` - atoms hybridization
- *'neighbors'*, type: `float32`, shape: (4,3) - coordinates of non-H neighbors coordinates for angles (max of 4 neighbors should be enough)

Residue information for current atom

- *'resid'*, type: `int16` - residue ID
- *'resname'*, type: `a3` - Residue name (3 letters)
- *'isbackbone'*, type: `bool` - is atom part of backbone

Atom properties

- *'isacceptor'*, type: `bool` - is atom H-bond acceptor
- *'isdonor'*, type: `bool` - is atom H-bond donor
- *'isdonorh'*, type: `bool` - is atom H-bond donor Hydrogen
- *'ismetal'*, type: `bool` - is atom a metal
- *'ishydrophobe'*, type: `bool` - is atom hydrophobic
- *'isaromatic'*, type: `bool` - is atom aromatic
- *'isminus'*, type: `bool` - is atom negatively charged/chargable
- *'isplus'*, type: `bool` - is atom positively charged/chargable
- *'ishalogen'*, type: `bool` - is atom a halogen

Secondary structure

- *'isalpha'*, type: `bool` - is atom a part of alpha helix
- *'isbeta'*, type: `bool` - is atom a part of beta strand

## ring\_dict

- *'centroid'*, type: `float32`, shape: 3 - coordinates of ring's centroid
- *'vector'*, type: `float32`, shape: 3 - normal vector for ring
- *'isalpha'*, type: `bool` - is ring a part of alpha helix
- *'isbeta'*, type: `bool` - is ring a part of beta strand

## res\_dict

- *'id'*, type: `int16` - residue ID
- *'resname'*, type: `a3` - Residue name (3 letters)
- *'N'*, type: `float32`, shape: 3 - coordinates of backbone N atom
- *'CA'*, type: `float32`, shape: 3 - coordinates of backbone CA atom
- *'C'*, type: `float32`, shape: 3 - coordinates of backbone C atom
- *'isalpha'*, type: `bool` - is residue a part of alpha helix
- *'isbeta'*, type: `bool` - is residue a part of beta strand

---

**Note:** All aforementioned dictionaries are generated “on demand”, and are cached for molecule, thus can be shared between calculations. Caching of dictionaries brings incredible performance gain, since in some applications their generation is the major time consuming task.

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Get all acceptor atoms:

```
mol.atom_dict['is_acceptor']
```

---

## ODDT command line interface (CLI)

---

There is an *oddt* command to interface with Open Drug Discovery Toolkit from terminal, without any programming knowledge. It simply reproduces *oddt.virtualscreening.virtualscreening*. One can filter, dock and score ligands using methods implemented or compatible with ODDT. All positional arguments are treated as input ligands, whereas output must be assigned using *-O* option (following *obabel* convention). Input and output formats are defined using *-i* and *-o* accordingly. If output format is present and no output file is assigned, then molecules are printed to STDOUT.

To list all the available options issue *-h* option:

```
oddt_cli -h
```

1. Docking ligand using Autodock Vina (construct box using ligand from crystal structure) with additional RFscore v2 rescoring:

```
oddt_cli input_ligands.sdf --dock autodock_vina --receptor rec.mol2 --auto_ligand crystal_ligand.mol2
```

2. Filtering ligands using Lipinski RO5 and PAINS. Afterwards dock with Autodock Vina:

```
oddt_cli input_ligands.sdf --filter ro5 --filter pains --dock autodock_vina --receptor rec.mol2 --auto
```

3. Dock with Autodock Vina, with precise box position and dimensions. Fix seed for reproducibility and increase exhaustiveness:

```
oddt_cli ampc/actives_final.mol2.gz --dock autodock_vina --receptor ampc/receptor.pdb --size '(8,8,8)
```

4. Rescore ligands using 3 versions of RFscore and pre-trained scoring function (either pickle from ODDT or any other SF implementing *oddt.scoring.scorer* API):

```
oddt_cli docked_ligands.sdf --receptor rec.mol2 --score rfscore_v1 --score rfscore_v2 --score rfscore
```



---

## ODDT API documentation

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### oddt package

#### Subpackages

#### oddt.docking package

#### Submodules

#### oddt.docking.AutodockVina module

```
class oddt.docking.AutodockVina.autodock_vina (protein=None, auto_ligand=None, size=(10, 10, 10), center=(0, 0, 0), exhaustiveness=8, num_modes=9, energy_range=3, seed=None, prefix_dir='/tmp', n_cpu=1, executable=None, autocleanup=True, skip_bad_mols=True)
```

Bases: object

Autodock Vina docking engine, which extends it's capabilities: automatic box (auto-centering on ligand).

**Parameters** **protein:** oddt.toolkit.Molecule object (default=None)

Protein object to be used while generating descriptors.

**auto\_ligand:** oddt.toolkit.Molecule object or string (default=None) Ligand use to center the docking box. Either ODDT molecule or a file (opened based on extension and read to ODDT molecule). Box is centered on geometric center of molecule.

**size:** tuple, shape=[3] (default=(10,10,10)) Dimensions of docking box (in Angstroms)

**center:** tuple, shape=[3] (default=(0,0,0)) The center of docking box in cartesian space.

**exhaustiveness:** int (default=8) Exhaustiveness parameter of Autodock Vina

**num\_modes:** int (default=9) Number of conformations generated by Autodock Vina

**energy\_range:** int (default=3) Energy range cutoff for Autodock Vina

**seed:** int or None (default=None) Random seed for Autodock Vina

**prefix\_dir:** **string (default=/tmp)** Temporary directory for Autodock Vina files

**executable:** **string or None (default=None)** Autodock Vina executable location in the system. It's really necessary if autodetection fails.

**autocleanup:** **bool (default=True)** Should the docking engine clean up after execution?

**skip\_bad\_mols:** **bool (default=True)** Should molecules that crash Autodock Vina be skipped.

## Attributes

---

*tmp\_dir*

---

## Methods

<i>clean()</i>	
<i>dock</i> (ligands[, protein, single])	Automated docking procedure.
<i>predict_ligand</i> (ligand)	Local method to score one ligand and update it's scores.
<i>predict_ligands</i> (ligands)	Method to score ligands lazily
<i>score</i> (ligands[, protein, single])	Automated scoring procedure.
<i>set_protein</i> (protein)	Change protein to dock to.

### **clean()**

**dock** (ligands, protein=None, single=False)  
Automated docking procedure.

**Parameters** **ligands:** iterable of `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects

Ligands to dock

**protein:** `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object or **None** Protein object to be used. If None, then the default one is used, else the protein is new default.

**single:** **bool (default=False)** A flag to indicate single ligand docking - performance reasons (eg. there is no need for subdirectory for one ligand)

**Returns** **ligands** : array of `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects

Array of ligands (scores are stored in `mol.data` method)

### **predict\_ligand** (ligand)

Local method to score one ligand and update it's scores.

**Parameters** **ligand:** `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object

Ligand to be scored

**Returns** **ligand:** `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object

Scored ligand with updated scores

### **predict\_ligands** (ligands)

Method to score ligands lazily



**Parameters** **ligands:** iterable of `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects

Ligands to be scored

**Returns** **ligand:** iterator of `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects

Scored ligands with updated scores

**score** (*ligands*, *protein=None*, *single=False*)

Automated scoring procedure.

**Parameters** **ligands:** iterable of `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects

Ligands to score

**protein:** `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object or `None` Protein object to be used. If `None`, then the default one is used, else the protein is new default.

**single:** `bool` (**default=False**) A flag to indicate single ligand scoring - performance reasons (eg. there is no need for subdirectory for one ligand)

**Returns** **ligands :** array of `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects

Array of ligands (scores are stored in `mol.data` method)

**set\_protein** (*protein*)

Change protein to dock to.

**Parameters** **protein:** `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object

Protein object to be used.

**tmp\_dir**

`oddt.docking.AutodockVina.parse_vina_docking_output` (*output*)

Function parsing Autodock Vina docking output to a dictionary

**Parameters** **output :** string

Autodock Vina standard output (STDOUT).

**Returns** **out :** dict

dictionary containing scores computed by Autodock Vina

`oddt.docking.AutodockVina.parse_vina_scoring_output` (*output*)

Function parsing Autodock Vina scoring output to a dictionary

**Parameters** **output :** string

Autodock Vina standard output (STDOUT).

**Returns** **out :** dict

dictionary containing scores computed by Autodock Vina

#### `oddt.docking.internal` module

ODDT's internal docking/scoring engines

`oddt.docking.internal.change_dihedral` (*coords*, *a1*, *a2*, *a3*, *a4*, *target\_angle*, *rot\_mask*)

`oddt.docking.internal.get_children` (*molecule*, *mother*, *restricted*)

`oddt.docking.internal.get_close_neighbors` (*molecule*, *a\_idx*, *num\_bonds=1*)

`oddt.docking.internal.num_rotors_pdbqt(lig)`

**class** `oddt.docking.internal.vina_docking`(*rec*, *lig=None*, *box=None*, *box\_size=1.0*,  
*weights=None*)

Bases: `object`

## Methods

---

`correct_radius`(*atom\_dict*)

---

`score`(*[coords]*)

---

`score_inter`(*[coords]*)

---

`score_intra`(*[coords]*)

---

`score_total`(*[coords]*)

---

`set_box`(*box*)

---

`set_coords`(*coords*)

---

`set_ligand`(*lig*)

---

`set_protein`(*rec*)

---

`weighted_inter`(*[coords]*)

---

`weighted_intra`(*[coords]*)

---

`weighted_total`(*[coords]*)

---

**correct\_radius** (*atom\_dict*)

**score** (*coords=None*)

**score\_inter** (*coords=None*)

**score\_intra** (*coords=None*)

**score\_total** (*coords=None*)

**set\_box** (*box*)

**set\_coords** (*coords*)

**set\_ligand** (*lig*)

**set\_protein** (*rec*)

**weighted\_inter** (*coords=None*)

**weighted\_intra** (*coords=None*)

**weighted\_total** (*coords=None*)

**class** `oddt.docking.internal.vina_ligand`(*c0*, *num\_rotors*, *engine*, *box\_size=1*)

Bases: `object`

## Methods

---

`mutate`(*x2[, force]*)

---

**mutate** (*x2*, *force=False*)

## Module contents

```
class oddt.docking.autodock_vina (protein=None, auto_ligand=None, size=(10, 10, 10), center=(0, 0, 0), exhaustiveness=8, num_modes=9, energy_range=3, seed=None, prefix_dir='/tmp', n_cpu=1, executable=None, autocleanup=True, skip_bad_mols=True)
```

Bases: `object`

Autodock Vina docking engine, which extends it's capabilities: automatic box (auto-centering on ligand).

**Parameters** **protein:** `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object (default=None)

Protein object to be used while generating descriptors.

**auto\_ligand:** `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object or string (default=None) Ligand use to center the docking box. Either ODDT molecule or a file (opened based on extension and read to ODDT molecule). Box is centered on geometric center of molecule.

**size:** tuple, shape=[3] (default=(10,10,10)) Dimensions of docking box (in Angstroms)

**center:** tuple, shape=[3] (default=(0,0,0)) The center of docking box in cartesian space.

**exhaustiveness:** int (default=8) Exhaustiveness parameter of Autodock Vina

**num\_modes:** int (default=9) Number of conformations generated by Autodock Vina

**energy\_range:** int (default=3) Energy range cutoff for Autodock Vina

**seed:** int or None (default=None) Random seed for Autodock Vina

**prefix\_dir:** string (default=/tmp) Temporary directory for Autodock Vina files

**executable:** string or None (default=None) Autodock Vina executable location in the system. It's really necessary if autodetection fails.

**autocleanup:** bool (default=True) Should the docking engine clean up after execution?

**skip\_bad\_mols:** bool (default=True) Should molecules that crash Autodock Vina be skipped.

## Attributes

---

*tmp\_dir*

---

## Methods

<i>clean()</i>	
<i>dock</i> (ligands[, protein, single])	Automated docking procedure.
<i>predict_ligand</i> (ligand)	Local method to score one ligand and update it's scores.
<i>predict_ligands</i> (ligands)	Method to score ligands lazily
<i>score</i> (ligands[, protein, single])	Automated scoring procedure.
<i>set_protein</i> (protein)	Change protein to dock to.

**clean()**

**dock** (*ligands*, *protein=None*, *single=False*)

Automated docking procedure.

**Parameters** **ligands**: iterable of `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects

Ligands to dock

**protein**: `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object or `None` Protein object to be used. If `None`, then the default one is used, else the protein is new default.

**single**: `bool` (**default=False**) A flag to indicate single ligand docking - performance reasons (eg. there is no need for subdirectory for one ligand)

**Returns** **ligands** : array of `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects

Array of ligands (scores are stored in `mol.data` method)

**predict\_ligand** (*ligand*)

Local method to score one ligand and update it's scores.

**Parameters** **ligand**: `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object

Ligand to be scored

**Returns** **ligand**: `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object

Scored ligand with updated scores

**predict\_ligands** (*ligands*)

Method to score ligands lazily

**Parameters** **ligands**: iterable of `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects

Ligands to be scored

**Returns** **ligand**: iterator of `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects

Scored ligands with updated scores

**score** (*ligands*, *protein=None*, *single=False*)

Automated scoring procedure.

**Parameters** **ligands**: iterable of `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects

Ligands to score

**protein**: `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object or `None` Protein object to be used. If `None`, then the default one is used, else the protein is new default.

**single**: `bool` (**default=False**) A flag to indicate single ligand scoring - performance reasons (eg. there is no need for subdirectory for one ligand)

**Returns** **ligands** : array of `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects

Array of ligands (scores are stored in `mol.data` method)

**set\_protein** (*protein*)

Change protein to dock to.

**Parameters** **protein**: `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object

Protein object to be used.

**tmp\_dir**

## oddt.scoring package

### Subpackages

### oddt.scoring.descriptors package

### Submodules

**oddt.scoring.descriptors.binana** module Internal implementation of binana software (<http://nbcrc.ucsd.edu/data/sw/hosted/binana/>)

**class** `oddt.scoring.descriptors.binana.binana_descriptor` (*protein=None*)

Bases: object

Descriptor build from binana script (as used in NNScore 2.0)

**Parameters** **protein:** `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object (default=None)

Protein object to be used while generating descriptors.

### Methods

<code>build(ligands[, protein])</code>	Descriptor building method
<code>set_protein(protein)</code>	One function to change all relevant proteins

**build** (*ligands*, *protein=None*)

Descriptor building method

**Parameters** **ligands:** array-like

An array of generator of `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects for which the descriptor is computed

**protein:** `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object (default=None) Protein object to be used while generating descriptors. If none, then the default protein (from constructor) is used. Otherwise, protein becomes new global and default protein.

**Returns** `descs`: numpy array, shape=[*n\_samples*, 351]

An array of binana descriptors, aligned with input ligands

**set\_protein** (*protein*)

One function to change all relevant proteins

**Parameters** **protein:** `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object

Protein object to be used while generating descriptors. Protein becomes new global and default protein.

### Module contents

**class** `oddt.scoring.descriptors.close_contacts` (*protein=None*, *cutoff=4*,  
*mode='atomic\_nums'*, *ligand\_types=None*,  
*protein\_types=None*, *aligned\_pairs=False*)

Bases: object

Close contacts descriptor which tallies atoms of type X in certain cutoff from atoms of type Y.

**Parameters** **protein:** `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` or `None` (default=`None`)

Default protein to use as reference

**cutoff:** `int` or `list`, `shape=[n,]` or `shape=[n,2]` (default=`4`) Cutoff for atoms in Angstroms given as an integer or a list of ranges, eg. `[0, 4, 8, 12]` or `[[0,4],[4,8],[8,12]]`. Upper bound is always inclusive, lower exclusive.

**mode:** `string` (default=`'atomic_nums'`) Method of atoms selection, as used in *atoms\_by\_type*

**ligand\_types:** `array` List of ligand atom types to use

**protein\_types:** `array` List of protein atom types to use

**aligned\_pairs:** `bool` (default=`False`) Flag indicating should permutation of types should be done, otherwise the atoms are treated as aligned pairs.

## Methods

---

*build*(ligands[, protein, single]) Builds descriptors for series of ligands

---

**build** (ligands, protein=`None`, single=`False`)

Builds descriptors for series of ligands

**Parameters** **ligands:** iterable of `oddt.toolkit.Molecules` or `oddt.toolkit.Molecule`

A list or iterable of ligands to build the descriptor or a single molecule.

**protein:** `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` or `None` (default=`None`) Default protein to use as reference

**single:** `bool` (default=`False`) Flag indicating if the ligand is single.

**class** `oddt.scoring.descriptors.fingerprints` (*fp='fp2', toolkit='ob'*)

Bases: `object`

## Methods

---

*build*(mols[, single])

---

**build** (mols, single=`False`)

**class** `oddt.scoring.descriptors.autodock_vina_descriptor` (*protein=None, vina\_scores=None*)

Bases: `object`

## Methods

---

*build*(ligands[, protein, single])  
*set\_protein*(protein)

---

**build** (*ligands*, *protein=None*, *single=False*)

**set\_protein** (*protein*)

**class** `oddt.scoring.descriptors.oddt_vina_descriptor` (*protein=None*, *vina\_scores=None*)  
Bases: `object`

## Methods

---

*build*(*ligands*[, *protein*, *single*])

*set\_protein*(*protein*)

---

**build** (*ligands*, *protein=None*, *single=False*)

**set\_protein** (*protein*)

## oddt.scoring.functions package

### Submodules

#### oddt.scoring.functions.NNScore module

**class** `oddt.scoring.functions.NNScore.nnscore` (*protein=None*, *n\_jobs=-1*)

Bases: `oddt.scoring.scorer`

## Methods

<i>fit</i> ( <i>ligands</i> , <i>target</i> , <i>*args</i> , <i>**kwargs</i> )	Trains model on supplied ligands and target values
<i>gen_training_data</i> ( <i>pdbind_dir</i> [, ...])	
<i>load</i> ( <i>filename</i> , <i>pdbind_version</i> )	
<i>predict</i> ( <i>ligands</i> , <i>*args</i> , <i>**kwargs</i> )	Predicts values (eg.
<i>predict_ligand</i> ( <i>ligand</i> )	Local method to score one ligand and update it's scores.
<i>predict_ligands</i> ( <i>ligands</i> )	Method to score ligands lazily
<i>save</i> ( <i>filename</i> )	Saves scoring function to a pickle file.
<i>score</i> ( <i>ligands</i> , <i>target</i> , <i>*args</i> , <i>**kwargs</i> )	Methods estimates the quality of prediction as squared correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ )
<i>set_protein</i> ( <i>protein</i> )	Proxy method to update protein in all relevant places.
<i>train</i> ( <i>[home_dir, sf_pickle, pdbind_version]</i> )	

**fit** (*ligands*, *target*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Trains model on supplied ligands and target values

**Parameters** **ligands**: array-like of ligands

Ground truth (correct) target values.

**target**: array-like of shape = [*n\_samples*] or [*n\_samples*, *n\_outputs*] Estimated target values.

**gen\_training\_data** (*pdbind\_dir*, *pdbind\_versions*=(2007, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016),  
*home\_dir=None*)

**classmethod** `load` (*filename*='', *pdbind\_version*=2016)

**predict** (*ligands*, \**args*, \*\**kwargs*)

Predicts values (eg. affinity) for supplied ligands

**Parameters** **ligands:** array-like of ligands

Ground truth (correct) target values.

**target:** array-like of shape = [n\_samples] or [n\_samples, n\_outputs] Estimated target values.

**Returns** predicted: np.array or array of np.arrays of shape = [n\_ligands]

Predicted scores for ligands

**predict\_ligand** (*ligand*)

Local method to score one ligand and update it's scores.

**Parameters** **ligand:** oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Ligand to be scored

**Returns** ligand: oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Scored ligand with updated scores

**predict\_ligands** (*ligands*)

Method to score ligands lazily

**Parameters** **ligands:** iterable of oddt.toolkit.Molecule objects

Ligands to be scored

**Returns** ligand: iterator of oddt.toolkit.Molecule objects

Scored ligands with updated scores

**save** (*filename*)

Saves scoring function to a pickle file.

**Parameters** **filename:** string

Pickle filename

**score** (*ligands*, *target*, \**args*, \*\**kwargs*)

Methods estimates the quality of prediction as squared correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ )

**Parameters** **ligands:** array-like of ligands

Ground truth (correct) target values.

**target:** array-like of shape = [n\_samples] or [n\_samples, n\_outputs] Estimated target values.

**Returns** r2: float

Squared correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ ) for prediction

**set\_protein** (*protein*)

Proxy method to update protein in all relevant places.

**Parameters** **protein:** oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

New default protein



```
train (home_dir=None, sf_pickle='', pdbbind_version=2016)
```

### oddt.scoring.functions.RFScore module

```
class oddt.scoring.functions.RFScore.rfscore (protein=None, n_jobs=-1, version=1, spr=0,  
                                             **kwargs)
```

Bases: `oddt.scoring.scorer`

### Methods

<code>fit</code> (ligands, target, *args, **kwargs)	Trains model on supplied ligands and target values
<code>gen_training_data</code> (pdbbind_dir[, ...])	
<code>load</code> ([filename, version, pdbbind_version])	
<code>predict</code> (ligands, *args, **kwargs)	Predicts values (eg.
<code>predict_ligand</code> (ligand)	Local method to score one ligand and update it's scores.
<code>predict_ligands</code> (ligands)	Method to score ligands lazily
<code>save</code> (filename)	Saves scoring function to a pickle file.
<code>score</code> (ligands, target, *args, **kwargs)	Methods estimates the quality of prediction as squared correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ )
<code>set_protein</code> (protein)	Proxy method to update protein in all relevant places.
<code>train</code> ([home_dir, sf_pickle, pdbbind_version])	

```
fit (ligands, target, *args, **kwargs)  
    Trains model on supplied ligands and target values
```

**Parameters** **ligands:** array-like of ligands

Ground truth (correct) target values.

**target:** array-like of shape = [n\_samples] or [n\_samples, n\_outputs] Estimated target values.

```
gen_training_data (pdbbind_dir, pdbbind_versions=(2007, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016),  
                  home_dir=None)
```

```
classmethod load (filename='', version=1, pdbbind_version=2016)
```

```
predict (ligands, *args, **kwargs)  
    Predicts values (eg. affinity) for supplied ligands
```

**Parameters** **ligands:** array-like of ligands

Ground truth (correct) target values.

**target:** array-like of shape = [n\_samples] or [n\_samples, n\_outputs] Estimated target values.

**Returns** predicted: np.array or array of np.arrays of shape = [n\_ligands]

Predicted scores for ligands

```
predict_ligand (ligand)  
    Local method to score one ligand and update it's scores.
```

**Parameters** **ligand:** oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Ligand to be scored

**Returns** ligand: oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Scored ligand with updated scores

**predict\_ligands** (*ligands*)

Method to score ligands lazily

**Parameters** **ligands:** iterable of `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects

Ligands to be scored

**Returns** ligand: iterator of `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects

Scored ligands with updated scores

**save** (*filename*)

Saves scoring function to a pickle file.

**Parameters** **filename:** string

Pickle filename

**score** (*ligands, target, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Methods estimates the quality of prediction as squared correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ )

**Parameters** **ligands:** array-like of ligands

Ground truth (correct) target values.

**target:** array-like of shape = `[n_samples]` or `[n_samples, n_outputs]` Estimated target values.

**Returns** `r2`: float

Squared correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ ) for prediction

**set\_protein** (*protein*)

Proxy method to update protein in all relevant places.

**Parameters** **protein:** `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object

New default protein

**train** (*home\_dir=None, sf\_pickle='', pdbbind\_version=2016*)

## Module contents

**class** `oddt.scoring.functions.rfscore` (*protein=None, n\_jobs=-1, version=1, spr=0, \*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `oddt.scoring.scorer`

## Methods

<code>fit(ligands, target, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Trains model on supplied ligands and target values
<code>gen_training_data(pdbbind_dir[, ...])</code>	
<code>load([filename, version, pdbbind_version])</code>	
<code>predict(ligands, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Predicts values (eg.
<code>predict_ligand(ligand)</code>	Local method to score one ligand and update it's scores.
<code>predict_ligands(ligands)</code>	Method to score ligands lazily
<code>save(filename)</code>	Saves scoring function to a pickle file.
<code>score(ligands, target, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Methods estimates the quality of prediction as squared correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ )
<code>set_protein(protein)</code>	Proxy method to update protein in all relevant places.
<code>train([home_dir, sf_pickle, pdbbind_version])</code>	

**fit** (*ligands*, *target*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Trains model on supplied ligands and target values

**Parameters** **ligands:** array-like of ligands

Ground truth (correct) target values.

**target:** array-like of shape = [n\_samples] or [n\_samples, n\_outputs] Estimated target values.

**gen\_training\_data** (*pdbind\_dir*, *pdbind\_versions*=(2007, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016), *home\_dir*=None)

**classmethod load** (*filename*='.', *version*=1, *pdbind\_version*=2016)

**predict** (*ligands*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Predicts values (eg. affinity) for supplied ligands

**Parameters** **ligands:** array-like of ligands

Ground truth (correct) target values.

**target:** array-like of shape = [n\_samples] or [n\_samples, n\_outputs] Estimated target values.

**Returns** predicted: np.array or array of np.arrays of shape = [n\_ligands]

Predicted scores for ligands

**predict\_ligand** (*ligand*)

Local method to score one ligand and update it's scores.

**Parameters** **ligand:** oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Ligand to be scored

**Returns** ligand: oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Scored ligand with updated scores

**predict\_ligands** (*ligands*)

Method to score ligands lazily

**Parameters** **ligands:** iterable of oddt.toolkit.Molecule objects

Ligands to be scored

**Returns** ligand: iterator of oddt.toolkit.Molecule objects

Scored ligands with updated scores

**save** (*filename*)

Saves scoring function to a pickle file.

**Parameters** **filename:** string

Pickle filename

**score** (*ligands*, *target*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Methods estimates the quality of prediction as squared correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ )

**Parameters** **ligands:** array-like of ligands

Ground truth (correct) target values.

**target:** array-like of shape = [n\_samples] or [n\_samples, n\_outputs] Estimated target values.

**Returns** r2: float

Squared correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ ) for prediction

**set\_protein** (*protein*)

Proxy method to update protein in all relevant places.

**Parameters** **protein:** oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

New default protein

**train** (*home\_dir=None, sf\_pickle='', pdbbind\_version=2016*)

**class** oddt.scoring.functions.nnscore (*protein=None, n\_jobs=-1*)

Bases: oddt.scoring.scorer

## Methods

<i>fit</i> (ligands, target, *args, **kwargs)	Trains model on supplied ligands and target values
<i>gen_training_data</i> (pdbbind_dir[, ...])	
<i>load</i> ([filename, pdbbind_version])	
<i>predict</i> (ligands, *args, **kwargs)	Predicts values (eg.
<i>predict_ligand</i> (ligand)	Local method to score one ligand and update it's scores.
<i>predict_ligands</i> (ligands)	Method to score ligands lazily
<i>save</i> (filename)	Saves scoring function to a pickle file.
<i>score</i> (ligands, target, *args, **kwargs)	Methods estimates the quality of prediction as squared correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ )
<i>set_protein</i> (protein)	Proxy method to update protein in all relevant places.
<i>train</i> ([home_dir, sf_pickle, pdbbind_version])	

**fit** (*ligands, target, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Trains model on supplied ligands and target values

**Parameters** **ligands:** array-like of ligands

Ground truth (correct) target values.

**target:** array-like of shape = [n\_samples] or [n\_samples, n\_outputs] Estimated target values.

**gen\_training\_data** (*pdbbind\_dir, pdbbind\_versions=(2007, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016), home\_dir=None*)

**classmethod** **load** (*filename='', pdbbind\_version=2016*)

**predict** (*ligands, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Predicts values (eg. affinity) for supplied ligands

**Parameters** **ligands:** array-like of ligands

Ground truth (correct) target values.

**target:** array-like of shape = [n\_samples] or [n\_samples, n\_outputs] Estimated target values.

**Returns** predicted: np.array or array of np.arrays of shape = [n\_ligands]

Predicted scores for ligands

**predict\_ligand** (*ligand*)

Local method to score one ligand and update it's scores.

**Parameters** **ligand:** oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Ligand to be scored

**Returns** ligand: oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Scored ligand with updated scores

**predict\_ligands** (*ligands*)

Method to score ligands lazily

**Parameters** **ligands:** iterable of oddt.toolkit.Molecule objects

Ligands to be scored

**Returns** ligand: iterator of oddt.toolkit.Molecule objects

Scored ligands with updated scores

**save** (*filename*)

Saves scoring function to a pickle file.

**Parameters** **filename:** string

Pickle filename

**score** (*ligands, target, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Methods estimates the quality of prediction as squared correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ )

**Parameters** **ligands:** array-like of ligands

Ground truth (correct) target values.

**target:** array-like of shape = [n\_samples] or [n\_samples, n\_outputs] Estimated target values.

**Returns** r2: float

Squared correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ ) for prediction

**set\_protein** (*protein*)

Proxy method to update protein in all relevant places.

**Parameters** **protein:** oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

New default protein

**train** (*home\_dir=None, sf\_pickle='', pdbbind\_version=2016*)

**oddt.scoring.models package**

**Submodules**

## oddt.scoring.models.classifiers module

oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.**randomforest**

alias of RandomForestClassifier

**class** oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.**svm** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: `sklearn.base.ClassifierMixin`

Assemble a proper SVM classifier

### Methods

---

[\*fit\*\(descs, target\\_values, \\*\\*kwargs\)](#)

[\*get\\_params\*\(\[deep\]\)](#)

[\*predict\*\(descs\)](#)

[\*predict\\_log\\_proba\*\(descs\)](#)

[\*predict\\_proba\*\(descs\)](#)

[\*score\*\(descs, target\\_values\)](#)

[\*set\\_params\*\(\\*\\*kwargs\)](#)

---

**fit** (descs, target\_values, \*\*kwargs)

**get\_params** (deep=True)

**predict** (descs)

**predict\_log\_proba** (descs)

**predict\_proba** (descs)

**score** (descs, target\_values)

**set\_params** (\*\*kwargs)

**class** oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.**neuralnetwork** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Bases: `sklearn.base.ClassifierMixin`

Assemble Neural network using sklearn pipeline

### Methods

---

[\*fit\*\(descs, target\\_values, \\*\\*kwargs\)](#)

[\*get\\_params\*\(\[deep\]\)](#)

[\*predict\*\(descs\)](#)

[\*predict\\_log\\_proba\*\(descs\)](#)

[\*predict\\_proba\*\(descs\)](#)

[\*score\*\(descs, target\\_values\)](#)

[\*set\\_params\*\(\\*\\*kwargs\)](#)

---

**fit** (descs, target\_values, \*\*kwargs)

**get\_params** (deep=True)

**predict** (descs)

**predict\_log\_proba** (descs)

**predict\_proba** (descs)

**score** (*descs*, *target\_values*)

**set\_params** (*\*\*kwargs*)

**oddt.scoring.models.regressors module** Collection of regressors models

**oddt.scoring.models.regressors.randomforest**

alias of RandomForestRegressor

**class** **oddt.scoring.models.regressors.svm** (*\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `sklearn.base.RegressorMixin`

Assemble a proper SVM using sklearn tools regressor

## Methods

---

*fit*(*descs*, *target\_values*, *\*\*kwargs*)

---

*get\_params*([*deep*])

---

*predict*(*descs*)

---

*score*(*descs*, *target\_values*)

---

*set\_params*(*\*\*kwargs*)

---

**fit** (*descs*, *target\_values*, *\*\*kwargs*)

**get\_params** (*deep=True*)

**predict** (*descs*)

**score** (*descs*, *target\_values*)

**set\_params** (*\*\*kwargs*)

**oddt.scoring.models.regressors.pls**

alias of PLSRegression

**class** **oddt.scoring.models.regressors.neuralnetwork** (*\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Bases: `sklearn.base.RegressorMixin`

Assemble Neural network using sklearn pipeline

## Methods

---

*fit*(*descs*, *target\_values*, *\*\*kwargs*)

---

*get\_params*([*deep*])

---

*predict*(*descs*)

---

*score*(*descs*, *target\_values*)

---

*set\_params*(*\*\*kwargs*)

---

**fit** (*descs*, *target\_values*, *\*\*kwargs*)

**get\_params** (*deep=True*)

**predict** (*descs*)

**score** (*descs*, *target\_values*)

**set\_params** (*\*\*kwargs*)

`oddt.scoring.models.regressors.mlr`  
alias of `LinearRegression`

## Module contents

## Module contents

`oddt.scoring.cross_validate` (*model, cv\_set, cv\_target, n=10, shuffle=True, n\_jobs=1*)  
Perform cross validation of model using provided data

**Parameters** **model:** object

Model to be tested

**cv\_set:** array-like of shape = [**n\_samples**, **n\_features**] Estimated target values.

**cv\_target:** array-like of shape = [**n\_samples**] or [**n\_samples**, **n\_outputs**] Estimated target values.

**n:** integer (default = 10) How many folds to be created from dataset

**shuffle:** bool (default = True) Should data be shuffled before folding.

**n\_jobs:** integer (default = 1) How many CPUs to use during cross validation

**Returns** **r2:** array of shape = [**n**]

R<sup>2</sup> score for each of generated folds

**class** `oddt.scoring.ensemble_descriptor` (*descriptor\_generators*)  
Bases: object

Proxy class to build an ensemble of descriptors with an API as one

**Parameters** **models:** array

An array of models

## Methods

---

[\*build\*\(mols, \\*args, \\*\\*kwargs\)](#)  
[\*set\\_protein\*\(protein\)](#)

---

**build** (*mols, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

**set\_protein** (*protein*)

**class** `oddt.scoring.ensemble_model` (*models*)  
Bases: object

Proxy class to build an ensemble of models with an API as one

**Parameters** **models:** array

An array of models



## Methods

---

<i>fit</i> (X, y, *args, **kwargs)
<i>predict</i> (X, *args, **kwargs)
<i>score</i> (X, y, *args, **kwargs)

---

**fit** (X, y, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

**predict** (X, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

**score** (X, y, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

**class** `oddt.scoring.scorer` (*model\_instance*, *descriptor\_generator\_instance*, *score\_title*='score')

Bases: object

Scorer class is parent class for scoring functions.

**Parameters** **model\_instance:** model

Model compatible with sklearn API (fit, predict and score methods)

**descriptor\_generator\_instance:** array of descriptors Descriptor generator object

**score\_title:** string Title of score to be used.

## Methods

<i>fit</i> (ligands, target, *args, **kwargs)	Trains model on supplied ligands and target values
<i>load</i> (filename)	Loads scoring function from a pickle file.
<i>predict</i> (ligands, *args, **kwargs)	Predicts values (eg.
<i>predict_ligand</i> (ligand)	Local method to score one ligand and update it's scores.
<i>predict_ligands</i> (ligands)	Method to score ligands lazily
<i>save</i> (filename)	Saves scoring function to a pickle file.
<i>score</i> (ligands, target, *args, **kwargs)	Methods estimates the quality of prediction as squared correlation coefficient (R <sup>2</sup> )
<i>set_protein</i> (protein)	Proxy method to update protein in all relevant places.

**fit** (*ligands*, *target*, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

Trains model on supplied ligands and target values

**Parameters** **ligands:** array-like of ligands

Ground truth (correct) target values.

**target:** array-like of shape = [n\_samples] or [n\_samples, n\_outputs] Estimated target values.

**classmethod** **load** (*filename*)

Loads scoring function from a pickle file.

**Parameters** **filename:** string

Pickle filename

**Returns** sf: scorer-like object

Scoring function object loaded from a pickle

**predict** (*ligands*, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

Predicts values (eg. affinity) for supplied ligands

**Parameters** **ligands:** array-like of ligands

Ground truth (correct) target values.

**target:** array-like of shape = [n\_samples] or [n\_samples, n\_outputs] Estimated target values.

**Returns** predicted: np.array or array of np.arrays of shape = [n\_ligands]

Predicted scores for ligands

**predict\_ligand** (*ligand*)

Local method to score one ligand and update it's scores.

**Parameters** **ligand:** oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Ligand to be scored

**Returns** ligand: oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Scored ligand with updated scores

**predict\_ligands** (*ligands*)

Method to score ligands lazily

**Parameters** **ligands:** iterable of oddt.toolkit.Molecule objects

Ligands to be scored

**Returns** ligand: iterator of oddt.toolkit.Molecule objects

Scored ligands with updated scores

**save** (*filename*)

Saves scoring function to a pickle file.

**Parameters** **filename:** string

Pickle filename

**score** (*ligands*, *target*, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

Methods estimates the quality of prediction as squared correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ )

**Parameters** **ligands:** array-like of ligands

Ground truth (correct) target values.

**target:** array-like of shape = [n\_samples] or [n\_samples, n\_outputs] Estimated target values.

**Returns** r2: float

Squared correlation coefficient ( $R^2$ ) for prediction

**set\_protein** (*protein*)

Proxy method to update protein in all relevant places.

**Parameters** **protein:** oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

New default protein

## oddt.toolkits package

### Subpackages

### oddt.toolkits.extras package

### Submodules

#### oddt.toolkits.extras.rdkit module

`oddt.toolkits.extras.rdkit.MolFromPDBBlock` (*molBlock*, *sanitize=True*, *removeHs=True*, *flavor=0*)

### Module contents

### Submodules

#### oddt.toolkits.common module

Code common to all toolkits

`oddt.toolkits.common.detect_secondary_structure` (*res\_dict*)  
 Detect alpha helices and beta sheets in *res\_dict* by phi and psi angles

#### oddt.toolkits.ob module

**class** `oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom` (*OAtom*)  
 Bases: `pybel.Atom`

### Attributes

---

<i>atomicmass</i>
<i>atomicnum</i>
<i>bonds</i>
<i>cidx</i>
<i>coordidx</i>
<i>coords</i>
<i>exactmass</i>
<i>formalcharge</i>
<i>heavyvalence</i>
<i>heterovalence</i>
<i>hyb</i>
<i>idx</i>
<i>implicitvalence</i>
<i>isotope</i>
<i>neighbors</i>
<i>partialcharge</i>
<i>residue</i>

Continued on next page
------------------------

Table 4.23 – continued from previous page

<i>spin</i>
<i>type</i>
<i>valence</i>
<i>vector</i>

**atomicmass**

**atomicnum**

**bonds**

**cidx**

**coordidx**

**coords**

**exactmass**

**formalcharge**

**heavyvalence**

**heterovalence**

**hyb**

**idx**

**implicitvalence**

**isotope**

**neighbors**

**partialcharge**

**residue**

**spin**

**type**

**valence**

**vector**

**class** oddt.toolkits.ob.**AtomStack** (*OBMol*)

Bases: object

**class** oddt.toolkits.ob.**Bond** (*OBBond*)

Bases: object

### Attributes

<i>atoms</i>
<i>isrotor</i>
<i>order</i>

**atoms**

**isrotor**

**order**

**class** oddt.toolkits.ob.**BondStack** (*OBMol*)

Bases: object

**class** oddt.toolkits.ob.**Fingerprint** (*fingerprint*)

Bases: pybel.Fingerprint

**Attributes**


---

*bits*


---



---

*raw*


---

**bits****raw**

**class** oddt.toolkits.ob.**Molecule** (*OBMol=None, source=None, protein=False*)

Bases: pybel.Molecule

**Attributes**


---

*OBMol*


---



---

*atom\_dict*


---



---

*atoms*


---



---

*bonds*


---



---

*canonic\_order* Returns np.array with canonic order of heavy atoms in the molecule

---



---

*charge*


---



---

*charges*


---



---

*clone*


---



---

*conformers*


---



---

*coords*


---



---

*data*


---



---

*dim*


---



---

*energy*


---



---

*exactmass*


---



---

*formula*


---



---

*molwt*


---



---

*num\_rotors* Number of strict rotatable

---



---

*res\_dict*


---



---

*residues*


---



---

*ring\_dict*


---



---

*smiles*


---



---

*spin*


---



---

*sssr*


---



---

*title*


---



---

*unitcell*


---

**Methods**

<code>addh([only_polar])</code>	Add hydrogens
<code>calccharges([model])</code>	Estimates atomic partial charges in the molecule.
<code>calcdesc([descnames])</code>	Calculate descriptor values.
<code>calcfp([fptype])</code>	Calculate a molecular fingerprint.
<code>clone_coords(source)</code>	
<code>convertdbonds()</code>	Convert Dative Bonds.
<code>draw([show, filename, update, usecoords])</code>	Create a 2D depiction of the molecule.
<code>localopt([forcefield, steps])</code>	Locally optimize the coordinates.
<code>make2D()</code>	Generate 2D coordinates for molecule
<code>make3D([forcefield, steps])</code>	Generate 3D coordinates
<code>removeh()</code>	Remove hydrogens
<code>write([format, filename, overwrite, opt, size])</code>	

## OBMol

**addh** (*only\_polar=False*)  
Add hydrogens

**atom\_dict**

**atoms**

**bonds**

**calccharges** (*model='mmff94'*)  
Estimates atomic partial charges in the molecule.

### Optional parameters:

**model** – default is “mmff94”. See the charges variable for a list of available charge models (in shell, obabel -L charges)

This method populates the *partialcharge* attribute of each atom in the molecule in place.

**calcdesc** (*descnames=[]*)  
Calculate descriptor values.

**Optional parameter:** *descnames* – a list of names of descriptors

If *descnames* is not specified, all available descriptors are calculated. See the *descs* variable for a list of available descriptors.

**calcfp** (*fptype='FP2'*)  
Calculate a molecular fingerprint.

### Optional parameters:

**fptype** – the fingerprint type (default is “FP2”). See the *fps* variable for a list of available fingerprint types.

**canonic\_order**  
Returns np.array with canonic order of heavy atoms in the molecule

**charge**

**charges**

**clone**

**clone\_coords** (*source*)

**conformers**

**convertdbonds ()**

Convert Dative Bonds.

**coords**

**data**

**dim**

**draw** (*show=True, filename=None, update=False, usecoords=False*)

Create a 2D depiction of the molecule.

**Optional parameters:** *show* – display on screen (default is True) *filename* – write to file (default is None)

*update* – update the coordinates of the atoms to those

determined by the structure diagram generator (default is False)

**usecoords – don’t calculate 2D coordinates, just use** the current coordinates (default is False)

Tkinter and Python Imaging Library are required for image display.

**energy**

**exactmass**

**formula**

**localopt** (*forcefield='mmff94', steps=500*)

Locally optimize the coordinates.

**Optional parameters:**

**forcefield – default is “mmff94”. See the forcefields variable** for a list of available forcefields.

*steps* – default is 500

If the molecule does not have any coordinates, `make3D()` is called before the optimization. Note that the molecule needs to have explicit hydrogens. If not, call `addh()`.

**make2D ()**

Generate 2D coordinates for molecule

**make3D** (*forcefield='mmff94', steps=50*)

Generate 3D coordinates

**molwt**

**num\_rotors**

Number of strict rotatable

**removeh ()**

Remove hydrogens

**res\_dict**

**residues**

**ring\_dict**

**smiles**

**spin**

**sssr**

**title**

**unitcell**

**write** (*format='smi', filename=None, overwrite=False, opt=None, size=None*)

**class** oddt.toolkits.ob.**MoleculeData** (*obmol*)  
 Bases: pybel.MoleculeData

### Methods

---

<code>clear()</code>
<code>has_key(key)</code>
<code>items()</code>
<code>iteritems()</code>
<code>keys()</code>
<code>to_dict()</code>
<code>update(dictionary)</code>
<code>values()</code>

---

**clear** ()

**has\_key** (*key*)

**items** ()

**iteritems** ()

**keys** ()

**to\_dict** ()

**update** (*dictionary*)

**values** ()

**class** oddt.toolkits.ob.**Outputfile** (*format, filename, overwrite=False, opt=None*)  
 Bases: pybel.Outputfile

### Methods

---

<code>close()</code>	Close the Outputfile to further writing.
<code>write(molecule)</code>	Write a molecule to the output file.

---

**close** ()

Close the Outputfile to further writing.

**write** (*molecule*)

Write a molecule to the output file.

**Required parameters:** molecule

**class** oddt.toolkits.ob.**Residue** (*OBResidue*)  
 Bases: object

Represent a Pybel residue.

**Required parameter:** OBResidue – an Open Babel OBResidue



**Attributes:** atoms, idx, name.

(refer to the Open Babel library documentation for more info).

**The original Open Babel atom can be accessed using the attribute:** OBResidue

## Attributes

---

*atoms*

---

*idx*

---

*name*

---

**atoms**

**idx**

**name**

**class** oddt.toolkits.ob.**ResidueStack** (*OBMol*)

Bases: object

**class** oddt.toolkits.ob.**Smarts** (*smartspattern*)

Bases: pybel.Smarts

Initialise with a SMARTS pattern.

## Methods

---

<i>findall</i> (molecule)	Find all matches of the SMARTS pattern to a particular molecule.
---------------------------	--

---

<i>match</i> (molecule)	Checks if there is any match.
-------------------------	-------------------------------

---

**findall** (*molecule*)

Find all matches of the SMARTS pattern to a particular molecule.

**Required parameters:** molecule

**match** (*molecule*)

Checks if there is any match. Returns True or False

oddt.toolkits.ob.**readfile** (*format, filename, opt=None, lazy=False*)

## oddt.toolkits.rdk module

rdkit - A Cinfony module for accessing the RDKit from CPython

**Global variables:** Chem and AllChem - the underlying RDKit Python bindings  
 informats - a dictionary of supported input formats  
 outformats - a dictionary of supported output formats  
 desc - a list of supported descriptors  
 fps - a list of supported fingerprint types  
 forcefields - a list of supported forcefields

**class** oddt.toolkits.rdk.**Atom** (*Atom*)

Bases: object

Represent an rdkit Atom.

**Required parameters:** Atom – an RDKit Atom

**Attributes:** atomicnum, coords, formalcharge

**The original RDKit Atom can be accessed using the attribute:** Atom

#### Attributes

<i>atomicnum</i>	
<i>bonds</i>	
<i>coords</i>	
<i>formalcharge</i>	
<i>idx</i>	Note that this index is 1-based and RDKit's internal index in 0-based.
<i>neighbors</i>	
<i>partialcharge</i>	

**atomicnum**

**bonds**

**coords**

**formalcharge**

**idx**

Note that this index is 1-based and RDKit's internal index in 0-based. Changed to be compatible with OpenBabel

**neighbors**

**partialcharge**

**class** oddt.toolkits.rdk.**AtomStack** (*Mol*)

Bases: object

**class** oddt.toolkits.rdk.**Bond** (*Bond*)

Bases: object

#### Attributes

<i>atoms</i>
<i>isrotor</i>
<i>order</i>

**atoms**

**isrotor**

**order**

**class** oddt.toolkits.rdk.**BondStack** (*Mol*)

Bases: object

**class** oddt.toolkits.rdk.**Fingerprint** (*fingerprint*)

Bases: object

A Molecular Fingerprint.

**Required parameters:** fingerprint – a vector calculated by one of the fingerprint methods

**Attributes:** fp – the underlying fingerprint object bits – a list of bits set in the Fingerprint

**Methods:** The “|” operator can be used to calculate the Tanimoto coeff. For example, given two Fingerprints ‘a’, and ‘b’, the Tanimoto coefficient is given by:

$$\text{tanimoto} = a | b$$

## Attributes

---

*raw*

---

### raw

**class** oddt.toolkits.rdk.**Molecule** (*Mol=None, source=None, protein=False*)

Bases: object

Represent an rdkit Molecule.

**Required parameter:** Mol – an RDKit Mol or any type of cinfony Molecule

**Attributes:** atoms, data, formula, molwt, title

**Methods:** addh(), calcfp(), calcdesc(), draw(), localopt(), make3D(), removeh(), write()

**The underlying RDKit Mol can be accessed using the attribute:** Mol

## Attributes

<i>Mol</i>	
<i>atom_dict</i>	
<i>atoms</i>	
<i>bonds</i>	
<i>canonic_order</i>	Returns np.array with canonic order of heavy atoms in the molecule
<i>charges</i>	
<i>clone</i>	
<i>coords</i>	
<i>data</i>	
<i>formula</i>	
<i>molwt</i>	
<i>num_rotors</i>	
<i>res_dict</i>	
<i>residues</i>	
<i>ring_dict</i>	
<i>smiles</i>	
<i>sssr</i>	
<i>title</i>	

## Methods

<i>addh</i> ([only_polar])	Add hydrogens.
<i>calcdesc</i> ([descnames])	Calculate descriptor values.

Continued on next page

Table 4.36 – continued from previous page

<code>calcfp([fptype, opt])</code>	Calculate a molecular fingerprint.
<code>clone_coords(source)</code>	
<code>localopt([forcefield, steps])</code>	Locally optimize the coordinates.
<code>make2D()</code>	Generate 2D coordinates for molecule
<code>make3D([forcefield, steps])</code>	Generate 3D coordinates.
<code>removeh(**kwargs)</code>	Remove hydrogens.
<code>write([format, filename, overwrite, size])</code>	Write the molecule to a file or return a string.

**Mol**

**addh** (*only\_polar=False, \*\*kwargs*)  
Add hydrogens.

**atom\_dict**

**atoms**

**bonds**

**calcdesc** (*descnames=None*)  
Calculate descriptor values.

**Optional parameter:** *descnames* – a list of names of descriptors

If *descnames* is not specified, all available descriptors are calculated. See the *descs* variable for a list of available descriptors.

**calcfp** (*fptype='rdkit', opt=None*)  
Calculate a molecular fingerprint.

**Optional parameters:**

**fptype** – the fingerprint type (default is “rdkit”). See the *fps* variable for a list of available fingerprint types.

**opt** – a dictionary of options for fingerprints. Currently only used for radius and bitInfo in Morgan fingerprints.

**canonic\_order**  
Returns np.array with canonic order of heavy atoms in the molecule

**charges**

**clone**

**clone\_coords** (*source*)

**coords**

**data**

**formula**

**localopt** (*forcefield='uff', steps=500*)  
Locally optimize the coordinates.

**Optional parameters:**

**forcefield** – default is “uff”. See the *forcefields* variable for a list of available forcefields.

**steps** – default is 500

If the molecule does not have any coordinates, `make3D()` is called before the optimization.

**make2D** ()

Generate 2D coordinates for molecule

**make3D** (*forcefield='mmff94', steps=50*)

Generate 3D coordinates.

**Optional parameters:**

**forcefield** – default is “uff”. See the **forcefields** variable for a list of available forcefields.

**steps** – default is 50

Once coordinates are generated, a quick local optimization is carried out with 50 steps and the UFF force-field. Call `localopt()` if you want to improve the coordinates further.

**molwt**

**num\_rotors**

**removeh** (*\*\*kwargs*)

Remove hydrogens.

**res\_dict**

**residues**

**ring\_dict**

**smiles**

**sssr**

**title**

**write** (*format='smi', filename=None, overwrite=False, size=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Write the molecule to a file or return a string.

**Optional parameters:**

**format** – see the **informats** variable for a list of available output formats (default is “smi”)

**filename** – default is None **overwrite** – if the output file already exists, should it

be overwritten? (default is False)

If a filename is specified, the result is written to a file. Otherwise, a string is returned containing the result.

To write multiple molecules to the same file you should use the `Outputfile` class.

**class** `oddt.toolkits.rdk.MoleculeData` (*Mol*)

Bases: `object`

Store molecule data in a dictionary-type object

**Required parameters:** `Mol` – an RDKit `Mol`

Methods and accessor methods are like those of a dictionary except that the data is retrieved on-the-fly from the underlying `Mol`.

Example: `>>> mol = next(readfile("sdf", "head.sdf")) >>> data = mol.data >>> print(data) {'Comment': 'CORINA 2.61 0041 25.10.2001', 'NSC': '1'} >>> print(len(data), data.keys(), data.has_key("NSC")) 2 ['Comment', 'NSC'] True >>> print(data['Comment']) CORINA 2.61 0041 25.10.2001 >>> data['Comment'] = 'This is a new comment' >>> for k,v in data.items(): ... print(k, "->", v) Comment -> This is a new comment NSC -> 1 >>> del data['NSC'] >>> print(len(data), data.keys(), data.has_key("NSC")) 1 ['Comment'] False`

## Methods

---

<code>clear()</code>
<code>has_key(key)</code>
<code>items()</code>
<code>iteritems()</code>
<code>keys()</code>
<code>to_dict()</code>
<code>update(dictionary)</code>
<code>values()</code>

---

**clear** ()

**has\_key** (*key*)

**items** ()

**iteritems** ()

**keys** ()

**to\_dict** ()

**update** (*dictionary*)

**values** ()

**class** `oddt.toolkits.rdk.Outputfile` (*format, filename, overwrite=False*)

Bases: `object`

Represent a file to which *output* is to be sent.

### Required parameters:

**format** - see the `outformats` variable for a list of available output formats

**filename**

### Optional parameters:

**overwrite** – if the output file already exists, should it be overwritten? (default is `False`)

**Methods:** `write(molecule)` `close()`

## Methods

---

<code>close()</code>	Close the Outputfile to further writing.
<code>write(molecule)</code>	Write a molecule to the output file.

---

**close** ()

Close the Outputfile to further writing.

**write** (*molecule*)

Write a molecule to the output file.

**Required parameters:** `molecule`

**class** `oddt.toolkits.rdk.Residue` (*ParentMol, atom\_path*)

Bases: `object`

Represent a RDKit residue.

**Required parameter:** ParentMol – Parent molecule (Mol) object path – atoms path of a residue

**Attributes:** atoms, idx, name.

(refer to the Open Babel library documentation for more info).

**The Mol object constructed of residues' atoms can be accessed using the attribute:** Residue

### Attributes

---

*atoms*

---

*idx*

---

*name*

---

**atoms**

**idx**

**name**

**class** `oddt.toolkits.rdk.ResidueStack (Mol, paths)`  
 Bases: object

**class** `oddt.toolkits.rdk.Smarts (smartspattern)`  
 Bases: object

Initialise with a SMARTS pattern.

### Methods

---

<i>findall</i> (molecule)	Find all matches of the SMARTS pattern to a particular molecule.
---------------------------	--

---

<i>match</i> (molecule)	Find all matches of the SMARTS pattern to a particular molecule.
-------------------------	--

---

**findall** (*molecule*)

Find all matches of the SMARTS pattern to a particular molecule.

**Required parameters:** molecule

**match** (*molecule*)

Find all matches of the SMARTS pattern to a particular molecule.

**Required parameters:** molecule

`oddt.toolkits.rdk.base_feature_factory = <rdkit.Chem.rdMolChemicalFeatures.MolChemicalFeatureFactory object>`  
 Global feature factory based on BaseFeatures.fdef

`oddt.toolkits.rdk.descs = ['fr_C_O_noCOO', 'PEOE_VSA3', 'Chi4v', 'fr_Ar_COO', 'fr_SH', 'Chi4n', 'SMR_VSA10']`  
 A list of supported descriptors

`oddt.toolkits.rdk.forcefields = ['mmff94', 'uff']`  
 A list of supported forcefields

`oddt.toolkits.rdk.fps = ['rdkit', 'layered', 'maccs', 'atompairs', 'torsions', 'morgan']`  
 A list of supported fingerprint types

```
oddt.toolkits.rdk.informats = {'inchi': 'InChI', 'mol2': 'Tripos MOL2 file', 'sdf': 'MDL SDF file', 'smi': 'SMILES',  
    A dictionary of supported input formats
```

```
oddt.toolkits.rdk.outformats = {'inchikey': 'InChIKey', 'sdf': 'MDL SDF file', 'can': 'Canonical SMILES', 'smi': 'SMILES',  
    A dictionary of supported output formats
```

```
oddt.toolkits.rdk.readfile (format, filename, lazy=False, opt=None, *args, **kwargs)  
    Iterate over the molecules in a file.
```

**Required parameters:**

**format** - see the **informats** variable for a list of available input formats  
**filename**

You can access the first molecule in a file using the `next()` method of the iterator:

```
mol = next(readfile("smi", "myfile.smi"))
```

**You can make a list of the molecules in a file using:** `mols = list(readfile("smi", "myfile.smi"))`

You can iterate over the molecules in a file as shown in the following code snippet: `>>> atomtotal = 0 >>> for mol in readfile("sdf", "head.sdf"): ... atomtotal += len(mol.atoms) ... >>> print(atomtotal) 43`

```
oddt.toolkits.rdk.readstring (format, string, **kwargs)  
    Read in a molecule from a string.
```

**Required parameters:**

**format** - see the **informats** variable for a list of available input formats  
**string**

Example: `>>> input = "C1=CC=CS1" >>> mymol = readstring("smi", input) >>> len(mymol.atoms) 5`

## Module contents

## Submodules

### oddt.datasets module

Datasets wrapped in convinient models

```
class oddt.datasets.pdbbind (home, version=None, default_set=None, data_file=None, opt=None)  
    Bases: object
```

**Attributes**

---

*activities*  
*ids*

---

**activities**

**ids**



## oddt.interactions module

Module calculates interactions between two molecules (protein-protein, protein-ligand, small-small). Currently following interactions are implemented:

- hydrogen bonds
- halogen bonds
- pi stacking (parallel and perpendicular)
- salt bridges
- hydrophobic contacts
- pi-cation
- metal coordination
- pi-metal

`oddt.interactions.close_contacts(x, y, cutoff, x_column='coords', y_column='coords')`

Returns pairs of atoms which are within close contact distance cutoff.

**Parameters** `x, y` : atom\_dict-type numpy array

Atom dictionaries generated by `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects.

**cutoff** [float] Cutoff distance for close contacts

**x\_column, y\_column** [string, (default='coords')] Column containing coordinates of atoms (or pseudo-atoms, i.e. ring centroids)

**Returns** `x_, y_` : atom\_dict-type numpy array

Aligned pairs of atoms in close contact for further processing.

`oddt.interactions.hbond_acceptor_donor(mol1, mol2, cutoff=3.5, base_angle=120, tolerance=30)`

Returns pairs of acceptor-donor atoms, which meet H-bond criteria

**Parameters** `mol1, mol2` : `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object

Molecules to compute H-bond acceptor and H-bond donor pairs

**cutoff** [float, (default=3.5)] Distance cutoff for A-D pairs

**base\_angle** [int, (default=120)] Base angle determining allowed direction of hydrogen bond formation, which is divided by the number of neighbors of acceptor atom to establish final directional angle

**tolerance** [int, (default=30)] Range (+/- tolerance) from perfect direction (base\_angle/n\_neighbors) in which H-bonds are considered as strict.

**Returns** `a, d` : atom\_dict-type numpy array

Aligned arrays of atoms forming H-bond, firstly acceptors, secondly donors.

**strict** [numpy array, dtype=bool] Boolean array align with atom pairs, informing whether atoms form 'strict' H-bond (pass all angular cutoffs). If false, only distance cutoff is met, therefore the bond is 'crude'.

`oddt.interactions.hbonds(mol1, mol2, *args, **kwargs)`

Calculates H-bonds between molecules

**Parameters** **mol1, mol2** : oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Molecules to compute H-bond acceptor and H-bond donor pairs

**cutoff** [float, (default=3.5)] Distance cutoff for A-D pairs

**base\_angle** [int, (default=120)] Base angle determining allowed direction of hydrogen bond formation, which is divided by the number of neighbors of acceptor atom to establish final directional angle

**tolerance** [int, (default=30)] Range (+/- tolerance) from perfect direction (base\_angle/n\_neighbors) in which H-bonds are considered as strict.

**Returns** **mol1\_atoms, mol2\_atoms** : atom\_dict-type numpy array

Aligned arrays of atoms forming H-bond

**strict** [numpy array, dtype=bool] Boolean array align with atom pairs, informing whether atoms form 'strict' H-bond (pass all angular cutoffs). If false, only distance cutoff is met, therefore the bond is 'crude'.

```
oddt.interactions.halogenbond_acceptor_halogen(mol1, mol2, base_angle_acceptor=120,  
                                                base_angle_halogen=180, tolerance=30, cutoff=4)
```

Returns pairs of acceptor-halogen atoms, which meet halogen bond criteria

**Parameters** **mol1, mol2** : oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Molecules to compute halogen bond acceptor and halogen pairs

**cutoff** [float, (default=4)] Distance cutoff for A-H pairs

**base\_angle\_acceptor** [int, (default=120)] Base angle determining allowed direction of halogen bond formation, which is divided by the number of neighbors of acceptor atom to establish final directional angle

**base\_angle\_halogen** [int (default=180)] Ideal base angle between halogen bond and halogen-neighbor bond

**tolerance** [int, (default=30)] Range (+/- tolerance) from perfect direction (base\_angle/n\_neighbors) in which halogen bonds are considered as strict.

**Returns** **a, h** : atom\_dict-type numpy array

Aligned arrays of atoms forming halogen bond, firstly acceptors, secondly halogens

**strict** [numpy array, dtype=bool] Boolean array align with atom pairs, informing whether atoms form 'strict' halogen bond (pass all angular cutoffs). If false, only distance cutoff is met, therefore the bond is 'crude'.

```
oddt.interactions.halogenbonds(mol1, mol2, **kwargs)
```

Calculates halogen bonds between molecules

**Parameters** **mol1, mol2** : oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Molecules to compute halogen bond acceptor and halogen pairs

**cutoff** [float, (default=4)] Distance cutoff for A-H pairs

**base\_angle\_acceptor** [int, (default=120)] Base angle determining allowed direction of halogen bond formation, which is divided by the number of neighbors of acceptor atom to establish final directional angle

**base\_angle\_halogen** [int (default=180)] Ideal base angle between halogen bond and halogen-neighbor bond

**tolerance** [int, (default=30)] Range (+/- tolerance) from perfect direction (base\_angle/n\_neighbors) in which halogen bonds are considered as strict.

**Returns** **mol1\_atoms, mol2\_atoms** : atom\_dict-type numpy array

Aligned arrays of atoms forming halogen bond

**strict** [numpy array, dtype=bool] Boolean array align with atom pairs, informing whether atoms form 'strict' halogen bond (pass all angular cutoffs). If false, only distance cutoff is met, therefore the bond is 'crude'.

`oddt.interactions.pi_stacking(mol1, mol2, cutoff=5, tolerance=30)`

Returns pairs of rings, which meet pi stacking criteria

**Parameters** **mol1, mol2** : oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Molecules to compute ring pairs

**cutoff** [float, (default=5)] Distance cutoff for Pi-stacking pairs

**tolerance** [int, (default=30)] Range (+/- tolerance) from perfect direction (parallel or perpendicular) in which pi-stackings are considered as strict.

**Returns** **r1, r2** : ring\_dict-type numpy array

Aligned arrays of rings forming pi-stacking

**strict\_parallel** [numpy array, dtype=bool] Boolean array align with ring pairs, informing whether rings form 'strict' parallel pi-stacking. If false, only distance cutoff is met, therefore the stacking is 'crude'.

**strict\_perpendicular** [numpy array, dtype=bool] Boolean array align with ring pairs, informing whether rings form 'strict' perpendicular pi-stacking (T-shaped, T-face, etc.). If false, only distance cutoff is met, therefore the stacking is 'crude'.

`oddt.interactions.salt_bridge_plus_minus(mol1, mol2, cutoff=4)`

Returns pairs of plus-minus atoms, which meet salt bridge criteria

**Parameters** **mol1, mol2** : oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Molecules to compute plus and minus pairs

**cutoff** [float, (default=4)] Distance cutoff for A-H pairs

**Returns** **plus, minus** : atom\_dict-type numpy array

Aligned arrays of atoms forming salt bridge, firstly plus, secondly minus

`oddt.interactions.salt_bridges(mol1, mol2, *args, **kwargs)`

Calculates salt bridges between molecules

**Parameters** **mol1, mol2** : oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Molecules to compute plus and minus pairs

**cutoff** [float, (default=4)] Distance cutoff for plus-minus pairs

**Returns** **mol1\_atoms, mol2\_atoms** : atom\_dict-type numpy array

Aligned arrays of atoms forming salt bridges

`oddt.interactions.hydrophobic_contacts(mol1, mol2, cutoff=4)`

Calculates hydrophobic contacts between molecules

**Parameters** **mol1, mol2** : oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Molecules to compute hydrophobe pairs

**cutoff** [float, (default=4)] Distance cutoff for hydrophobe pairs

**Returns** **mol1\_atoms, mol2\_atoms** : atom\_dict-type numpy array

Aligned arrays of atoms forming hydrophobic contacts

`oddt.interactions.pi_cation(mol1, mol2, cutoff=5, tolerance=30)`

Returns pairs of ring-cation atoms, which meet pi-cation criteria

**Parameters** **mol1, mol2** : oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Molecules to compute ring-cation pairs

**cutoff** [float, (default=5)] Distance cutoff for Pi-cation pairs

**tolerance** [int, (default=30)] Range (+/- tolerance) from perfect direction (perpendicular) in which pi-cation are considered as strict.

**Returns** **r1** : ring\_dict-type numpy array

Aligned rings forming pi-stacking

**plus2** [atom\_dict-type numpy array] Aligned cations forming pi-cation

**strict\_parallel** [numpy array, dtype=bool] Boolean array align with ring-cation pairs, informing whether they form 'strict' pi-cation. If false, only distance cutoff is met, therefore the interaction is 'crude'.

`oddt.interactions.acceptor_metal(mol1, mol2, base_angle=120, tolerance=30, cutoff=4)`

Returns pairs of acceptor-metal atoms, which meet metal coordination criteria Note: This function is directional (mol1 holds acceptors, mol2 holds metals)

**Parameters** **mol1, mol2** : oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Molecules to compute acceptor and metal pairs

**cutoff** [float, (default=4)] Distance cutoff for A-M pairs

**base\_angle** [int, (default=120)] Base angle determining allowed direction of metal coordination, which is divided by the number of neighbors of acceptor atom to establish final directional angle

**tolerance** [int, (default=30)] Range (+/- tolerance) from perfect direction (base\_angle/n\_neighbors) in metal coordination are considered as strict.

**Returns** **a, d** : atom\_dict-type numpy array

Aligned arrays of atoms forming metal coordination, firstly acceptors, secondly metals.

**strict** [numpy array, dtype=bool] Boolean array align with atom pairs, informing whether atoms form ‘strict’ metal coordination (pass all angular cutoffs). If false, only distance cutoff is met, therefore the interaction is ‘crude’.

`oddt.interactions.pi_metal (mol1, mol2, cutoff=5, tolerance=30)`

Returns pairs of ring-metal atoms, which meet pi-metal criteria

**Parameters** **mol1, mol2** : `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` object

Molecules to compute ring-metal pairs

**cutoff** [float, (default=5)] Distance cutoff for Pi-metal pairs

**tolerance** [int, (default=30)] Range (+/- tolerance) from perfect direction (perpendicular) in which pi-metal are considered as strict.

**Returns** **r1** : ring\_dict-type numpy array

Aligned rings forming pi-metal

**m** [atom\_dict-type numpy array] Aligned metals forming pi-metal

**strict\_parallel** [numpy array, dtype=bool] Boolean array align with ring-metal pairs, informing whether they form ‘strict’ pi-metal. If false, only distance cutoff is met, therefore the interaction is ‘crude’.

## oddt.metrics module

Metrics for estimating performance of drug discovery methods implemented in ODDT

`oddt.metrics.roc (y_true, y_score, pos_label=None, sample_weight=None, drop_intermediate=True)`

Compute Receiver operating characteristic (ROC)

Note: this implementation is restricted to the binary classification task.

Read more in the [User Guide](#).

**Parameters** **y\_true** : array, shape = [n\_samples]

True binary labels in range {0, 1} or {-1, 1}. If labels are not binary, pos\_label should be explicitly given.

**y\_score** : array, shape = [n\_samples]

Target scores, can either be probability estimates of the positive class, confidence values, or non-thresholded measure of decisions (as returned by “decision\_function” on some classifiers).

**pos\_label** : int or str, default=None

Label considered as positive and others are considered negative.

**sample\_weight** : array-like of shape = [n\_samples], optional

Sample weights.

**drop\_intermediate** : boolean, optional (default=True)

Whether to drop some suboptimal thresholds which would not appear on a plotted ROC curve. This is useful in order to create lighter ROC curves.

New in version 0.17: parameter *drop\_intermediate*.

**Returns** **fpr** : array, shape = [ $>2$ ]

Increasing false positive rates such that element  $i$  is the false positive rate of predictions with score  $\geq$  thresholds[ $i$ ].

**tpr** : array, shape = [ $>2$ ]

Increasing true positive rates such that element  $i$  is the true positive rate of predictions with score  $\geq$  thresholds[ $i$ ].

**thresholds** : array, shape = [ $n_{\text{thresholds}}$ ]

Decreasing thresholds on the decision function used to compute fpr and tpr. *thresholds*[0] represents no instances being predicted and is arbitrarily set to  $\max(y\_score) + 1$ .

**See also:**

**roc\_auc\_score** Compute Area Under the Curve (AUC) from prediction scores

### Notes

Since the thresholds are sorted from low to high values, they are reversed upon returning them to ensure they correspond to both **fpr** and **tpr**, which are sorted in reversed order during their calculation.

### References

[R1]

### Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from sklearn import metrics
>>> y = np.array([1, 1, 2, 2])
>>> scores = np.array([0.1, 0.4, 0.35, 0.8])
>>> fpr, tpr, thresholds = metrics.roc_curve(y, scores, pos_label=2)
>>> fpr
array([ 0. ,  0.5,  0.5,  1. ])
>>> tpr
array([ 0.5,  0.5,  1. ,  1. ])
>>> thresholds
array([ 0.8 ,  0.4 ,  0.35,  0.1 ])
```

`oddt.metrics.auc(x, y, reorder=False)`

Compute Area Under the Curve (AUC) using the trapezoidal rule

This is a general function, given points on a curve. For computing the area under the ROC-curve, see `roc_auc_score()`.

**Parameters** **x** : array, shape = [ $n$ ]

x coordinates.

**y** : array, shape = [ $n$ ]

y coordinates.

**reorder** : boolean, optional (default=False)

If True, assume that the curve is ascending in the case of ties, as for an ROC curve. If the curve is non-ascending, the result will be wrong.

**Returns auc** : float

See also:

**roc\_auc\_score** Computes the area under the ROC curve

**precision\_recall\_curve** Compute precision-recall pairs for different probability thresholds

### Examples

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> from sklearn import metrics
>>> y = np.array([1, 1, 2, 2])
>>> pred = np.array([0.1, 0.4, 0.35, 0.8])
>>> fpr, tpr, thresholds = metrics.roc_curve(y, pred, pos_label=2)
>>> metrics.auc(fpr, tpr)
0.75
```

`oddt.metrics.roc_auc(y_true, y_score, pos_label=None, ascending_score=True)`

Computes ROC AUC score

**Parameters y\_true** : array, shape=[n\_samples]

True binary labels, in range {0,1} or {-1,1}. If positive label is different than 1, it must be explicitly defined.

**y\_score** [array, shape=[n\_samples]] Scores for tested series of samples

**pos\_label: int** Positive label of samples (if other than 1)

**ascending\_score: bool (default=True)** Indicates if your score is ascending. Ascending score increases with decreasing activity. In other words it ascends on ranking list (where actives are on top).

**Returns ef** : float

Enrichment Factor for given percentage in range 0:1

`oddt.metrics.roc_log_auc(y_true, y_score, pos_label=None, ascending_score=True, log_min=0.001, log_max=1.0)`

Computes area under semi-log ROC for random distribution.

**Parameters y\_true** : array, shape=[n\_samples]

True binary labels, in range {0,1} or {-1,1}. If positive label is different than 1, it must be explicitly defined.

**y\_score** [array, shape=[n\_samples]] Scores for tested series of samples

**pos\_label: int** Positive label of samples (if other than 1)

**ascending\_score: bool (default=True)** Indicates if your score is ascending. Ascending score increases with decreasing activity. In other words it ascends on ranking list (where actives are on top).

**log\_min** [float (default=0.001)] Minimum logarithm value for estimating AUC

**log\_max** [float (default=1.)] Maximum logarithm value for estimating AUC.

**Returns auc :** float

semi-log ROC AUC

`oddt.metrics.enrichment_factor(y_true, y_score, percentage=1, pos_label=None, kind='fold')`

Computes enrichment factor for given percentage, i.e. EF\_1% is enrichment factor for first percent of given samples.

**Parameters y\_true :** array, shape=[n\_samples]

True binary labels, in range {0,1} or {-1,1}. If positive label is different than 1, it must be explicitly defined.

**y\_score** [array, shape=[n\_samples]] Scores for tested series of samples

**percentage** [int or float] The percentage for which EF is being calculated

**pos\_label: int** Positive label of samples (if other than 1)

**kind: 'fold' or 'percentage' (default='fold')** Two kinds of enrichment factor: fold and percentage. Fold shows the increase over random distribution (1 is random, the higher EF the better enrichment). Percentage returns the fraction of positive labels within the top x% of dataset.

**Returns ef :** float

Enrichment Factor for given percentage in range 0:1

`oddt.metrics.random_roc_log_auc(log_min=0.001, log_max=1.0)`

Computes area under semi-log ROC for random distribution.

**Parameters log\_min :** float (default=0.001)

Minimum logarithm value for estimating AUC

**log\_max** [float (default=1.)] Maximum logarithm value for estimating AUC.

**Returns auc :** float

semi-log ROC AUC for random distribution

`oddt.metrics.rmse(y_true, y_pred)`

Compute Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE)

**Parameters y\_true :** array-like of shape = [n\_samples] or [n\_samples, n\_outputs]

Ground truth (correct) target values.

**y\_pred** [array-like of shape = [n\_samples] or [n\_samples, n\_outputs]] Estimated target values.

**Returns rmse :** float

A positive floating point value (the best value is 0.0).

## oddt.pandas module

Pandas extension for chemical analysis



```
class oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame (data=None, index=None, columns=None, dtype=None,
                                copy=False)
```

Bases: `pandas.core.frame.DataFrame`

Chemical DataFrame object, which contains molecules column of `oddt.toolkit.Molecule` objects. Rich display of molecules (2D) is available in iPython Notebook. Additional `to_sdf` and `to_mol2` methods make writing to molecular formats easy.

New in version 0.3.

Note: Thanks to: <http://blog.snapdragon.cc/2015/05/05/subclass-pandas-dataframe-to-save-custom-attributes/>

## Attributes

<code>T</code>	Transpose index and columns
<code>at</code>	Fast label-based scalar accessor
<code>axes</code>	Return a list with the row axis labels and column axis labels as the only members.
<code>blocks</code>	Internal property, property synonym for <code>as_blocks()</code>
<code>dtypes</code>	Return the dtypes in this object.
<code>empty</code>	True if NDFrame is entirely empty [no items], meaning any of the axes are of length 0.
<code>ftypes</code>	Return the ftypes (indication of sparse/dense and dtype) in this object.
<code>iat</code>	Fast integer location scalar accessor.
<code>iloc</code>	Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.
<code>ix</code>	A primarily label-location based indexer, with integer position fallback.
<code>loc</code>	Purely label-location based indexer for selection by label.
<code>ndim</code>	Number of axes / array dimensions
<code>shape</code>	Return a tuple representing the dimensionality of the DataFrame.
<code>size</code>	number of elements in the NDFrame
<code>style</code>	Property returning a Styler object containing methods for building a styled HTML representation fo the DataFrame.
<code>values</code>	Numpy representation of NDFrame

<code>is_copy</code>	
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## Methods

<code>abs()</code>	Return an object with absolute value taken—only applicable to objects that are a
<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>	Concatenate prefix string with panel items names.
<code>add_suffix(suffix)</code>	Concatenate suffix string with panel items names.
<code>align(other[, join, axis, level, copy, ...])</code>	Align two object on their axes with the
<code>all([axis, bool_only, skipna, level])</code>	Return whether all elements are True over requested axis
<code>any([axis, bool_only, skipna, level])</code>	Return whether any element is True over requested axis
<code>append(other[, ignore_index, verify_integrity])</code>	Append rows of <i>other</i> to the end of this frame, returning a new object.
<code>apply(func[, axis, broadcast, raw, reduce, args])</code>	Applies function along input axis of DataFrame.
<code>applymap(func)</code>	Apply a function to a DataFrame that is intended to operate elementwise, i.e.
<code>as_blocks([copy])</code>	Convert the frame to a dict of dtype -> Constructor Types that each has a homo
<code>as_matrix([columns])</code>	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>	The last row without any NaN is taken (or the last row without
<code>assign(**kwargs)</code>	Assign new columns to a DataFrame, returning a new object (a copy) with all t

Table 4.43 – cont

<code>astype(dtype[, copy, raise_on_error])</code>	Cast object to input numpy.dtype
<code>at_time(time[, asof])</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 NDFrame.fillna(method='bfill')
<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 column optionally grouped by some columns
<code>clip([lower, upper, axis])</code>	Trim values at input threshold(s).
<code>clip_lower(threshold[, axis])</code>	Return copy of the input with values below given value(s) truncated.
<code>clip_upper(threshold[, axis])</code>	Return copy of input with values above given value(s) truncated.
<code>combine(other, func[, fill_value, overwrite])</code>	Add two DataFrame objects and do not propagate NaN values, so if for a
<code>combineAdd(other)</code>	DEPRECATED.
<code>combineMult(other)</code>	DEPRECATED.
<code>combine_first(other)</code>	Combine two DataFrame objects and default to non-null values in frame calling
<code>compound([axis, skipna, level])</code>	Return the compound percentage of the values for the requested axis
<code>consolidate([inplace])</code>	Compute NDFrame with “consolidated” internals (data of each dtype grouped
<code>convert_objects([convert_dates, ...])</code>	Deprecated.
<code>copy([deep])</code>	Make a copy of this objects data.
<code>corr([method, min_periods])</code>	Compute pairwise correlation of columns, excluding NA/null values
<code>corrwith(other[, axis, drop])</code>	Compute pairwise correlation between rows or columns of two DataFrame obj
<code>count([axis, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return Series with number of non-NA/null observations over requested axis.
<code>cov([min_periods])</code>	Compute pairwise covariance of columns, excluding NA/null values
<code>cummax([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative max over requested axis.
<code>cummin([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative minimum over requested axis.
<code>cumprod([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative product over requested axis.
<code>cumsum([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative sum over requested axis.
<code>describe([percentiles, include, exclude])</code>	Generate various summary statistics, excluding NaN values.
<code>diff([periods, axis])</code>	1st discrete difference of object
<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>	Matrix multiplication with DataFrame or Series objects
<code>drop(labels[, axis, level, inplace, errors])</code>	Return new object with labels in requested axis removed.
<code>drop_duplicates(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return DataFrame with duplicate rows removed, optionally only
<code>dropna([axis, how, thresh, subset, inplace])</code>	Return object with labels on given axis omitted where alternately any
<code>duplicated(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return boolean Series denoting duplicate rows, optionally only
<code>eq(other[, axis, level])</code>	Wrapper for flexible comparison methods eq
<code>equals(other)</code>	Determines if two NDFrame objects contain the same elements.
<code>eval(expr[, inplace])</code>	Evaluate an expression in the context of the calling DataFrame instance.
<code>ewm([com, span, halflife, alpha, ...])</code>	Provides exponential weighted functions
<code>expanding([min_periods, freq, center, axis])</code>	Provides expanding transformations.
<code>ffill([axis, inplace, limit, downcast])</code>	Synonym for NDFrame.fillna(method='ffill')
<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
<code>first_valid_index()</code>	Return label for first non-NA/null value
<code>floordiv(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Integer division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>floordiv</i>
<code>from_csv(path[, header, sep, index_col, ...])</code>	Read CSV file (DISCOURAGED, please use <code>pandas.read_csv()</code> instead
<code>from_dict(data[, orient, dtype])</code>	Construct DataFrame from dict of array-like or dicts
<code>from_items(items[, columns, orient])</code>	Convert (key, value) pairs to DataFrame.
<code>from_records(data[, index, exclude, ...])</code>	Convert structured or record ndarray to DataFrame
<code>ge(other[, axis, level])</code>	Wrapper for flexible comparison methods ge

Table 4.43 – cont

<code>get(key[, default])</code>	Get item from object for given key (DataFrame column, Panel slice, etc.).
<code>get_dtype_counts()</code>	Return the counts of dtypes in this object.
<code>get_ftype_counts()</code>	Return the counts of ftypes in this object.
<code>get_value(index, col[, takeable])</code>	Quickly retrieve single value at passed column and index
<code>get_values()</code>	same as values (but handles sparseness conversions)
<code>groupby([by, axis, level, as_index, sort, ...])</code>	Group series using mapper (dict or key function, apply given function to group)
<code>gt(other[, axis, level])</code>	Wrapper for flexible comparison methods gt
<code>head([n])</code>	Returns first n rows
<code>hist(data[, column, by, grid, xlabelsize, ...])</code>	Draw histogram of the DataFrame's series using matplotlib / pylab.
<code>icol(i)</code>	DEPRECATED.
<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>iget_value(i, j)</code>	DEPRECATED.
<code>info([verbose, buf, max_cols, memory_usage, ...])</code>	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>irow(i[, copy])</code>	DEPRECATED.
<code>isin(values)</code>	Return boolean DataFrame showing whether each element in the DataFrame is
<code>isnull()</code>	Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are null.
<code>iteritems()</code>	Iterator over (column name, Series) pairs.
<code>iterkv(*args, **kwargs)</code>	iteritems alias used to get around 2to3. Deprecated
<code>iterrows()</code>	Iterate over DataFrame rows as (index, Series) pairs.
<code>itertuples([index, name])</code>	Iterate over DataFrame rows as namedtuples, with index value as first element
<code>join(other[, on, how, lsuffix, rsuffix, sort])</code>	Join columns with other DataFrame either on index or on a key 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
<code>kurtosis([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher's definition of kurtosis
<code>last(offset)</code>	Convenience method for subsetting final periods of time series data based on a
<code>last_valid_index()</code>	Return label for last non-NA/null value
<code>le(other[, axis, level])</code>	Wrapper for flexible comparison methods le
<code>lookup(row_labels, col_labels)</code>	Label-based "fancy indexing" function for DataFrame.
<code>lt(other[, axis, level])</code>	Wrapper for flexible comparison methods lt
<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>	Return an object of same shape as self and whose corresponding entries are fro
<code>max([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	This method returns the maximum of the values in the object.
<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>	Memory usage of DataFrame columns.
<code>merge(right[, how, on, left_on, right_on, ...])</code>	Merge DataFrame objects by performing a database-style join operation by col
<code>min([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	This method returns the minimum of the values in the object.
<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])</code>	Gets the mode(s) of each element along the axis selected.
<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>	Wrapper for flexible comparison methods ne
<code>nlargest(n, columns[, keep])</code>	Get the rows of a DataFrame sorted by the <i>n</i> largest values of <i>columns</i> .
<code>notnull()</code>	Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are not null.
<code>nsmallest(n, columns[, keep])</code>	Get the rows of a DataFrame sorted by the <i>n</i> smallest values of <i>columns</i> .
<code>pct_change([periods, fill_method, limit, freq])</code>	Percent change over given number of periods.
<code>pipe(func, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Apply func(self, *args, **kwargs)

Table 4.43 – cont

<code>pivot([index, columns, values])</code>	Reshape data (produce a “pivot” table) based on column values.
<code>pivot_table(data[, values, index, columns, ...])</code>	Create a spreadsheet-style pivot table as a DataFrame.
<code>plot</code>	alias of <code>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 <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>quantile([q, axis, numeric_only, interpolation])</code>	Return values at the given quantile over requested axis, a la <code>numpy.percentile</code> .
<code>query(expr[, inplace])</code>	Query the columns of a frame with a boolean expression.
<code>radd(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Addition of dataframe 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>rdiv(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Floating division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rtruediv</i> ).
<code>reindex([index, columns])</code>	Conform DataFrame to new index with optional filling logic, placing NA/NaN
<code>reindex_axis(labels[, axis, method, level, ...])</code>	Conform input object to new index with optional filling logic, placing NA/NaN
<code>reindex_like(other[, method, copy, limit, ...])</code>	Return an object with matching indices to myself.
<code>rename([index, columns])</code>	Alter axes input function or functions.
<code>rename_axis(mapper[, axis, copy, inplace])</code>	Alter index and / or columns using input function or functions.
<code>reorder_levels(order[, axis])</code>	Rearrange index levels using input order.
<code>replace([to_replace, value, inplace, limit, ...])</code>	Replace values given in ‘to_replace’ with ‘value’.
<code>resample(rule[, how, axis, fill_method, ...])</code>	Convenience method for frequency conversion and resampling of time series.
<code>reset_index([level, drop, inplace, ...])</code>	For DataFrame with multi-level index, return new DataFrame with labeling info
<code>rfloordiv(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Integer division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rfloordiv</i> ).
<code>rmod(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Modulo of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rmod</i> ).
<code>rmul(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Multiplication of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rmul</i> ).
<code>rolling(window[, min_periods, freq, 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 <i>rpow</i> ).
<code>rsub(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Subtraction of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rsub</i> ).
<code>rtruediv(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Floating division of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rtruediv</i> ).
<code>sample([n, frac, replace, weights, ...])</code>	Returns a random sample of items from an axis of object.
<code>select(crit[, axis])</code>	Return data corresponding to axis labels matching criteria
<code>select_dtypes([include, exclude])</code>	Return a subset of a DataFrame including/excluding columns based on their dt
<code>sem([axis, skipna, level, ddof, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased standard error of the mean over requested axis.
<code>set_axis(axis, labels)</code>	public version of axis assignment
<code>set_index(keys[, drop, append, inplace, ...])</code>	Set the DataFrame index (row labels) using one or more existing columns.
<code>set_value(index, col, value[, takeable])</code>	Put single value at passed column and index
<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
<code>slice_shift([periods, axis])</code>	Equivalent to <i>shift</i> without copying data.
<code>sort([columns, axis, ascending, inplace, ...])</code>	DEPRECATED: use <code>DataFrame.sort_values()</code>
<code>sort_index([axis, level, ascending, ...])</code>	Sort object by labels (along an axis)
<code>sort_values(by[, axis, ascending, inplace, ...])</code>	Sort by the values along either axis
<code>sortlevel([level, axis, ascending, inplace, ...])</code>	Sort multilevel index by chosen axis and primary level.
<code>squeeze(**kwargs)</code>	Squeeze length 1 dimensions.
<code>stack([level, dropna])</code>	Pivot a level of the (possibly hierarchical) column labels, returning a DataFrame
<code>std([axis, skipna, level, ddof, numeric_only])</code>	Return sample standard deviation over requested axis.
<code>sub(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Subtraction of dataframe and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>sub</i> ).
<code>subtract(other[, axis, level, fill_value])</code>	Subtraction of dataframe 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

Table 4.43 – cont

<code>swaplevel([i, j, axis])</code>	Swap levels i and j in a MultiIndex on a particular axis
<code>tail([n])</code>	Returns last n rows
<code>take(indices[, axis, convert, is_copy])</code>	Analogous to ndarray.take
<code>to_clipboard([excel, sep])</code>	Attempt to write text representation of object to the system clipboard This can
<code>to_csv(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Write DataFrame to a comma-separated values (csv) file
<code>to_dense()</code>	Return dense representation of NDFrame (as opposed to sparse)
<code>to_dict([orient])</code>	Convert DataFrame to dictionary.
<code>to_excel(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Write DataFrame to a excel sheet
<code>to_gbq(destination_table, project_id[, ...])</code>	Write a DataFrame to a Google BigQuery table.
<code>to_hdf(path_or_buf, key, **kwargs)</code>	Write the contained data to an HDF5 file using HDFStore.
<code>to_html(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Render a DataFrame as an HTML table.
<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 a DataFrame to a tabular environment table.
<code>to_mol2([filepath_or_buffer, ...])</code>	Write DataFrame to Mol2 file.
<code>to_msgpack([path_or_buf, encoding])</code>	msgpack (serialize) object to input file path
<code>to_panel()</code>	Transform long (stacked) format (DataFrame) into wide (3D, Panel) format.
<code>to_period([freq, axis, copy])</code>	Convert DataFrame from DatetimeIndex to PeriodIndex with desired
<code>to_pickle(path)</code>	Pickle (serialize) object to input file path.
<code>to_records([index, convert_datetime64])</code>	Convert DataFrame to record array.
<code>to_sdf([filepath_or_buffer, ...])</code>	Write DataFrame to SDF file.
<code>to_sparse([fill_value, kind])</code>	Convert to SparseDataFrame
<code>to_sql(name, con[, flavor, schema, ...])</code>	Write records stored in a DataFrame to a SQL database.
<code>to_stata(fname[, convert_dates, ...])</code>	A class for writing Stata binary dta files from array-like objects
<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>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>	Truncates a sorted NDFrame before and/or after some particular 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(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Localize tz-naive TimeSeries to target time zone.
<code>unstack([level, fill_value])</code>	Pivot a level of the (necessarily hierarchical) index labels, returning a DataFram
<code>update(other[, join, overwrite, ...])</code>	Modify DataFrame in place using non-NA values from passed DataFrame.
<code>var([axis, skipna, level, ddof, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased variance over requested axis.
<code>where(cond[, other, inplace, axis, level, ...])</code>	Return an object of same shape as self and whose corresponding entries are fro
<code>xs(key[, axis, level, drop_level])</code>	Returns a cross-section (row(s) or column(s)) from the Series/DataFrame.

**T**

Transpose index and columns

**abs()**

Return an object with absolute value taken—only applicable to objects that are all numeric.

**Returns** abs: type of caller

**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.

**Parameters** *other* : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns result** : DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.radd`

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**add\_prefix** (*prefix*)

Concatenate prefix string with panel items names.

**Parameters prefix** : string

**Returns with\_prefix** : type of caller

**add\_suffix** (*suffix*)

Concatenate suffix string with panel items names.

**Parameters suffix** : string

**Returns with\_suffix** : type of caller

**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 object 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** : str, default None

**limit** : int, default 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

New in version 0.17.0.

**Returns** (**left, right**) : (DataFrame, type of other)

Aligned objects

**all** (*axis=None, bool\_only=None, skipna=None, level=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return whether all elements are True over requested axis

**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

**bool\_only** : boolean, default None

Include only boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only boolean data. Not implemented for Series.

**Returns** **all** : Series or DataFrame (if level specified)

**any** (*axis=None, bool\_only=None, skipna=None, level=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return whether any element is True over requested axis

**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

**bool\_only** : boolean, default None

Include only boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only boolean data. Not implemented for Series.

**Returns** **any** : Series or DataFrame (if level specified)

**append** (*other, ignore\_index=False, verify\_integrity=False*)

Append rows of *other* to the end of this frame, returning a new object. Columns not in this frame 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.

**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.

### 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
```

**apply** (*func*, *axis=0*, *broadcast=False*, *raw=False*, *reduce=None*, *args=()*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Applies function along input axis of DataFrame.

Objects passed to functions are Series objects having index either the DataFrame's index (*axis=0*) or the columns (*axis=1*). Return type depends on whether passed function aggregates, or the *reduce* argument if the DataFrame is empty.

**Parameters** **func** : function

Function to apply to each column/row

**axis** : {0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0

- 0 or 'index': apply function to each column
- 1 or 'columns': apply function to each row

**broadcast** : boolean, default False

For aggregation functions, return object of same size with values propagated

**raw** : boolean, default False



If False, convert each row or column into a Series. If row=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** : boolean 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 is None (the default), apply's return value will be guessed by calling func an empty Series (note: while guessing, exceptions raised by func will be ignored). If reduce is True a Series will always be returned, and if False a DataFrame will always be returned.

**args** : tuple

Positional arguments to pass to function in addition to the array/series

**Additional keyword arguments will be passed as keywords to the function**

**Returns** **applied** : Series or DataFrame

**See also:**

**DataFrame.applymap** For elementwise 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.apply(numpy.sqrt) # returns DataFrame
>>> df.apply(numpy.sum, axis=0) # equiv to df.sum(0)
>>> df.apply(numpy.sum, axis=1) # equiv to df.sum(1)
```

### **applymap** (func)

Apply a function to a DataFrame that is intended to operate elementwise, i.e. like doing map(func, series) for each series in the DataFrame

**Parameters** **func** : function

Python function, returns a single value from a single value

**Returns** **applied** : DataFrame

**See also:**

**DataFrame.apply** For operations on rows/columns

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(3, 3))
>>> df
   0         1         2
0 -0.029638  1.081563  1.280300
1  0.647747  0.831136 -1.549481
```

```

2    0.513416 -0.884417    0.195343
>>> df = df.applymap(lambda x: '%.2f' % x)
>>> df
   0      1      2
0 -0.03   1.08   1.28
1  0.65   0.83  -1.55
2  0.51  -0.88   0.20

```

**as\_blocks** (*copy=True*)

Convert the frame to a dict of dtype -> Constructor Types that each has a homogeneous dtype.

**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

**as\_matrix** (*columns=None*)

Convert the frame to its Numpy-array representation.

**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:**

`pandas.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’`.

**asfreq** (*freq, method=None, how=None, normalize=False*)

Convert TimeSeries to specified frequency.

Optionally provide filling method to pad/backfill missing values.

**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

**Returns** **converted** : type of caller

## Notes

To learn more about the frequency strings, please see [this link](#).

**asof** (*where*, *subset=None*)

The last row without any NaN is taken (or the last row without NaN considering only the subset of columns in the case of a DataFrame)

New in version 0.19.0: For DataFrame

If there is no good value, NaN is returned.

**Parameters** **where** : date or array of dates

**subset** : string or list of strings, default None

if not None use these columns for NaN propagation

**Returns** where is scalar

- value or NaN if input is Series
- Series if input is DataFrame

where is Index: same shape object as input

**See also:**

`merge_asof`

## Notes

Dates are assumed to be sorted Raises if this is not the case

**assign** (*\*\*kwargs*)

Assign new columns to a DataFrame, returning a new object (a copy) with all the original columns in addition to the new ones.

New in version 0.16.0.

**Parameters** **kwargs** : keyword, value pairs

keywords are the column names. 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** **df** : DataFrame

A new DataFrame with the new columns in addition to all the existing columns.

## Notes

Since `kwargs` is a dictionary, the order of your arguments may not be preserved. The make things predicatable, the columns are inserted in alphabetical order, at the end of your DataFrame. Assigning multiple columns within the same `assign` is possible, but you cannot reference other columns created within the same `assign` call.

## Examples

```
>>> df = DataFrame({'A': range(1, 11), 'B': np.random.randn(10)})
```

Where the value is a callable, evaluated on `df`:

```
>>> df.assign(ln_A = lambda x: np.log(x.A))
   A      B      ln_A
0  1  0.426905  0.000000
1  2 -0.780949  0.693147
2  3 -0.418711  1.098612
3  4 -0.269708  1.386294
4  5 -0.274002  1.609438
5  6 -0.500792  1.791759
6  7  1.649697  1.945910
7  8 -1.495604  2.079442
8  9  0.549296  2.197225
9 10 -0.758542  2.302585
```

Where the value already exists and is inserted:

```
>>> newcol = np.log(df['A'])
>>> df.assign(ln_A=newcol)
   A      B      ln_A
0  1  0.426905  0.000000
1  2 -0.780949  0.693147
2  3 -0.418711  1.098612
3  4 -0.269708  1.386294
4  5 -0.274002  1.609438
5  6 -0.500792  1.791759
6  7  1.649697  1.945910
7  8 -1.495604  2.079442
8  9  0.549296  2.197225
9 10 -0.758542  2.302585
```

**astype** (*dtype*, *copy=True*, *raise\_on\_error=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Cast object to input `numpy.dtype` Return a copy when `copy = True` (be really careful with this!)

**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.

**raise\_on\_error** : raise on invalid input

**kwargs** : keyword arguments to pass on to the constructor

**Returns** `casted` : type of caller

**at**

Fast label-based scalar accessor

Similarly to `loc`, `at` provides **label** based scalar lookups. You can also set using these indexers.

**at\_time** (*time*, *asof=False*)

Select values at particular time of day (e.g. 9:30AM).

**Parameters** **time** : datetime.time or string

**Returns** **values\_at\_time** : type of caller

**axes**

Return a list with the row axis labels and column axis labels as the only members. They are returned in that order.

**between\_time** (*start\_time*, *end\_time*, *include\_start=True*, *include\_end=True*)

Select values between particular times of the day (e.g., 9:00-9:30 AM).

**Parameters** **start\_time** : datetime.time or string

**end\_time** : datetime.time or string

**include\_start** : boolean, default True

**include\_end** : boolean, default True

**Returns** **values\_between\_time** : type of caller

**bfill** (*axis=None*, *inplace=False*, *limit=None*, *downcast=None*)

Synonym for `NDFrame.fillna(method='bfill')`

**blocks**

Internal property, property synonym for `as_blocks()`

**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

**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` column optionally grouped by some columns or other inputs

**Parameters** **data** : the pandas object holding the data

**column** : column name or list of names, or vector

Can be any valid input to `groupby`

**by** : string or sequence

Column in the `DataFrame` to group by

**ax** : Matplotlib axes object, optional

**fontsize** : int or string

**rot** : label rotation angle

**figsize** : A tuple (width, height) in inches

**grid** : Setting this to True will show the grid

**layout** : tuple (optional)

(rows, columns) for the layout of the plot

**return\_type** : {None, 'axes', 'dict', 'both'}, default None

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, unless `return_type` is `None`, in which case a NumPy array of axes is returned with the same shape as `layout`. See the prose documentation for more.

**kwargs** : other plotting keyword arguments to be passed to matplotlib boxplot function

**Returns** **lines** : dict

**ax** : matplotlib Axes

(ax, lines): namedtuple

### 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.

**clip** (*lower=None, upper=None, axis=None, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Trim values at input threshold(s).

**Parameters** **lower** : float or array\_like, default None

**upper** : float or array\_like, default None

**axis** : int or string axis name, optional

Align object with lower and upper along the given axis.

**Returns** **clipped** : Series

### Examples

```
>>> df
   0      1
0  0.335232 -1.256177
1 -1.367855  0.746646
2  0.027753 -1.176076
3  0.230930 -0.679613
4  1.261967  0.570967
>>> df.clip(-1.0, 0.5)
   0      1
0  0.335232 -1.000000
1 -1.000000  0.500000
2  0.027753 -1.000000
3  0.230930 -0.679613
4  0.500000  0.500000
>>> t
0   -0.3
1   -0.2
2   -0.1
3    0.0
4    0.1
dtype: float64
>>> df.clip(t, t + 1, axis=0)
```

	0	1
0	0.335232	-0.300000
1	-0.200000	0.746646
2	0.027753	-0.100000
3	0.230930	0.000000
4	1.100000	0.570967

**clip\_lower** (*threshold*, *axis=None*)

Return copy of the input with values below given value(s) truncated.

**Parameters** **threshold** : float or array\_like

**axis** : int or string axis name, optional

Align object with threshold along the given axis.

**Returns** **clipped** : same type as input

**See also:**

*clip*

**clip\_upper** (*threshold*, *axis=None*)

Return copy of input with values above given value(s) truncated.

**Parameters** **threshold** : float or array\_like

**axis** : int or string axis name, optional

Align object with threshold along the given axis.

**Returns** **clipped** : same type as input

**See also:**

*clip*

**combine** (*other*, *func*, *fill\_value=None*, *overwrite=True*)

Add two DataFrame objects and do not propagate NaN values, so if for a (column, time) one frame is missing a value, it will default to the other frame's value (which might be NaN as well)

**Parameters** **other** : DataFrame

**func** : function

**fill\_value** : scalar value

**overwrite** : boolean, default True

If True then overwrite values for common keys in the calling frame

**Returns** **result** : DataFrame

**combineAdd** (*other*)

DEPRECATED. Use `DataFrame.add(other, fill_value=0.)` instead.

Add two DataFrame objects and do not propagate NaN values, so if for a (column, time) one frame is missing a value, it will default to the other frame's value (which might be NaN as well)

**Parameters** **other** : DataFrame

**Returns** DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.add`

**combineMult** (*other*)

DEPRECATED. Use `DataFrame.mul(other, fill_value=1.)` instead.

Multiply two DataFrame objects and do not propagate NaN values, so if for a (column, time) one frame is missing a value, it will default to the other frame's value (which might be NaN as well)

**Parameters** *other* : DataFrame

**Returns** DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.mul`

**combine\_first** (*other*)

Combine two DataFrame objects and default to non-null values in frame calling the method. Result index columns will be the union of the respective indexes and columns

**Parameters** *other* : DataFrame

**Returns** combined : DataFrame

**Examples**

a's values prioritized, use values from b to fill holes:

```
>>> a.combine_first(b)
```

**compound** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None*)

Return the compound percentage of the values for the requested axis

**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

**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** compounded : Series or DataFrame (if level specified)

**consolidate** (*inplace=False*)

Compute NDFrame with "consolidated" internals (data of each dtype grouped together in a single ndarray). Mainly an internal API function, but available here to the savvy user

**Parameters** *inplace* : boolean, default False

If False return new object, otherwise modify existing object

**Returns** consolidated : type of caller

**convert\_objects** (*convert\_dates=True, convert\_numeric=False, convert\_timedeltas=True, copy=True*)

Deprecated.

Attempt to infer better dtype for object columns



**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:**

**pandas.to\_datetime** Convert argument to datetime.

**pandas.to\_timedelta** Convert argument to timedelta.

**pandas.to\_numeric** Return a fixed frequency timedelta index, with day as the default.

**copy** (*deep=True*)

Make a copy of this objects data.

**Parameters** `deep` : boolean or string, default True

Make a deep copy, including a copy of the data and the indices. With `deep=False` neither the indices or the data are copied.

Note that when `deep=True` data is copied, 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.

**Returns** `copy` : type of caller

**corr** (*method='pearson', min\_periods=1*)

Compute pairwise correlation of columns, excluding NA/null values

**Parameters** `method` : {'pearson', 'kendall', 'spearman'}

- pearson : standard correlation coefficient
- kendall : Kendall Tau correlation coefficient
- spearman : Spearman rank correlation

**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

**corrwith** (*other, axis=0, drop=False*)

Compute pairwise correlation between rows or columns of two DataFrame objects.

**Parameters other** : DataFrame

**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, default returns union of all

**Returns correls** : Series

**count** (*axis=0, level=None, numeric\_only=False*)

Return Series with number of non-NA/null observations over requested axis. Works with non-floating point data as well (detects NaN and None)

**Parameters axis** : {0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0

0 or 'index' for row-wise, 1 or 'columns' for column-wise

**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** : boolean, default False

Include only float, int, boolean data

**Returns count** : Series (or DataFrame if level specified)

**cov** (*min\_periods=None*)

Compute pairwise covariance of columns, excluding NA/null values

**Parameters min\_periods** : int, optional

Minimum number of observations required per pair of columns to have a valid result.

**Returns y** : DataFrame

## Notes

y contains the covariance matrix of the DataFrame's time series. The covariance is normalized by N-1 (unbiased estimator).

**cummax** (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative max over requested axis.

**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

**Returns cummax** : Series

**cummin** (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative minimum over requested axis.

**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

**Returns cummin** : Series

**cumprod** (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative product over requested axis.

**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

**Returns** **cumprod** : Series

**cumsum** (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative sum over requested axis.

**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

**Returns** **cumsum** : Series

**describe** (*percentiles=None, include=None, exclude=None*)

Generate various summary statistics, excluding NaN values.

**Parameters** **percentiles** : array-like, optional

The percentiles to include in the output. Should all be in the interval [0, 1]. By default *percentiles* is [.25, .5, .75], returning the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles.

**include, exclude** : list-like, 'all', or None (default)

Specify the form of the returned result. Either:

- None to both (default). The result will include only numeric-typed columns or, if none are, only categorical columns.
- A list of dtypes or strings to be included/excluded. To select all numeric types use `numpy.number`. To select categorical objects use `type object`. See also the `select_dtypes` documentation. eg. `df.describe(include=['O'])`
- If `include` is the string 'all', the output column-set will match the input one.

**Returns** summary: NDFrame of summary statistics

**See also:**

`DataFrame.select_dtypes`

## Notes

The output DataFrame index depends on the requested dtypes:

For numeric dtypes, it will include: count, mean, std, min, max, and lower, 50, and upper percentiles.

For object dtypes (e.g. timestamps or strings), the index will include the count, unique, most common, and frequency of the most common. Timestamps also include the first and last items.

For mixed dtypes, the index will be the union of the corresponding output types. Non-applicable entries will be filled with NaN. Note that mixed-dtype outputs can only be returned from mixed-dtype inputs and appropriate use of the include/exclude arguments.

If multiple values have the highest count, then the *count* and *most common* pair will be arbitrarily chosen from among those with the highest count.

The include, exclude arguments are ignored for Series.

**diff** (*periods=1, axis=0*)

1st discrete difference of object

**Parameters** **periods** : int, default 1

Periods to shift for forming difference

**axis** : {0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0

Take difference over rows (0) or columns (1).

**Returns** **diffed** : 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.

**Parameters** **other** : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns** **result** : DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.rtruediv`

## Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**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.

**Parameters** **other** : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns** **result** : DataFrame

**See also:**`DataFrame.rtruediv`**Notes**

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**dot** (*other*)

Matrix multiplication with DataFrame or Series objects

**Parameters** **other** : DataFrame or Series

**Returns** **dot\_product** : DataFrame or Series

**drop** (*labels, axis=0, level=None, inplace=False, errors='raise'*)

Return new object with labels in requested axis removed.

**Parameters** **labels** : single label or list-like

**axis** : int or axis name

**level** : int or level name, default None

For MultiIndex

**inplace** : bool, default False

If True, do operation inplace and return None.

**errors** : { 'ignore', 'raise' }, default 'raise'

If 'ignore', suppress error and existing labels are dropped.

New in version 0.16.1.

**Returns** **dropped** : type of caller

**drop\_duplicates** (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)

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.

**take\_last** : deprecated

**inplace** : boolean, default False

Whether to drop duplicates in place or to return a copy

**Returns** **deduplicated** : DataFrame

**dropna** (*axis=0, how='any', thresh=None, subset=None, inplace=False*)

Return object with labels on given axis omitted where alternately any or all of the data are missing

**Parameters** **axis** : {0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns' }, or tuple/list thereof

Pass tuple or list to drop on multiple axes

**how** : { 'any', 'all' }

- any : if any NA values are present, drop that label
- all : if all values are NA, drop that label

**thresh** : int, default None

int value : require that many non-NA values

**subset** : array-like

Labels along other axis to consider, e.g. if you are dropping rows these would be a list of columns to include

**inplace** : boolean, default False

If True, do operation inplace and return None.

**Returns** **dropped** : DataFrame

#### **dtypes**

Return the dtypes in this object.

**duplicated** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

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.

**take\_last** : deprecated

**Returns** **duplicated** : Series

#### **empty**

True if NDFrame is entirely empty [no items], meaning any of the axes are of length 0.

**See also:**

`pandas.Series.dropna`, `pandas.DataFrame.dropna`

#### **Notes**

If NDFrame 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
```

**eq** (*other*, *axis*='columns', *level*=None)

Wrapper for flexible comparison methods eq

**equals** (*other*)

Determines if two NDFrame objects contain the same elements. NaNs in the same location are considered equal.

**eval** (*expr*, *inplace*=None, *\*\*kwargs*)

Evaluate an expression in the context of the calling DataFrame instance.

**Parameters** *expr* : string

The expression string to evaluate.

**inplace** : bool

If the expression contains an assignment, whether to return a new DataFrame or mutate the existing.

WARNING: inplace=None currently falls back to to True, but in a future version, will default to False. Use inplace=True explicitly rather than relying on the default.

New in version 0.18.0.

**kwargs** : dict

See the documentation for `eval()` for complete details on the keyword arguments accepted by `query()`.

**Returns** *ret* : ndarray, scalar, or pandas object

**See also:**

`pandas.DataFrame.query`, `pandas.DataFrame.assign`, `pandas.eval`

## Notes

For more details see the API documentation for `eval()`. For detailed examples see enhancing performance with `eval`.

## Examples

```
>>> from numpy.random import randn
>>> from pandas import DataFrame
>>> df = DataFrame(randn(10, 2), columns=list('ab'))
>>> df.eval('a + b')
>>> df.eval('c = a + b')
```

**ewm** (*com=None, span=None, halflife=None, alpha=None, min\_periods=0, freq=None, 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).

**freq** : None or string alias / date offset object, default=None (DEPRECATED)

Frequency to conform to before computing statistic

**adjust** : boolean, 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** : boolean, 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

## 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.

The *freq* keyword is used to conform time series data to a specified frequency by resampling the data. This is done with the default parameters of `resample()` (i.e. using the *mean*).

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 = 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
```

**expanding** (*min\_periods=1, freq=None, center=False, axis=0*)

Provides expanding transformations.

New in version 0.18.0.

**Parameters** `min_periods` : int, default None

Minimum number of observations in window required to have a value (otherwise result is NA).

**freq** : string or DateOffset object, optional (default None) (DEPRECATED)

Frequency to conform the data to before computing the statistic. Specified as a frequency string or DateOffset object.

**center** : boolean, default False

Set the labels at the center of the window.

**axis** : int or string, default 0

**Returns** a Window sub-classed for the particular operation

### 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`.

The *freq* keyword is used to conform time series data to a specified frequency by resampling the data. This is done with the default parameters of `resample()` (i.e. using the *mean*).

### Examples

```
>>> df = 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
```

**ffill** (*axis=None, inplace=False, limit=None, downcast=None*)

Synonym for `NDFrame.fillna(method='ffill')`

**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.

**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:**

*reindex, asfreq*

**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 info axis to restrict to (must not all be present)

**like** : string

Keep info axis where “arg in col == True”

**regex** : string (regular expression)

Keep info 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:**

`pandas.DataFrame.select`

## 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
one  two  three
mouse    1    2    3
rabbit   4    5    6
```

```
>>> # 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
```

**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* : type of caller

### Examples

ts.first('10D') -> First 10 days

**first\_valid\_index** ()

Return label for first non-NA/null value

**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.

**Parameters** *other* : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns** *result* : DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.rfloordiv`

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**from\_csv** (*path, header=0, sep=',', index\_col=0, parse\_dates=True, encoding=None, tupleize\_cols=False, infer\_datetime\_format=False*)

Read CSV file (DISCOURAGED, please 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`

**from\_dict** (*data*, *orient*=‘columns’, *dtype*=None)

Construct DataFrame from dict of array-like or dicts

**Parameters** **data** : dict

{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

**Returns** DataFrame

**from\_items** (*items*, *columns*=None, *orient*=‘columns’)

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

**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 to non-string, non-numeric objects (like decimal.Decimal) to floating point, useful for SQL result sets

**Returns df** : DataFrame

**ftypes**

Return the ftypes (indication of sparse/dense and dtype) in this object.

**ge** (*other*, *axis='columns'*, *level=None*)

Wrapper for flexible comparison methods ge

**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** : type of items contained in object

**get\_dtype\_counts** ()

Return the counts of dtypes in this object.

**get\_ftype\_counts** ()

Return the counts of ftypes in this object.

**get\_value** (*index*, *col*, *takeable=False*)

Quickly retrieve single value at passed column and index

**Parameters index** : row label

**col** : column label

**takeable** : interpret the index/col as indexers, default False

**Returns value** : scalar value

**get\_values** ()

same as values (but handles sparseness conversions)

**groupby** (*by=None, axis=0, level=None, as\_index=True, sort=True, group\_keys=True, squeeze=False, \*\*kwargs*)

Group series using mapper (dict or key function, apply given function to group, return result as series) or by a series of columns.

**Parameters** **by** : mapping function / list of functions, dict, Series, or tuple /

list of column names. Called on each element of the object index to determine the groups. If a dict or Series is passed, the Series or dict VALUES will be used to determine the groups

**axis** : int, default 0

**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** : boolean, 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** : boolean, 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** : boolean, default True

When calling apply, add group keys to index to identify pieces

**squeeze** : boolean, default False

reduce the dimensionality of the return type if possible, otherwise return a consistent type

**Returns** GroupBy object

## Examples

DataFrame results

```
>>> data.groupby(func, axis=0).mean()
>>> data.groupby(['col1', 'col2'])['col3'].mean()
```

DataFrame with hierarchical index

```
>>> data.groupby(['col1', 'col2']).mean()
```

**gt** (*other, axis='columns', level=None*)

Wrapper for flexible comparison methods gt

**head** (*n=5*)

Returns first n rows

**hist** (*data, 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, \*\*kws*)

Draw histogram of the DataFrame's series using matplotlib / pylab.

**Parameters** **data** : DataFrame

**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

**ylabelsize** : int, default None

If specified changes the y-axis label size

**yrot** : float, default None

rotation of y axis labels

**ax** : matplotlib axes object, default None

**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 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 of the figure to create in inches by default

**layout: (optional) a tuple (rows, columns) for the layout of the histograms**

**bins: integer, default 10**

Number of histogram bins to be used

**kwds** : other plotting keyword arguments

To be passed to hist function

**iat**

Fast integer location scalar accessor.

Similarly to `iloc`, `iat` provides **integer** based lookups. You can also set using these indexers.

**icol** (*i*)

DEPRECATED. Use `.iloc[:, i]` instead

**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 first index.



**Returns** `idxmax` : Series

**See also:**

`Series.idxmax`

### Notes

This method is the DataFrame version of `ndarray.argmax`.

**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

**See also:**

`Series.idxmin`

### Notes

This method is the DataFrame version of `ndarray.argmin`.

**iget\_value** (*i, j*)

DEPRECATED. Use `.iat[i, j]` instead

**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)

`.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 Selection by Position

**info** (*verbose=None, buf=None, max\_cols=None, memory\_usage=None, null\_counts=None*)

Concise summary of a DataFrame.

**Parameters** `verbose` : {None, True, False}, optional

Whether to print the full summary. None follows the *display.max\_info\_columns* setting. True or False overrides the *display.max\_info\_columns* setting.

**buf** : writable buffer, defaults to sys.stdout

**max\_cols** : int, default None

Determines whether full summary or short summary is printed. None follows the *display.max\_info\_columns* setting.

**memory\_usage** : boolean/string, default None

Specifies whether total memory usage of the DataFrame elements (including index) should be displayed. None follows the *display.memory\_usage* setting. True or False overrides the *display.memory\_usage* setting. A value of 'deep' is equivalent of True, with deep introspection. Memory usage is shown in human-readable units (base-2 representation).

**null\_counts** : boolean, default None

Whether to show the non-null counts

- If None, then only show if the frame is smaller than max\_info\_rows and max\_info\_columns.
- If True, always show counts.
- If False, never show counts.

**insert** (*loc*, *column*, *value*, *allow\_duplicates=False*)

Insert column into DataFrame at specified location.

If *allow\_duplicates* is False, raises Exception if column is already contained in the DataFrame.

**Parameters loc** : int

Must have  $0 \leq \text{loc} \leq \text{len}(\text{columns})$

**column** : object

**value** : scalar, Series, or array-like

**interpolate** (*method='linear'*, *axis=0*, *limit=None*, *inplace=False*, *limit\_direction='forward'*, *downcast=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Interpolate values according to different methods.

Please note that only *method='linear'* is supported for DataFrames/Series with a MultiIndex.

**Parameters method** : {'linear', 'time', 'index', 'values', 'nearest', 'zero',

'slinear', 'quadratic', 'cubic', 'barycentric', 'krogh', 'polynomial', 'spline', 'piecewise\_polynomial', 'from\_derivatives', 'pchip', 'akima'}

- 'linear': ignore the index and treat the values as equally spaced. This is the only method supported on MultiIndexes. default
- 'time': interpolation works on daily and higher resolution data to interpolate given length of interval
- 'index', 'values': use the actual numerical values of the index
- 'nearest', 'zero', 'slinear', 'quadratic', 'cubic', 'barycentric', 'polynomial' is passed to `scipy.interpolate.interpld`. Both 'polynomial' and 'spline' require that you also specify an *order* (int), e.g. `df.interpolate(method='polynomial', order=4)`. These use the actual numerical values of the index.

- ‘krogh’, ‘piecewise\_polynomial’, ‘spline’, ‘pchip’ and ‘akima’ are all wrappers around the scipy interpolation methods of similar names. These use the actual numerical values of the index. See the scipy documentation for more on their behavior [here](#) # noqa and [here](#) # noqa
- ‘from\_derivatives’ refers to 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, 1}, default 0

- 0: fill column-by-column
- 1: fill row-by-row

**limit** : int, default None.

Maximum number of consecutive NaNs to fill.

**limit\_direction** : {‘forward’, ‘backward’, ‘both’}, defaults to ‘forward’

If limit is specified, consecutive NaNs will be filled in this direction.

New in version 0.17.0.

**inplace** : bool, default False

Update the NDFrame in place if possible.

**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 of same shape interpolated at the NaNs

**See also:**

[reindex](#), [replace](#), [fillna](#)

## Examples

Filling in NaNs

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0, 1, np.nan, 3])
>>> s.interpolate()
0    0
1    1
2    2
3    3
dtype: float64
```

**irow** (*i*, *copy=False*)

DEPRECATED. Use `.iloc[i]` instead

**is\_copy** = None

**isin** (*values*)

Return boolean DataFrame showing whether each element in the DataFrame is contained in values.

**Parameters** *values* : iterable, Series, DataFrame or dictionary

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 dictionary, 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 of booleans

## Examples

When *values* is a list:

```
>>> df = DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3], 'B': ['a', 'b', 'f']})
>>> df.isin([1, 3, 12, 'a'])
   A      B
0  True   True
1 False  False
2  True  False
```

When *values* is a dict:

```
>>> df = DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3], 'B': [1, 4, 7]})
>>> df.isin({'A': [1, 3], 'B': [4, 7, 12]})
   A      B
0  True False # Note that B didn't match the 1 here.
1 False  True
2  True  True
```

When *values* is a Series or DataFrame:

```
>>> df = DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 3], 'B': ['a', 'b', 'f']})
>>> other = DataFrame({'A': [1, 3, 3, 2], 'B': ['e', 'f', 'f', 'e']})
>>> df.isin(other)
   A      B
0  True False
1 False False # Column A in `other` has a 3, but not at index 1.
2  True  True
```

### **isnull()**

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are null.

**See also:**

**notnull** boolean inverse of isnull

### **iteritems()**

Iterator over (column name, Series) pairs.

**See also:**

**iterrows** Iterate over DataFrame rows as (index, Series) pairs.

**itertuples** Iterate over DataFrame rows as namedtuples of the values.

### **iterkv(\*args, \*\*kwargs)**

iteritems alias used to get around 2to3. Deprecated

### **iterrows()**

Iterate over DataFrame rows as (index, Series) pairs.

**Returns 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.

***itertuples*** (*index=True*, *name='Pandas'*)

Iterate over DataFrame rows as namedtuples, with index value as first element of the tuple.

**Parameters index :** boolean, default True

If True, return the index as the first element of the tuple.

**name :** string, default “Pandas”

The name of the returned namedtuples or None to return regular tuples.

**See also:**

***iterrows*** Iterate over DataFrame rows as (index, Series) pairs.

***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({'col1': [1, 2], 'col2': [0.1, 0.2]},
                        index=['a', 'b'])

>>> df
   col1  col2
a      1   0.1
b      2   0.2

>>> for row in df.itertuples():
...     print(row)
...
Pandas(Index='a', col1=1, col2=0.10000000000000001)
Pandas(Index='b', col1=2, col2=0.20000000000000001)
```

### **ix**

A primarily label-location based indexer, with integer position fallback.

`.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.

**join** (*other*, *on=None*, *how='left'*, *lsuffix=''*, *rsuffix=''*, *sort=False*)

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 with name field set, 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** : column name, tuple/list of column names, or array-like

Column(s) in the caller to join on the index in other, otherwise joins index-on-index. If multiples columns given, the passed DataFrame must have a MultiIndex. Can pass an array as the join key if 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 frame's index
- **outer: form union of calling frame's index (or column if on is specified)** with other frame's index
- **inner: form intersection of calling frame's index (or column if on is specified)** with other frame's index

**lsuffix** : string

Suffix to use from left frame's overlapping columns

**rsuffix** : string

Suffix to use from right frame's overlapping columns

**sort** : boolean, default False

Order result DataFrame lexicographically by the join key. If False, preserves the index order of the calling (left) DataFrame

**Returns** **joined** : DataFrame

**See also:**

**DataFrame.merge** For column(s)-on-columns(s) operations

### Notes

on, lsuffix, and rsuffix options are not supported when passing a list of DataFrame objects

### Examples

```
>>> caller = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['K0', 'K1', 'K2', 'K3', 'K4', 'K5'],
...                        'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2', 'A3', 'A4', 'A5']})
```

```
>>> caller
   A key
0  A0  K0
1  A1  K1
2  A2  K2
3  A3  K3
4  A4  K4
5  A5  K5
```

```
>>> other = pd.DataFrame({'key': ['K0', 'K1', 'K2'],
...                       'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2']})
```

```
>>> other
   B key
0  B0  K0
1  B1  K1
2  B2  K2
```

Join DataFrames using their indexes.

```
>>> caller.join(other, lsuffix='_caller', rsuffix='_other')
```

```
>>>
   A key_caller  B key_other
0  A0          K0  B0          K0
1  A1          K1  B1          K1
2  A2          K2  B2          K2
3  A3          K3  NaN         NaN
4  A4          K4  NaN         NaN
5  A5          K5  NaN         NaN
```

If we want to join using the key columns, we need to set key to be the index in both caller and other. The joined DataFrame will have key as its index.

```
>>> caller.set_index('key').join(other.set_index('key'))
```

```
>>>
      A      B
key
K0   A0   B0
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 the caller. This method preserves the original caller's index in the result.

```
>>> caller.join(other.set_index('key'), on='key')
```

```
>>>
      A key      B
0   A0  K0   B0
1   A1  K1   B1
2   A2  K2   B2
3   A3  K3   NaN
4   A4  K4   NaN
5   A5  K5   NaN
```

#### **keys()**

Get the 'info axis' (see Indexing for more)

This is index for Series, columns for DataFrame and `major_axis` for 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** : {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

**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** **kurt** : Series or DataFrame (if level specified)

**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)}

**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

**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 kurt** : Series or DataFrame (if level specified)

**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** : type of caller

### Examples

ts.last('5M') -> Last 5 months

**last\_valid\_index** ()

Return label for last non-NA/null value

**le** (*other, axis='columns', level=None*)

Wrapper for flexible comparison methods le

**loc**

Purely label-location based indexer for selection by label.

.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' (note that contrary to usual python slices, **both** the start and the stop are included!).
- 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)

.loc will raise a `KeyError` when the items are not found.

See more at Selection by Label

**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 = []
for row, col in zip(row_labels, col_labels):
    result.append(df.get_value(row, col))
```

## Examples

**values** [ndarray] The found values

**lt** (*other*, *axis*='columns', *level*=None)

Wrapper for flexible comparison methods lt

**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)}

**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

**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** **mad** : Series or DataFrame (if level specified)

**mask** (*cond*, *other*=nan, *inplace*=False, *axis*=None, *level*=None, *try\_cast*=False, *raise\_on\_error*=True)

Return an object of same shape as self and whose corresponding entries are from self where cond is False and otherwise are from other.

**Parameters** **cond** : boolean NDFrame, array or callable

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

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** : alignment axis if needed, default None

**level** : alignment level if needed, default None

**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)

**Returns** **wh** : same type as caller

**See also:**

`DataFrame.where()`

### 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
```

```
>>> 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

**max** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

**This method returns the maximum of the values in the object.** 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)}

**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

**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** **max** : Series or DataFrame (if level specified)

**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)}

**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

**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** **mean** : Series or DataFrame (if level specified)

**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)}

**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

**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 median** : Series or DataFrame (if level specified)

**memory\_usage** (*index=True, deep=False*)  
Memory usage of DataFrame columns.

**Parameters index** : bool

Specifies whether to include memory usage of DataFrame's index in returned Series. If *index=True* (default is False) the first index of the Series is *Index*.

**deep** : bool

Introspect the data deeply, interrogate *object* dtypes for system-level memory consumption

**Returns sizes** : Series

A series with column names as index and memory usage of columns with units of bytes.

**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*

**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*)  
Merge DataFrame objects by performing a database-style join operation by 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

**how** : { 'left', 'right', 'outer', 'inner' }, default 'inner'

- 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)

**on** : label or list

Field names to join on. Must be found in both DataFrames. If *on* is None and not merging on indexes, then it merges on the intersection of the columns by default.

**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\_index** : boolean, 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** : boolean, default False

Use the index from the right DataFrame as the join key. Same caveats as left\_index

**sort** : boolean, default False

Sort the join keys lexicographically in the result DataFrame

**suffixes** : 2-length sequence (tuple, list, ...)

Suffix to apply to overlapping column names in the left and right side, respectively

**copy** : boolean, default True

If False, do not copy data unnecessarily

**indicator** : boolean or string, 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.

New in version 0.17.0.

**Returns** **merged** : DataFrame

The output type will be the same as ‘left’, if it is a subclass of DataFrame.

**See also:**

merge\_ordered, merge\_asof

### Examples

```
>>> A          >>> B
   lkey value   rkey value
0  foo   1      0  foo   5
1  bar   2      1  bar   6
2  baz   3      2  qux   7
3  foo   4      3  bar   8
```

```
>>> A.merge(B, left_on='lkey', right_on='rkey', how='outer')
   lkey  value_x  rkey  value_y
0  foo     1     foo     5
1  foo     4     foo     5
2  bar     2     bar     6
3  bar     2     bar     8
4  baz     3    NaN    NaN
5  NaN    NaN    qux     7
```

**min** (axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs)

**This method returns the minimum of the values in the object.** 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)}

`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

`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** `min` : Series or DataFrame (if level specified)

**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.

**Parameters** `other` : Series, DataFrame, or constant

`axis` : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

`fill_value` : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

`level` : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns** `result` : DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.rmod`

## Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**mode** (*axis*=0, *numeric\_only*=False)

Gets the mode(s) of each element along the axis selected. Empty if nothing has 2+ occurrences. Adds a row for each mode per label, fills in gaps with nan.

Note that there could be multiple values returned for the selected axis (when more than one item share the maximum frequency), which is the reason why a dataframe is returned. If you want to impute missing values with the mode in a dataframe `df`, you can just do this: `df.fillna(df.mode().iloc[0])`

**Parameters** `axis` : {0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0

- 0 or 'index' : get mode of each column

- 1 or 'columns' : get mode of each row

**numeric\_only** : boolean, default False

if True, only apply to numeric columns

**Returns** **modes** : DataFrame (sorted)

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [1, 2, 1, 2, 1, 2, 3]})
>>> df.mode()
      A
0     1
1     2
```

**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.

**Parameters** **other** : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns** **result** : DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.rmul`

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**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.

**Parameters** **other** : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing



**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns** **result** : DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.rmul`

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**ndim**

Number of axes / array dimensions

**ne** (*other*, *axis*='columns', *level*=None)

Wrapper for flexible comparison methods `ne`

**nlargest** (*n*, *columns*, *keep*='first')

Get the rows of a DataFrame sorted by the *n* largest values of *columns*.

New in version 0.17.0.

**Parameters** **n** : int

Number of items to retrieve

**columns** : list or str

Column name or names to order by

**keep** : {'first', 'last', False}, default 'first'

Where there are duplicate values: - `first` : take the first occurrence. - `last` : take the last occurrence.

**Returns** DataFrame

### Examples

```
>>> df = DataFrame({'a': [1, 10, 8, 11, -1],
...                 'b': list('abdce'),
...                 'c': [1.0, 2.0, np.nan, 3.0, 4.0]})
>>> df.nlargest(3, 'a')
   a  b  c
3  11 c  3
1  10 b  2
2   8 d NaN
```

**notnull** ()

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are not null.

**See also:**

**isnull** boolean inverse of `notnull`

**nsmallest** (*n*, *columns*, *keep*='first')

Get the rows of a DataFrame sorted by the *n* smallest values of *columns*.

New in version 0.17.0.

**Parameters** **n** : int

Number of items to retrieve

**columns** : list or str

Column name or names to order by

**keep** : {'first', 'last', False}, default 'first'

Where there are duplicate values: - *first* : take the first occurrence. - *last* : take the last occurrence.

**Returns** DataFrame

### Examples

```
>>> df = DataFrame({'a': [1, 10, 8, 11, -1],
...                 'b': list('abdce'),
...                 'c': [1.0, 2.0, np.nan, 3.0, 4.0]})
>>> df.nsmallest(3, 'a')
   a  b  c
4 -1  e  4
0  1  a  1
2  8  d NaN
```

**pct\_change** (*periods=1, fill\_method='pad', limit=None, freq=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Percent change over given number of periods.

**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())

**Returns** **chg** : NDFrame

### Notes

By default, the percentage change is calculated along the stat axis: 0, or Index, for DataFrame and 1, or minor for Panel. You can change this with the `axis` keyword argument.

**pipe** (*func, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Apply func(self, \*args, \*\*kwargs)

New in version 0.16.2.

**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** : positional arguments passed into `func`.

**kwargs** : a dictionary of keyword arguments passed into `func`.

**Returns object** : the return type of `func`.

**See also:**

`pandas.DataFrame.apply`, `pandas.DataFrame.applymap`, `pandas.Series.map`

### Notes

Use `.pipe` when chaining together functions that expect on Series or DataFrames. 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)
... )
```

**pivot** (*index=None, columns=None, values=None*)

Reshape data (produce a “pivot” table) based on column values. Uses unique values from `index` / `columns` to form axes of the resulting DataFrame.

**Parameters index** : string or object, optional

Column name to use to make new frame’s index. If `None`, uses existing index.

**columns** : string or object

Column name to use to make new frame’s columns

**values** : string or object, optional

Column name 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

**Returns pivoted** : DataFrame

**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]})

>>> df
   foo  bar  baz
0  one   A    1
1  one   B    2
2  one   C    3
3  two   A    4
4  two   B    5
5  two   C    6
```

```
>>> df.pivot(index='foo', columns='bar', values='baz')
   A  B  C
one 1  2  3
two 4  5  6
```

```
>>> df.pivot(index='foo', columns='bar')['baz']
   A  B  C
one 1  2  3
two 4  5  6
```

**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 or list of functions, 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)

**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

### Examples

```
>>> df
   A  B  C  D
0  foo one small 1
1  foo one large 2
2  foo one large 2
3  foo two small 3
4  foo two small 3
5  bar one large 4
6  bar one small 5
7  bar two small 6
8  bar two large 7

>>> table = pivot_table(df, values='D', index=['A', 'B'],
...                      columns=['C'], aggfunc=np.sum)
>>> table
      small large
foo one    1    4
   two    6  NaN
bar one    5    4
   two    6    7
```

### plot

alias of `FramePlotMethods`

### pop(*item*)

Return item and drop from frame. Raise `KeyError` if not found.

### 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.

**Parameters** **other** : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns** **result** : DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.rpow`

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**prod** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the product of the values for the requested axis

**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

**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** **prod** : Series or DataFrame (if level specified)

**product** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the product of the values for the requested axis

**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

**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** **prod** : Series or DataFrame (if level specified)

**quantile** (*q=0.5, axis=0, numeric\_only=True, interpolation='linear'*)

Return values at the given quantile over requested axis, a la `numpy.percentile`.

**Parameters** **q** : float or array-like, default 0.5 (50% quantile)

0 <= q <= 1, the quantile(s) to compute

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'} (default 0)

0 or 'index' for row-wise, 1 or 'columns' for column-wise

**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:  $i + (j - i) * \text{fraction}$ , 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:  $(i + j) / 2$ .

**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.

### Examples

```
>>> df = DataFrame(np.array([[1, 1], [2, 10], [3, 100], [4, 100]]),
                    columns=['a', 'b'])
>>> df.quantile(.1)
a    1.3
b    3.7
dtype: float64
>>> df.quantile([.1, .5])
      a    b
0.1  1.3  3.7
0.5  2.5 55.0
```

**query** (*expr*, *inplace=False*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Query the columns of a frame with a boolean expression.

New in version 0.13.

**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.

For further details and examples see the `query` documentation in indexing.

## Examples

```
>>> from numpy.random import randn
>>> from pandas import DataFrame
>>> df = DataFrame(randn(10, 2), columns=list('ab'))
>>> df.query('a > b')
>>> df[df.a > df.b] # same result as the previous expression
```

**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.

**Parameters** *other* : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns** *result* : DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.add`



## Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**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

**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.

**Parameters** **other** : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns** **result** : DataFrame

**See also:**`DataFrame.truediv`**Notes**

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**reindex** (*index=None, columns=None, \*\*kwargs*)

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** **index, columns** : array-like, optional (can be specified in order, or as

keywords) New labels / index to conform to. Preferably an Index object to avoid duplicating data

**method** : {None, 'backfill'/'bfill', 'pad'/'ffill', 'nearest'}, optional

method to use for filling holes in reindexed DataFrame. Please note: this is only applicable to DataFrames/Series with a monotonically increasing/decreasing index.

- 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** : boolean, 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 MultiIndex 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`.

New in version 0.17.0.

**Returns** **reindexed** : DataFrame

**Examples**

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	0.07
Iceweasel	NaN	NaN
Comodo Dragon	NaN	NaN
IE10	404	0.08
Chrome	200	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

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
2010-01-02	101
2010-01-03	NaN
2010-01-04	100
2010-01-05	89

2010-01-06	88
------------	----

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
2010-01-02   101
2010-01-03   NaN
2010-01-04   100
2010-01-05    89
2010-01-06    88
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 backpropagate 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
2009-12-30   100
2009-12-31   100
2010-01-01   100
2010-01-02   101
2010-01-03   NaN
2010-01-04   100
2010-01-05    89
2010-01-06    88
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.

**reindex\_axis** (*labels*, *axis=0*, *method=None*, *level=None*, *copy=True*, *limit=None*, *fill\_value=nan*)

Conform input object 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

New labels / index to conform to. Preferably an Index object to avoid duplicating data

**axis** : {0 or 'index', 1 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

**copy** : boolean, 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 MultiIndex level

**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  $\text{abs}(\text{index}[\text{indexer}] - \text{target}) \leq \text{tolerance}$ .

New in version 0.17.0.

**Returns** **reindexed** : DataFrame

**See also:**

[`reindex`](#), [`reindex\_like`](#)

### Examples

```
>>> df.reindex_axis(['A', 'B', 'C'], axis=1)
```

**reindex\_like** (*other*, *method=None*, *copy=True*, *limit=None*, *tolerance=None*)

Return an object with matching indices to myself.

**Parameters** **other** : Object

**method** : string or None

**copy** : boolean, default True

**limit** : int, default None

Maximum number of consecutive labels to fill for inexact matches.

**tolerance** : optional

Maximum distance between labels of the other object and this object for inexact matches.

New in version 0.17.0.

**Returns** **reindexed** : same as input

### Notes

Like calling `s.reindex(index=other.index, columns=other.columns, method=...)`

**rename** (*index=None, columns=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** **index, columns** : 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 `DataFrame`. If `True` then value of `copy` is ignored.

**Returns** **renamed** : `DataFrame` (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
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2, 3], "B": [4, 5, 6]})
>>> df.rename(2)
...
TypeError: 'int' object is not callable
>>> 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

**rename\_axis** (*mapper*, *axis=0*, *copy=True*, *inplace=False*)

Alter index and / or columns using input function or functions. A scalar or list-like for *mapper* will alter the `Index.name` or `MultiIndex.names` attribute. A function or dict for *mapper* will alter the labels. Function / dict values must be unique (1-to-1). Labels not contained in a dict / Series will be left as-is.

**Parameters** *mapper* : scalar, list-like, dict-like or function, optional

**axis** : int or string, default 0

**copy** : boolean, default True

Also copy underlying data

**inplace** : boolean, default False

**Returns** *renamed* : type of caller

**See also:**

`pandas.NDFrame.rename`, `pandas.Index.rename`

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2, 3], "B": [4, 5, 6]})
>>> df.rename_axis("foo") # scalar, alters df.index.name
   A  B
foo
0   1  4
1   2  5
2   3  6
>>> df.rename_axis(lambda x: 2 * x) # function: alters labels
   A  B
0  1  4
2  2  5
4  3  6
>>> df.rename_axis({"A": "ehh", "C": "see"}, axis="columns") # mapping
   ehh  B
0     1  4
1     2  5
2     3  6
```

**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)

**replace** (*to\_replace=None*, *value=None*, *inplace=False*, *limit=None*, *regex=False*, *method='pad'*, *axis=None*)

Replace values given in 'to\_replace' with 'value'.

**Parameters** `to_replace` : str, regex, list, dict, Series, numeric, or None

- str or regex:
  - 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 and regex rules apply as above.
- dict:
  - Nested dictionaries, e.g., {'a': {'b': nan}}, are read as follows: look in column 'a' for the value 'b' and replace it with nan. You can nest regular expressions as well. Note that column names (the top-level dictionary keys in a nested dictionary) **cannot** be regular expressions.
  - Keys map to column names and values map to substitution values. You can treat this as a special case of passing two lists except that you are specifying the column to search in.
- 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 use to fill holes (e.g. 0), alternately a dict of values specifying 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** : boolean, 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. Otherwise, *to\_replace* must be None because this parameter will be interpreted as a regular expression or a list, dict, or array of regular expressions.

**method** : string, optional, {'pad', 'ffill', 'bfill'}

The method to use when for replacement, when *to\_replace* is a list.

**Returns** **filled** : NDFrame



#### 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`.

#### `ValueError`

- If `to_replace` and `value` are `list`s or `ndarray`s, but they are not the same length.

#### See also:

`NDFrame.reindex`, `NDFrame.asfreq`, `NDFrame.fillna`

#### 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.

**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*)

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* : string

the offset string or object representing target conversion

**axis** : int, optional, default 0

**closed** : {'right', 'left'}

Which side of bin interval is closed

**label** : {'right', 'left'}

Which bin edge label to label bucket with

**convention** : {'start', 'end', 's', 'e'}

**loffset** : `timedelta`

Adjust the resampled time labels

**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** : string, optional

For a DataFrame, column to use instead of index for resampling. Column must be datetime-like.

New in version 0.19.0.

**level** : string 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.

To learn more about the offset strings, please see [this link](#)

<<http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/timeseries.html#offset-aliases>>‘\_\_.

## 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
2000-01-01 00:00:30   NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:00    1
2000-01-01 00:01:30   NaN
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2
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
```

**reset\_index** (*level=None, drop=False, inplace=False, col\_level=0, col\_fill=''*)

For DataFrame with multi-level index, return new DataFrame with labeling information in the columns under the index names, defaulting to 'level\_0', 'level\_1', etc. if any are None. For a standard index, the index name will be used (if set), otherwise a default 'index' or 'level\_0' (if 'index' is already taken) will be used.

**Parameters** **level** : int, str, tuple, or list, default None

Only remove the given levels from the index. Removes all levels by default

**drop** : boolean, default False

Do not try to insert index into dataframe columns. This resets the index to the default integer index.

**inplace** : boolean, 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** **resetted** : 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.

**Parameters** **other** : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns** **result** : DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.floordiv`

## Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**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.

**Parameters** **other** : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns result :** DataFrame

**See also:**

DataFrame.mod

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**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.

**Parameters other :** Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis :** {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value :** None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level :** int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns result :** DataFrame

**See also:**

DataFrame.mul

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**rolling** (*window*, *min\_periods*=None, *freq*=None, *center*=False, *win\_type*=None, *on*=None, *axis*=0)

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, this will default to 1.

**freq :** string or DateOffset object, optional (default None) (DEPRECATED)

Frequency to conform the data to before computing the statistic. Specified as a frequency string or DateOffset object.

**center** : boolean, default False

Set the labels at the center of the window.

**win\_type** : string, default None

Provide a window type. See the notes below.

**on** : string, optional

For a DataFrame, column on which to calculate the rolling window, rather than the index

New in version 0.19.0.

**axis** : int or string, default 0

**Returns** a Window or Rolling sub-classed for the particular operation

## 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`.

The *freq* keyword is used to conform time series data to a specified frequency by resampling the data. This is done with the default parameters of `resample()` (i.e. using the *mean*).

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
- nutall
- barthann
- kaiser (needs beta)
- gaussian (needs std)
- general\_gaussian (needs power, width)
- slepian (needs width).

## 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
```

**round** (*decimals=0, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Round a DataFrame to a variable number of decimal places.

New in version 0.17.0.

**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 object

**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
second  0.0  1   0.58
third   0.9  0   0.49
```

**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.



**Parameters** **other** : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns** **result** : DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.pow`

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**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.

**Parameters** **other** : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns** **result** : DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.sub`

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**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.

**Parameters** **other** : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns result** : DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.truediv`

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**sample** (*n=None, frac=None, replace=False, weights=None, random\_state=None, axis=None*)

Returns a random sample of items from an axis of object.

New in version 0.16.1.

**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** : boolean, optional

Sample with or without replacement. Default = False.

**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. inf and -inf 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** A new object of same type as caller.

## Examples

Generate an example Series and DataFrame:

```
>>> s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(50))
>>> s.head()
0    -0.038497
1     1.820773
2    -0.972766
3    -1.598270
4    -1.095526
dtype: float64
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(50, 4), columns=list('ABCD'))
>>> df.head()
      A         B         C         D
0  0.016443 -2.318952 -0.566372 -1.028078
1 -1.051921  0.438836  0.658280 -0.175797
2 -1.243569 -0.364626 -0.215065  0.057736
3  1.768216  0.404512 -0.385604 -1.457834
4  1.072446 -1.137172  0.314194 -0.046661
```

Next extract a random sample from both of these objects...

3 random elements from the Series:

```
>>> s.sample(n=3)
27    -0.994689
55    -1.049016
67    -0.224565
dtype: float64
```

And a random 10% of the DataFrame with replacement:

```
>>> df.sample(frac=0.1, replace=True)
      A         B         C         D
35  1.981780  0.142106  1.817165 -0.290805
49 -1.336199 -0.448634 -0.789640  0.217116
40  0.823173 -0.078816  1.009536  1.015108
15  1.421154 -0.055301 -1.922594 -0.019696
6   -0.148339  0.832938  1.787600 -1.383767
```

**select** (*crit*, *axis=0*)

Return data corresponding to axis labels matching criteria

**Parameters** *crit* : function

To be called on each index (label). Should return True or False

**axis** : int

**Returns** *selection* : type of caller

**select\_dtypes** (*include=None*, *exclude=None*)

Return a subset of a DataFrame including/excluding columns based on their dtype.

**Parameters** *include*, *exclude* : list-like

A list of dtypes or strings to be included/excluded. You must pass in a non-empty sequence for at least one of these.

**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.

**`TypeError`**

- If either of `include` or `exclude` is not a sequence

**Notes**

- To select all *numeric* types use the numpy dtype `numpy.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 Pandas categorical dtypes, use `'category'`

**Examples**

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'a': np.random.randn(6).astype('f4'),
...                    'b': [True, False] * 3,
...                    'c': [1.0, 2.0] * 3})
>>> df
   a      b  c
0  0.3962  True  1
1  0.1459 False  2
2  0.2623  True  1
3  0.0764 False  2
4 -0.9703  True  1
5 -1.2094 False  2
>>> df.select_dtypes(include=['float64'])
   c
0  1
1  2
2  1
3  2
4  1
5  2
>>> df.select_dtypes(exclude=['floating'])
   b
0  True
1 False
2  True
3 False
4  True
5 False
```

**`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

degrees of freedom

**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)

**set\_axis** (*axis, labels*)

public version of axis assignment

**set\_index** (*keys, drop=True, append=False, inplace=False, verify\_integrity=False*)

Set the DataFrame index (row labels) using one or more existing columns. By default yields a new object.

**Parameters** **keys** : column label or list of column labels / arrays

**drop** : boolean, default True

Delete columns to be used as the new index

**append** : boolean, default False

Whether to append columns to existing index

**inplace** : boolean, default False

Modify the DataFrame in place (do not create a new object)

**verify\_integrity** : boolean, 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** : DataFrame

## Examples

```
>>> indexed_df = df.set_index(['A', 'B'])
>>> indexed_df2 = df.set_index(['A', [0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2]])
>>> indexed_df3 = df.set_index([[0, 1, 2, 0, 1, 2]])
```

**set\_value** (*index, col, value, takeable=False*)

Put single value at passed column and index

**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

**shape**

Return a tuple representing the dimensionality of the DataFrame.

**shift** (*periods=1, freq=None, axis=0*)

Shift index by desired number of periods with an optional time freq

**Parameters periods** : int

Number of periods to move, can be positive or negative

**freq** : DateOffset, timedelta, or time rule string, optional

Increment to use from the tseries module or time rule (e.g. 'EOM'). See Notes.

**axis** : {0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}

**Returns shifted** : DataFrame

### Notes

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.

**size**

number of elements in the NDFrame

**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)}

**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

**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 skew** : Series or DataFrame (if level specified)

**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.

**sort** (*columns=None*, *axis=0*, *ascending=True*, *inplace=False*, *kind='quicksort'*, *na\_position='last'*, *\*\*kwargs*)

DEPRECATED: use `DataFrame.sort_values()`

Sort DataFrame either by labels (along either axis) or by the values in column(s)

**Parameters** **columns** : object

Column name(s) in frame. Accepts a column name or a list for a nested sort. A tuple will be interpreted as the levels of a multi-index.

**ascending** : boolean or list, default True

Sort ascending vs. descending. Specify list for multiple sort orders

**axis** : {0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0

Sort index/rows versus columns

**inplace** : boolean, default False

Sort the DataFrame without creating a new instance

**kind** : {'quicksort', 'mergesort', 'heapsort'}, optional

This option is only applied when sorting on a single column or label.

**na\_position** : {'first', 'last'} (optional, default='last')

'first' puts NaNs at the beginning 'last' puts NaNs at the end

**Returns** **sorted** : DataFrame

## Examples

```
>>> result = df.sort(['A', 'B'], ascending=[1, 0])
```

**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

**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

**sort\_values** (*by*, *axis=0*, *ascending=True*, *inplace=False*, *kind='quicksort'*, *na\_position='last'*)

Sort by the values along either axis

New in version 0.17.0.

**Parameters by** : str or list of str

Name or list of names which refer to the axis items.

**axis** : {0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0

Axis to direct sorting

**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

**sortlevel** (*level=0*, *axis=0*, *ascending=True*, *inplace=False*, *sort\_remaining=True*)

Sort multilevel index by chosen axis and primary level. Data will be lexicographically sorted by the chosen level followed by the other levels (in order)

**Parameters level** : int

**axis** : {0 or 'index', 1 or 'columns'}, default 0

**ascending** : boolean, default True

**inplace** : boolean, default False

Sort the DataFrame without creating a new instance

**sort\_remaining** : boolean, default True

Sort by the other levels too.

**Returns sorted** : DataFrame

**See also:**

DataFrame.sort\_index

**squeeze** (*\*\*kwargs*)

Squeeze length 1 dimensions.



**stack** (*level=-1, dropna=True*)

Pivot a level of the (possibly hierarchical) column labels, returning a DataFrame (or Series in the case of an object with a single level of column labels) having a hierarchical index with a new inner-most level of row labels. The level involved will automatically get sorted.

**Parameters** **level** : int, string, or list of these, default last level

Level(s) to stack, can pass level name

**dropna** : boolean, default True

Whether to drop rows in the resulting Frame/Series with no valid values

**Returns** **stacked** : DataFrame or Series

### Examples

```
>>> s
      a    b
one  1.  2.
two  3.  4.
```

```
>>> s.stack()
one a    1
   b    2
two a    3
   b    4
```

**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

degrees of freedom

**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)

### style

Property returning a Styler object containing methods for building a styled HTML representation for the DataFrame.

**See also:**

`pandas.formats.style.Styler`

**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.

**Parameters** **other** : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns** **result** : DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.rsub`

#### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**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.

**Parameters** **other** : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns** **result** : DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.rsub`

#### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**sum** (*axis*=None, *skipna*=None, *level*=None, *numeric\_only*=None, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return the sum of the values for the requested axis

**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

**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** **sum** : Series or DataFrame (if level specified)

**swapaxes** (*axis1*, *axis2*, *copy=True*)

Interchange axes and swap values axes appropriately

**Returns** **y** : same as input

**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** : type of caller (new object)

Changed in version 0.18.1: The indexes *i* and *j* are now optional, and default to the two innermost levels of the index.

**tail** (*n=5*)

Returns last *n* rows

**take** (*indices*, *axis=0*, *convert=True*, *is\_copy=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Analogous to ndarray.take

**Parameters** **indices** : list / array of ints

**axis** : int, default 0

**convert** : translate neg to pos indices (default)

**is\_copy** : mark the returned frame as a copy

**Returns** **taken** : type of caller

**to\_clipboard** (*excel=None*, *sep=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Attempt to write text representation of object to the system clipboard This can be pasted into Excel, for example.

**Parameters** **excel** : boolean, defaults to True

if True, use the provided separator, writing in a csv format for allowing easy pasting into excel. if False, write a string representation of the object to the clipboard

**sep** : optional, defaults to tab

**other keywords are passed to to\_csv**

## Notes

### Requirements for your platform

- Linux: xclip, or xsel (with gtk or PyQt4 modules)
- Windows: none
- OS X: none

**to\_csv** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Write DataFrame to a comma-separated values (csv) file

**Parameters** **path\_or\_buf** : string or file handle, default None

File path or object, if None is provided the result is returned as a string.

**sep** : character, default ','

Field delimiter for the output file.

**na\_rep** : string, default ''

Missing data representation

**float\_format** : string, default None

Format string for floating point numbers

**columns** : 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, 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 DataFrame 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** : string, 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** : string, optional

a string representing the compression to use in the output file, allowed values are 'gzip', 'bz2', 'xz', only used when the first argument is a filename

**line\_terminator** : string, default '\n'

The newline character or character sequence to use in the output file

**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** : string (length 1), default `“”`

character used to quote fields

**doublequote** : boolean, default `True`

Control quoting of *quotechar* inside a field

**escapechar** : string (length 1), default `None`

character used to escape *sep* and *quotechar* when appropriate

**chunksize** : int or `None`

rows to write at a time

**tupleize\_cols** : boolean, default `False`

write *multi\_index* columns as a list of tuples (if `True`) or new (expanded format) if `False`)

**date\_format** : string, default `None`

Format string for datetime objects

**decimal:** string, default `‘.’`

Character recognized as decimal separator. E.g. use `‘,’` for European data

New in version 0.16.0.

**to\_dense()**

Return dense representation of `NDFrame` (as opposed to sparse)

**to\_dict** (*orient='dict'*)

Convert `DataFrame` to dictionary.

**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}}

New in version 0.17.0.

Abbreviations are allowed. *s* indicates *series* and *sp* indicates *split*.

**Returns** *result* : dict like {column -> {index -> value}}

**to\_excel** (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Write `DataFrame` to a excel sheet

**Parameters** *excel\_writer* : string or `ExcelWriter` object

File path or existing `ExcelWriter`

**sheet\_name** : string, default 'Sheet1'

Name of sheet which will contain DataFrame

**na\_rep** : string, default ''

Missing data representation

**float\_format** : string, default None

Format string for floating point numbers

**columns** : 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

**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.`

**merge\_cells** : boolean, default True

Write MultiIndex and Hierarchical Rows as merged cells.

**encoding: string, default None**

encoding of the resulting excel file. Only necessary for xlwt, other writers support unicode natively.

**inf\_rep** : string, default 'inf'

Representation for infinity (there is no native representation for infinity in Excel)

## Notes

If passing an existing ExcelWriter object, then the sheet will be added to the existing workbook. This can be used to save different DataFrames to one workbook:

```
>>> writer = ExcelWriter('output.xlsx')
>>> df1.to_excel(writer, 'Sheet1')
>>> df2.to_excel(writer, 'Sheet2')
>>> writer.save()
```

For compatibility with `to_csv`, `to_excel` serializes lists and dicts to strings before writing.

**to\_gbq** (*destination\_table*, *project\_id*, *chunksize=10000*, *verbose=True*, *reauth=False*, *if\_exists='fail'*, *private\_key=None*)

Write a DataFrame to a Google BigQuery table.

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**Parameters** *dataframe* : DataFrame

DataFrame to be written

**destination\_table** : string

Name of table to be written, in the form 'dataset.tablename'

**project\_id** : str

Google BigQuery Account project ID.

**chunksize** : int (default 10000)

Number of rows to be inserted in each chunk from the dataframe.

**verbose** : boolean (default True)

Show percentage complete

**reauth** : boolean (default False)

Force Google BigQuery to reauthenticate the user. This is useful if multiple accounts are used.

**if\_exists** : { 'fail', 'replace', 'append' }, default 'fail'

'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.

**private\_key** : str (optional)

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)

New in version 0.17.0.

**to\_hdf** (*path\_or\_buf*, *key*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Write the contained data to an HDF5 file using HDFStore.

**Parameters** *path\_or\_buf* : the path (string) or HDFStore object

**key** : string

identifier for the group in the store

**mode** : optional, { 'a', 'w', 'r+' }, default 'a'

'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+'** It is similar to **'a'**, but the file must already exist.

**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

For Table formats, 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](#).

Applicable only to format='table'.

**complevel** : int, 1-9, default 0

If a complib is specified compression will be applied where possible

**complib** : {'zlib', 'bzip2', 'lzo', 'blosc', None}, default None

If complevel is > 0 apply compression to objects written in the store wherever possible

**fletcher32** : bool, default False

If applying compression use the fletcher32 checksum

**dropna** : boolean, default False.

If true, ALL nan rows will not be written to store.

**to\_html** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Render a DataFrame as an HTML table.

*to\_html*-specific options:

**bold\_rows** [boolean, 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** [boolean, default True] Convert the characters <, >, and & to HTML-safe sequences.=

**max\_rows** [int, optional] Maximum number of rows to show before truncating. If None, show all.

**max\_cols** [int, optional] Maximum number of columns to show before truncating. If None, show all.

**decimal** [string, default '.'] Character recognized as decimal separator, e.g. ',' in Europe

New in version 0.18.0.

**border** [int] A border=border attribute is included in the opening <table> tag. Default `pd.options.html.border`.

New in version 0.19.0.

**Parameters** **buf** : StringIO-like, optional

buffer to write to

**columns** : sequence, optional

the subset of columns to write; default None writes all columns



**col\_space** : int, optional

the minimum width of each column

**header** : bool, optional

whether to print column labels, default True

**index** : bool, optional

whether to print index (row) labels, default True

**na\_rep** : string, optional

string representation of NAN to use, default 'NaN'

**formatters** : list or dict of one-parameter functions, optional

formatter functions to apply to columns' elements by position or name, default None. 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

formatter function to apply to columns' elements if they are floats, default None. The result of this function must be a unicode string.

**sparsify** : bool, optional

Set to False for a DataFrame with a hierarchical index to print every multiindex key at each row, default True

**index\_names** : bool, optional

Prints the names of the indexes, default True

**line\_width** : int, optional

Width to wrap a line in characters, default no wrap

**justify** : { 'left', 'right' }, default None

Left or right-justify the column labels. If None uses the option from the print configuration (controlled by set\_option), 'right' out of the box.

**Returns formatted** : string (or unicode, depending on data and options)

**to\_json** (*path\_or\_buf=None, orient=None, date\_format='epoch', double\_precision=10, force\_ascii=True, date\_unit='ms', default\_handler=None, lines=False*)  
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** : the path or buffer to write the result string

if this is None, return a StringIO of the converted string

**orient** : string

- Series
  - default is 'index'
  - allowed values are: {'split', 'records', 'index'}
- DataFrame
  - default is 'columns'

- allowed values are: {'split', 'records', 'index', 'columns', 'values'}
- 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

**date\_format** : {'epoch', 'iso'}

Type of date conversion. *epoch* = epoch milliseconds, *iso* = ISO8601, default is epoch.

**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** : 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** : boolean, 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.

**Returns** same type as input object with filtered info axis

**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=True, column\_format=None, longtable=None, escape=None, encoding=None, decimal='.'*)

Render a DataFrame to a tabular environment table. You can splice this into a LaTeX document. Requires `usepackage{booktabs}`.

*to\_latex*-specific options:

**bold\_rows** [boolean, default True] Make the row labels bold in the output

**column\_format** [str, default None] The columns format as specified in [LaTeX table format](#) e.g 'rcl' for 3 columns

**longtable** [boolean, default will be read from the pandas config module] default: False Use a longtable environment instead of tabular. Requires adding a `usepackage{longtable}` to your LaTeX preamble.

**escape** [boolean, default will be read from the pandas config module] default: True When set to False prevents from escaping latex special characters in column names.

**encoding** [str, default None] A string representing the encoding to use in the output file, defaults to 'ascii' on Python 2 and 'utf-8' on Python 3.

**decimal** [string, default '.'] Character recognized as decimal separator, e.g. ',' in Europe  
New in version 0.18.0.

**Parameters** **buf** : StringIO-like, optional

buffer to write to

**columns** : sequence, optional

the subset of columns to write; default None writes all columns

**col\_space** : int, optional

the minimum width of each column

**header** : bool, optional

whether to print column labels, default True

**index** : bool, optional

whether to print index (row) labels, default True

**na\_rep** : string, optional

string representation of NAN to use, default 'NaN'

**formatters** : list or dict of one-parameter functions, optional

formatter functions to apply to columns' elements by position or name, default None. 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

formatter function to apply to columns' elements if they are floats, default None. The result of this function must be a unicode string.

**sparsify** : bool, optional

Set to False for a DataFrame with a hierarchical index to print every multiindex key at each row, default True

**index\_names** : bool, optional

Prints the names of the indexes, default True

**line\_width** : int, optional

Width to wrap a line in characters, default no wrap

**Returns** **formatted** : string (or unicode, depending on data and options)

**to\_mol2** (*filepath\_or\_buffer=None*, *update\_properties=True*, *molecule\_column='mol'*,  
*columns=None*)  
Write DataFrame to Mol2 file.

New in version 0.3.

**Parameters** **filepath\_or\_buffer** : string or None

File path

**update\_properties** [bool, optional (default=True)] Switch to update properties from the DataFrames to the molecules while writting.

**molecule\_column** [string or None, optional (default='mol')] Name of molecule column. If None the molecules will be skipped.

**columns** [list or None, optional (default=None)] A list of columns to write to file. If None then all available fields are written.

**to\_msgpack** (*path\_or\_buf=None, encoding='utf-8', \*\*kwargs*)  
msgpack (serialize) object to input file path

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** : boolean whether to append to an existing msgpack  
(default is False)

**compress** : type of compressor (zlib or blosc), default to None (no  
compression)

**to\_panel** ()

Transform long (stacked) format (DataFrame) into wide (3D, Panel) format.

Currently the index of the DataFrame must be a 2-level MultiIndex. This may be generalized later

**Returns panel** : Panel

**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

**to\_pickle** (*path*)

Pickle (serialize) object to input file path.

**Parameters path** : string

File path

**to\_records** (*index=True, convert\_datetime64=True*)

Convert DataFrame to record array. Index will be put in the 'index' field of the record array if requested

**Parameters index** : boolean, default True

Include index in resulting record array, stored in 'index' field

**convert\_datetime64** : boolean, default True

Whether to convert the index to datetime.datetime if it is a DatetimeIndex

**Returns y** : recarray

**to\_sdf** (*filepath\_or\_buffer=None, update\_properties=True, molecule\_column=None, columns=None*)  
Write DataFrame to SDF file.

New in version 0.3.

**Parameters** **filepath\_or\_buffer** : string or None

File path

**update\_properties** [bool, optional (default=True)] Switch to update properties from the DataFrames to the molecules while writting.

**molecule\_column** [string or None, optional (default='mol')] Name of molecule column. If None the molecules will be skipped.

**columns** [list or None, optional (default=None)] A list of columns to write to file. If None then all available fields are written.

**to\_sparse** (*fill\_value=None, kind='block'*)  
Convert to SparseDataFrame

**Parameters** **fill\_value** : float, default NaN

**kind** : { 'block', 'integer' }

**Returns** **y** : SparseDataFrame

**to\_sql** (*name, con, flavor=None, schema=None, if\_exists='fail', index=True, index\_label=None, chunksize=None, dtype=None*)  
Write records stored in a DataFrame to a SQL database.

**Parameters** **name** : string

Name of SQL table

**con** : SQLAlchemy engine or DBAPI2 connection (legacy mode)

Using SQLAlchemy makes it possible to use any DB supported by that library. If a DBAPI2 object, only sqlite3 is supported.

**flavor** : 'sqlite', default None

DEPRECATED: this parameter will be removed in a future version, as 'sqlite' is the only supported option if SQLAlchemy is not installed.

**schema** : string, default None

Specify the schema (if database flavor supports this). If None, use default schema.

**if\_exists** : { 'fail', 'replace', 'append' }, default 'fail'

- 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.

**index** : boolean, default True

Write DataFrame index as a column.

**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, default None

If not None, then rows will be written in batches of this size at a time. If None, all rows will be written at once.

**dtype** : dict of column name to SQL type, default None

Optional specifying the datatype for columns. The SQL type should be a SQLAlchemy type, or a string for sqlite3 fallback connection.

**to\_stata** (*fname*, *convert\_dates=None*, *write\_index=True*, *encoding='latin-1'*, *byteorder=None*, *time\_stamp=None*, *data\_label=None*, *variable\_labels=None*)

A class for writing Stata binary dta files from array-like objects

**Parameters** **fname** : str or buffer

String path of file-like object

**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.

**dataset\_label** : str

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.

**Raises** **NotImplementedError**

- If datetimes contain timezone information
- Column dtype is not representable in Stata

**ValueError**

- Columns listed in `convert_dates` are not either `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.

## Examples

```
>>> writer = StataWriter('./data_file.dta', data)
>>> writer.write_file()
```

Or with dates

```
>>> writer = StataWriter('./date_data_file.dta', data, {2 : 'tw'})
>>> writer.write_file()
```

**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, line\_width=None, max\_rows=None, max\_cols=None, show\_dimensions=False*)  
Render a DataFrame to a console-friendly tabular output.

**Parameters** **buf** : StringIO-like, optional

buffer to write to

**columns** : sequence, optional

the subset of columns to write; default None writes all columns

**col\_space** : int, optional

the minimum width of each column

**header** : bool, optional

whether to print column labels, default True

**index** : bool, optional

whether to print index (row) labels, default True

**na\_rep** : string, optional

string representation of NAN to use, default 'NaN'

**formatters** : list or dict of one-parameter functions, optional

formatter functions to apply to columns' elements by position or name, default None. 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

formatter function to apply to columns' elements if they are floats, default None. The result of this function must be a unicode string.

**sparsify** : bool, optional

Set to False for a DataFrame with a hierarchical index to print every multiindex key at each row, default True

**index\_names** : bool, optional

Prints the names of the indexes, default True

**line\_width** : int, optional

Width to wrap a line in characters, default no wrap

**justify** : {'left', 'right'}, default None

Left or right-justify the column labels. If None uses the option from the print configuration (controlled by set\_option), 'right' out of the box.

**Returns formatted** : string (or unicode, depending on data and options)

**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

**to\_xarray** ()

Return an xarray object from the pandas object.

**Returns** a DataArray for a Series

a Dataset for a DataFrame

a DataArray for higher dims

## Notes

See the [xarray docs](#)

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A' : [1, 1, 2],
                        'B' : ['foo', 'bar', 'foo'],
                        'C' : np.arange(4.,7)})

>>> df
   A  B    C
0  1  foo  4.0
1  1  bar  5.0
2  2  foo  6.0
```

```
>>> df.to_xarray()
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:  (index: 3)
Coordinates:
  * index      (index) int64 0 1 2
Data variables:
   A          (index) int64 1 1 2
   B          (index) object 'foo' 'bar' 'foo'
   C          (index) float64 4.0 5.0 6.0
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A' : [1, 1, 2],
                        'B' : ['foo', 'bar', 'foo'],
                        'C' : np.arange(4.,7)})
                        ).set_index(['B', 'A'])
```



```
>>> df
      B  A  C
foo 1  4.0
bar 1  5.0
foo 2  6.0
```

```
>>> df.to_xarray()
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:  (A: 2, B: 2)
Coordinates:
  * B         (B) object 'bar' 'foo'
  * A         (A) int64 1 2
Data variables:
  C           (B, A) float64 5.0 nan 4.0 6.0
```

```
>>> p = pd.Panel(np.arange(24).reshape(4,3,2),
                 items=list('ABCD'),
                 major_axis=pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3),
                 minor_axis=['first', 'second'])

>>> p
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 4 (items) x 3 (major_axis) x 2 (minor_axis)
Items axis: A to D
Major_axis axis: 2013-01-01 00:00:00 to 2013-01-03 00:00:00
Minor_axis axis: first to second
```

```
>>> p.to_xarray()
<xarray.DataArray (items: 4, major_axis: 3, minor_axis: 2)>
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) object 'A' 'B' 'C' 'D'
  * major_axis (major_axis) datetime64[ns] 2013-01-01 2013-01-02 2013-01-03 # noqa
  * minor_axis (minor_axis) object 'first' 'second'
```

**transpose** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)  
Transpose index and columns

**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.

**Parameters** **other** : Series, DataFrame, or constant

**axis** : {0, 1, 'index', 'columns'}

For Series input, axis to match Series index on

**fill\_value** : None or float value, default None

Fill missing (NaN) values with this value. If both DataFrame locations are missing, the result will be missing

**level** : int or name

Broadcast across a level, matching Index values on the passed MultiIndex level

**Returns result** : DataFrame

**See also:**

`DataFrame.rtruediv`

### Notes

Mismatched indices will be unioned together

**truncate** (*before=None, after=None, axis=None, copy=True*)

Truncates a sorted NDFrame before and/or after some particular index value. If the axis contains only datetime values, before/after parameters are converted to datetime values.

**Parameters before** : date

Truncate before index value

**after** : date

Truncate after index value

**axis** : the truncation axis, defaults to the stat axis

**copy** : boolean, default is True,

return a copy of the truncated section

**Returns truncated** : type of caller

**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

**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.

**tz\_localize** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Localize tz-naive TimeSeries to target time zone.

**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'

- '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

**infer\_dst** : boolean, default False (DEPRECATED)

Attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order

**Raises** **TypeError**

If the TimeSeries is tz-aware and tz is not None.

**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

**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
```

**update** (*other*, *join*='left', *overwrite*=True, *filter\_func*=None, *raise\_conflict*=False)

Modify DataFrame in place using non-NA values from passed DataFrame. Aligns on indices

**Parameters** **other** : DataFrame, or object coercible into a DataFrame

**join** : {'left'}, default 'left'

**overwrite** : boolean, default True

If True then overwrite values for common keys in the calling frame

**filter\_func** : callable(1d-array) -> 1d-array<boolean>, default None

Can choose to replace values other than NA. Return True for values that should be updated

**raise\_conflict** : boolean

If True, will raise an error if the DataFrame and other both contain data in the same place.

### values

Numpy representation of NDFrame

## 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.

**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

degrees of freedom

**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)

**where** (*cond, other=nan, inplace=False, axis=None, level=None, try\_cast=False, raise\_on\_error=True*)

Return an object of same shape as self and whose corresponding entries are from self where `cond` is True and otherwise are from `other`.

**Parameters cond** : boolean NDFrame, array or callable

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

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** : alignment axis if needed, default None

**level** : alignment level if needed, default None

**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)

**Returns** **wh** : same type as caller

**See also:**

`DataFrame.mask()`

### 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
```

```
>>> 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
```

**xs** (*key*, *axis*=0, *level*=None, *drop\_level*=True)

Returns a cross-section (row(s) or column(s)) from the Series/DataFrame. Defaults to cross-section on the rows (*axis*=0).

**Parameters** *key* : object

Some label contained in the index, or partially in a MultiIndex

**axis** : int, 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** : boolean, default True

If False, returns object with same levels as self.

**Returns** *xs* : Series or DataFrame

## Notes

*xs* is only for getting, not setting 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

```
>>> df
   A  B  C
a  4  5  2
b  4  0  9
c  9  7  3
>>> df.xs('a')
A    4
B    5
C    2
Name: a
>>> df.xs('C', axis=1)
a    2
b    9
c    3
Name: C
```

```
>>> df
      first second third   A  B  C  D
bar   one     1     4  1  8  9
      two     1     7  5  5  0
baz   one     1     6  6  8  0
      three    2     5  3  5  3
```

```
>>> df.xs(('baz', 'three'))
      A  B  C  D
third
2      5  3  5  3
>>> df.xs('one', level=1)
      A  B  C  D
first third
bar    1      4  1  8  9
baz    1      6  6  8  0
>>> df.xs(('baz', 2), level=[0, 'third'])
      A  B  C  D
second
three   5  3  5  3
```

**class** `oddt.pandas.ChemPanel` (*data=None, items=None, major\_axis=None, minor\_axis=None, copy=False, dtype=None*)

Bases: `pandas.core.panel.Panel`

Modified *pandas.Panel* to adopt higher dimension data than *ChemDataFrame*. Main purpose is to store molecular fingerprints in one column and keep 2D numpy array underneath.

New in version 0.3.

## Attributes

<i>at</i>	Fast label-based scalar accessor
<i>axes</i>	Return index label(s) of the internal NDFrame
<i>blocks</i>	Internal property, property synonym for <i>as_blocks()</i>
<i>dtypes</i>	Return the dtypes in this object.
<i>empty</i>	True if NDFrame is entirely empty [no items], meaning any of the axes are of length 0.
<i>ftypes</i>	Return the ftypes (indication of sparse/dense and dtype) in this object.
<i>iat</i>	Fast integer location scalar accessor.
<i>iloc</i>	Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.
<i>ix</i>	A primarily label-location based indexer, with integer position fallback.
<i>loc</i>	Purely label-location based indexer for selection by label.
<i>ndim</i>	Number of axes / array dimensions
<i>shape</i>	Return a tuple of axis dimensions
<i>size</i>	number of elements in the NDFrame
<i>values</i>	Numpy representation of NDFrame

is_copy	
---------	--

## Methods

<i>abs()</i>	Return an object with absolute value taken—only applicable to objects that are all
<i>add(other[, axis])</i>	Addition of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>add</i> ).
<i>add_prefix(prefix)</i>	Concatenate prefix string with panel items names.
<i>add_suffix(suffix)</i>	Concatenate suffix string with panel items names.
<i>align(other, **kwargs)</i>	
<i>all([axis, bool_only, skipna, level])</i>	Return whether all elements are True over requested axis
<i>any([axis, bool_only, skipna, level])</i>	Return whether any element is True over requested axis



Table 4.45 – continued from previous

<code>apply(func[, axis])</code>	Applies function along axis (or axes) of the Panel
<code>as_blocks([copy])</code>	Convert the frame to a dict of dtype -> Constructor Types that each has a homog
<code>as_matrix()</code>	
<code>asfreq(freq[, method, how, normalize])</code>	Convert TimeSeries to specified frequency.
<code>asof(where[, subset])</code>	The last row without any NaN is taken (or the last row without
<code>astype(dtype[, copy, raise_on_error])</code>	Cast object to input numpy.dtype
<code>at_time(time[, asof])</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 NDFrame.fillna(method='bfill')
<code>bool()</code>	Return the bool of a single element PandasObject.
<code>clip([lower, upper, axis])</code>	Trim values at input threshold(s).
<code>clip_lower(threshold[, axis])</code>	Return copy of the input with values below given value(s) truncated.
<code>clip_upper(threshold[, axis])</code>	Return copy of input with values above given value(s) truncated.
<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>consolidate([inplace])</code>	Compute NDFrame with “consolidated” internals (data of each dtype grouped to
<code>convert_objects([convert_dates, ...])</code>	Deprecated.
<code>copy([deep])</code>	Make a copy of this objects data.
<code>count([axis])</code>	Return number of observations over requested axis.
<code>cummax([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative max over requested axis.
<code>cummin([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative minimum over requested axis.
<code>cumprod([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative product over requested axis.
<code>cumsum([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative sum over requested axis.
<code>describe([percentiles, include, exclude])</code>	Generate various summary statistics, excluding NaN values.
<code>div(other[, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>truediv</i> ).
<code>divide(other[, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>truediv</i> ).
<code>drop(labels[, axis, level, inplace, errors])</code>	Return new object with labels in requested axis removed.
<code>dropna([axis, how, inplace])</code>	Drop 2D from panel, holding passed axis constant
<code>eq(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method eq
<code>equals(other)</code>	Determines if two NDFrame objects contain the same elements.
<code>ffill([axis, inplace, limit, downcast])</code>	Synonym for NDFrame.fillna(method='ffill')
<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
<code>floordiv(other[, axis])</code>	Integer division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>floordiv</i> ).
<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 ge
<code>get(key[, default])</code>	Get item from object for given key (DataFrame column, Panel slice, etc.).
<code>get_dtype_counts()</code>	Return the counts of dtypes in this object.
<code>get_ftype_counts()</code>	Return the counts of ftypes in this object.
<code>get_value(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Quickly retrieve single value at (item, major, minor) location
<code>get_values()</code>	same as values (but handles sparseness conversions)
<code>groupby(function[, axis])</code>	Group data on given axis, returning GroupBy object
<code>gt(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method gt
<code>head([n])</code>	
<code>interpolate([method, axis, limit, inplace, ...])</code>	Interpolate values according to different methods.
<code>isnull()</code>	Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are null.
<code>iteritems()</code>	Iterate over (label, values) on info axis
<code>iterkv(*args, **kwargs)</code>	iteritems alias used to get around 2to3. Deprecated

Table 4.45 – continued from previous

<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
<code>kurtosis([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher’s definition of kurtosis
<code>last(offset)</code>	Convenience method for subsetting final periods of time series data based on a d
<code>le(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method le
<code>lt(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method lt
<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>	Return an object of same shape as self and whose corresponding entries are from
<code>max([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	This method returns the maximum of the values in the object.
<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>	This method returns the minimum of the values in the object.
<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 <i>mod</i> ).
<code>mul(other[, axis])</code>	Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>mul</i> ).
<code>multiply(other[, axis])</code>	Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>mul</i> ).
<code>ne(other[, axis])</code>	Wrapper for comparison method ne
<code>notnull()</code>	Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are not null.
<code>pct_change([periods, fill_method, limit, freq])</code>	Percent change over given number of periods.
<code>pipe(func, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Apply func(self, *args, **kwargs)
<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 <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>radd(other[, 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>rdiv(other[, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rtruediv</i> ).
<code>reindex([items, major_axis, minor_axis])</code>	Conform Panel to new index with optional filling logic, placing NA/NaN in locat
<code>reindex_axis(labels[, axis, method, level, ...])</code>	Conform input object to new index with optional filling logic, placing NA/NaN i
<code>reindex_like(other[, method, copy, limit, ...])</code>	Return an object with matching indices to myself.
<code>rename([items, major_axis, minor_axis])</code>	Alter axes input function or functions.
<code>rename_axis(mapper[, axis, copy, inplace])</code>	Alter index and / or columns using input function or functions.
<code>replace([to_replace, value, inplace, limit, ...])</code>	Replace values given in ‘to_replace’ with ‘value’.
<code>resample(rule[, how, axis, fill_method, ...])</code>	Convenience method for frequency conversion and resampling of time series.
<code>rfloordiv(other[, axis])</code>	Integer division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rfloordiv</i> ).
<code>rmod(other[, axis])</code>	Modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rmod</i> ).
<code>rmul(other[, axis])</code>	Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rmul</i> ).
<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 <i>rpow</i> ).
<code>rsub(other[, axis])</code>	Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rsub</i> ).
<code>rtruediv(other[, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rtruediv</i> ).
<code>sample([n, frac, replace, weights, ...])</code>	Returns a random sample of items from an axis of object.
<code>select(crit[, axis])</code>	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(axis, labels)</code>	public version of axis assignment
<code>set_value(*args, **kwargs)</code>	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

Table 4.45 – continued from previous

<code>slice_shift([periods, axis])</code>	Equivalent to <i>shift</i> without copying data.
<code>sort_index([axis, level, ascending, ...])</code>	Sort object by labels (along an axis)
<code>sort_values(by[, axis, ascending, inplace, ...])</code>	
<code>squeeze(**kwargs)</code>	Squeeze length 1 dimensions.
<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>	
<code>take(indices[, axis, convert, is_copy])</code>	Analogous to ndarray.take
<code>toLong(*args, **kwargs)</code>	
<code>to_clipboard([excel, sep])</code>	Attempt to write text representation of object to the system clipboard This can be
<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
<code>to_hdf(path_or_buf, key, **kwargs)</code>	Write the contained data to an HDF5 file using HDFStore.
<code>to_json([path_or_buf, orient, date_format, ...])</code>	Convert the object to a JSON string.
<code>to_long(*args, **kwargs)</code>	
<code>to_msgpack([path_or_buf, encoding])</code>	msgpack (serialize) object to input file path
<code>to_pickle(path)</code>	Pickle (serialize) object to input file path.
<code>to_sparse(*args, **kwargs)</code>	NOT IMPLEMENTED: do not call this method, as sparsifying is not supported f
<code>to_sql(name, con[, flavor, schema, ...])</code>	Write records stored in a DataFrame to a SQL database.
<code>to_xarray()</code>	Return an xarray object from the pandas object.
<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>	Truncates a sorted NDFrame before and/or after some particular index value.
<code>tshift([periods, freq, axis])</code>	
<code>tz_convert(tz[, axis, level, copy])</code>	Convert tz-aware axis to target time zone.
<code>tz_localize(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Localize tz-naive TimeSeries to target time zone.
<code>update(other[, join, overwrite, ...])</code>	Modify Panel in place using non-NA values from passed Panel, or object coercib
<code>var([axis, skipna, level, ddof, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased variance over requested axis.
<code>where(cond[, other, inplace, axis, level, ...])</code>	Return an object of same shape as self and whose corresponding entries are from
<code>xs(key[, axis])</code>	Return slice of panel along selected axis

**abs ()**

Return an object with absolute value taken—only applicable to objects that are all numeric.

**Returns** abs: type of caller

**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`

**add\_prefix** (*prefix*)

Concatenate prefix string with panel items names.

**Parameters** *prefix* : string

**Returns** *with\_prefix* : type of caller

**add\_suffix** (*suffix*)

Concatenate suffix string with panel items names.

**Parameters** *suffix* : string

**Returns** *with\_suffix* : type of caller

**align** (*other*, *\*\*kwargs*)

**all** (*axis=None*, *bool\_only=None*, *skipna=None*, *level=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return whether all elements are True over requested axis

**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

**bool\_only** : boolean, default None

Include only boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only boolean data. Not implemented for Series.

**Returns** *all* : DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)

**any** (*axis=None*, *bool\_only=None*, *skipna=None*, *level=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return whether any element is True over requested axis

**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

**bool\_only** : boolean, default None

Include only boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only boolean data. Not implemented for Series.

**Returns** *any* : DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)

**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))
>>> p.apply(np.sqrt)
```

Equivalent to `p.sum(1)`, returning a DataFrame

```
>>> p.apply(lambda x: x.sum(), axis=1)
```

Equivalent to previous:

```
>>> p.apply(lambda x: x.sum(), axis='minor')
```

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))
```

**as\_blocks** (*copy=True*)

Convert the frame to a dict of dtype -> Constructor Types that each has a homogeneous dtype.

**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

**as\_matrix** ()

**asfreq** (*freq, method=None, how=None, normalize=False*)

Convert TimeSeries to specified frequency.

Optionally provide filling method to pad/backfill missing values.

**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

**Returns converted** : type of caller

### Notes

To learn more about the frequency strings, please see [this link](#).

**asof** (*where, subset=None*)

The last row without any NaN is taken (or the last row without NaN considering only the subset of columns in the case of a DataFrame)

New in version 0.19.0: For DataFrame

If there is no good value, NaN is returned.

**Parameters** **where** : date or array of dates

**subset** : string or list of strings, default None

if not None use these columns for NaN propagation

**Returns** where is scalar

- value or NaN if input is Series
- Series if input is DataFrame

where is Index: same shape object as input

**See also:**

`merge_asof`

### Notes

Dates are assumed to be sorted Raises if this is not the case

**astype** (*dtype, copy=True, raise\_on\_error=True, \*\*kwargs*)

Cast object to input numpy.dtype Return a copy when copy = True (be really careful with this!)

**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.

**raise\_on\_error** : raise on invalid input

**kwargs** : keyword arguments to pass on to the constructor

**Returns** **casted** : type of caller

**at**

Fast label-based scalar accessor

Similarly to `loc`, `at` provides **label** based scalar lookups. You can also set using these indexers.

**at\_time** (*time, asof=False*)

Select values at particular time of day (e.g. 9:30AM).

**Parameters** **time** : datetime.time or string

**Returns** **values\_at\_time** : type of caller

**axes**

Return index label(s) of the internal NDFrame

**between\_time** (*start\_time, end\_time, include\_start=True, include\_end=True*)  
 Select values between particular times of the day (e.g., 9:00-9:30 AM).

**Parameters** **start\_time** : datetime.time or string

**end\_time** : datetime.time or string

**include\_start** : boolean, default True

**include\_end** : boolean, default True

**Returns** **values\_between\_time** : type of caller

**bfill** (*axis=None, inplace=False, limit=None, downcast=None*)  
 Synonym for `NDFrame.fillna(method='bfill')`

**blocks**

Internal property, property synonym for `as_blocks()`

**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

**clip** (*lower=None, upper=None, axis=None, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
 Trim values at input threshold(s).

**Parameters** **lower** : float or array\_like, default None

**upper** : float or array\_like, default None

**axis** : int or string axis name, optional

Align object with lower and upper along the given axis.

**Returns** **clipped** : Series

### Examples

```
>>> df
   0      1
0  0.335232 -1.256177
1 -1.367855  0.746646
2  0.027753 -1.176076
3  0.230930 -0.679613
4  1.261967  0.570967
>>> df.clip(-1.0, 0.5)
   0      1
0  0.335232 -1.000000
1 -1.000000  0.500000
2  0.027753 -1.000000
3  0.230930 -0.679613
4  0.500000  0.500000
>>> t
   0      1
0 -0.3
1 -0.2
2 -0.1
3  0.0
4  0.1
dtype: float64
>>> df.clip(t, t + 1, axis=0)
```

	0	1
0	0.335232	-0.300000
1	-0.200000	0.746646
2	0.027753	-0.100000
3	0.230930	0.000000
4	1.100000	0.570967

**clip\_lower** (*threshold*, *axis=None*)

Return copy of the input with values below given value(s) truncated.

**Parameters** **threshold** : float or array\_like

**axis** : int or string axis name, optional

Align object with threshold along the given axis.

**Returns** **clipped** : same type as input

**See also:**

*clip*

**clip\_upper** (*threshold*, *axis=None*)

Return copy of input with values above given value(s) truncated.

**Parameters** **threshold** : float or array\_like

**axis** : int or string axis name, optional

Align object with threshold along the given axis.

**Returns** **clipped** : same type as input

**See also:**

*clip*

**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)}

**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

**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** **compounded** : DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)

**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

**consolidate** (*inplace=False*)

Compute NDFrame with “consolidated” internals (data of each dtype grouped together in a single ndarray). Mainly an internal API function, but available here to the savvy user

**Parameters** **inplace** : boolean, default False

If False return new object, otherwise modify existing object

**Returns** **consolidated** : type of caller

**convert\_objects** (*convert\_dates=True, convert\_numeric=False, convert\_timedeltas=True, copy=True*)

Deprecated.

Attempt to infer better dtype for object columns

**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:**

**pandas.to\_datetime** Convert argument to datetime.

**pandas.to\_timedelta** Convert argument to timedelta.

**pandas.to\_numeric** Return a fixed frequency timedelta index, with day as the default.

**copy** (*deep=True*)

Make a copy of this objects data.

**Parameters** **deep** : boolean or string, default True

Make a deep copy, including a copy of the data and the indices. With `deep=False` neither the indices or the data are copied.

Note that when `deep=True` data is copied, 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.

**Returns** **copy** : type of caller

**count** (*axis='major'*)

Return number of observations over requested axis.

**Parameters** **axis** : {‘items’, ‘major’, ‘minor’} or {0, 1, 2}

**Returns** `count` : DataFrame

**cummax** (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Return cumulative max over requested axis.

**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

**Returns** `cummax` : DataFrame

**cummin** (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Return cumulative minimum over requested axis.

**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

**Returns** `cummin` : DataFrame

**cumprod** (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Return cumulative product over requested axis.

**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

**Returns** `cumprod` : DataFrame

**cumsum** (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)  
Return cumulative sum over requested axis.

**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

**Returns** `cumsum` : DataFrame

**describe** (*percentiles=None, include=None, exclude=None*)  
Generate various summary statistics, excluding NaN values.

**Parameters** `percentiles` : array-like, optional

The percentiles to include in the output. Should all be in the interval [0, 1]. By default `percentiles` is [.25, .5, .75], returning the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles.

**include, exclude** : list-like, 'all', or None (default)

Specify the form of the returned result. Either:

- None to both (default). The result will include only numeric-typed columns or, if none are, only categorical columns.
- A list of dtypes or strings to be included/excluded. To select all numeric types use `numpy.number`. To select categorical objects use `type object`. See also the `select_dtypes` documentation. eg. `df.describe(include=['O'])`
- If `include` is the string 'all', the output column-set will match the input one.

**Returns** summary: NDFrame of summary statistics

**See also:**`DataFrame.select_dtypes`**Notes**

The output DataFrame index depends on the requested dtypes:

For numeric dtypes, it will include: count, mean, std, min, max, and lower, 50, and upper percentiles.

For object dtypes (e.g. timestamps or strings), the index will include the count, unique, most common, and frequency of the most common. Timestamps also include the first and last items.

For mixed dtypes, the index will be the union of the corresponding output types. Non-applicable entries will be filled with NaN. Note that mixed-dtype outputs can only be returned from mixed-dtype inputs and appropriate use of the include/exclude arguments.

If multiple values have the highest count, then the *count* and *most common* pair will be arbitrarily chosen from among those with the highest count.

The include, exclude arguments are ignored for Series.

**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`

**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`

**drop** (*labels*, *axis=0*, *level=None*, *inplace=False*, *errors='raise'*)

Return new object with labels in requested axis removed.

**Parameters** *labels* : single label or list-like

**axis** : int or axis name

**level** : int or level name, default None

For MultiIndex

**inplace** : bool, default False

If True, do operation inplace and return None.

**errors** : { 'ignore', 'raise' }, default 'raise'

If 'ignore', suppress error and existing labels are dropped.

New in version 0.16.1.

**Returns** **dropped** : type of caller

**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

**dtypes**

Return the dtypes in this object.

**empty**

True if NDFrame is entirely empty [no items], meaning any of the axes are of length 0.

**See also:**

`pandas.Series.dropna`, `pandas.DataFrame.dropna`

## Notes

If NDFrame 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
```

**eq** (*other*, *axis=None*)

Wrapper for comparison method eq

**equals** (*other*)

Determines if two NDFrame objects contain the same elements. NaNs in the same location are considered equal.

**ffill** (*axis=None*, *inplace=False*, *limit=None*, *downcast=None*)

Synonym for NDFrame.fillna(method='ffill')

**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.

**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:**

[\*reindex\*](#), [\*asfreq\*](#)

**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 info axis to restrict to (must not all be present)

**like** : string

Keep info axis where “arg in col == True”

**regex** : string (regular expression)

Keep info 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:**

`pandas.DataFrame.select`

### 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
   one  two  three
mouse    1    2     3
rabbit   4    5     6
```

```
>>> # 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
```

**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** : type of caller

## Examples

`ts.first('10D')` -> First 10 days

**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`

**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

**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

### **ftypes**

Return the ftypes (indication of sparse/dense and dtype) in this object.

**ge** (*other*, *axis=None*)

Wrapper for comparison method ge

**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* : type of items contained in object

**get\_dtype\_counts** ()

Return the counts of dtypes in this object.

**get\_fstype\_counts** ()

Return the counts of ftypes in this object.

**get\_value** (\**args*, \*\**kwargs*)

Quickly retrieve single value at (item, major, minor) location

**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

**get\_values** ()

same as values (but handles sparseness conversions)

**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

**gt** (*other*, *axis=None*)

Wrapper for comparison method gt

**head** (*n=5*)

**iat**

Fast integer location scalar accessor.

Similarly to `iloc`, `iat` provides **integer** based lookups. You can also set using these indexers.

**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)

`.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 Selection by Position

**interpolate** (*method='linear', axis=0, limit=None, inplace=False, limit\_direction='forward', downcast=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Interpolate values according to different methods.

Please note that only `method='linear'` is supported for DataFrames/Series with a MultiIndex.

**Parameters** **method** : { 'linear', 'time', 'index', 'values', 'nearest', 'zero',

'slinear', 'quadratic', 'cubic', 'barycentric', 'krogh', 'polynomial', 'spline', 'piecewise\_polynomial', 'from\_derivatives', 'pchip', 'akima' }

- 'linear': ignore the index and treat the values as equally spaced. This is the only method supported on MultiIndexes. default
- 'time': interpolation works on daily and higher resolution data to interpolate given length of interval
- 'index', 'values': use the actual numerical values of the index
- 'nearest', 'zero', 'slinear', 'quadratic', 'cubic', 'barycentric', 'polynomial' is passed to `scipy.interpolate.interpld`. Both 'polynomial' and 'spline' require that you also specify an *order* (int), e.g. `df.interpolate(method='polynomial', order=4)`. These use the actual numerical values of the index.
- 'krogh', 'piecewise\_polynomial', 'spline', 'pchip' and 'akima' are all wrappers around the scipy interpolation methods of similar names. These use the actual numerical values of the index. See the scipy documentation for more on their behavior [here](#) # noqa and [here](#) # noqa
- 'from\_derivatives' refers to `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, 1}, default 0

- 0: fill column-by-column
- 1: fill row-by-row

**limit** : int, default None.

Maximum number of consecutive NaNs to fill.

**limit\_direction** : { 'forward', 'backward', 'both' }, defaults to 'forward'

If limit is specified, consecutive NaNs will be filled in this direction.

New in version 0.17.0.

**inplace** : bool, default False

Update the NDFrame in place if possible.

**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 of same shape interpolated at the NaNs

**See also:**

*reindex, replace, fillna*

### Examples

Filling in NaNs

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0, 1, np.nan, 3])
>>> s.interpolate()
0    0
1    1
2    2
3    3
dtype: float64
```

**is\_copy = None**

**isnull()**

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are null.

**See also:**

*notnull* boolean inverse of isnull

**iteritems()**

Iterate over (label, values) on info axis

This is index for Series, columns for DataFrame, major\_axis for Panel, and so on.

**iterkv(\*args, \*\*kwargs)**

iteritems alias used to get around 2to3. Deprecated

**ix**

A primarily label-location based indexer, with integer position fallback.

*.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.

**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

**keys** ()

Get the 'info axis' (see Indexing for more)

This is index for Series, columns for DataFrame and major\_axis for 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)}

**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

**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** **kurt** : DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)

**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)}

**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

**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** **kurt** : DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)

**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** : type of caller

## Examples

`ts.last('5M')` -> Last 5 months

**le** (*other, axis=None*)

Wrapper for comparison method `le`

**loc**

Purely label-location based indexer for selection by label.

`.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'` (note that contrary to usual python slices, **both** the start and the stop are included!).
- 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)

`.loc` will raise a `KeyError` when the items are not found.

See more at Selection by Label

**lt** (*other, axis=None*)

Wrapper for comparison method `lt`

**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)}

**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

**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** **mad** : DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)

**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

**mask** (*cond, other=nan, inplace=False, axis=None, level=None, try\_cast=False, raise\_on\_error=True*)

Return an object of same shape as self and whose corresponding entries are from self where cond is False and otherwise are from other.

**Parameters** **cond** : boolean NDFrame, array or callable

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

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** : alignment axis if needed, default None

**level** : alignment level if needed, default None

**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)

**Returns** **wh** : same type as caller

**See also:**

`DataFrame.where()`

## 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
```

```
>>> 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
```

**max** (*axis=None*, *skipna=None*, *level=None*, *numeric\_only=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

**This method returns the maximum of the values in the object.** 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)}

**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

**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 max** : DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)

**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)}

**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

**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 mean** : DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)

**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)}

**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

**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 median** : DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)

**min** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

**This method returns the minimum of the values in the object.** 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)}

**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

**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** **min** : DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)

**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

**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`

**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`

**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`

**ndim**

Number of axes / array dimensions

**ne** (*other*, *axis=None*)

Wrapper for comparison method `ne`

**notnull** ()

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are not null.

**See also:**

[`isnull`](#) boolean inverse of `notnull`

**pct\_change** (*periods=1*, *fill\_method='pad'*, *limit=None*, *freq=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Percent change over given number of periods.

**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())

**Returns** **chg** : NDFrame

## Notes

By default, the percentage change is calculated along the stat axis: 0, or `Index`, for `DataFrame` and 1, or `minor` for `Panel`. You can change this with the `axis` keyword argument.

**pipe** (*func*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Apply `func(self, *args, **kwargs)`

New in version 0.16.2.

**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** : positional arguments passed into `func`.

**kwargs** : a dictionary of keyword arguments passed into `func`.

**Returns** **object** : the return type of `func`.

**See also:**

`pandas.DataFrame.apply`, `pandas.DataFrame.applymap`, `pandas.Series.map`

## Notes

Use `.pipe` when chaining together functions that expect on Series or DataFrames. 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)
... )
```

### **pop** (*item*)

Return item and drop from frame. Raise `KeyError` if not found.

### **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`

### **prod** (*axis*=None, *skipna*=None, *level*=None, *numeric\_only*=None, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return the product of the values for the requested axis

**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

**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** **prod** : DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)

### **product** (*axis*=None, *skipna*=None, *level*=None, *numeric\_only*=None, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return the product of the values for the requested axis

**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

**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** **prod** : DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)

**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`

**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

**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`

**reindex** (*items=None*, *major\_axis=None*, *minor\_axis=None*, *\*\*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 (can be specified in order, or as

keywords) New labels / index to conform to. Preferably an Index object to avoid duplicating data

**method** : {None, 'backfill'/'bfill', 'pad'/'ffill', 'nearest'}, optional

method to use for filling holes in reindexed DataFrame. Please note: this is only applicable to DataFrames/Series with a monotonically increasing/decreasing index.

- 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** : boolean, 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 MultiIndex 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  $\text{abs}(\text{index}[\text{indexer}] - \text{target}) \leq \text{tolerance}$ .

New in version 0.17.0.

**Returns** `reindexed`: Panel

## Examples

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	0.07
Iceweasel	NaN	NaN
Comodo Dragon	NaN	NaN
IE10	404	0.08
Chrome	200	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

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
2010-01-02	101
2010-01-03	NaN
2010-01-04	100
2010-01-05	89
2010-01-06	88

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
2010-01-02	101
2010-01-03	NaN
2010-01-04	100
2010-01-05	89
2010-01-06	88
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 backpropagate 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
2009-12-30	100
2009-12-31	100
2010-01-01	100
2010-01-02	101
2010-01-03	NaN
2010-01-04	100
2010-01-05	89
2010-01-06	88
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.

**reindex\_axis** (*labels*, *axis=0*, *method=None*, *level=None*, *copy=True*, *limit=None*, *fill\_value=nan*)

Conform input object 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

New labels / index to conform to. Preferably an Index object to avoid duplicating data

**axis** : {0, 1, 2, 'items', 'major\_axis', 'minor\_axis'}

**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

**copy** : boolean, 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 MultiIndex level

**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  $\text{abs}(\text{index}[\text{indexer}] - \text{target}) \leq \text{tolerance}$ .

New in version 0.17.0.

**Returns reindexed** : Panel

**See also:**

*reindex, reindex\_like*

### Examples

```
>>> df.reindex_axis(['A', 'B', 'C'], axis=1)
```

**reindex\_like** (*other*, *method=None*, *copy=True*, *limit=None*, *tolerance=None*)

Return an object with matching indices to myself.

**Parameters other** : Object

**method** : string or None

**copy** : boolean, default True

**limit** : int, default None

Maximum number of consecutive labels to fill for inexact matches.

**tolerance** : optional

Maximum distance between labels of the other object and this object for inexact matches.

New in version 0.17.0.

**Returns** `reindexed` : same as input

### Notes

**Like calling** `s.reindex(index=other.index, columns=other.columns, method=...)`

**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.

**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
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2, 3], "B": [4, 5, 6]})
```



```

>>> df.rename(2)
...
TypeError: 'int' object is not callable
>>> 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

```

**rename\_axis** (*mapper*, *axis=0*, *copy=True*, *inplace=False*)

Alter index and / or columns using input function or functions. A scalar or list-like for *mapper* will alter the `Index.name` or `MultiIndex.names` attribute. A function or dict for *mapper* will alter the labels. Function / dict values must be unique (1-to-1). Labels not contained in a dict / Series will be left as-is.

**Parameters** *mapper* : scalar, list-like, dict-like or function, optional

**axis** : int or string, default 0

**copy** : boolean, default True

Also copy underlying data

**inplace** : boolean, default False

**Returns** *renamed* : type of caller

**See also:**

`pandas.NDFrame.rename`, `pandas.Index.rename`

### Examples

```

>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2, 3], "B": [4, 5, 6]})
>>> df.rename_axis("foo") # scalar, alters df.index.name
   A  B
foo
0  1  4
1  2  5
2  3  6
>>> df.rename_axis(lambda x: 2 * x) # function: alters labels
   A  B
0  1  4
2  2  5
4  3  6
>>> df.rename_axis({"A": "ehh", "C": "see"}, axis="columns") # mapping
   ehh  B
0    1  4
1    2  5
2    3  6

```

**replace** (*to\_replace=None*, *value=None*, *inplace=False*, *limit=None*, *regex=False*, *method='pad'*, *axis=None*)

Replace values given in 'to\_replace' with 'value'.

**Parameters** `to_replace` : str, regex, list, dict, Series, numeric, or None

- str or regex:
  - 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 and regex rules apply as above.
- dict:
  - Nested dictionaries, e.g., `{ 'a': { 'b': nan } }`, are read as follows: look in column 'a' for the value 'b' and replace it with nan. You can nest regular expressions as well. Note that column names (the top-level dictionary keys in a nested dictionary) **cannot** be regular expressions.
  - Keys map to column names and values map to substitution values. You can treat this as a special case of passing two lists except that you are specifying the column to search in.
- 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 use to fill holes (e.g. 0), alternately a dict of values specifying 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** : boolean, 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. Otherwise, *to\_replace* must be None because this parameter will be interpreted as a regular expression or a list, dict, or array of regular expressions.

**method** : string, optional, { 'pad', 'ffill', 'bfill' }

The method to use when for replacement, when *to\_replace* is a list.

**Returns** **filled** : NDFrame

**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`.

**ValueError**

- If *to\_replace* and *value* are `list`s or `ndarray`s, but they are not the same length.

**See also:**

`NDFrame.reindex`, `NDFrame.asfreq`, `NDFrame.fillna`

**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.

**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*)

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* : string

the offset string or object representing target conversion

**axis** : int, optional, default 0

**closed** : {'right', 'left'}

Which side of bin interval is closed

**label** : {'right', 'left'}

Which bin edge label to label bucket with

**convention** : {'start', 'end', 's', 'e'}

**loffset** : `timedelta`

Adjust the resampled time labels

**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** : string, optional

For a DataFrame, column to use instead of index for resampling. Column must be datetime-like.

New in version 0.19.0.

**level** : string 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.

To learn more about the offset strings, please see [this link](#)

<<http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/timeseries.html#offset-aliases>>‘\_\_.

## 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
2000-01-01 00:00:30   NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:00    1
2000-01-01 00:01:30   NaN
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2
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
```

**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`

**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`

**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`

**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`

**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`

**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`

**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`

**sample** (*n=None*, *frac=None*, *replace=False*, *weights=None*, *random\_state=None*, *axis=None*)

Returns a random sample of items from an axis of object.

New in version 0.16.1.

**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** : boolean, optional

Sample with or without replacement. Default = False.

**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. inf and -inf 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** A new object of same type as caller.

## Examples

Generate an example Series and DataFrame:

```
>>> s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(50))
>>> s.head()
0    -0.038497
1     1.820773
2    -0.972766
3    -1.598270
4    -1.095526
dtype: float64
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(50, 4), columns=list('ABCD'))
>>> df.head()
      A         B         C         D
0  0.016443 -2.318952 -0.566372 -1.028078
1 -1.051921  0.438836  0.658280 -0.175797
2 -1.243569 -0.364626 -0.215065  0.057736
3  1.768216  0.404512 -0.385604 -1.457834
4  1.072446 -1.137172  0.314194 -0.046661
```

Next extract a random sample from both of these objects...

3 random elements from the Series:

```
>>> s.sample(n=3)
27    -0.994689
55    -1.049016
67    -0.224565
dtype: float64
```

And a random 10% of the DataFrame with replacement:

```
>>> df.sample(frac=0.1, replace=True)
      A         B         C         D
35  1.981780  0.142106  1.817165 -0.290805
49 -1.336199 -0.448634 -0.789640  0.217116
40  0.823173 -0.078816  1.009536  1.015108
15  1.421154 -0.055301 -1.922594 -0.019696
6   -0.148339  0.832938  1.787600 -1.383767
```

**select** (*crit*, *axis=0*)

Return data corresponding to axis labels matching criteria

**Parameters** *crit* : function

To be called on each index (label). Should return True or False

**axis** : int

**Returns** *selection* : type of caller

**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

degrees of freedom

**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)

**set\_axis** (*axis, labels*)

public version of axis assignment

**set\_value** (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Quickly set single value at (item, major, minor) location

**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

**shape**

Return a tuple of axis dimensions

**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

**size**

number of elements in the NDFrame

**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)}

**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

**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 skew** : DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)

**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.

**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 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

**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** : NDFrame

**sort\_values** (*by, axis=0, ascending=True, inplace=False, kind='quicksort', na\_position='last'*)

**squeeze** (*\*\*kwargs*)

Squeeze length 1 dimensions.

**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

degrees of freedom

**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)

**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`

**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`

**sum** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the sum of the values for the requested axis

**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

**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** **sum** : DataFrame or Panel (if level specified)

**swapaxes** (*axis1*, *axis2*, *copy=True*)

Interchange axes and swap values axes appropriately

**Returns** **y** : same as input

**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** : type of caller (new object)

Changed in version 0.18.1: The indexes *i* and *j* are now optional, and default to the two innermost levels of the index.

**tail** (*n=5*)

**take** (*indices*, *axis=0*, *convert=True*, *is\_copy=True*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Analogous to ndarray.take

**Parameters** **indices** : list / array of ints

**axis** : int, default 0

**convert** : translate neg to pos indices (default)

**is\_copy** : mark the returned frame as a copy

**Returns** **taken** : type of caller

**toLong** (*\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

**to\_clipboard** (*excel=None*, *sep=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Attempt to write text representation of object to the system clipboard This can be pasted into Excel, for example.

**Parameters** **excel** : boolean, defaults to True

if True, use the provided separator, writing in a csv format for allowing easy pasting into excel. if False, write a string representation of the object to the clipboard

**sep** : optional, defaults to tab

**other keywords are passed to to\_csv**

## Notes

### Requirements for your platform

- Linux: xclip, or xsel (with gtk or PyQt4 modules)
- Windows: none
- OS X: none

**to\_dense()**

Return dense representation of NDFrame (as opposed to sparse)

**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.

**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

**to\_hdf** (*path\_or\_buf*, *key*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Write the contained data to an HDF5 file using HDFStore.

**Parameters** **path\_or\_buf** : the path (string) or HDFStore object

**key** : string

identifier for the group in the store

**mode** : optional, {'a', 'w', 'r+'}, default 'a'

'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+' It is similar to 'a', but the file must already exist.

**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

For Table formats, 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](#).

Applicable only to format='table'.

**complevel** : int, 1-9, default 0

If a complib is specified compression will be applied where possible

**complib** : {'zlib', 'bzip2', 'lzo', 'blosc', None}, default None

If complevel is > 0 apply compression to objects written in the store wherever possible

**fletcher32** : bool, default False

If applying compression use the fletcher32 checksum

**dropna** : boolean, default False.

If true, ALL nan rows will not be written to store.

**to\_json** (*path\_or\_buf=None*, *orient=None*, *date\_format='epoch'*, *double\_precision=10*, *force\_ascii=True*, *date\_unit='ms'*, *default\_handler=None*, *lines=False*)  
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** : the path or buffer to write the result string

if this is None, return a StringIO of the converted string

**orient** : string

- Series
- default is 'index'

- allowed values are: { 'split', 'records', 'index' }
- DataFrame
  - default is 'columns'
  - allowed values are: { 'split', 'records', 'index', 'columns', 'values' }
- 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

**date\_format** : { 'epoch', 'iso' }

Type of date conversion. *epoch* = epoch milliseconds, *iso* = ISO8601, default is epoch.

**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** : 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** : boolean, 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.

**Returns** same type as input object with filtered info axis

**to\_long** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

**to\_msgpack** (path\_or\_buf=None, encoding='utf-8', \*\*kwargs)  
msgpack (serialize) object to input file path

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** : boolean whether to append to an existing msgpack  
(default is False)

**compress** : type of compressor (zlib or blosc), default to None (no

compression)

**to\_pickle** (*path*)

Pickle (serialize) object to input file path.

**Parameters** **path** : string

File path

**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

**to\_sql** (*name, con, flavor=None, schema=None, if\_exists='fail', index=True, index\_label=None, chunksize=None, dtype=None*)

Write records stored in a DataFrame to a SQL database.

**Parameters** **name** : string

Name of SQL table

**con** : SQLAlchemy engine or DBAPI2 connection (legacy mode)

Using SQLAlchemy makes it possible to use any DB supported by that library. If a DBAPI2 object, only sqlite3 is supported.

**flavor** : 'sqlite', default None

DEPRECATED: this parameter will be removed in a future version, as 'sqlite' is the only supported option if SQLAlchemy is not installed.

**schema** : string, default None

Specify the schema (if database flavor supports this). If None, use default schema.

**if\_exists** : { 'fail', 'replace', 'append' }, default 'fail'

- 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.

**index** : boolean, default True

Write DataFrame index as a column.

**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, default None

If not None, then rows will be written in batches of this size at a time. If None, all rows will be written at once.

**dtype** : dict of column name to SQL type, default None

Optional specifying the datatype for columns. The SQL type should be a SQLAlchemy type, or a string for sqlite3 fallback connection.

**to\_xarray** ()

Return an xarray object from the pandas object.



**Returns** a DataArray for a Series

a Dataset for a DataFrame

a DataArray for higher dims

## Notes

See the [xarray docs](#)

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A' : [1, 1, 2],
                        'B' : ['foo', 'bar', 'foo'],
                        'C' : np.arange(4.,7)})

>>> df
   A  B  C
0  1  foo  4.0
1  1  bar  5.0
2  2  foo  6.0
```

```
>>> df.to_xarray()
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:  (index: 3)
Coordinates:
  * index      (index) int64 0 1 2
Data variables:
  A            (index) int64 1 1 2
  B            (index) object 'foo' 'bar' 'foo'
  C            (index) float64 4.0 5.0 6.0
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A' : [1, 1, 2],
                        'B' : ['foo', 'bar', 'foo'],
                        'C' : np.arange(4.,7)})
>>> df.set_index(['B', 'A'])

>>> df
      C
B  A
foo 1  4.0
bar 1  5.0
foo 2  6.0
```

```
>>> df.to_xarray()
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:  (A: 2, B: 2)
Coordinates:
  * B          (B) object 'bar' 'foo'
  * A          (A) int64 1 2
Data variables:
  C            (B, A) float64 5.0 nan 4.0 6.0
```

```
>>> p = pd.Panel(np.arange(24).reshape(4,3,2),
                  items=list('ABCD'),
                  major_axis=pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3),
                  minor_axis=['first', 'second'])

>>> p
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
```

```
Dimensions: 4 (items) x 3 (major_axis) x 2 (minor_axis)
Items axis: A to D
Major_axis axis: 2013-01-01 00:00:00 to 2013-01-03 00:00:00
Minor_axis axis: first to second
```

```
>>> p.to_xarray()
<xarray.DataArray (items: 4, major_axis: 3, minor_axis: 2)>
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) object 'A' 'B' 'C' 'D'
  * major_axis (major_axis) datetime64[ns] 2013-01-01 2013-01-02 2013-01-03 # noqa
  * minor_axis (minor_axis) object 'first' 'second'
```

**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)
```

**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`

**truncate** (*before=None, after=None, axis=None, copy=True*)

Truncates a sorted NDFrame before and/or after some particular index value. If the axis contains only datetime values, before/after parameters are converted to datetime values.

**Parameters** **before** : date

Truncate before index value

**after** : date

Truncate after index value

**axis** : the truncation axis, defaults to the stat axis

**copy** : boolean, default is True,

return a copy of the truncated section

**Returns** **truncated** : type of caller

**tshift** (*periods=1, freq=None, axis='major'*)

**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.

**tz\_localize** (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Localize tz-naive TimeSeries to target time zone.

**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'

- '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

**infer\_dst** : boolean, default False (DEPRECATED)

Attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order

### Raises `TypeError`

If the `TimeSeries` is tz-aware and `tz` is not `None`.

**update** (*other*, *join*='left', *overwrite*=*True*, *filter\_func*=*None*, *raise\_conflict*=*False*)

Modify Panel in place using non-NA values from passed Panel, or object coercible to Panel. Aligns on items

**Parameters** **other** : Panel, or object coercible to Panel

**join** : How to join individual DataFrames

{ 'left', 'right', 'outer', 'inner' }, default 'left'

**overwrite** : boolean, default True

If True then overwrite values for common keys in the calling panel

**filter\_func** : callable(1d-array) -> 1d-array<boolean>, default None

Can choose to replace values other than NA. Return True for values that should be updated

**raise\_conflict** : bool

If True, will raise an error if a DataFrame and other both contain data in the same place.

### values

Numpy representation of NDFrame

### 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.

**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

degrees of freedom

**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)

**where** (*cond*, *other=nan*, *inplace=False*, *axis=None*, *level=None*, *try\_cast=False*, *raise\_on\_error=True*)

Return an object of same shape as self and whose corresponding entries are from self where *cond* is True and otherwise are from *other*.

**Parameters** **cond** : boolean NDFrame, array or callable

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

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** : alignment axis if needed, default None

**level** : alignment level if needed, default None

**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)

**Returns** **wh** : same type as caller

**See also:**

`DataFrame.mask()`

## 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
```

```
>>> 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
```

**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

**class** `oddt.pandas.ChemSeries` (*data=None*, *index=None*, *dtype=None*, *name=None*, *copy=False*, *fast-path=False*)

Bases: `pandas.core.series.Series`

Pandas Series modified to adapt *oddt.toolkit.Molecule* objects and apply molecular methods easily.

New in version 0.3.

## Attributes

<i>T</i>	return the transpose, which is by definition self
<i>asobject</i>	return object Series which contains boxed values
<i>at</i>	Fast label-based scalar accessor
<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
<i>blocks</i>	Internal property, property synonym for <i>as_blocks()</i>
<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>empty</i>	True if NDFrame is entirely empty [no items], meaning any of the axes are of length 0.
<i>flags</i>	return the ndarray.flags for the underlying data
<i>ftype</i>	return if the data is sparse/dense
<i>ftypes</i>	return if the data is sparse/dense
<i>iat</i>	Fast integer location scalar accessor.
<i>iloc</i>	Purely integer-location based indexing for selection by position.
<i>imag</i>	
<i>is_monotonic</i>	Return boolean if values in the object are
<i>is_monotonic_decreasing</i>	Return boolean if values in the object are
<i>is_monotonic_increasing</i>	Return boolean if values in the object are
<i>is_time_series</i>	
<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>	Purely label-location based indexer for selection by label.
<i>name</i>	
<i>nbytes</i>	return the number of bytes in the underlying data
<i>ndim</i>	return the number of dimensions of the underlying data,
<i>real</i>	
<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

hasnans	
is_copy	

## Methods

<i>abs()</i>	Return an object with absolute value taken—only applicable to objects that are al
<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>	Concatenate prefix string with panel items names.
<i>add_suffix(suffix)</i>	Concatenate suffix string with panel items names.
<i>align(other[, join, axis, level, copy, ...])</i>	Align two object on their axes with the
<i>all([axis, bool_only, skipna, level])</i>	Return whether all elements are True over requested axis
<i>any([axis, bool_only, skipna, level])</i>	Return whether any element is True over requested axis
<i>append(to_append[, ignore_index, ...])</i>	Concatenate two or more Series.

Table 4.47 – continued from previous page

<code>apply(func[, convert_dtype, args])</code>	Invoke function on values of Series.
<code>argmax([axis, skipna])</code>	Index of first occurrence of maximum of values.
<code>argmin([axis, skipna])</code>	Index of first occurrence of minimum of values.
<code>argsort([axis, kind, order])</code>	Overrides ndarray.argsort.
<code>as_blocks([copy])</code>	Convert the frame to a dict of dtype -> Constructor Types that each has a homogeneous dtype.
<code>as_matrix([columns])</code>	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>	The last row without any NaN is taken (or the last row without any NaN in subset).
<code>astype(dtype[, copy, raise_on_error])</code>	Cast object to input numpy.dtype
<code>at_time(time[, asof])</code>	Select values at particular time of day (e.g. 9:00 AM).
<code>autocorr([lag])</code>	Lag-N autocorrelation
<code>between(left, right[, inclusive])</code>	Return boolean Series equivalent to left <= series <= right.
<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 NDFrame.fillna(method='bfill')
<code>bool()</code>	Return the bool of a single element PandasObject.
<code>calcfp(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Helper function to map FP calculation through the series
<code>cat</code>	alias of CategoricalAccessor
<code>clip([lower, upper, axis])</code>	Trim values at input threshold(s).
<code>clip_lower(threshold[, axis])</code>	Return copy of the input with values below given value(s) truncated.
<code>clip_upper(threshold[, axis])</code>	Return copy of input with values above given value(s) truncated.
<code>combine(other, func[, fill_value])</code>	Perform elementwise binary operation on two Series using given function
<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>	Return selected slices of an array along given axis as a Series
<code>consolidate([inplace])</code>	Compute NDFrame with "consolidated" internals (data of each dtype grouped together)
<code>convert_objects([convert_dates, ...])</code>	Deprecated.
<code>copy([deep])</code>	Make a copy of this objects 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 max over requested axis.
<code>cummin([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative minimum over requested axis.
<code>cumprod([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative product over requested axis.
<code>cumsum([axis, skipna])</code>	Return cumulative sum over requested axis.
<code>describe([percentiles, include, exclude])</code>	Generate various summary statistics, excluding NaN values.
<code>diff([periods])</code>	1st discrete difference of object
<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>dot(other)</code>	Matrix multiplication with DataFrame or inner-product with Series
<code>drop(labels[, axis, level, inplace, errors])</code>	Return new object with labels in requested axis removed.
<code>drop_duplicates(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return Series with duplicate values removed
<code>dropna([axis, inplace])</code>	Return Series without null values
<code>dt</code>	alias of CombinedDatetimelikeProperties
<code>duplicated(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return boolean Series denoting duplicate 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>	Determines if two NDFrame objects contain the same elements.
<code>ewm([com, span, halflife, alpha, ...])</code>	Provides exponential weighted functions
<code>expanding([min_periods, freq, 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 NDFrame.fillna(method='ffill')



Table 4.47 – continued from previous page

<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
<code>first_valid_index()</code>	Return label 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>	
<code>from_csv(path[, sep, parse_dates, header, ...])</code>	Read CSV file (DISCOURAGED, please use <code>pandas.read_csv()</code> instead)
<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 the counts of dtypes in this object.
<code>get_ftype_counts()</code>	Return the counts of ftypes in this object.
<code>get_value(label[, takeable])</code>	Quickly retrieve single value at passed index label
<code>get_values()</code>	same as values (but handles sparseness conversions); is a view
<code>groupby([by, axis, level, as_index, sort, ...])</code>	Group series using mapper (dict or key function, apply given function to group,
<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>	Returns first n rows
<code>hist([by, ax, grid, xlabelsize, xrot, ...])</code>	Draw histogram of the input series using matplotlib
<code>idxmax([axis, skipna])</code>	Index of first occurrence of maximum of values.
<code>idxmin([axis, skipna])</code>	Index of first occurrence of minimum of values.
<code>iget(i[, axis])</code>	DEPRECATED.
<code>iget_value(i[, axis])</code>	DEPRECATED.
<code>interpolate([method, axis, limit, inplace, ...])</code>	Interpolate values according to different methods.
<code>irow(i[, axis])</code>	DEPRECATED.
<code>isin(values)</code>	Return a boolean Series showing whether each element in the Series is exa
<code>isnull()</code>	Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are null.
<code>item()</code>	return the first element of the underlying data as a python
<code>iteritems()</code>	Lazily iterate over (index, value) tuples
<code>iterkv(*args, **kwargs)</code>	iteritems alias used to get around 2to3. Deprecated
<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 kurtosi
<code>kurtosis([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased kurtosis over requested axis using Fisher's definition of kurtosi
<code>last(offset)</code>	Convenience method for subsetting final periods of time series data based on a c
<code>last_valid_index()</code>	Return label 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 using input correspondence (which can be
<code>mask(cond[, other, inplace, axis, level, ...])</code>	Return an object of same shape as self and whose corresponding entries are from
<code>max([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	This method returns the maximum of the values in the object.
<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>	Memory usage of the Series
<code>min([axis, skipna, level, numeric_only])</code>	This method returns the minimum of the values in the object.
<code>mod(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>mod</i> ).
<code>mode()</code>	Returns 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> ).
<code>ne(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Not equal to of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>ne</i> ).
<code>nlargest(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return the largest <i>n</i> elements.
<code>nonzero()</code>	Return the indices of the elements that are non-zero

Table 4.47 – continued from previous page

<code>notnull()</code>	Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are not null.
<code>nsmallest(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Return the smallest <i>n</i> elements.
<code>nunique([dropna])</code>	Return number of unique elements in the object.
<code>order([na_last, ascending, kind, ...])</code>	DEPRECATED: use <code>Series.sort_values()</code>
<code>pct_change([periods, fill_method, limit, freq])</code>	Percent change over given number of periods.
<code>pipe(func, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Apply <code>func(self, *args, **kwargs)</code>
<code>plot</code>	alias of <code>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>	Returns the difference between the maximum value and the minimum value in t
<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, a la <code>numpy.percentile</code> .
<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>reindex([index])</code>	Conform Series to new index with optional filling logic, placing NA/NaN in loc
<code>reindex_axis(labels[, axis])</code>	for compatibility with higher dims
<code>reindex_like(other[, method, copy, limit, ...])</code>	Return an object with matching indices to myself.
<code>rename([index])</code>	Alter axes input function or functions.
<code>rename_axis(mapper[, axis, copy, inplace])</code>	Alter index and / or columns using input function or functions.
<code>reorder_levels(order)</code>	Rearrange index levels using input order.
<code>repeat(reps, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Repeat elements of an Series.
<code>replace([to_replace, value, inplace, limit, ...])</code>	Replace values given in ‘to_replace’ with ‘value’.
<code>resample(rule[, how, axis, fill_method, ...])</code>	Convenience method for frequency conversion and resampling of time series.
<code>reset_index([level, drop, name, inplace])</code>	Analogous to the <code>pandas.DataFrame.reset_index()</code> function, see doc
<code>reshape(*args, **kwargs)</code>	DEPRECATED: calling this method will raise an error in a future release.
<code>rfloordiv(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Integer division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rfloordiv</i> ).
<code>rmod(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Modulo of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rmod</i> ).
<code>rmul(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Multiplication of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rmul</i> ).
<code>rolling(window[, min_periods, freq, center, ...])</code>	Provides rolling window calculations.
<code>round([decimals])</code>	Round each value in a Series to the given number of decimals.
<code>rpow(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Exponential power of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rpow</i> ).
<code>rsub(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rsub</i> ).
<code>rtruediv(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Floating division of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>rtruediv</i> ).
<code>sample([n, frac, replace, weights, ...])</code>	Returns a random sample of items from an axis of object.
<code>searchsorted(v[, side, sorter])</code>	Find indices where elements should be inserted to maintain order.
<code>select(crit[, axis])</code>	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(axis, labels)</code>	public version of axis assignment
<code>set_value(label, value[, takeable])</code>	Quickly set single value at passed label.
<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
<code>slice_shift([periods, axis])</code>	Equivalent to <i>shift</i> without copying data.
<code>sort([axis, ascending, kind, na_position, ...])</code>	DEPRECATED: use <code>Series.sort_values(inplace=True)()</code> for IN
<code>sort_index([axis, level, ascending, ...])</code>	Sort object by labels (along an axis)
<code>sort_values([axis, ascending, inplace, ...])</code>	Sort by the values along either axis
<code>sortlevel([level, ascending, sort_remaining])</code>	Sort Series with MultiIndex by chosen level.

Table 4.47 – continued from previous page

<code>squeeze(**kwargs)</code>	Squeeze length 1 dimensions.
<code>std([axis, skipna, level, ddof, numeric_only])</code>	Return sample standard deviation over requested axis.
<code>str</code>	alias of <code>StringMethods</code>
<code>sub(other[, level, fill_value, axis])</code>	Subtraction of series and other, element-wise (binary operator <i>sub</i> ).
<code>subtract(other[, level, fill_value, 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, copy])</code>	Swap levels i and j in a MultiIndex
<code>tail([n])</code>	Returns last n rows
<code>take(indices[, axis, convert, is_copy])</code>	return Series corresponding to requested indices
<code>to_clipboard([excel, sep])</code>	Attempt to write text representation of object to the system clipboard This can b
<code>to_csv([path, index, sep, na_rep, ...])</code>	Write Series to a comma-separated values (csv) file
<code>to_dense()</code>	Return dense representation of NDFrame (as opposed to sparse)
<code>to_dict()</code>	Convert Series to {label -> value} dict
<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 HDFStore.
<code>to_json([path_or_buf, orient, date_format, ...])</code>	Convert the object to a JSON string.
<code>to_mol2([filepath_or_buffer])</code>	
<code>to_msgpack([path_or_buf, encoding])</code>	msgpack (serialize) object to input file path
<code>to_period([freq, copy])</code>	Convert Series from DatetimeIndex to PeriodIndex with desired
<code>to_pickle(path)</code>	Pickle (serialize) object to input file path.
<code>to_sdf([filepath_or_buffer])</code>	
<code>to_smiles([filepath_or_buffer])</code>	
<code>to_sparse([kind, fill_value])</code>	Convert Series to SparseSeries
<code>to_sql(name, con[, flavor, schema, ...])</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>	Convert Series to a nested list
<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>	Truncates a sorted NDFrame before and/or after some particular 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(*args, **kwargs)</code>	Localize tz-naive TimeSeries to target time zone.
<code>unique()</code>	Return np.ndarray of unique values in the 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>	
<code>value_counts([normalize, sort, ascending, ...])</code>	Returns object containing counts of unique values.
<code>var([axis, skipna, level, ddof, numeric_only])</code>	Return unbiased variance over requested axis.
<code>view([dtype])</code>	
<code>where(cond[, other, inplace, axis, level, ...])</code>	Return an object of same shape as self and whose corresponding entries are from
<code>xs(key[, axis, level, drop_level])</code>	Returns a cross-section (row(s) or column(s)) from the Series/DataFrame.

**T**

return the transpose, which is by definition self

**abs ( )**

Return an object with absolute value taken—only applicable to objects that are all numeric.

**Returns** abs: type of caller

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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`

**add\_prefix** (*prefix*)

Concatenate prefix string with panel items names.

**Parameters** *prefix* : string

**Returns** *with\_prefix* : type of caller

**add\_suffix** (*suffix*)

Concatenate suffix string with panel items names.

**Parameters** *suffix* : string

**Returns** *with\_suffix* : type of caller

**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 object 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** : str, default None

**limit** : int, default None

**fill\_axis** : {0, 'index'}, default 0

Filling axis, method and limit

**broadcast\_axis** : {0, 'index'}, default None

Broadcast values along this axis, if aligning two objects of different dimensions

New in version 0.17.0.

**Returns** (**left, right**) : (Series, type of other)

Aligned objects

**all** (*axis=None, bool\_only=None, skipna=None, level=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return whether all elements are True over requested axis

**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

**bool\_only** : boolean, default None

Include only boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only boolean data. Not implemented for Series.

**Returns** **all** : scalar or Series (if level specified)

**any** (*axis=None, bool\_only=None, skipna=None, level=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return whether any element is True over requested axis

**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

**bool\_only** : boolean, default None

Include only boolean columns. If None, will attempt to use everything, then use only boolean data. Not implemented for Series.

**Returns** **any** : scalar or Series (if level specified)

**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.

**verify\_integrity** : boolean, default False

If True, raise Exception on creating index with duplicates

**Returns** **appended** : Series

## 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)
ValueError: Indexes have overlapping values: [0, 1, 2]
```

**apply** (*func*, *convert\_dtype=True*, *args=()*, *\*\*kws*)

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

**convert\_dtype** : boolean, default True

Try to find better dtype for elementwise function results. If False, leave as dtype=object

**args** : tuple

Positional arguments to pass to function in addition to the value

**Additional keyword arguments will be passed as keywords to the function**

**Returns** *y* : Series or DataFrame if *func* returns a Series

**See also:**

**Series.map** For element-wise operations

## Examples

Create a series with typical summer temperatures for each city.

```
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> import numpy as np
>>> series = pd.Series([20, 21, 12], index=['London',
... 'New York', 'Helsinki'])
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
>>> series.apply(square)
London      400
New York    441
Helsinki    144
dtype: int64
```

Square the values by passing an anonymous function as an argument to `apply()`.

```
>>> series.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
```

```
>>> series.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
```

```
>>> series.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.

```
>>> series.apply(np.log)
London      2.995732
New York    3.044522
Helsinki    2.484907
dtype: float64
```

**argmax** (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Index of first occurrence of maximum of values.

**Parameters** **skipna** : boolean, default True

Exclude NA/null values

**Returns** **idxmax** : Index of maximum of values

**See also:**

`DataFrame.idxmax`, `numpy.ndarray.argmax`

### Notes

This method is the Series version of `ndarray.argmax`.

**argmin** (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Index of first occurrence of minimum of values.

**Parameters** **skipna** : boolean, default True

Exclude NA/null values

**Returns** **idxmin** : Index of minimum of values

**See also:**

`DataFrame.idxmin`, `numpy.ndarray.argmin`

### Notes

This method is the Series version of `ndarray.argmin`.

**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 (can only be zero)

**kind** : { 'mergesort', 'quicksort', 'heapsort' }, default 'quicksort'

Choice of sorting algorithm. See `np.sort` for more information. 'mergesort' is the only stable algorithm

**order** : ignored

**Returns** **argsorted** : Series, with -1 indicated where nan values are present

**See also:**

`numpy.ndarray.argsort`

**as\_blocks** (*copy=True*)

Convert the frame to a dict of dtype -> Constructor Types that each has a homogeneous dtype.

**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

**as\_matrix** (*columns=None*)

Convert the frame to its Numpy-array representation.

**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:**

`pandas.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’`.

**asfreq** (*freq, method=None, how=None, normalize=False*)

Convert TimeSeries to specified frequency.

Optionally provide filling method to pad/backfill missing values.

**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

**Returns** `converted` : type of caller

## Notes

To learn more about the frequency strings, please see [this link](#).

### **asobject**

return object Series which contains boxed values

*this is an internal non-public method*

### **asof** (*where, subset=None*)

The last row without any NaN is taken (or the last row without NaN considering only the subset of columns in the case of a DataFrame)

New in version 0.19.0: For DataFrame

If there is no good value, NaN is returned.

**Parameters** **where** : date or array of dates

**subset** : string or list of strings, default None

if not None use these columns for NaN propagation

**Returns** where is scalar

- value or NaN if input is Series
- Series if input is DataFrame

where is Index: same shape object as input

**See also:**

`merge_asof`

## Notes

Dates are assumed to be sorted Raises if this is not the case

### **astype** (*dtype, copy=True, raise\_on\_error=True, \*\*kwargs*)

Cast object to input numpy.dtype Return a copy when copy = True (be really careful with this!)

**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.

**raise\_on\_error** : raise on invalid input

**kwargs** : keyword arguments to pass on to the constructor

**Returns** **casted** : type of caller

### **at**

Fast label-based scalar accessor

Similarly to `loc`, `at` provides **label** based scalar lookups. You can also set using these indexers.

### **at\_time** (*time, asof=False*)

Select values at particular time of day (e.g. 9:30AM).

**Parameters** **time** : datetime.time or string

**Returns values\_at\_time** : type of caller

**autocorr** (*lag=1*)

Lag-N autocorrelation

**Parameters lag** : int, default 1

Number of lags to apply before performing autocorrelation.

**Returns autocorr** : float

**axes**

Return a list of the row axis labels

**base**

return the base object if the memory of the underlying data is shared

**between** (*left, right, inclusive=True*)

Return boolean Series equivalent to left <= series <= right. NA values will be treated as False

**Parameters left** : scalar

Left boundary

**right** : scalar

Right boundary

**Returns is\_between** : Series

**between\_time** (*start\_time, end\_time, include\_start=True, include\_end=True*)

Select values between particular times of the day (e.g., 9:00-9:30 AM).

**Parameters start\_time** : datetime.time or string

**end\_time** : datetime.time or string

**include\_start** : boolean, default True

**include\_end** : boolean, default True

**Returns values\_between\_time** : type of caller

**bfill** (*axis=None, inplace=False, limit=None, downcast=None*)

Synonym for NDFrame.fillna(method='bfill')

**blocks**

Internal property, property synonym for as\_blocks()

**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

**calcfp** (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Helper function to map FP calculation through the series

**cat**

alias of CategoricalAccessor

**clip** (*lower=None, upper=None, axis=None, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Trim values at input threshold(s).

**Parameters lower** : float or array\_like, default None

**upper** : float or array\_like, default None

**axis** : int or string axis name, optional

Align object with lower and upper along the given axis.

**Returns** **clipped** : Series

### Examples

```
>>> df
   0      1
0  0.335232 -1.256177
1 -1.367855  0.746646
2  0.027753 -1.176076
3  0.230930 -0.679613
4  1.261967  0.570967
>>> df.clip(-1.0, 0.5)
   0      1
0  0.335232 -1.000000
1 -1.000000  0.500000
2  0.027753 -1.000000
3  0.230930 -0.679613
4  0.500000  0.500000
>>> t
   0      1
0 -0.3
1 -0.2
2 -0.1
3  0.0
4  0.1
dtype: float64
>>> df.clip(t, t + 1, axis=0)
   0      1
0  0.335232 -0.300000
1 -0.200000  0.746646
2  0.027753 -0.100000
3  0.230930  0.000000
4  1.100000  0.570967
```

**clip\_lower** (*threshold*, *axis=None*)

Return copy of the input with values below given value(s) truncated.

**Parameters** **threshold** : float or array\_like

**axis** : int or string axis name, optional

Align object with threshold along the given axis.

**Returns** **clipped** : same type as input

**See also:**

[\*clip\*](#)

**clip\_upper** (*threshold*, *axis=None*)

Return copy of input with values above given value(s) truncated.

**Parameters** **threshold** : float or array\_like

**axis** : int or string axis name, optional

Align object with threshold along the given axis.

**Returns** **clipped** : same type as input

See also:

`clip`

**combine** (*other, func, fill\_value=nan*)

Perform elementwise binary operation on two Series using given function with optional fill value when an index is missing from one Series or the other

**Parameters** **other** : Series or scalar value

**func** : function

**fill\_value** : scalar value

**Returns** **result** : Series

**combine\_first** (*other*)

Combine Series values, choosing the calling Series's values first. Result index will be the union of the two indexes

**Parameters** **other** : Series

**Returns** **y** : Series

**compound** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None*)

Return the compound percentage of the values for the requested axis

**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

**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** **compounded** : scalar or Series (if level specified)

**compress** (*condition, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return selected slices of an array along given axis as a Series

See also:

`numpy.ndarray.compress`

**consolidate** (*inplace=False*)

Compute NDFrame with “consolidated” internals (data of each dtype grouped together in a single ndarray). Mainly an internal API function, but available here to the savvy user

**Parameters** **inplace** : boolean, default False

If False return new object, otherwise modify existing object

**Returns** **consolidated** : type of caller

**convert\_objects** (*convert\_dates=True, convert\_numeric=False, convert\_timedeltas=True, copy=True*)

Deprecated.

Attempt to infer better dtype for object columns

**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:

`pandas.to_datetime` Convert argument to datetime.

`pandas.to_timedelta` Convert argument to timedelta.

`pandas.to_numeric` Return a fixed frequency timedelta index, with day as the default.

**copy** (*deep=True*)

Make a copy of this objects data.

**Parameters** `deep` : boolean or string, default True

Make a deep copy, including a copy of the data and the indices. With `deep=False` neither the indices or the data are copied.

Note that when `deep=True` data is copied, 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.

**Returns** `copy` : type of caller

**corr** (*other, method='pearson', min\_periods=None*)

Compute correlation with *other* Series, excluding missing values

**Parameters** `other` : Series

**method** : {'pearson', 'kendall', 'spearman'}

- pearson : standard correlation coefficient
- kendall : Kendall Tau correlation coefficient
- spearman : Spearman rank correlation

**min\_periods** : int, optional

Minimum number of observations needed to have a valid result

**Returns** `correlation` : float

**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)

**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).

**cummax** (*axis=None*, *skipna=True*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative max over requested axis.

**Parameters** **axis** : {index (0)}

**skipna** : boolean, default True

Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA

**Returns** **cummax** : scalar

**cummin** (*axis=None*, *skipna=True*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative minimum over requested axis.

**Parameters** **axis** : {index (0)}

**skipna** : boolean, default True

Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA

**Returns** **cummin** : scalar

**cumprod** (*axis=None*, *skipna=True*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative product over requested axis.

**Parameters** **axis** : {index (0)}

**skipna** : boolean, default True

Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA

**Returns** **cumprod** : scalar

**cumsum** (*axis=None*, *skipna=True*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return cumulative sum over requested axis.

**Parameters** **axis** : {index (0)}

**skipna** : boolean, default True

Exclude NA/null values. If an entire row/column is NA, the result will be NA

**Returns** **cumsum** : scalar

**data**

return the data pointer of the underlying data

**describe** (*percentiles=None*, *include=None*, *exclude=None*)

Generate various summary statistics, excluding NaN values.

**Parameters** **percentiles** : array-like, optional

The percentiles to include in the output. Should all be in the interval [0, 1]. By default *percentiles* is [.25, .5, .75], returning the 25th, 50th, and 75th percentiles.

**include, exclude** : list-like, 'all', or None (default)

Specify the form of the returned result. Either:

- None to both (default). The result will include only numeric-typed columns or, if none are, only categorical columns.
- A list of dtypes or strings to be included/excluded. To select all numeric types use `numpy.number`. To select categorical objects use `type` object. See also the `select_dtypes` documentation. eg. `df.describe(include=['O'])`
- If include is the string 'all', the output column-set will match the input one.

**Returns** summary: NDFrame of summary statistics

**See also:**

`DataFrame.select_dtypes`

## Notes

The output DataFrame index depends on the requested dtypes:

For numeric dtypes, it will include: count, mean, std, min, max, and lower, 50, and upper percentiles.

For object dtypes (e.g. timestamps or strings), the index will include the count, unique, most common, and frequency of the most common. Timestamps also include the first and last items.

For mixed dtypes, the index will be the union of the corresponding output types. Non-applicable entries will be filled with NaN. Note that mixed-dtype outputs can only be returned from mixed-dtype inputs and appropriate use of the include/exclude arguments.

If multiple values have the highest count, then the *count* and *most common* pair will be arbitrarily chosen from among those with the highest count.

The include, exclude arguments are ignored for Series.

**diff** (*periods=1*)

1st discrete difference of object

**Parameters** *periods* : int, default 1

Periods to shift for forming difference

**Returns** *diffed* : 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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.rtruediv`

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.rtruediv`

**dot** (*other*)

Matrix multiplication with DataFrame or inner-product with Series objects

**Parameters other** : Series or DataFrame

**Returns dot\_product** : scalar or Series

**drop** (*labels*, *axis=0*, *level=None*, *inplace=False*, *errors='raise'*)

Return new object with labels in requested axis removed.

**Parameters labels** : single label or list-like

**axis** : int or axis name

**level** : int or level name, default None

For MultiIndex

**inplace** : bool, default False

If True, do operation inplace and return None.

**errors** : {'ignore', 'raise'}, default 'raise'

If 'ignore', suppress error and existing labels are dropped.

New in version 0.16.1.

**Returns dropped** : type of caller

**drop\_duplicates** (*\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

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.

**take\_last** : deprecated

**inplace** : boolean, default False

**If True, performs operation inplace and returns None.**

**Returns deduplicated** : Series

**dropna** (*axis=0, inplace=False, \*\*kwargs*)

Return Series without null values

**Returns valid** : Series

**inplace** : boolean, default False

Do operation in place.

**dt**

alias of CombinedDatetimelikeProperties

**dtype**

return the dtype object of the underlying data

**dtypes**

return the dtype object of the underlying data

**uplicated** (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Return boolean Series denoting duplicate values

**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.

**take\_last** : deprecated

**Returns duplicated** : Series

**empty**

True if NDFrame is entirely empty [no items], meaning any of the axes are of length 0.

**See also:**

`pandas.Series.dropna`, `pandas.DataFrame.dropna`

## Notes

If NDFrame 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
```

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.None`

**equals** (*other*)

Determines if two NDFrame objects contain the same elements. NaNs in the same location are considered equal.

**ewm** (*com=None*, *span=None*, *halflife=None*, *alpha=None*, *min\_periods=0*, *freq=None*, *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).

**freq** : None or string alias / date offset object, default=None (DEPRECATED)

Frequency to conform to before computing statistic

**adjust** : boolean, 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** : boolean, 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

## 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.

The *freq* keyword is used to conform time series data to a specified frequency by resampling the data. This is done with the default parameters of `resample()` (i.e. using the *mean*).

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:**  $\text{weighted\_average}[0] = \text{arg}[0]$ ;  $\text{weighted\_average}[i] = (1-\alpha) * \text{weighted\_average}[i-1] + \alpha * \text{arg}[i]$ .

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 = 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
```

**expanding** (*min\_periods=1, freq=None, center=False, axis=0*)

Provides expanding transformations.

New in version 0.18.0.

**Parameters** **min\_periods** : int, default None

Minimum number of observations in window required to have a value (otherwise result is NA).

**freq** : string or DateOffset object, optional (default None) (DEPRECATED)

Frequency to conform the data to before computing the statistic. Specified as a frequency string or DateOffset object.

**center** : boolean, default False

Set the labels at the center of the window.

**axis** : int or string, default 0

**Returns** a Window sub-classed for the particular operation

## 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`.

The *freq* keyword is used to conform time series data to a specified frequency by resampling the data. This is done with the default parameters of `resample()` (i.e. using the *mean*).

## Examples

```
>>> df = 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
```

**factorize** (*sort=False, na\_sentinel=-1*)

Encode the object as an enumerated type or categorical variable

**Parameters** **sort** : boolean, default False

Sort by values

**na\_sentinel: int, default -1**

Value to mark “not found”

**Returns labels :** the indexer to the original array

**uniques :** the unique Index

**ffill** (*axis=None, inplace=False, limit=None, downcast=None*)

Synonym for `NDFrame.fillna(method='ffill')`

**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, '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.

**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:**

*reindex, asfreq*

**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 info axis to restrict to (must not all be present)

**like :** string

Keep info axis where “arg in col == True”

**regex** : string (regular expression)

Keep info 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:**

`pandas.DataFrame.select`

### 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
   one  two  three
mouse    1    2     3
rabbit   4    5     6
```

```
>>> # 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
```

**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` : type of caller

### Examples

`ts.first('10D')` -> First 10 days

**first\_valid\_index** ()

Return label for first non-NA/null value

### **flags**

return the ndarray.flags for the underlying data

### **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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.rfloordiv`

### **from\_array** (*arr*, *index=None*, *name=None*, *dtype=None*, *copy=False*, *fastpath=False*)

### **from\_csv** (*path*, *sep=''*, *parse\_dates=True*, *header=None*, *index\_col=0*, *encoding=None*, *infer\_datetime\_format=False*)

Read CSV file (DISCOURAGED, please 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:**

`pandas.read_csv`

**ftype**

return if the data is sparseldense

**ftypes**

return if the data is sparseldense

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.None`

**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* : type of items contained in object

**get\_dtype\_counts** ()

Return the counts of dtypes in this object.

**get\_ftype\_counts** ()

Return the counts of ftypes in this object.

**get\_value** (*label, takeable=False*)

Quickly retrieve single value at passed index label

**Parameters** *index* : label

**takeable** : interpret the index as indexers, default False

**Returns** *value* : scalar value

**get\_values()**

same as values (but handles sparseness conversions); is a view

**groupby** (*by=None, axis=0, level=None, as\_index=True, sort=True, group\_keys=True, squeeze=False, \*\*kwargs*)

Group series using mapper (dict or key function, apply given function to group, return result as series) or by a series of columns.

**Parameters** **by** : mapping function / list of functions, dict, Series, or tuple /

list of column names. Called on each element of the object index to determine the groups. If a dict or Series is passed, the Series or dict VALUES will be used to determine the groups

**axis** : int, default 0

**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** : boolean, 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** : boolean, 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** : boolean, default True

When calling apply, add group keys to index to identify pieces

**squeeze** : boolean, default False

reduce the dimensionality of the return type if possible, otherwise return a consistent type

**Returns** GroupBy object

## Examples

DataFrame results

```
>>> data.groupby(func, axis=0).mean()
>>> data.groupby(['col1', 'col2'])['col3'].mean()
```

DataFrame with hierarchical index

```
>>> data.groupby(['col1', 'col2']).mean()
```

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.None`

**hasnans = None**

**head** (*n=5*)

Returns first n rows

**hist** (*by=None, ax=None, grid=True, xlabelsize=None, xrot=None, ylabelsize=None, yrot=None, figsize=None, bins=10, \*\*kws*)

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, default 10**

Number of histogram bins to be used

**kws** : keywords

To be passed to the actual plotting function

## Notes

See matplotlib documentation online for more on this

**iat**

Fast integer location scalar accessor.

Similarly to `iloc`, `iat` provides **integer** based lookups. You can also set using these indexers.

**idxmax** (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Index of first occurrence of maximum of values.

**Parameters** `skipna` : boolean, default True

Exclude NA/null values

**Returns** `idxmax` : Index of maximum of values

**See also:**

`DataFrame.idxmax`, `numpy.ndarray.argmax`

#### Notes

This method is the Series version of `ndarray.argmax`.

**idxmin** (*axis=None, skipna=True, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Index of first occurrence of minimum of values.

**Parameters** `skipna` : boolean, default True

Exclude NA/null values

**Returns** `idxmin` : Index of minimum of values

**See also:**

`DataFrame.idxmin`, `numpy.ndarray.argmin`

#### Notes

This method is the Series version of `ndarray.argmin`.

**iget** (*i, axis=0*)

DEPRECATED. Use `.iloc[i]` or `.iat[i]` instead

**iget\_value** (*i, axis=0*)

DEPRECATED. Use `.iloc[i]` or `.iat[i]` instead

**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)

`.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 Selection by Position

## imag

**interpolate** (*method='linear', axis=0, limit=None, inplace=False, limit\_direction='forward', downcast=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Interpolate values according to different methods.

Please note that only `method='linear'` is supported for DataFrames/Series with a MultiIndex.

**Parameters method** : { 'linear', 'time', 'index', 'values', 'nearest', 'zero', 'slinear', 'quadratic', 'cubic', 'barycentric', 'krogh', 'polynomial', 'spline', 'piecewise\_polynomial', 'from\_derivatives', 'pchip', 'akima' }

- 'linear': ignore the index and treat the values as equally spaced. This is the only method supported on MultiIndexes. default
- 'time': interpolation works on daily and higher resolution data to interpolate given length of interval
- 'index', 'values': use the actual numerical values of the index
- 'nearest', 'zero', 'slinear', 'quadratic', 'cubic', 'barycentric', 'polynomial' is passed to `scipy.interpolate.interpld`. Both 'polynomial' and 'spline' require that you also specify an *order* (int), e.g. `df.interpolate(method='polynomial', order=4)`. These use the actual numerical values of the index.
- 'krogh', 'piecewise\_polynomial', 'spline', 'pchip' and 'akima' are all wrappers around the scipy interpolation methods of similar names. These use the actual numerical values of the index. See the scipy documentation for more on their behavior [here](#) # noqa and [here](#) # noqa
- 'from\_derivatives' refers to `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, 1}, default 0

- 0: fill column-by-column
- 1: fill row-by-row

**limit** : int, default None.

Maximum number of consecutive NaNs to fill.

**limit\_direction** : { 'forward', 'backward', 'both' }, defaults to 'forward'

If limit is specified, consecutive NaNs will be filled in this direction.

New in version 0.17.0.

**inplace** : bool, default False

Update the NDFrame in place if possible.

**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 of same shape interpolated at the NaNs

**See also:**

*reindex, replace, fillna*

### Examples

Filling in NaNs

```
>>> s = pd.Series([0, 1, np.nan, 3])
>>> s.interpolate()
0    0
1    1
2    2
3    3
dtype: float64
```

**irow** (*i*, *axis*=0)

DEPRECATED. Use `.iloc[i]` or `.iat[i]` instead

**is\_copy** = None

**is\_monotonic**

Return boolean if values in the object are monotonic\_increasing

New in version 0.19.0.

**Returns** **is\_monotonic** : boolean

**is\_monotonic\_decreasing**

Return boolean if values in the object are monotonic\_decreasing

New in version 0.19.0.

**Returns** **is\_monotonic\_decreasing** : boolean

**is\_monotonic\_increasing**

Return boolean if values in the object are monotonic\_increasing

New in version 0.19.0.

**Returns** **is\_monotonic** : boolean

**is\_time\_series**

**is\_unique**

Return boolean if values in the object are unique

**Returns** **is\_unique** : boolean

**isin** (*values*)

Return a boolean *Series* showing whether each element in the *Series* is exactly contained in the passed sequence of *values*.

**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:**

`pandas.DataFrame.isin`

### Examples

```
>>> s = pd.Series(list('abc'))
>>> s.isin(['a', 'c', 'e'])
0      True
1     False
2      True
dtype: bool
```

Passing a single string as `s.isin('a')` will raise an error. Use a list of one element instead:

```
>>> s.isin(['a'])
0      True
1     False
2     False
dtype: bool
```

**isnull()**

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are null.

**See also:**

**`notnull`** boolean inverse of `isnull`

**item()**

return the first element of the underlying data as a python scalar

**itemsizes**

return the size of the dtype of the item of the underlying data

**iteritems()**

Lazily iterate over (index, value) tuples

**iterkv(\*args, \*\*kwargs)**

iteritems alias used to get around 2to3. Deprecated

**ix**

A primarily label-location based indexer, with integer position fallback.

`.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.

**keys** ()

Alias for index

**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)}

**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

**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** **kurt** : scalar or Series (if level specified)

**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)}

**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

**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** **kurt** : scalar or Series (if level specified)

**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** : type of caller

## Examples

```
ts.last('5M') -> Last 5 months
```

**last\_valid\_index** ()

Return label for last non-NA/null value

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.None`

## loc

Purely label-location based indexer for selection by label.

`.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' (note that contrary to usual python slices, **both** the start and the stop are included!).
- 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)

`.loc` will raise a `KeyError` when the items are not found.

See more at Selection by Label

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.None`

**mad** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None*)

Return the mean absolute deviation of the values for the requested axis

**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

**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** **mad** : scalar or Series (if level specified)

**map** (*arg, na\_action=None*)

Map values of Series using input correspondence (which can be a dict, Series, or function)

**Parameters** **arg** : function, dict, or Series

**na\_action** : {None, 'ignore'}

If 'ignore', propagate NA values, without passing them to the mapping function

**Returns** **y** : Series

same index as caller

## Examples

Map inputs to outputs

```
>>> x
one    1
two    2
three  3
```

```
>>> y
1  foo
2  bar
3  baz
```

```
>>> x.map(y)
one    foo
two    bar
three  baz
```

Use `na_action` to control whether NA values are affected by the mapping function.

```
>>> s = pd.Series([1, 2, 3, np.nan])
```

```
>>> s2 = s.map(lambda x: 'this is a string {}'.format(x),
               na_action=None)
0    this is a string 1.0
1    this is a string 2.0
2    this is a string 3.0
```

```
3    this is a string nan
dtype: object
```

```
>>> s3 = s.map(lambda x: 'this is a string {}'.format(x),
               na_action='ignore')
0    this is a string 1.0
1    this is a string 2.0
2    this is a string 3.0
3                                NaN
dtype: object
```

**mask** (*cond*, *other=nan*, *inplace=False*, *axis=None*, *level=None*, *try\_cast=False*, *raise\_on\_error=True*)

Return an object of same shape as self and whose corresponding entries are from self where *cond* is False and otherwise are from *other*.

**Parameters** **cond** : boolean NDFrame, array or callable

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

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** : alignment axis if needed, default None

**level** : alignment level if needed, default None

**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)

**Returns** **wh** : same type as caller

**See also:**

`DataFrame.where()`

## 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
```

```
>>> 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
```

**max** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

**This method returns the maximum of the values in the object.** If you want the *index* of the maximum, use `idxmax`. This is the equivalent of the `numpy.ndarray` method `argmax`.

**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

**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** **max** : scalar or Series (if level specified)

**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)}

**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

**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** **mean** : scalar or Series (if level specified)

**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)}

**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

**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** **median** : scalar or Series (if level specified)

**memory\_usage** (*index=True, deep=False*)

Memory usage of the Series

**Parameters** **index** : bool

Specifies whether to include memory usage of Series index

**deep** : bool

Introspect the data deeply, interrogate *object* dtypes for system-level memory consumption

**Returns** scalar bytes of memory consumed

**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`

**min** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

**This method returns the minimum of the values in the object.** If you want the *index* of the minimum, use `idxmin`. This is the equivalent of the `numpy.ndarray` method `argmin`.

**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

**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** **min** : scalar or Series (if level specified)

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.rmod`

**mode** ()

Returns the mode(s) of the dataset.

Empty if nothing occurs at least 2 times. Always returns Series even if only one value.

**Parameters** **sort** : bool, default True

If True, will lexicographically sort values, if False skips sorting. Result ordering when `sort=False` is not defined.

**Returns** **modes** : Series (sorted)

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.rmul`

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.rmul`

**name**

**nbytes**

return the number of bytes in the underlying data

**ndim**

return the number of dimensions of the underlying data, by definition 1

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.None`

**nlargest** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Return the largest *n* elements.

**Parameters n :** int

Return this many descending sorted values

**keep :** {'first', 'last', False}, default 'first'

Where there are duplicate values: - *first* : take the first occurrence. - *last* : take the last occurrence.

**take\_last :** deprecated

**Returns top\_n :** Series

The *n* largest values in the Series, in sorted order

**See also:**

`Series.nsmallest`

## Notes

Faster than `.sort_values(ascending=False).head(n)` for small *n* relative to the size of the Series object.

## Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> import numpy as np
>>> s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(1e6))
>>> s.nlargest(10) # only sorts up to the N requested
```

**nonzero** ()

Return the indices of the elements that are non-zero

This method is equivalent to calling `numpy.nonzero` on the series data. For compatability 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
```

**notnull()**

Return a boolean same-sized object indicating if the values are not null.

**See also:**

*isnull* boolean inverse of notnull

**nsmallest** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

Return the smallest *n* elements.

**Parameters** *n* : int

Return this many ascending sorted values

**keep** : {'first', 'last', False}, default 'first'

Where there are duplicate values: - *first* : take the first occurrence. - *last* : take the last occurrence.

**take\_last** : deprecated

**Returns** *bottom\_n* : Series

The *n* smallest values in the Series, in sorted order

**See also:**

`Series.nlargest`

### Notes

Faster than `.sort_values().head(n)` for small *n* relative to the size of the Series object.

### Examples

```
>>> import pandas as pd
>>> import numpy as np
>>> s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(1e6))
>>> s.nsmallest(10) # only sorts up to the N requested
```

**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

**order** (*na\_last=None*, *ascending=True*, *kind='quicksort'*, *na\_position='last'*, *inplace=False*)

DEPRECATED: use `Series.sort_values()`

Sorts Series object, by value, maintaining index-value link. This will return a new Series by default. `Series.sort` is the equivalent but as an inplace method.

**Parameters** *na\_last* : boolean (optional, default=True)—DEPRECATED; use *na\_position*

Put NaN's at beginning or end

**ascending** : boolean, default True

Sort ascending. Passing False sorts descending

**kind** : { 'mergesort', 'quicksort', 'heapsort' }, default 'quicksort'

Choice of sorting algorithm. See `np.sort` for more information. 'mergesort' is the only stable algorithm

**na\_position** : { 'first', 'last' } (optional, default='last')

'first' puts NaNs at the beginning 'last' puts NaNs at the end

**inplace** : boolean, default False

Do operation in place.

**Returns** **y** : Series

**See also:**

`Series.sort_values`

**pct\_change** (*periods=1, fill\_method='pad', limit=None, freq=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Percent change over given number of periods.

**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())

**Returns** **chg** : NDFrame

## Notes

By default, the percentage change is calculated along the stat axis: 0, or `Index`, for `DataFrame` and 1, or `minor` for `Panel`. You can change this with the `axis` keyword argument.

**pipe** (*func, \*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Apply `func(self, *args, **kwargs)`

New in version 0.16.2.

**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** : positional arguments passed into `func`.

**kwargs** : a dictionary of keyword arguments passed into `func`.

**Returns object :** the return type of func.

**See also:**

`pandas.DataFrame.apply`, `pandas.DataFrame.applymap`, `pandas.Series.map`

### Notes

Use `.pipe` when chaining together functions that expect on Series or DataFrames. 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)
... )
```

### plot

alias of `SeriesPlotMethods`

### pop(*item*)

Return item and drop from frame. Raise `KeyError` if not found.

### 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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.rpow`

### prod(*axis=None*, *skipna=None*, *level=None*, *numeric\_only=None*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Return the product of the values for the requested axis

**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

**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 prod** : scalar or Series (if level specified)

**product** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the product of the values for the requested axis

**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

**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 prod** : scalar or Series (if level specified)

**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`.

**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

**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 ptp** : scalar or Series (if level specified)

**put** (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Applies the `put` method to its `values` attribute if it has one.

**See also:**

`numpy.ndarray.put`

**quantile** (*q=0.5, interpolation='linear'*)

Return value at the given quantile, a la `numpy.percentile`.

**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:  $i + (j - i) * \text{fraction}$ , 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:  $(i + j) / 2$ .

**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.

### Examples

```
>>> s = 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
```

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.add`

**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

**ravel** (*order='C'*)

Return the flattened underlying data as an ndarray

**See also:**

`numpy.ndarray.ravel`

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.truediv`

**real**

**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 (can be specified in order, or as

keywords) New labels / index to conform to. Preferably an Index object to avoid duplicating data

**method** : {None, 'backfill'/'bfill', 'pad'/'ffill', 'nearest'}, optional

method to use for filling holes in reindexed DataFrame. Please note: this is only applicable to DataFrames/Series with a monotonically increasing/decreasing index.

- 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** : boolean, 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 MultiIndex 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  $\text{abs}(\text{index}[\text{indexer}] - \text{target}) \leq \text{tolerance}$ .

New in version 0.17.0.

**Returns** **reindexed** : Series

## Examples

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	0.07
Iceweasel	NaN	NaN
Comodo Dragon	NaN	NaN
IE10	404	0.08
Chrome	200	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

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
2010-01-02	101
2010-01-03	NaN
2010-01-04	100
2010-01-05	89
2010-01-06	88

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
2010-01-02	101
2010-01-03	NaN
2010-01-04	100
2010-01-05	89
2010-01-06	88
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 backpropagate 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
2009-12-30    100
2009-12-31    100
2010-01-01    100
2010-01-02    101
2010-01-03    NaN
2010-01-04    100
2010-01-05     89
2010-01-06     88
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.

**reindex\_axis** (*labels*, *axis=0*, *\*\*kwargs*)  
for compatibility with higher dims

**reindex\_like** (*other*, *method=None*, *copy=True*, *limit=None*, *tolerance=None*)  
Return an object with matching indices to myself.

**Parameters other** : Object

**method** : string or None

**copy** : boolean, default True

**limit** : int, default None

Maximum number of consecutive labels to fill for inexact matches.

**tolerance** : optional

Maximum distance between labels of the other object and this object for inexact matches.

New in version 0.17.0.

**Returns reindexed** : same as input

## Notes

Like calling `s.reindex(index=other.index, columns=other.columns, method=...)`

**rename** (*index=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** **index** : 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 Series. If True then value of copy is ignored.

**Returns** **renamed** : Series (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
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2, 3], "B": [4, 5, 6]})
>>> df.rename(2)
...
TypeError: 'int' object is not callable
>>> 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

**rename\_axis** (*mapper*, *axis=0*, *copy=True*, *inplace=False*)

Alter index and / or columns using input function or functions. A scalar or list-like for *mapper* will alter the `Index.name` or `MultiIndex.names` attribute. A function or dict for *mapper* will alter the labels. Function / dict values must be unique (1-to-1). Labels not contained in a dict / Series will be left as-is.

**Parameters** *mapper* : scalar, list-like, dict-like or function, optional

**axis** : int or string, default 0

**copy** : boolean, default True

Also copy underlying data

**inplace** : boolean, default False

**Returns** *renamed* : type of caller

**See also:**

`pandas.NDFrame.rename`, `pandas.Index.rename`

### Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2, 3], "B": [4, 5, 6]})
>>> df.rename_axis("foo") # scalar, alters df.index.name
   A  B
foo
0   1  4
1   2  5
2   3  6
>>> df.rename_axis(lambda x: 2 * x) # function: alters labels
   A  B
0  1  4
2  2  5
4  3  6
>>> df.rename_axis({"A": "ehh", "C": "see"}, axis="columns") # mapping
   ehh  B
0    1  4
1    2  5
2    3  6
```

**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)

**axis**: where to reorder levels

**Returns** type of caller (new object)

**repeat** (*reps*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Repeat elements of an Series. Refer to `numpy.ndarray.repeat` for more information about the *reps* argument.

**See also:**

`numpy.ndarray.repeat`

**replace** (*to\_replace=None*, *value=None*, *inplace=False*, *limit=None*, *regex=False*, *method='pad'*,  
*axis=None*)

Replace values given in 'to\_replace' with 'value'.

**Parameters** **to\_replace** : str, regex, list, dict, Series, numeric, or None

- str or regex:
  - 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 and regex rules apply as above.
- dict:
  - Nested dictionaries, e.g., {'a': {'b': nan}}, are read as follows: look in column 'a' for the value 'b' and replace it with nan. You can nest regular expressions as well. Note that column names (the top-level dictionary keys in a nested dictionary) **cannot** be regular expressions.
  - Keys map to column names and values map to substitution values. You can treat this as a special case of passing two lists except that you are specifying the column to search in.
- 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 use to fill holes (e.g. 0), alternately a dict of values specifying 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** : boolean, 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. Otherwise, *to\_replace* must be None because this parameter will be interpreted as a regular expression or a list, dict, or array of regular expressions.

**method** : string, optional, {'pad', 'ffill', 'bfill'}

The method to use when for replacement, when `to_replace` is a list.

**Returns** `filled` : NDFrame

**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`.

**ValueError**

- If `to_replace` and `value` are `list`s or `ndarray`s, but they are not the same length.

**See also:**

`NDFrame.reindex`, `NDFrame.asfreq`, `NDFrame.fillna`

## 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.

**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*)

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` : string

the offset string or object representing target conversion

**axis** : int, optional, default 0

**closed** : {'right', 'left'}

Which side of bin interval is closed

**label** : {'right', 'left'}

Which bin edge label to label bucket with

**convention** : {'start', 'end', 's', 'e'}

**loffset** : `timedelta`

Adjust the resampled time labels

**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** : string, optional

For a DataFrame, column to use instead of index for resampling. Column must be datetime-like.

New in version 0.19.0.

**level** : string 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.

To learn more about the offset strings, please see [this link](#)

<<http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/timeseries.html#offset-aliases>>‘\_\_.

## 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
2000-01-01 00:00:30   NaN
2000-01-01 00:01:00    1
2000-01-01 00:01:30   NaN
2000-01-01 00:02:00    2
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
```

**reset\_index** (*level=None, drop=False, name=None, inplace=False*)

Analogous to the `pandas.DataFrame.reset_index()` function, see docstring there.

**Parameters** **level** : int, str, tuple, or list, default None

Only remove the given levels from the index. Removes all levels by default

**drop** : boolean, default False

Do not try to insert index into dataframe columns

**name** : object, default None

The name of the column corresponding to the Series values

**inplace** : boolean, default False

Modify the Series in place (do not create a new object)

**Returns** **resetted** : DataFrame, or Series if drop == True

**reshape** (\*args, \*\*kwargs)

DEPRECATED: calling this method will raise an error in a future release. Please call `.values.reshape(...)` instead.

return an ndarray with the values shape if the specified shape matches exactly the current shape, then return self (for compat)

**See also:**

`numpy.ndarray.reshape`

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.floordiv`

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.mod`

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.mul`

**rolling** (*window*, *min\_periods=None*, *freq=None*, *center=False*, *win\_type=None*, *on=None*, *axis=0*)

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, this will default to 1.

**freq** : string or DateOffset object, optional (default None) (DEPRECATED)

Frequency to conform the data to before computing the statistic. Specified as a frequency string or DateOffset object.

**center** : boolean, default False

Set the labels at the center of the window.

**win\_type** : string, default None

Provide a window type. See the notes below.

**on** : string, optional

For a DataFrame, column on which to calculate the rolling window, rather than the index

New in version 0.19.0.

**axis** : int or string, default 0

**Returns** a Window or Rolling sub-classed for the particular operation

## 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`.

The *freq* keyword is used to conform time series data to a specified frequency by resampling the data. This is done with the default parameters of `resample()` (i.e. using the *mean*).

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).

## 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
```

**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`

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.pow`

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.sub`

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.truediv`

**sample** (*n=None, frac=None, replace=False, weights=None, random\_state=None, axis=None*)

Returns a random sample of items from an axis of object.

New in version 0.16.1.

**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** : boolean, optional

Sample with or without replacement. Default = False.

**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. inf and -inf 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** A new object of same type as caller.

## Examples

Generate an example Series and DataFrame:

```
>>> s = pd.Series(np.random.randn(50))
>>> s.head()
0    -0.038497
1     1.820773
2    -0.972766
3    -1.598270
4    -1.095526
dtype: float64
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(50, 4), columns=list('ABCD'))
>>> df.head()
   A         B         C         D
0  0.016443 -2.318952 -0.566372 -1.028078
1 -1.051921  0.438836  0.658280 -0.175797
2 -1.243569 -0.364626 -0.215065  0.057736
3  1.768216  0.404512 -0.385604 -1.457834
4  1.072446 -1.137172  0.314194 -0.046661
```

Next extract a random sample from both of these objects...

3 random elements from the `Series`:

```
>>> s.sample(n=3)
27    -0.994689
55    -1.049016
67    -0.224565
dtype: float64
```

And a random 10% of the `DataFrame` with replacement:

```
>>> df.sample(frac=0.1, replace=True)
      A      B      C      D
35  1.981780  0.142106  1.817165 -0.290805
49 -1.336199 -0.448634 -0.789640  0.217116
40  0.823173 -0.078816  1.009536  1.015108
15  1.421154 -0.055301 -1.922594 -0.019696
6   -0.148339  0.832938  1.787600 -1.383767
```

**searchsorted** (*v*, *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 *v* were inserted before the indices, the order of *self* would be preserved.

**Parameters** *v* : 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 *v*.

**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)
array([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' ])
[apple, bread, bread, cheese, milk]
Categories (4, object): [apple < bread < cheese < milk]
>>> x.searchsorted('bread')
array([1])      # Note: an array, not a scalar
>>> x.searchsorted(['bread'])
array([1])
>>> x.searchsorted(['bread', 'eggs'])
array([1, 4])
>>> x.searchsorted(['bread', 'eggs'], side='right')
array([3, 4])   # eggs before milk

```

**select** (*crit*, *axis*=0)

Return data corresponding to axis labels matching criteria

**Parameters** *crit* : function

To be called on each index (label). Should return True or False

**axis** : int

**Returns** *selection* : type of caller

**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

degrees of freedom

**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)

**set\_axis** (*axis*, *labels*)

public version of axis assignment

**set\_value** (*label, value, takeable=False*)

Quickly set single value at passed label. 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

**shape**

return a tuple of the shape of the underlying data

**shift** (*periods=1, freq=None, axis=0*)

Shift index by desired number of periods with an optional time freq

**Parameters** **periods** : int

Number of periods to move, can be positive or negative

**freq** : DateOffset, timedelta, or time rule string, optional

Increment to use from the tseries module or time rule (e.g. 'EOM'). See Notes.

**axis** : {0, 'index'}

**Returns** **shifted** : Series

## Notes

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.

**size**

return the number of elements in the underlying data

**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)}

**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

**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** **skew** : scalar or Series (if level specified)



**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.

**sort** (*axis=0, ascending=True, kind='quicksort', na\_position='last', inplace=True*)

DEPRECATED: use `Series.sort_values(inplace=True)()` for INPLACE sorting

Sort values and index labels by value. This is an inplace sort by default. `Series.order` is the equivalent but returns a new Series.

**Parameters** *axis* : int (can only be zero)

**ascending** : boolean, default True

Sort ascending. Passing False sorts descending

**kind** : { 'mergesort', 'quicksort', 'heapsort' }, default 'quicksort'

Choice of sorting algorithm. See `np.sort` for more information. 'mergesort' is the only stable algorithm

**na\_position** : { 'first', 'last' } (optional, default='last')

'first' puts NaNs at the beginning 'last' puts NaNs at the end

**inplace** : boolean, default True

Do operation in place.

**See also:**

`Series.sort_values`

**sort\_index** (*axis=0, level=None, ascending=True, inplace=False, sort\_remaining=True*)

Sort object by labels (along an axis)

**Parameters** *axis* : index 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

**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** : Series

**sort\_values** (*axis=0, ascending=True, inplace=False, kind='quicksort', na\_position='last'*)

Sort by the values along either axis

New in version 0.17.0.

**Parameters axis** : {0, 'index'}, default 0

Axis to direct sorting

**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** : Series

**sortlevel** (*level=0, ascending=True, sort\_remaining=True*)

Sort Series with MultiIndex by chosen level. Data will be lexicographically sorted by the chosen level followed by the other levels (in order)

**Parameters level** : int or level name, default None

**ascending** : bool, default True

**Returns sorted** : Series

**See also:**

`Series.sort_index`

**squeeze** (*\*\*kwargs*)

Squeeze length 1 dimensions.

**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

degrees of freedom

**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)

**str**

alias of `StringMethods`

**strides**

return the strides of the underlying data

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.rsub`

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.rsub`

**sum** (*axis=None, skipna=None, level=None, numeric\_only=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Return the sum of the values for the requested axis

**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

**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** **sum** : scalar or Series (if level specified)

**swapaxes** (*axis1, axis2, copy=True*)

Interchange axes and swap values axes appropriately

**Returns** **y** : same as input

**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

Changed in version 0.18.1: The indexes i and j are now optional, and default to the two innermost levels of the index.

**tail** (*n=5*)

Returns last n rows

**take** (*indices, axis=0, convert=True, is\_copy=False, \*\*kwargs*)

return Series corresponding to requested indices

**Parameters** **indices** : list / array of ints

**convert** : translate negative to positive indices (default)

**Returns** **taken** : Series

**See also:**

`numpy.ndarray.take`

**to\_clipboard** (*excel=None, sep=None, \*\*kwargs*)

Attempt to write text representation of object to the system clipboard This can be pasted into Excel, for example.

**Parameters** **excel** : boolean, defaults to True

if True, use the provided separator, writing in a csv format for allowing easy pasting into excel. if False, write a string representation of the object to the clipboard

**sep** : optional, defaults to tab

**other keywords are passed to to\_csv**

## Notes

### Requirements for your platform

- Linux: xclip, or xsel (with gtk or PyQt4 modules)
- Windows: none
- OS X: none

**to\_csv** (*path=None, index=True, sep=',', na\_rep='', float\_format=None, header=False, index\_label=None, mode='w', encoding=None, date\_format=None, decimal='.'*)  
Write Series to a comma-separated values (csv) file

**Parameters** **path** : string or file handle, default None

File path or object, if None is provided the result is returned as a string.

**na\_rep** : string, default ''

Missing data representation

**float\_format** : string, default None

Format string for floating point numbers

**header** : boolean, default False

Write out series name

**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.

**mode** : Python write mode, default 'w'

**sep** : character, default ','

Field delimiter for the output file.

**encoding** : string, optional

a string representing the encoding to use if the contents are non-ascii, for python versions prior to 3

**date\_format**: string, default None

Format string for datetime objects.

**decimal**: string, default '.'

Character recognized as decimal separator. E.g. use ',' for European data

**to\_dense** ()

Return dense representation of NDFrame (as opposed to sparse)

**to\_dict** ()

Convert Series to {label -> value} dict

**Returns** **value\_dict** : dict

**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

**to\_hdf** (*path\_or\_buf, key, \*\*kwargs*)

Write the contained data to an HDF5 file using HDFStore.

**Parameters** **path\_or\_buf** : the path (string) or HDFStore object

**key** : string

indentifier for the group in the store

**mode** : optional, {'a', 'w', 'r+'}, default 'a'

'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+' It is similar to 'a', but the file must already exist.

**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

For Table formats, 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](#).

Applicable only to format='table'.

**complevel** : int, 1-9, default 0

If a complib is specified compression will be applied where possible

**complib** : {'zlib', 'bzip2', 'lzo', 'blosc', None}, default None

If complevel is > 0 apply compression to objects written in the store wherever possible

**fletcher32** : bool, default False

If applying compression use the fletcher32 checksum

**dropna** : boolean, default False.

If true, ALL nan rows will not be written to store.

**to\_json** (*path\_or\_buf=None, orient=None, date\_format='epoch', double\_precision=10, force\_ascii=True, date\_unit='ms', default\_handler=None, lines=False*)

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** : the path or buffer to write the result string

if this is None, return a StringIO of the converted string

**orient** : string

- Series
  - default is 'index'
  - allowed values are: {'split','records','index'}
- DataFrame
  - default is 'columns'
  - allowed values are: {'split','records','index','columns','values'}
- 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

**date\_format** : {'epoch', 'iso'}

Type of date conversion. *epoch* = epoch milliseconds, *iso* = ISO8601, default is epoch.

**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** : 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** : boolean, 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.

**Returns** same type as input object with filtered info axis

**to\_mol2** (filepath\_or\_buffer=None)

**to\_msgpack** (*path\_or\_buf=None, encoding='utf-8', \*\*kwargs*)  
msgpack (serialize) object to input file path

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** : boolean whether to append to an existing msgpack

(default is False)

**compress** : type of compressor (zlib or blosc), default to None (no compression)

**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

**to\_pickle** (*path*)

Pickle (serialize) object to input file path.

**Parameters** **path** : string

File path

**to\_sdf** (*filepath\_or\_buffer=None*)

**to\_smiles** (*filepath\_or\_buffer=None*)

**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

**to\_sql** (*name, con, flavor=None, schema=None, if\_exists='fail', index=True, index\_label=None, chunksize=None, dtype=None*)

Write records stored in a DataFrame to a SQL database.

**Parameters** **name** : string

Name of SQL table

**con** : SQLAlchemy engine or DBAPI2 connection (legacy mode)

Using SQLAlchemy makes it possible to use any DB supported by that library. If a DBAPI2 object, only sqlite3 is supported.

**flavor** : 'sqlite', default None

DEPRECATED: this parameter will be removed in a future version, as 'sqlite' is the only supported option if SQLAlchemy is not installed.

**schema** : string, default None

Specify the schema (if database flavor supports this). If None, use default schema.

**if\_exists** : { 'fail', 'replace', 'append' }, default 'fail'



- 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.

**index** : boolean, default True

Write DataFrame index as a column.

**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, default None

If not None, then rows will be written in batches of this size at a time. If None, all rows will be written at once.

**dtype** : dict of column name to SQL type, default None

Optional specifying the datatype for columns. The SQL type should be a SQLAlchemy type, or a string for sqlite3 fallback connection.

**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)

**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

**to\_xarray()**

Return an xarray object from the pandas object.

**Returns** a DataArray for a Series

a Dataset for a DataFrame

a DataArray for higher dims

## Notes

See the [xarray docs](#)

## Examples

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A' : [1, 1, 2],
                        'B' : ['foo', 'bar', 'foo'],
                        'C' : np.arange(4.,7)})

>>> df
   A  B  C
0  1  foo  4.0
1  1  bar  5.0
2  2  foo  6.0
```

```
>>> df.to_xarray()
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:  (index: 3)
Coordinates:
  * index      (index) int64 0 1 2
Data variables:
  A            (index) int64 1 1 2
  B            (index) object 'foo' 'bar' 'foo'
  C            (index) float64 4.0 5.0 6.0
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame({'A' : [1, 1, 2],
                        'B' : ['foo', 'bar', 'foo'],
                        'C' : np.arange(4.,7)})
>>> df.set_index(['B', 'A'])

>>> df
      C
B  A
foo 1  4.0
bar 1  5.0
foo 2  6.0
```

```
>>> df.to_xarray()
<xarray.Dataset>
Dimensions:  (A: 2, B: 2)
Coordinates:
```

```
* B      (B) object 'bar' 'foo'
* A      (A) int64 1 2
Data variables:
C      (B, A) float64 5.0 nan 4.0 6.0
```

```
>>> p = pd.Panel(np.arange(24).reshape(4,3,2),
                  items=list('ABCD'),
                  major_axis=pd.date_range('20130101', periods=3),
                  minor_axis=['first', 'second'])

>>> p
<class 'pandas.core.panel.Panel'>
Dimensions: 4 (items) x 3 (major_axis) x 2 (minor_axis)
Items axis: A to D
Major_axis axis: 2013-01-01 00:00:00 to 2013-01-03 00:00:00
Minor_axis axis: first to second
```

```
>>> p.to_xarray()
<xarray.DataArray (items: 4, major_axis: 3, minor_axis: 2)>
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) object 'A' 'B' 'C' 'D'
  * major_axis (major_axis) datetime64[ns] 2013-01-01 2013-01-02 2013-01-03 # noqa
  * minor_axis (minor_axis) object 'first' 'second'
```

**tolist()**

Convert Series to a nested list

**transpose(\*args, \*\*kwargs)**

return the transpose, which is by definition self

**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 missing (NaN) values with this value. If both Series are 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.rtruediv`

**truncate** (*before=None, after=None, axis=None, copy=True*)

Truncates a sorted NDFrame before and/or after some particular index value. If the axis contains only datetime values, before/after parameters are converted to datetime values.

**Parameters before** : date

Truncate before index value

**after** : date

Truncate after index value

**axis** : the truncation axis, defaults to the stat axis

**copy** : boolean, default is True,

return a copy of the truncated section

**Returns truncated** : type of caller

**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

**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.

**tz\_localize** (*\*args, \*\*kwargs*)

Localize tz-naive TimeSeries to target time zone.

**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'

- '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

**infer\_dst** : boolean, default False (DEPRECATED)

Attempt to infer fall dst-transition hours based on order

**Raises** **TypeError**

If the TimeSeries is tz-aware and tz is not None.

**unique** ()

Return np.ndarray of unique values in the object. Significantly faster than numpy.unique. Includes NA values. The order of the original is preserved.

**Returns** **uniques** : np.ndarray

**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

**Returns** **unstacked** : DataFrame

### Examples

```
>>> s
one  a    1.
one  b    2.
two  a    3.
two  b    4.
```

```
>>> s.unstack(level=-1)
      a    b
one  1.  2.
two  3.  4.
```

```
>>> s.unstack(level=0)
      one  two
a    1.   2.
b    3.   4.
```

**update** (*other*)

Modify Series in place using non-NA values from passed Series. Aligns on index

**Parameters** *other* : Series

**valid** (*inplace=False, \*\*kwargs*)

**value\_counts** (*normalize=False, sort=True, ascending=False, bins=None, dropna=True*)

Returns object 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

**values**

Return Series as ndarray or ndarray-like depending on the dtype

**Returns** *arr* : numpy.ndarray or ndarray-like

## 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(['2013-01-01T00:00:00.000000000-0500',
       '2013-01-02T00:00:00.000000000-0500',
       '2013-01-03T00:00:00.000000000-0500'], dtype='datetime64[ns]')
```

**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

degrees of freedom

**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)

**view** (*dtype=None*)

**where** (*cond, other=nan, inplace=False, axis=None, level=None, try\_cast=False, raise\_on\_error=True*)

Return an object of same shape as self and whose corresponding entries are from self where *cond* is True and otherwise are from *other*.

**Parameters** **cond** : boolean NDFrame, array or callable

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

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** : alignment axis if needed, default None

**level** : alignment level if needed, default None

**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)

**Returns** **wh** : same type as caller

**See also:**

`DataFrame.mask()`

### 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
```

```
>>> 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
```



**xs** (*key*, *axis=0*, *level=None*, *drop\_level=True*)

Returns a cross-section (row(s) or column(s)) from the Series/DataFrame. Defaults to cross-section on the rows (*axis=0*).

**Parameters** **key** : object

Some label contained in the index, or partially in a MultiIndex

**axis** : int, 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** : boolean, default True

If False, returns object with same levels as self.

**Returns** **xs** : Series or DataFrame

### Notes

xs is only for getting, not setting 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

```
>>> df
   A  B  C
a  4  5  2
b  4  0  9
c  9  7  3
>>> df.xs('a')
A    4
B    5
C    2
Name: a
>>> df.xs('C', axis=1)
a    2
b    9
c    3
Name: C
```

```
>>> df
      first second third   A  B  C  D
bar   one     1     4  1  8  9
      two     1     7  5  5  0
baz   one     1     6  6  8  0
      three  2     5  3  5  3
>>> df.xs(('baz', 'three'))
      A  B  C  D
third
2     5  3  5  3
```

```
>>> df.xs('one', level=1)
      A  B  C  D
first third
bar   1   4  1  8  9
baz   1   6  6  8  0
>>> df.xs(('baz', 2), level=[0, 'third'])
      A  B  C  D
second
three  5  3  5  3
```

`oddt.pandas.read_csv(*args, **kwargs)`

TODO: Support Chunks

`oddt.pandas.read_mol2(filepath_or_buffer=None, usecols=None, molecule_column='mol',  
molecule_name_column='mol_name', smiles_column=None,  
skip_bad_mols=False, chunksize=None, **kwargs)`

Read Mol2 multi molecular file to ChemDataFrame. UCSF Dock 6 comments style is supported, i.e. ####  
*var\_name*: *value* before molecular block.

New in version 0.3.

**Parameters** `filepath_or_buffer` : string or None

File path

**usecols** [list or None, optional (default=None)] A list of columns to read from file.  
If None then all available fields are read.

**molecule\_column** [string or None, optional (default='mol')] Name of molecule  
column. If None the molecules will be skipped and the reading will be speed up  
significantly.

**molecule\_name\_column** [string or None, optional (default='mol\_name')] Column  
name which will contain molecules' title/name. Column is skipped when set to  
None.

**smiles\_column** [string or None, optional (default=None)] Column name containg  
molecules' SMILES, by default it is disabled.

**skip\_bad\_mols** [bool, optional (default=False)] Switch to skip empty (bad)  
molecules. Useful for RDKit, which Returns None if molecule can not sani-  
tize.

**chunksize** [int or None, optional (default=None)] Size of chunk to return. If set to  
None whole set is returned.

**Returns** result :

A *ChemDataFrame* containg all molecules if *chunksize* is None or genrerator of  
*ChemDataFrame* with *chunksize* molecules.

`oddt.pandas.read_sdf(filepath_or_buffer=None, usecols=None, molecule_column='mol',  
molecule_name_column='mol_name', smiles_column=None,  
skip_bad_mols=False, chunksize=None, **kwargs)`

Read SDF/MDL multi molecular file to ChemDataFrame

New in version 0.3.

**Parameters** `filepath_or_buffer` : string or None

File path

**usecols** [list or None, optional (default=None)] A list of columns to read from file. If None then all available fields are read.

**molecule\_column** [string or None, optional (default='mol')] Name of molecule column. If None the molecules will be skipped and the reading will be speed up significantly.

**molecule\_name\_column** [string or None, optional (default='mol\_name')] Column name which will contain molecules' title/name. Column is skipped when set to None.

**smiles\_column** [string or None, optional (default=None)] Column name containing molecules' SMILES, by default it is disabled.

**skip\_bad\_mols** [bool, optional (default=False)] Switch to skip empty (bad) molecules. Useful for RDKit, which Returns None if molecule can not sanitize.

**chunksize** [int or None, optional (default=None)] Size of chunk to return. If set to None whole set is returned.

**Returns** result :

A *ChemDataFrame* containing all molecules if *chunksize* is None or generator of *ChemDataFrame* with *chunksize* molecules.

## oddt.spatial module

Spatial functions included in ODDT. Mainly used by other modules, but can be accessed directly.

`oddt.spatial.angle(p1, p2, p3)`

Returns an angle from a series of 3 points (point #2 is centroid). Angle is returned in degrees.

**Parameters** **p1, p2, p3** : numpy arrays, shape = [n\_points, n\_dimensions]

Triplets of points in n-dimensional space, aligned in rows.

**Returns** **angles** : numpy array, shape = [n\_points]

Series of angles in degrees

`oddt.spatial.angle_2v(v1, v2)`

Returns an angle between two vectors. Angle is returned in degrees.

**Parameters** **v1, v2** : numpy arrays, shape = [n\_vectors, n\_dimensions]

Pairs of vectors in n-dimensional space, aligned in rows.

**Returns** **angles** : numpy array, shape = [n\_vectors]

Series of angles in degrees

`oddt.spatial.dihedral(p1, p2, p3, p4)`

Returns a dihedral angle from a series of 4 points. Dihedral is returned in degrees. Function distinguishes clockwise and anticlockwise dihedrals.

**Parameters** **p1, p2, p3, p4** : numpy arrays, shape = [n\_points, n\_dimensions]

Quadruplets of points in n-dimensional space, aligned in rows.

**Returns** **angles** : numpy array, shape = [n\_points]

Series of angles in degrees

`oddt.spatial.distance(XA, XB, metric='euclidean', p=None, V=None, VI=None, w=None)`

Computes distance between each pair of the two collections of inputs.

See Notes for common calling conventions.

**Parameters** **XA** : ndarray

An  $m_A$  by  $n$  array of  $m_A$  original observations in an  $n$ -dimensional space. Inputs are converted to float type.

**XB** : ndarray

An  $m_B$  by  $n$  array of  $m_B$  original observations in an  $n$ -dimensional space. Inputs are converted to float type.

**metric** : str or callable, optional

The distance metric to use. If a string, the distance function can be 'braycurtis', 'canberra', 'chebyshev', 'cityblock', 'correlation', 'cosine', 'dice', 'euclidean', 'hamming', 'jaccard', 'kulsinski', 'mahalanobis', 'matching', 'minkowski', 'rogerstanimoto', 'russellrao', 'seuclidean', 'sokalmichener', 'sokalsneath', 'sqeuclidean', 'wminkowski', 'yule'.

**p** : double, optional

The p-norm to apply Only for Minkowski, weighted and unweighted. Default: 2.

**w** : ndarray, optional

The weight vector. Only for weighted Minkowski. Mandatory

**V** : ndarray, optional

The variance vector Only for standardized Euclidean. Default: `var(vstack([XA, XB]), axis=0, ddof=1)`

**VI** : ndarray, optional

The inverse of the covariance matrix Only for Mahalanobis. Default: `inv(cov(vstack([XA, XB]).T)).T`

**Returns** **Y** : ndarray

A  $m_A$  by  $m_B$  distance matrix is returned. For each  $i$  and  $j$ , the metric `dist(u=XA[i], v=XB[j])` is computed and stored in the  $ij$  th entry.

**Raises** **ValueError**

An exception is thrown if  $XA$  and  $XB$  do not have the same number of columns.

## Notes

The following are common calling conventions:

1. `Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'euclidean')`

Computes the distance between  $m$  points using Euclidean distance (2-norm) as the distance metric between the points. The points are arranged as  $m$   $n$ -dimensional row vectors in the matrix  $X$ .

2. `Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'minkowski', p)`

Computes the distances using the Minkowski distance  $\|u - v\|_p$  ( $p$ -norm) where  $p \geq 1$ .

3. `Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'cityblock')`

Computes the city block or Manhattan distance between the points.

```
4.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'seuclidean', V=None)
```

Computes the standardized Euclidean distance. The standardized Euclidean distance between two  $n$ -vectors  $u$  and  $v$  is

$$\sqrt{\sum (u_i - v_i)^2 / V[x_i]}.$$

$V$  is the variance vector;  $V[i]$  is the variance computed over all the  $i$ 'th components of the points. If not passed, it is automatically computed.

```
5.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'sqeuclidean')
```

Computes the squared Euclidean distance  $\|u - v\|_2^2$  between the vectors.

```
6.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'cosine')
```

Computes the cosine distance between vectors  $u$  and  $v$ ,

$$1 - \frac{u \cdot v}{\|u\|_2 \|v\|_2}$$

where  $\|*\|_2$  is the 2-norm of its argument  $*$ , and  $u \cdot v$  is the dot product of  $u$  and  $v$ .

```
7.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'correlation')
```

Computes the correlation distance between vectors  $u$  and  $v$ . This is

$$1 - \frac{(u - \bar{u}) \cdot (v - \bar{v})}{\|(u - \bar{u})\|_2 \|(v - \bar{v})\|_2}$$

where  $\bar{v}$  is the mean of the elements of vector  $v$ , and  $x \cdot y$  is the dot product of  $x$  and  $y$ .

```
8.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'hamming')
```

Computes the normalized Hamming distance, or the proportion of those vector elements between two  $n$ -vectors  $u$  and  $v$  which disagree. To save memory, the matrix  $X$  can be of type boolean.

```
9.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'jaccard')
```

Computes the Jaccard distance between the points. Given two vectors,  $u$  and  $v$ , the Jaccard distance is the proportion of those elements  $u[i]$  and  $v[i]$  that disagree where at least one of them is non-zero.

```
10.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'chebyshev')
```

Computes the Chebyshev distance between the points. The Chebyshev distance between two  $n$ -vectors  $u$  and  $v$  is the maximum norm-1 distance between their respective elements. More precisely, the distance is given by

$$d(u, v) = \max_i |u_i - v_i|.$$

```
11.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'canberra')
```

Computes the Canberra distance between the points. The Canberra distance between two points  $u$  and  $v$  is

$$d(u, v) = \sum_i \frac{|u_i - v_i|}{|u_i| + |v_i|}.$$

```
12.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'braycurtis')
```

Computes the Bray-Curtis distance between the points. The Bray-Curtis distance between two points  $u$  and  $v$  is

$$d(u, v) = \frac{\sum_i (|u_i - v_i|)}{\sum_i (|u_i + v_i|)}$$

```
13.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'mahalanobis', VI=None)
```

Computes the Mahalanobis distance between the points. The Mahalanobis distance between two points  $u$  and  $v$  is  $\sqrt{(u - v)(1/V)(u - v)^T}$  where  $(1/V)$  (the `VI` variable) is the inverse covariance. If `VI` is not `None`, `VI` will be used as the inverse covariance matrix.

```
14.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'yule')
```

Computes the Yule distance between the boolean vectors. (see *yule* function documentation)

```
15.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'matching')
```

Synonym for 'hamming'.

```
16.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'dice')
```

Computes the Dice distance between the boolean vectors. (see *dice* function documentation)

```
17.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'kulsinski')
```

Computes the Kulsinski distance between the boolean vectors. (see *kulsinski* function documentation)

```
18.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'rogerstanimoto')
```

Computes the Rogers-Tanimoto distance between the boolean vectors. (see *rogerstanimoto* function documentation)

```
19.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'russellrao')
```

Computes the Russell-Rao distance between the boolean vectors. (see *russellrao* function documentation)

```
20.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'sokalmichener')
```

Computes the Sokal-Michener distance between the boolean vectors. (see *sokalmichener* function documentation)

```
21.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'sokalsneath')
```

Computes the Sokal-Sneath distance between the vectors. (see *sokalsneath* function documentation)

```
22.Y = cdist(XA, XB, 'wminkowski')
```

Computes the weighted Minkowski distance between the vectors. (see *wminkowski* function documentation)

```
23.Y = cdist(XA, XB, f)
```

Computes the distance between all pairs of vectors in X using the user supplied 2-arity function f. For example, Euclidean distance between the vectors could be computed as follows:

```
dm = cdist(XA, XB, lambda u, v: np.sqrt(((u-v)**2).sum()))
```

Note that you should avoid passing a reference to one of the distance functions defined in this library. For example,:

```
dm = cdist(XA, XB, sokalsneath)
```

would calculate the pair-wise distances between the vectors in X using the Python function *sokalsneath*. This would result in *sokalsneath* being called  $\binom{n}{2}$  times, which is inefficient. Instead, the optimized C version is more efficient, and we call it using the following syntax:

```
dm = cdist(XA, XB, 'sokalsneath')
```

## Examples

Find the Euclidean distances between four 2-D coordinates:

```
>>> from scipy.spatial import distance
>>> coords = [(35.0456, -85.2672),
...           (35.1174, -89.9711),
...           (35.9728, -83.9422),
...           (36.1667, -86.7833)]
>>> distance.cdist(coords, coords, 'euclidean')
array([[ 0.        ,  4.7044,  1.6172,  1.8856],
       [ 4.7044,  0.        ,  6.0893,  3.3561],
       [ 1.6172,  6.0893,  0.        ,  2.8477],
       [ 1.8856,  3.3561,  2.8477,  0.        ]])
```

Find the Manhattan distance from a 3-D point to the corners of the unit cube:

```
>>> a = np.array([[0, 0, 0],
...               [0, 0, 1],
...               [0, 1, 0],
...               [0, 1, 1],
...               [1, 0, 0],
...               [1, 0, 1],
...               [1, 1, 0],
...               [1, 1, 1]])
>>> b = np.array([0.1, 0.2, 0.4])
>>> distance.cdist(a, b, 'cityblock')
array([[ 0.7],
       [ 0.9],
       [ 1.3],
       [ 1.5],
       [ 1.5],
       [ 1.7],
       [ 2.1],
       [ 2.3]])
```

```
oddt.spatial.rmsd(ref, mol, ignore_h=True, method=None, normalize=False)
```

Computes root mean square deviation (RMSD) between two molecules (including or excluding Hydrogens). No symmetry checks are performed.

**Parameters** **ref** : oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Reference molecule for the RMSD calculation

**mol** : oddt.toolkit.Molecule object

Query molecule for RMSD calculation

**ignore\_h** : bool (default=False)

Flag indicating to ignore Hydrogen atoms while performing RMSD calculation

**method** : str (default=None)

The method to be used for atom assignment between ref and mol. None means that direct matching is applied, which is the default behavior. Available methods:

- canonize - match heavy atoms using OB canonical ordering (it forces ignoring H's)
- hungarian - minimize RMSD using Hungarian algorithm

**normalize** : bool (default=False)

Normalize RMSD by square root of rot. bonds

**Returns** **rmsd** : float

RMSD between two molecules

`oddt.spatial.rotate(coords, alpha, beta, gamma)`

Rotate coords by cerain angle in X, Y, Z. Angles are specified in radians.

**Parameters** **coords** : numpy arrays, shape = [n\_points, 3]

Coordinates in 3-dimensional space.

**alpha, beta, gamma:** float

Angles to rotate the coordinates along X, Y and Z axis. Angles are specified in radians.

**Returns** **new\_coords** : numpy arrays, shape = [n\_points, 3]

Rorated coordinates in 3-dimensional space.

## oddt.virtualscreening module

ODDT pipeline framework for virtual screening

**class** `oddt.virtualscreening.virtualscreening(n_cpu=-1, verbose=False)`

Virtual Screening pipeline stack

**Parameters** **n\_cpu:** int (default=-1)

The number of parallel procesors to use

**verbose:** bool (default=False) Verbosity flag for some methods

### Methods

---

`apply_filter(expression[, soft_fail])`

Filtering method, can use raw expressions (strings to be evaled in if statement)

---



Table 4.48 – continued from previous page

<code>dock(engine, protein, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Docking procedure.
<code>fetch()</code>	
<code>load_ligands(fmt, ligands_file, *args, **kwargs)</code>	Loads file with ligands.
<code>score(function[, protein])</code>	Scoring procedure.
<code>write(fmt, filename[, csv_filename])</code>	Outputs molecules to a file
<code>write_csv(csv_filename[, fields, keep_pipe])</code>	Outputs molecules to a csv file

**apply\_filter** (*expression*, *soft\_fail*=0)

Filtering method, can use raw expressions (strings to be eval'd in if statement, can use oddt.toolkit.Molecule methods, eg. 'mol.molwt < 500') Currently supported presets:

- Lipinski Rule of 5 ('ro5' or 'l5')
- Fragment Rule of 3 ('ro3')
- PAINS filter ('pains')

**Parameters expression: string or list of strings**

Expresion(s) to be used while filtering.

**soft\_fail: int (default=0)** The number of faulures molecule can have to pass filter, aka. soft-fails.

**dock** (*engine*, *protein*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Docking procedure.

**Parameters engine: string**

Which docking engine to use.

**fetch** ()

**load\_ligands** (*fmt*, *ligands\_file*, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Loads file with ligands.

**Parameters file\_type: string**

Type of molecular file

**ligands\_file: string** Path to a file, which is loaded to pipeline

**score** (*function*, *protein*=None, *\*args*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Scoring procedure.

**Parameters function: string**

Which scoring function to use.

**protein: oddt.toolkit.Molecule** Default protein to use as reference

**write** (*fmt*, *filename*, *csv\_filename*=None, *\*\*kwargs*)

Outputs molecules to a file

**Parameters file\_type: string**

Type of molecular file

**ligands\_file: string** Path to a output file

**csv\_filename: string** Optional path to a CSV file

**write\_csv** (*csv\_filename*, *fields=None*, *keep\_pipe=False*, *\*\*kwargs*)

Outputs molecules to a csv file

**Parameters** **csv\_filename: string**

Optional path to a CSV file

**fields: list (default None)** List of fields to save in CSV file

**keep\_pipe: bool (default=False)** If set to True, the ligand pipe is sustained.

## Module contents

### Open Drug Discovery Toolkit

Universal and easy to use resource for various drug discovery tasks, ie docking, virtual screening, rescoring.

**toolkit** [module,] Toolkits backend module, currently OpenBabel [ob] and RDKit [rdk]. This setting is toolkit-wide, and sets given toolkit as default

---

**References**

---

To be announced.



---

## Documentation Indices and tables

---

- [genindex](#)
- [modindex](#)
- [search](#)



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## Bibliography

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[R1] [Wikipedia entry for the Receiver operating characteristic](#)





## O

- [oddt](#), [302](#)
- [oddt.datasets](#), [44](#)
- [oddt.docking](#), [15](#)
- [oddt.docking.AutodockVina](#), [11](#)
- [oddt.docking.internal](#), [13](#)
- [oddt.interactions](#), [45](#)
- [oddt.metrics](#), [49](#)
- [oddt.pandas](#), [52](#)
- [oddt.scoring](#), [28](#)
- [oddt.scoring.descriptors](#), [17](#)
- [oddt.scoring.descriptors.binana](#), [17](#)
- [oddt.scoring.functions](#), [22](#)
- [oddt.scoring.functions.NNScore](#), [19](#)
- [oddt.scoring.functions.RFScore](#), [21](#)
- [oddt.scoring.models](#), [28](#)
- [oddt.scoring.models.classifiers](#), [26](#)
- [oddt.scoring.models.regressors](#), [27](#)
- [oddt.spatial](#), [295](#)
- [oddt.toolkits](#), [44](#)
- [oddt.toolkits.common](#), [31](#)
- [oddt.toolkits.extras](#), [31](#)
- [oddt.toolkits.extras.rdkit](#), [31](#)
- [oddt.toolkits.ob](#), [31](#)
- [oddt.toolkits.rdk](#), [37](#)
- [oddt.virtualscreening](#), [300](#)



## A

- `abs()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 57
- `abs()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 159
- `abs()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 215
- `acceptor_metal()` (in module oddt.interactions), 48
- `activities` (oddt.datasets.pdbbind attribute), 44
- `add()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 57
- `add()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 159
- `add()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 215
- `add_prefix()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 58
- `add_prefix()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 159
- `add_prefix()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 216
- `add_suffix()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 58
- `add_suffix()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 160
- `add_suffix()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 216
- `addh()` (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule method), 34
- `addh()` (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule method), 40
- `align()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 58
- `align()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 160
- `align()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 216
- `all()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 59
- `all()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 160
- `all()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 217
- `angle()` (in module oddt.spatial), 295
- `angle_2v()` (in module oddt.spatial), 295
- `any()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 59
- `any()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 160
- `any()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 217
- `append()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 59
- `append()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 217
- `apply()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 60
- `apply()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 160
- `apply()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 218
- `apply_filter()` (oddt.virtualscreening.virtualscreening method), 301
- `applymap()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 61
- `argmax()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 220
- `argmin()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 220
- `argsort()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 220
- `as_blocks()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 62
- `as_blocks()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 161
- `as_blocks()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 220
- `as_matrix()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 62
- `as_matrix()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 161
- `as_matrix()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 221
- `asfreq()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 62
- `asfreq()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 161
- `asfreq()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 221
- `asobject` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 222
- `asof()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 63
- `asof()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 162
- `asof()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 222
- `assign()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 63
- `astype()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 64
- `astype()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 162
- `astype()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 222
- `at` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 64
- `at` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel attribute), 162
- `at` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 222
- `at_time()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 65
- `at_time()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 162
- `at_time()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 222
- `Atom` (class in oddt.toolkits.ob), 31
- `Atom` (class in oddt.toolkits.rdk), 37
- `atom_dict` (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 34
- `atom_dict` (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 40
- `atomicmass` (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32
- `atomicnum` (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32
- `atomicnum` (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Atom attribute), 38
- `atoms` (oddt.toolkits.ob.Bond attribute), 32
- `atoms` (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 34
- `atoms` (oddt.toolkits.ob.Residue attribute), 37
- `atoms` (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Bond attribute), 38
- `atoms` (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 40
- `atoms` (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Residue attribute), 43
- `AtomStack` (class in oddt.toolkits.ob), 32
- `AtomStack` (class in oddt.toolkits.rdk), 38
- `auc()` (in module oddt.metrics), 50
- `autocorr()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 223
- `autodock_vina` (class in oddt.docking), 15
- `autodock_vina` (class in oddt.docking.AutodockVina), 11

autodock\_vina\_descriptor (class  
oddt.scoring.descriptors), 18  
axes (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 65  
axes (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel attribute), 162  
axes (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 223

## B

base (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 223  
base\_feature\_factory (in module oddt.toolkits.rdk), 43  
between() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 223  
between\_time() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method),  
65  
between\_time() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 162  
between\_time() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 223  
bfill() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 65  
bfill() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 163  
bfill() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 223  
binana\_descriptor (class  
oddt.scoring.descriptors.binana), 17  
bits (oddt.toolkits.ob.Fingerprint attribute), 33  
blocks (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 65  
blocks (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel attribute), 163  
blocks (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 223  
Bond (class in oddt.toolkits.ob), 32  
Bond (class in oddt.toolkits.rdk), 38  
bonds (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32  
bonds (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 34  
bonds (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Atom attribute), 38  
bonds (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 40  
BondStack (class in oddt.toolkits.ob), 33  
BondStack (class in oddt.toolkits.rdk), 38  
bool() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 65  
bool() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 163  
bool() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 223  
boxplot() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 65  
build() (oddt.scoring.descriptors.autodock\_vina\_descriptor  
method), 19  
build() (oddt.scoring.descriptors.binana.binana\_descriptor  
method), 17  
build() (oddt.scoring.descriptors.close\_contacts method),  
18  
build() (oddt.scoring.descriptors.fingerprints method), 18  
build() (oddt.scoring.descriptors.oddt\_vina\_descriptor  
method), 19  
build() (oddt.scoring.ensemble\_descriptor method), 28

## C

calccharges() (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule method), 34  
calcdesc() (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule method), 34  
calcdesc() (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule method), 40  
calcfp() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 223  
calcfp() (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule method), 34  
calcfp() (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule method), 40  
canonic\_order (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 34

in canonic\_order (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 40  
cat (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 223  
change\_dihedral() (in module oddt.docking.internal), 13  
charge (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 34  
charges (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 34  
charges (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 40  
ChemDataFrame (class in oddt.pandas), 52  
ChemPanel (class in oddt.pandas), 156  
ChemSeries (class in oddt.pandas), 210  
cidx (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32  
clean() (oddt.docking.autodock\_vina method), 16  
clean() (oddt.docking.AutodockVina.autodock\_vina  
method), 12  
clear() (oddt.toolkits.ob.MoleculeData method), 36  
clear() (oddt.toolkits.rdk.MoleculeData method), 42  
clip() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 66  
clip() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 163  
clip() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 223  
in clip() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 67  
clip\_lower() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 164  
clip\_lower() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 224  
clip\_upper() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 67  
clip\_upper() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 164  
clip\_upper() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 224  
clone (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 34  
clone (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 40  
clone\_coords() (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule method), 34  
clone\_coords() (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule method), 40  
close() (oddt.toolkits.ob.Outputfile method), 36  
close() (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Outputfile method), 42  
close\_contacts (class in oddt.scoring.descriptors), 17  
close\_contacts() (in module oddt.interactions), 45  
combine() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 67  
combine() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 225  
combine\_first() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method),  
68  
combine\_first() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 225  
combineAdd() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method),  
67  
combineMult() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method),  
67  
compound() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 68  
compound() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 164  
compound() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 225  
compress() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 225  
conform() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 164  
conformers (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 34  
consolidate() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 68  
consolidate() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 165  
consolidate() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 225  
convert\_objects() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame  
method), 68  
convert\_objects() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 165  
convert\_objects() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 225

convertDbonds() (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule method), 34  
 coordidx (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32  
 coords (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32  
 coords (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 35  
 coords (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Atom attribute), 38  
 coords (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 40  
 copy() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 69  
 copy() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 165  
 copy() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 226  
 corr() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 69  
 corr() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 226  
 correct\_radius() (oddt.docking.internal.vina\_docking method), 14  
 corrwith() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 69  
 count() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 70  
 count() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 165  
 count() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 226  
 cov() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 70  
 cov() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 227  
 cross\_validate() (in module oddt.scoring), 28  
 cummax() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 70  
 cummax() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 166  
 cummax() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 227  
 cummin() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 70  
 cummin() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 166  
 cummin() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 227  
 cumprod() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 70  
 cumprod() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 166  
 cumprod() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 227  
 cumsum() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 71  
 cumsum() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 166  
 cumsum() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 227

## D

data (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 227  
 data (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 35  
 data (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 40  
 describe() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 71  
 describe() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 166  
 describe() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 227  
 descs (in module oddt.toolkits.rdk), 43  
 detect\_secondary\_structure() (in module oddt.toolkits.common), 31  
 diff() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 72  
 diff() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 228  
 dihedral() (in module oddt.spatial), 295  
 dim (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 35  
 distance() (in module oddt.spatial), 295  
 div() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 72  
 div() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 167  
 div() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 228  
 divide() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 72  
 divide() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 167  
 divide() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 229

dock() (oddt.docking.autodock\_vina method), 16  
 dock() (oddt.docking.AutodockVina.autodock\_vina method), 12  
 dock() (oddt.virtualscreening.virtualscreening method), 301  
 dot() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 73  
 dot() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 229  
 draw() (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule method), 35  
 drop() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 73  
 drop() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 167  
 drop() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 229  
 drop\_duplicates() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 73  
 drop\_duplicates() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 229  
 dropna() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 73  
 dropna() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 168  
 dropna() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 230  
 dt (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 230  
 dtype (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 230  
 dtypes (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 74  
 dtypes (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel attribute), 168  
 dtypes (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 230  
 duplicated() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 74  
 duplicated() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 230

## E

empty (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 74  
 empty (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel attribute), 168  
 empty (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 230  
 energy (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 35  
 enrichment\_factor() (in module oddt.metrics), 52  
 ensemble\_descriptor (class in oddt.scoring), 28  
 ensemble\_model (class in oddt.scoring), 28  
 eq() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 75  
 eq() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 169  
 eq() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 231  
 equals() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 75  
 equals() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 169  
 equals() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 231  
 eval() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 75  
 ewm() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 76  
 ewm() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 231  
 exactmass (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32  
 exactmass (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 35  
 expanding() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 77  
 expanding() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 233

## F

factorize() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 233  
 fetch() (oddt.virtualscreening.virtualscreening method), 301  
 ffill() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 78  
 ffill() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 169  
 ffill() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 234

[fillna\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 78](#)  
[fillna\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method\), 169](#)  
[fillna\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method\), 234](#)  
[filter\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 79](#)  
[filter\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method\), 169](#)  
[filter\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method\), 234](#)  
[findall\(\) \(oddt.toolkits.ob.Smarts method\), 37](#)  
[findall\(\) \(oddt.toolkits.rdk.Smarts method\), 43](#)  
[Fingerprint \(class in oddt.toolkits.ob\), 33](#)  
[Fingerprint \(class in oddt.toolkits.rdk\), 38](#)  
[fingerprints \(class in oddt.scoring.descriptors\), 18](#)  
[first\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 79](#)  
[first\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method\), 170](#)  
[first\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method\), 235](#)  
[first\\_valid\\_index\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 80](#)  
[first\\_valid\\_index\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method\), 235](#)  
[fit\(\) \(oddt.scoring.ensemble\\_model method\), 29](#)  
[fit\(\) \(oddt.scoring.functions.nnscore method\), 24](#)  
[fit\(\) \(oddt.scoring.functions.NNScore.nnscore method\), 19](#)  
[fit\(\) \(oddt.scoring.functions.rfscore method\), 23](#)  
[fit\(\) \(oddt.scoring.functions.RFScore.rfscore method\), 21](#)  
[fit\(\) \(oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.neuralnetwork method\), 26](#)  
[fit\(\) \(oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.svm method\), 26](#)  
[fit\(\) \(oddt.scoring.models.regressors.neuralnetwork method\), 27](#)  
[fit\(\) \(oddt.scoring.models.regressors.svm method\), 27](#)  
[fit\(\) \(oddt.scoring.scorer method\), 29](#)  
[flags \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute\), 235](#)  
[floordiv\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 80](#)  
[floordiv\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method\), 171](#)  
[floordiv\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method\), 236](#)  
[forcefields \(in module oddt.toolkits.rdk\), 43](#)  
[formalcharge \(oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute\), 32](#)  
[formalcharge \(oddt.toolkits.rdk.Atom attribute\), 38](#)  
[formula \(oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute\), 35](#)  
[formula \(oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute\), 40](#)  
[fps \(in module oddt.toolkits.rdk\), 43](#)  
[from\\_array\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method\), 236](#)  
[from\\_csv\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 80](#)  
[from\\_csv\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method\), 236](#)  
[from\\_dict\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 81](#)  
[from\\_dict\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method\), 171](#)  
[from\\_items\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 81](#)  
[from\\_records\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 82](#)  
[fromDict\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method\), 171](#)  
[ftype \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute\), 237](#)  
[ftypes \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute\), 82](#)  
[ftypes \(oddt.pandas.ChemPanel attribute\), 171](#)  
[ftypes \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute\), 237](#)

## G

[ge\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 82](#)  
[ge\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method\), 172](#)  
[ge\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method\), 237](#)  
[gen\\_training\\_data\(\) \(oddt.scoring.functions.nnscore method\), 24](#)  
[gen\\_training\\_data\(\) \(oddt.scoring.functions.NNScore.nnscore method\), 19](#)  
[gen\\_training\\_data\(\) \(oddt.scoring.functions.rfscore method\), 23](#)  
[gen\\_training\\_data\(\) \(oddt.scoring.functions.RFScore.rfscore method\), 21](#)  
[get\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 82](#)  
[get\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method\), 172](#)  
[get\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method\), 237](#)  
[get\\_children\(\) \(in module oddt.docking.internal\), 13](#)  
[get\\_close\\_neighbors\(\) \(in module oddt.docking.internal\), 13](#)  
[get\\_dtype\\_counts\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 82](#)  
[get\\_dtype\\_counts\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method\), 172](#)  
[get\\_dtype\\_counts\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method\), 237](#)  
[get\\_ftype\\_counts\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 82](#)  
[get\\_ftype\\_counts\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method\), 172](#)  
[get\\_ftype\\_counts\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method\), 237](#)  
[get\\_params\(\) \(oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.neuralnetwork method\), 26](#)  
[get\\_params\(\) \(oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.svm method\), 26](#)  
[get\\_params\(\) \(oddt.scoring.models.regressors.neuralnetwork method\), 27](#)  
[get\\_params\(\) \(oddt.scoring.models.regressors.svm method\), 27](#)  
[get\\_value\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 82](#)  
[get\\_value\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method\), 172](#)  
[get\\_value\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method\), 237](#)  
[get\\_values\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 82](#)  
[get\\_values\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method\), 172](#)  
[get\\_values\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method\), 237](#)  
[groupby\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 82](#)  
[groupby\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method\), 172](#)  
[groupby\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method\), 238](#)  
[gt\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method\), 83](#)  
[gt\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method\), 172](#)  
[gt\(\) \(oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method\), 238](#)

## H

[halogenbond\\_acceptor\\_halogen\(\) \(in module oddt.interactions\), 46](#)



halogenbonds() (in module oddt.interactions), 46  
 has\_key() (oddt.toolkits.ob.MoleculeData method), 36  
 has\_key() (oddt.toolkits.rdk.MoleculeData method), 42  
 hasnans (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 239  
 hbond\_acceptor\_donor() (in module oddt.interactions), 45  
 hbonds() (in module oddt.interactions), 45  
 head() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 83  
 head() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 172  
 head() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 239  
 heavyvalence (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32  
 heterovalence (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32  
 hist() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 83  
 hist() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 239  
 hyb (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32  
 hydrophobic\_contacts() (in module oddt.interactions), 48

## I

iat (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 84  
 iat (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel attribute), 172  
 iat (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 239  
 icol() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 84  
 ids (oddt.datasets.pdbbind attribute), 44  
 idx (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32  
 idx (oddt.toolkits.ob.Residue attribute), 37  
 idx (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Atom attribute), 38  
 idx (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Residue attribute), 43  
 idxmax() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 84  
 idxmax() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 240  
 idxmin() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 85  
 idxmin() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 240  
 iget() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 240  
 iget\_value() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 85  
 iget\_value() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 240  
 iloc (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 85  
 iloc (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel attribute), 172  
 iloc (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 240  
 imag (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 241  
 implicitvalence (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32  
 info() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 85  
 informats (in module oddt.toolkits.rdk), 43  
 insert() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 86  
 interpolate() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 86  
 interpolate() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 173  
 interpolate() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 241  
 irow() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 87  
 irow() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 242  
 is\_copy (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 87  
 is\_copy (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel attribute), 174  
 is\_copy (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 242  
 is\_monotonic (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 242  
 is\_monotonic\_decreasing (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 242

is\_monotonic\_increasing (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 242  
 is\_time\_series (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 242  
 is\_unique (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 242  
 isin() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 87  
 isin() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 242  
 isnull() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 88  
 isnull() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 174  
 isnull() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 243  
 isotope (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32  
 isrotor (oddt.toolkits.ob.Bond attribute), 32  
 isrotor (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Bond attribute), 38  
 item() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 243  
 items() (oddt.toolkits.ob.MoleculeData method), 36  
 items() (oddt.toolkits.rdk.MoleculeData method), 42  
 itemsize (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 243  
 iteritems() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 88  
 iteritems() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 174  
 iteritems() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 243  
 iteritems() (oddt.toolkits.ob.MoleculeData method), 36  
 iteritems() (oddt.toolkits.rdk.MoleculeData method), 42  
 iterkv() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 88  
 iterkv() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 174  
 iterkv() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 243  
 iterrows() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 88  
 itertuples() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 89  
 ix (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 90  
 ix (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel attribute), 174  
 ix (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 243

## J

join() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 90  
 join() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 174

## K

keys() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 92  
 keys() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 175  
 keys() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 244  
 keys() (oddt.toolkits.ob.MoleculeData method), 36  
 keys() (oddt.toolkits.rdk.MoleculeData method), 42  
 kurt() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 92  
 kurt() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 175  
 kurt() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 244  
 kurtosis() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 92  
 kurtosis() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 175  
 kurtosis() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 244

## L

last() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 93  
 last() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 176  
 last() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 244  
 last\_valid\_index() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 93

`last_valid_index()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 244  
`le()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 93  
`le()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 176  
`le()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 244  
`load()` (oddt.scoring.functions.nnscore class method), 24  
`load()` (oddt.scoring.functions.NNScore.nnscore class method), 19  
`load()` (oddt.scoring.functions.rfscore class method), 23  
`load()` (oddt.scoring.functions.RFScore.rfscore class method), 21  
`load()` (oddt.scoring.scorer class method), 29  
`load_ligands()` (oddt.virtualscreening.virtualscreening method), 301  
`loc` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 93  
`loc` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel attribute), 176  
`loc` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 245  
`localopt()` (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule method), 35  
`localopt()` (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule method), 40  
`lookup()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 93  
`lt()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 94  
`lt()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 176  
`lt()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 245

## M

`mad()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 94  
`mad()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 176  
`mad()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 245  
`major_xs()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 177  
`make2D()` (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule method), 35  
`make2D()` (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule method), 40  
`make3D()` (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule method), 35  
`make3D()` (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule method), 41  
`map()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 246  
`mask()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 94  
`mask()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 177  
`mask()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 247  
`match()` (oddt.toolkits.ob.Smarts method), 37  
`match()` (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Smarts method), 43  
`max()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 96  
`max()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 178  
`max()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 248  
`mean()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 96  
`mean()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 179  
`mean()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 249  
`median()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 96  
`median()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 179  
`median()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 249  
`memory_usage()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 97  
`memory_usage()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 249  
`merge()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 97  
`min()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 98  
`min()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 179

`min()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 250  
`minor_xs()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 180  
`mlr` (in module oddt.scoring.models.regressors), 28  
`mod()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 99  
`mod()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 180  
`mod()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 250  
`mode()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 99  
`mode()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 250  
`Mol` (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 40  
`Molecule` (class in oddt.toolkits.ob), 33  
`Molecule` (class in oddt.toolkits.rdk), 39  
`MoleculeData` (class in oddt.toolkits.ob), 36  
`MoleculeData` (class in oddt.toolkits.rdk), 41  
`MolFromPDBBlock()` (in module oddt.toolkits.extras.rdkit), 31  
`molwt` (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 35  
`molwt` (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 41  
`mul()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 100  
`mul()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 180  
`mul()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 250  
`multiply()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 100  
`multiply()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 180  
`multiply()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 251  
`mutate()` (oddt.docking.internal.vina\_ligand method), 14

## N

`name` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 251  
`name` (oddt.toolkits.ob.Residue attribute), 37  
`name` (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Residue attribute), 43  
`nbytes` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 251  
`ndim` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 101  
`ndim` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel attribute), 181  
`ndim` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 251  
`ne()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 101  
`ne()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 181  
`ne()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 251  
`neighbors` (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32  
`neighbors` (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Atom attribute), 38  
`neuralnetwork` (class in oddt.scoring.models.classifiers), 26  
`neuralnetwork` (class in oddt.scoring.models.regressors), 27  
`nlargest()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 101  
`nlargest()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 252  
`nnscore` (class in oddt.scoring.functions), 24  
`nnscore` (class in oddt.scoring.functions.NNScore), 19  
`nonzero()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 252  
`notnull()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 101  
`notnull()` (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 181  
`notnull()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 253  
`nsmallest()` (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 101  
`nsmallest()` (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 253  
`num_rotors` (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 35  
`num_rotors` (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 41



num\_rotors\_pdbqt() (in module oddt.docking.internal), 13

nunique() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 253

## O

OBMol (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 34

oddt (module), 302

oddt.datasets (module), 44

oddt.docking (module), 15

oddt.docking.AutodockVina (module), 11

oddt.docking.internal (module), 13

oddt.interactions (module), 45

oddt.metrics (module), 49

oddt.pandas (module), 52

oddt.scoring (module), 28

oddt.scoring.descriptors (module), 17

oddt.scoring.descriptors.binana (module), 17

oddt.scoring.functions (module), 22

oddt.scoring.functions.NNScore (module), 19

oddt.scoring.functions.RFScore (module), 21

oddt.scoring.models (module), 28

oddt.scoring.models.classifiers (module), 26

oddt.scoring.models.regressors (module), 27

oddt.spatial (module), 295

oddt.toolkits (module), 44

oddt.toolkits.common (module), 31

oddt.toolkits.extras (module), 31

oddt.toolkits.extras.rdkit (module), 31

oddt.toolkits.ob (module), 31

oddt.toolkits.rdk (module), 37

oddt.virtualscreening (module), 300

oddt\_vina\_descriptor (class in oddt.scoring.descriptors), 19

order (oddt.toolkits.ob.Bond attribute), 32

order (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Bond attribute), 38

order() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 253

outformats (in module oddt.toolkits.rdk), 44

Outputfile (class in oddt.toolkits.ob), 36

Outputfile (class in oddt.toolkits.rdk), 42

## P

parse\_vina\_docking\_output() (in module oddt.docking.AutodockVina), 13

parse\_vina\_scoring\_output() (in module oddt.docking.AutodockVina), 13

partialcharge (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32

partialcharge (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Atom attribute), 38

pct\_change() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 102

pct\_change() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 181

pct\_change() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 254

pdbbind (class in oddt.datasets), 44

pi\_cation() (in module oddt.interactions), 48

pi\_metal() (in module oddt.interactions), 49

pi\_stacking() (in module oddt.interactions), 47

pipe() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 102

pipe() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 181

pipe() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 254

pivot() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 103

pivot\_table() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 104

plot (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 105

plot (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 255

pls (in module oddt.scoring.models.regressors), 27

pop() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 105

pop() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 182

pop() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 255

pow() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 105

pow() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 182

pow() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 255

predict() (oddt.scoring.ensemble\_model method), 29

predict() (oddt.scoring.functions.nnscore method), 24

predict() (oddt.scoring.functions.NNScore.nnscore method), 20

predict() (oddt.scoring.functions.rfscore method), 23

predict() (oddt.scoring.functions.RFScore.rfscore method), 21

predict() (oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.neuralnetwork method), 26

predict() (oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.svm method), 26

predict() (oddt.scoring.models.regressors.neuralnetwork method), 27

predict() (oddt.scoring.models.regressors.svm method), 27

predict() (oddt.scoring.scorer method), 29

predict\_ligand() (oddt.docking.autodock\_vina method), 16

predict\_ligand() (oddt.docking.AutodockVina.autodock\_vina method), 12

predict\_ligand() (oddt.scoring.functions.nnscore method), 25

predict\_ligand() (oddt.scoring.functions.NNScore.nnscore method), 20

predict\_ligand() (oddt.scoring.functions.rfscore method), 23

predict\_ligand() (oddt.scoring.functions.RFScore.rfscore method), 21

predict\_ligand() (oddt.scoring.scorer method), 30

predict\_ligands() (oddt.docking.autodock\_vina method), 16

predict\_ligands() (oddt.docking.AutodockVina.autodock\_vina method), 12

predict\_ligands() (oddt.scoring.functions.nnscore method), 25

predict\_ligands() (oddt.scoring.functions.NNScore.nnscore method), 20

predict\_ligands() (oddt.scoring.functions.rfscore

method), 23  
 predict\_ligands() (oddt.scoring.functions.RFScore.rfscore method), 22  
 predict\_ligands() (oddt.scoring.scorer method), 30  
 predict\_log\_proba() (oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.neuralnetwork method), 26  
 predict\_log\_proba() (oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.svm method), 26  
 predict\_proba() (oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.neuralnetwork method), 26  
 predict\_proba() (oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.svm method), 26  
 prod() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 106  
 prod() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 182  
 prod() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 255  
 product() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 106  
 product() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 182  
 product() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 256  
 ptp() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 256  
 put() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 256

## Q

quantile() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 106  
 quantile() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 256  
 query() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 107

## R

radd() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 108  
 radd() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 183  
 radd() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 257  
 random\_roc\_log\_auc() (in module oddt.metrics), 52  
 randomforest (in module oddt.scoring.models.classifiers), 26  
 randomforest (in module oddt.scoring.models.regressors), 27  
 rank() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 109  
 rank() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 183  
 rank() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 257  
 ravel() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 258  
 raw (oddt.toolkits.ob.Fingerprint attribute), 33  
 raw (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Fingerprint attribute), 39  
 rdiv() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 109  
 rdiv() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 184  
 rdiv() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 258  
 read\_csv() (in module oddt.pandas), 294  
 read\_mol2() (in module oddt.pandas), 294  
 read\_sdf() (in module oddt.pandas), 294  
 readfile() (in module oddt.toolkits.ob), 37  
 readfile() (in module oddt.toolkits.rdk), 44  
 readstring() (in module oddt.toolkits.rdk), 44  
 real (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 258  
 reindex() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 110  
 reindex() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 184  
 reindex() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 258

reindex\_axis() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 112  
 reindex\_axis() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 186  
 reindex\_axis() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 261  
 reindex\_like() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 113  
 reindex\_like() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 187  
 reindex\_like() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 261  
 removeh() (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule method), 35  
 removeh() (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule method), 41  
 rename() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 113  
 rename() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 188  
 rename() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 262  
 rename\_axis() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 115  
 rename\_axis() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 189  
 rename\_axis() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 263  
 reorder\_levels() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 115  
 reorder\_levels() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 263  
 repeat() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 263  
 replace() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 115  
 replace() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 189  
 replace() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 264  
 res\_dict (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 35  
 res\_dict (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 41  
 resample() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 117  
 resample() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 191  
 resample() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 265  
 reset\_index() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 119  
 reset\_index() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 267  
 reshape() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 268  
 Residue (class in oddt.toolkits.ob), 36  
 Residue (class in oddt.toolkits.rdk), 42  
 residue (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32  
 residues (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 35  
 residues (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 41  
 ResidueStack (class in oddt.toolkits.ob), 37  
 ResidueStack (class in oddt.toolkits.rdk), 43  
 rfloordiv() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 120  
 rfloordiv() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 193  
 rfloordiv() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 268  
 rfscore (class in oddt.scoring.functions), 22  
 rfscore (class in oddt.scoring.functions.RFScore), 21  
 ring\_dict (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 35  
 ring\_dict (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 41  
 rmod() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 120  
 rmod() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 193  
 rmod() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 268  
 rmsd() (in module oddt.spatial), 299  
 rmse() (in module oddt.metrics), 52  
 rmul() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 121  
 rmul() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 194

[rmul\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 268  
[roc\(\)](#) (in module oddt.metrics), 49  
[roc\\_auc\(\)](#) (in module oddt.metrics), 51  
[roc\\_log\\_auc\(\)](#) (in module oddt.metrics), 51  
[rolling\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 121  
[rolling\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 269  
[rotate\(\)](#) (in module oddt.spatial), 300  
[round\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 124  
[round\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 194  
[round\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 271  
[rpow\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 124  
[rpow\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 194  
[rpow\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 271  
[rsub\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 125  
[rsub\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 194  
[rsub\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 272  
[rtruediv\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 125  
[rtruediv\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 195  
[rtruediv\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 272

## S

[salt\\_bridge\\_plus\\_minus\(\)](#) (in module oddt.interactions), 47  
[salt\\_bridges\(\)](#) (in module oddt.interactions), 47  
[sample\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 126  
[sample\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 195  
[sample\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 272  
[save\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.functions.nnscore method), 25  
[save\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.functions.NNScore.nnscore method), 20  
[save\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.functions.rfscore method), 23  
[save\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.functions.RFScore.rfscore method), 22  
[save\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.scorer method), 30  
[score\(\)](#) (oddt.docking.autodock\_vina method), 16  
[score\(\)](#) (oddt.docking.AutodockVina.autodock\_vina method), 13  
[score\(\)](#) (oddt.docking.internal.vina\_docking method), 14  
[score\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.ensemble\_model method), 29  
[score\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.functions.nnscore method), 25  
[score\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.functions.NNScore.nnscore method), 20  
[score\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.functions.rfscore method), 23  
[score\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.functions.RFScore.rfscore method), 22  
[score\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.neuralnetwork method), 26  
[score\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.svm method), 26  
[score\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.models.regressors.neuralnetwork method), 27  
[score\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.models.regressors.svm method), 27  
[score\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.scorer method), 30  
[score\(\)](#) (oddt.virtualscreening.virtualscreening method), 301  
[score\\_inter\(\)](#) (oddt.docking.internal.vina\_docking method), 14  
[score\\_intra\(\)](#) (oddt.docking.internal.vina\_docking method), 14  
[score\\_total\(\)](#) (oddt.docking.internal.vina\_docking method), 14  
[scorer](#) (class in oddt.scoring), 29  
[searchsorted\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 274  
[select\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 127  
[select\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 196  
[select\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 275  
[select\\_dtypes\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 127  
[sem\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 128  
[sem\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 196  
[sem\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 275  
[set\\_axis\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 129  
[set\\_axis\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 197  
[set\\_axis\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 275  
[set\\_box\(\)](#) (oddt.docking.internal.vina\_docking method), 14  
[set\\_coords\(\)](#) (oddt.docking.internal.vina\_docking method), 14  
[set\\_index\(\)](#) (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 129  
[set\\_ligand\(\)](#) (oddt.docking.internal.vina\_docking method), 14  
[set\\_params\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.neuralnetwork method), 27  
[set\\_params\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.models.classifiers.svm method), 26  
[set\\_params\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.models.regressors.neuralnetwork method), 27  
[set\\_params\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.models.regressors.svm method), 27  
[set\\_protein\(\)](#) (oddt.docking.autodock\_vina method), 16  
[set\\_protein\(\)](#) (oddt.docking.AutodockVina.autodock\_vina method), 13  
[set\\_protein\(\)](#) (oddt.docking.internal.vina\_docking method), 14  
[set\\_protein\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.descriptors.autodock\_vina\_descriptor method), 19  
[set\\_protein\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.descriptors.binana.binana\_descriptor method), 17  
[set\\_protein\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.descriptors.oddt\_vina\_descriptor method), 19  
[set\\_protein\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.ensemble\_descriptor method), 28  
[set\\_protein\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.functions.nnscore method), 25  
[set\\_protein\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.functions.NNScore.nnscore method), 20  
[set\\_protein\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.functions.rfscore method), 24  
[set\\_protein\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.functions.RFScore.rfscore method), 22  
[set\\_protein\(\)](#) (oddt.scoring.scorer method), 30

set\_value() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 129  
set\_value() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 197  
set\_value() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 275  
shape (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 130  
shape (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel attribute), 197  
shape (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 276  
shift() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 130  
shift() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 197  
shift() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 276  
size (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 130  
size (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel attribute), 197  
size (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 276  
skew() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 130  
skew() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 197  
skew() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 276  
slice\_shift() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 130  
slice\_shift() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 198  
slice\_shift() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 276  
Smarts (class in oddt.toolkits.ob), 37  
Smarts (class in oddt.toolkits.rdk), 43  
smiles (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 35  
smiles (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 41  
sort() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 131  
sort() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 277  
sort\_index() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 131  
sort\_index() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 198  
sort\_index() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 277  
sort\_values() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 132  
sort\_values() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 198  
sort\_values() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 278  
sortlevel() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 132  
sortlevel() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 278  
spin (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32  
spin (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 35  
squeeze() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 132  
squeeze() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 198  
squeeze() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 278  
sssr (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 35  
sssr (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 41  
stack() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 132  
std() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 133  
std() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 198  
std() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 278  
str (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 279  
strides (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 279  
style (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 133  
sub() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 133  
sub() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 199  
sub() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 279  
subtract() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 134  
subtract() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 199  
subtract() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 279  
sum() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 134

sum() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 199  
sum() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 279  
svm (class in oddt.scoring.models.classifiers), 26  
svm (class in oddt.scoring.models.regressors), 27  
swapaxes() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 135  
swapaxes() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 200  
swapaxes() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 280  
swaplevel() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 135  
swaplevel() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 200  
swaplevel() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 280

## T

T (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 57  
T (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 215  
tail() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 135  
tail() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 200  
tail() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 280  
take() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 135  
take() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 200  
take() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 280  
title (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 35  
title (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule attribute), 41  
tmp\_dir (oddt.docking.autodock\_vina attribute), 16  
tmp\_dir (oddt.docking.AutodockVina.autodock\_vina attribute), 13  
to\_clipboard() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 135  
to\_clipboard() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 200  
to\_clipboard() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 280  
to\_csv() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 136  
to\_csv() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 281  
to\_dense() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 137  
to\_dense() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 201  
to\_dense() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 281  
to\_dict() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 137  
to\_dict() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 281  
to\_dict() (oddt.toolkits.ob.MoleculeData method), 36  
to\_dict() (oddt.toolkits.rdk.MoleculeData method), 42  
to\_excel() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 137  
to\_excel() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 201  
to\_frame() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 201  
to\_frame() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 281  
to\_gbq() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 139  
to\_hdf() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 139  
to\_hdf() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 201  
to\_hdf() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 282  
to\_html() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 140  
to\_json() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 141  
to\_json() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 202  
to\_json() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 282  
to\_latex() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 142  
to\_long() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 203  
to\_mol2() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 143  
to\_mol2() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 283



to\_msgpack() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 144

to\_msgpack() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 203

to\_msgpack() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 283

to\_panel() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 144

to\_period() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 144

to\_period() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 284

to\_pickle() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 144

to\_pickle() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 204

to\_pickle() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 284

to\_records() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 144

to\_sdf() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 144

to\_sdf() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 284

to\_smiles() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 284

to\_sparse() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 145

to\_sparse() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 204

to\_sparse() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 284

to\_sql() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 145

to\_sql() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 204

to\_sql() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 284

to\_stata() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 146

to\_string() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 147

to\_string() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 285

to\_timestamp() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 148

to\_timestamp() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 285

to\_xarray() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 148

to\_xarray() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 204

to\_xarray() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 286

tolist() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 287

toLong() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 200

train() (oddt.scoring.functions.nnscore method), 25

train() (oddt.scoring.functions.NNScore.nnscore method), 20

train() (oddt.scoring.functions.rfscore method), 24

train() (oddt.scoring.functions.RFScore.rfscore method), 22

transpose() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 149

transpose() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 206

transpose() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 287

truediv() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 149

truediv() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 206

truediv() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 287

truncate() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 150

truncate() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 206

truncate() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 288

tshift() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 150

tshift() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 207

tshift() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 288

type (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32

tz\_convert() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 150

tz\_convert() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 207

tz\_convert() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 288

tz\_localize() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 151

tz\_localize() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 207

tz\_localize() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 288

## U

unique() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 289

unitcell (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule attribute), 35

unstack() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 151

unstack() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 289

update() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 152

update() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 208

update() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 290

update() (oddt.toolkits.ob.MoleculeData method), 36

update() (oddt.toolkits.rdk.MoleculeData method), 42

## V

valence (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32

valid() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 290

value\_counts() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 290

values (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame attribute), 152

values (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel attribute), 208

values (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries attribute), 290

values() (oddt.toolkits.ob.MoleculeData method), 36

values() (oddt.toolkits.rdk.MoleculeData method), 42

var() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 153

var() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 208

var() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 291

vector (oddt.toolkits.ob.Atom attribute), 32

view() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 291

vina\_docking (class in oddt.docking.internal), 14

vina\_ligand (class in oddt.docking.internal), 14

virtualsecreening (class in oddt.virtualsecreening), 300

## W

weighted\_inter() (oddt.docking.internal.vina\_docking method), 14

weighted\_intra() (oddt.docking.internal.vina\_docking method), 14

weighted\_total() (oddt.docking.internal.vina\_docking method), 14

where() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 153

where() (oddt.pandas.ChemPanel method), 209

where() (oddt.pandas.ChemSeries method), 291

write() (oddt.toolkits.ob.Molecule method), 36

write() (oddt.toolkits.ob.Outputfile method), 36

write() (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Molecule method), 41

write() (oddt.toolkits.rdk.Outputfile method), 42

write() (oddt.virtualsecreening.virtualsecreening method), 301

write\_csv() (oddt.virtualsecreening.virtualsecreening method), 302

## X

xs() (oddt.pandas.ChemDataFrame method), 155

`xs()` (`oddt.pandas.ChemPanel` method), [210](#)  
`xs()` (`oddt.pandas.ChemSeries` method), [292](#)