

# Refugees

June 22, 2020

## 1 Pandas

- <https://pandas.pydata.org>
- very high-level data containers with corresponding functionality
- many useful tools to work with time-series (look at `Series.rolling`)
- many SQL-like data operations (group, join, merge)
- Interface to a large variety of file formats (see `pd.read_...` functions)
- additional package with data-interface/API to many data repositories ([https://pandas-datareader.readthedocs.io/en/latest/remote\\_data.html](https://pandas-datareader.readthedocs.io/en/latest/remote_data.html))

```
[1]: import pandas as pd
```

### 1.1 Basic Data Structures

#### 1.1.1 Series

One-dimensional ndarray with axis labels (called index).

Series can be created like an array

```
[2]: pd.Series([11,13,17,19,23])
```

```
[2]: 0    11  
     1    13  
     2    17  
     3    19  
     4    23  
     dtype: int64
```

or, if you want a special index

```
[3]: series = pd.Series([11,13,17,19,23], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'])  
     print(series)
```

```
a    11  
b    13  
c    17  
d    19  
e    23  
     dtype: int64
```

to get the content back you can use

```
[4]: series.index
```

```
[4]: Index(['a', 'b', 'c', 'd', 'e'], dtype='object')
```

```
[5]: series.values
```

```
[5]: array([11, 13, 17, 19, 23])
```

but the power of pandas lies in all the other attributes

```
[6]: #series. [TAB]
```

### 1.1.2 DataFrame

The primary pandas data structure.

Two-dimensional size-mutable, potentially heterogeneous tabular data structure with labeled axes. (index: row labels, columns: column labels) Can be thought of as a dict-like container for Series objects.

The easiest way to create a DataFrame is to read it from an input file (see later)

In addition there are many ways to create DataFrames manually. Most straight forward probably is to use a dict of iterables. (Series, Lists, Arrays). Pandas tries to choose sensible indexes.

```
[7]: frame = pd.DataFrame({"primes": series, "fibonacci": [1,1,2,3,5], "0-4": range(5)})
```

```
[8]: print(frame)
```

	primes	fibonacci	0-4
a	11	1	0
b	13	1	1
c	17	2	2
d	19	3	3
e	23	5	4

## 2 Refugee Example

We now want to use pandas to work with data from the World Bank. My goal is to create a plot showing the burden refugees put on different countries. For this we will plot the fraction of refugee in a given country's population versus that country's GDP.

I downloaded and extracted the following data-sets from the Worldbank website manually:

- \* Refugee population by country or territory of asylum: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SM.POP.REFG>
- \* Population, total: <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL>
- \* GDP per capita (current US\$): <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD>

```
[9]: import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

## 2.1 Loading and Accessing Data

loading a data file with pandas is trivial

```
[10]: refugees = pd.read_csv("data/refugee-population.csv", skiprows=4)
```

```
[11]: refugees.head()
```

```
[11]: Country Name Country Code \
0      Aruba      ABW
1  Afghanistan      AFG
2      Angola      AGO
3      Albania      ALB
4      Andorra      AND

                                Indicator Name Indicator Code 1960 \
0  Refugee population by country or territory of ...  SM.POP.REFG  NaN
1  Refugee population by country or territory of ...  SM.POP.REFG  NaN
2  Refugee population by country or territory of ...  SM.POP.REFG  NaN
3  Refugee population by country or territory of ...  SM.POP.REFG  NaN
4  Refugee population by country or territory of ...  SM.POP.REFG  NaN

    1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 ... 2011 2012 2013 2014 \
0  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN ...  NaN  NaN  1.0  NaN
1  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN ... 3009.0 16187.0 16863.0 300423.0
2  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN ... 16223.0 23413.0 23783.0 15474.0
3  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN ... 82.0 86.0 93.0 104.0
4  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN ...  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN

    2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 Unnamed: 64
0  2.0 1.0 NaN NaN NaN NaN
1 257554.0 59771.0 75927.0 72231.0 NaN NaN
2 15555.0 15555.0 41109.0 39865.0 NaN NaN
3 104.0 138.0 89.0 131.0 NaN NaN
4  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN NaN NaN
```

```
[5 rows x 65 columns]
```

As you can see pandas choose the right column labels and numbered the rows continuously.

We can easily change the row labels (the index) to one of the columns.

```
[12]: refugees.set_index(["Country Code"], inplace=True)
```

```
[13]: refugees.head()
```

```
[13]:          Country Name          Indicator Name \
Country Code
ABW          Aruba  Refugee population by country or territory of ...
AFG          Afghanistan  Refugee population by country or territory of ...
AGO          Angola  Refugee population by country or territory of ...
ALB          Albania  Refugee population by country or territory of ...
AND          Andorra  Refugee population by country or territory of ...

          Indicator Code  1960  1961  1962  1963  1964  1965  1966  ... \
Country Code
ABW          SM.POP.REFG  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN ...
AFG          SM.POP.REFG  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN ...
AGO          SM.POP.REFG  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN ...
ALB          SM.POP.REFG  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN ...
AND          SM.POP.REFG  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN ...

          2011  2012  2013  2014  2015  2016  2017 \
Country Code
ABW          NaN  NaN  1.0  NaN  2.0  1.0  NaN
AFG          3009.0  16187.0  16863.0  300423.0  257554.0  59771.0  75927.0
AGO          16223.0  23413.0  23783.0  15474.0  15555.0  15555.0  41109.0
ALB          82.0  86.0  93.0  104.0  104.0  138.0  89.0
AND          NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN  NaN

          2018  2019  Unnamed: 64
Country Code
ABW          NaN  NaN  NaN
AFG          72231.0  NaN  NaN
AGO          39865.0  NaN  NaN
ALB          131.0  NaN  NaN
AND          NaN  NaN  NaN
```

[5 rows x 64 columns]

Now it's easy to select rows or columns

```
[14]: refugees.loc[["CHE","DEU"]]
```

```
[14]:          Country Name          Indicator Name \
Country Code
CHE          Switzerland  Refugee population by country or territory of ...
DEU          Germany  Refugee population by country or territory of ...

          Indicator Code  1960  1961  1962  1963  1964  1965  1966  ... \
Country Code
...
```

CHE	SM.POP.REFG	NaN	...							
DEU	SM.POP.REFG	NaN	...							

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	\
Country Code							
CHE	50416.0	50747.0	52464.0	62620.0	73336.0	82681.0	
DEU	571684.0	589737.0	187567.0	216973.0	316115.0	669482.0	

	2017	2018	2019	Unnamed: 64
Country Code				
CHE	92995.0	104037.0	NaN	NaN
DEU	970302.0	1063837.0	NaN	NaN

[2 rows x 64 columns]

```
[15]: refugees[["1990", "2000"]].head()
```

```
[15]:
```

	1990	2000
Country Code		
ABW	NaN	NaN
AFG	50.0	NaN
AGO	11557.0	12086.0
ALB	NaN	523.0
AND	NaN	NaN

```
[16]: refugees.get(["1990", "2000"]).head()
```

```
[16]:
```

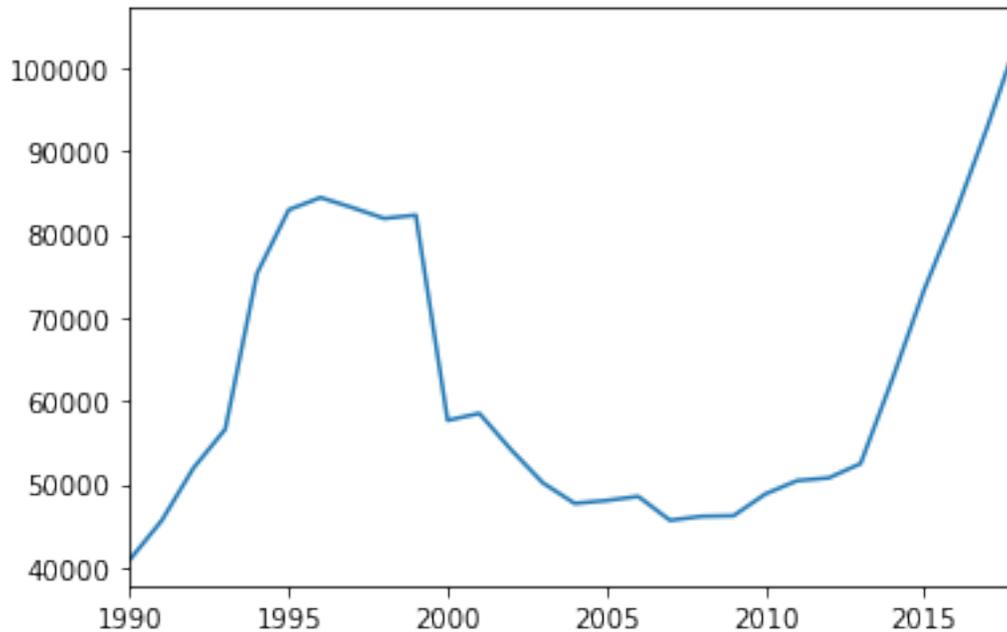
	1990	2000
Country Code		
ABW	NaN	NaN
AFG	50.0	NaN
AGO	11557.0	12086.0
ALB	NaN	523.0
AND	NaN	NaN

## 2.2 Working with a Single Country

With this we now choose the data for one country, remove all missing values and then create a plot:

```
[17]: che = refugees.loc["CHE"][[str(year) for year in range(1990,2020)]]
```

```
[18]: che.dropna().plot()
plt.show()
```



Usually it is easier to work with real datetime objects instead of strings. So we convert the index to datetime

```
[19]: che.index.values
```

```
[19]: array(['1990', '1991', '1992', '1993', '1994', '1995', '1996', '1997',
          '1998', '1999', '2000', '2001', '2002', '2003', '2004', '2005',
          '2006', '2007', '2008', '2009', '2010', '2011', '2012', '2013',
          '2014', '2015', '2016', '2017', '2018', '2019'], dtype=object)
```

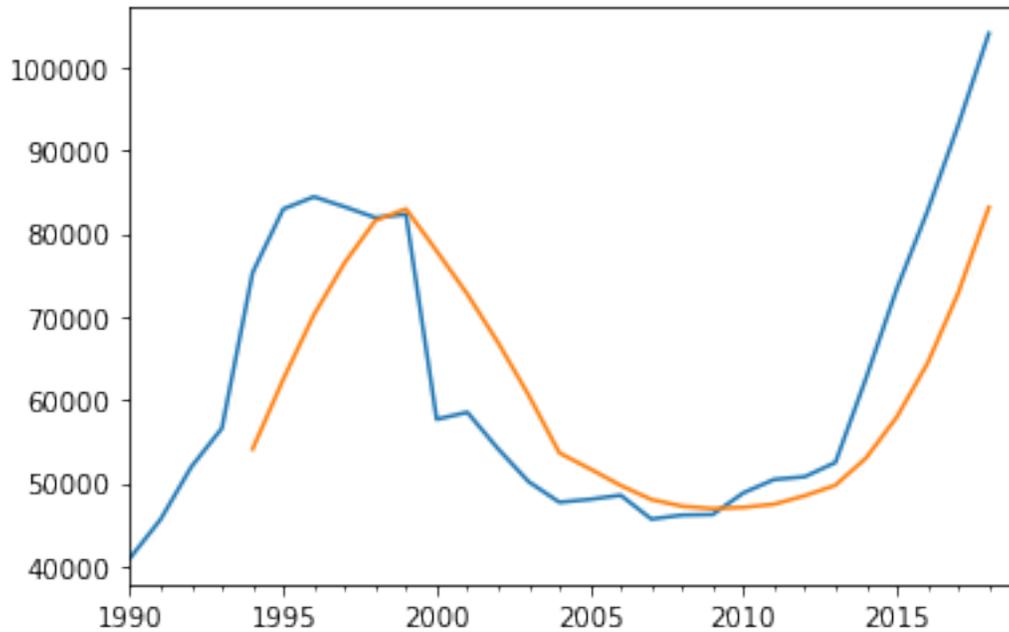
```
[20]: che.index = pd.to_datetime(che.index, format="%Y")
      print(che.index)
```

```
DatetimeIndex(['1990-01-01', '1991-01-01', '1992-01-01', '1993-01-01',
               '1994-01-01', '1995-01-01', '1996-01-01', '1997-01-01',
               '1998-01-01', '1999-01-01', '2000-01-01', '2001-01-01',
               '2002-01-01', '2003-01-01', '2004-01-01', '2005-01-01',
               '2006-01-01', '2007-01-01', '2008-01-01', '2009-01-01',
               '2010-01-01', '2011-01-01', '2012-01-01', '2013-01-01',
               '2014-01-01', '2015-01-01', '2016-01-01', '2017-01-01',
               '2018-01-01', '2019-01-01'],
              dtype='datetime64[ns]', freq=None)
```

As mentioned in the introduction, pandas offers a very useful rolling method

```
[21]: che.plot()
      che.rolling(center=False,window=5).mean().plot()
```

```
plt.show()
```



## 2.3 Removing Unwanted Data

We now want to create a scatter plot with refugees divided by gdp vs. gdp-per-captita. For each data set we will use the mean of the last 7 years.

Some of the rows and columns in the World-Bank Files are of no interest for this. We can remove these easily.

### 2.3.1 Excluding Non-Countries

The World-Bank provides meta-data for each country, where we can identify rows with non-countries (e.g. regional aggregates)

```
[22]: !head data/metadata-countries_population.csv
```

We load this file and extract the two relevant columns

```
[23]: meta = pd.read_csv("data/metadata-countries_population.csv")
```

```
[24]: meta.columns
```

```
[24]: Index(['Country Code', 'Region', 'IncomeGroup', 'SpecialNotes', 'TableName',  
         'Unnamed: 5'],  
         dtype='object')
```

```
[25]: meta = meta[['Country Code', 'Region']]
```

```
[26]: meta.head()
```

```
[26]:   Country Code      Region  
0         ABW  Latin America & Caribbean  
1         AFG           South Asia  
2         AGO  Sub-Saharan Africa  
3         ALB  Europe & Central Asia  
4         AND  Europe & Central Asia
```

```
[27]: meta.set_index("Country Code", inplace=True)
```

From this we create a list of non-countries

```
[28]: non_countries = meta.loc[meta.Region.isnull()].index  
print(non_countries)
```

```
Index(['ARB', 'CEB', 'CSS', 'EAP', 'EAR', 'EAS', 'ECA', 'ECS', 'EMU', 'EUU',  
      'FCS', 'HIC', 'HPC', 'IBD', 'IBT', 'IDA', 'IDB', 'IDX', 'LAC', 'LCN',  
      'LDC', 'LIC', 'LMC', 'LMY', 'LTE', 'MEA', 'MIC', 'MNA', 'NAC', 'OED',  
      'OSS', 'PRE', 'PSS', 'PST', 'SAS', 'SSA', 'SSF', 'SST', 'TEA', 'TEC',  
      'TLA', 'TMN', 'TSA', 'TSS', 'UMC', 'WLD'],  
      dtype='object', name='Country Code')
```

and finally exclude the relevant rows

```
[29]: refugees = refugees.drop(non_countries)
```

### 2.3.2 Excluding Columns

The data contains a few rows with unneeded text

```
[30]: refugees.columns
```

```
[30]: Index(['Country Name', 'Indicator Name', 'Indicator Code', '1960', '1961',  
         '1962', '1963', '1964', '1965', '1966', '1967', '1968', '1969', '1970',  
         '1971', '1972', '1973', '1974', '1975', '1976', '1977', '1978', '1979',  
         '1980', '1981', '1982', '1983', '1984', '1985', '1986', '1987', '1988',
```

```
'1989', '1990', '1991', '1992', '1993', '1994', '1995', '1996', '1997',
'1998', '1999', '2000', '2001', '2002', '2003', '2004', '2005', '2006',
'2007', '2008', '2009', '2010', '2011', '2012', '2013', '2014', '2015',
'2016', '2017', '2018', '2019', 'Unnamed: 64'],
dtype='object')
```

In addition, the 2019 column is empty

```
[31]: np.any(refugees["2019"].notnull())
```

```
[31]: False
```

so we can create a list of all interesting columns

```
[32]: useful_cols = []
      for year in range(2010,2019):
          useful_cols.append(str(year))
```

```
[33]: useful_cols
```

```
[33]: ['2010', '2011', '2012', '2013', '2014', '2015', '2016', '2017', '2018']
```

with this, we:

- select the reduced dataset
- switch the index to Country Code
- calculate the mean for each country

```
[34]: refugees = refugees[useful_cols]
```

```
[35]: refugee_means = refugees.mean(axis=1)
```

## 2.4 Loading Additional Files

Of course we could execute these commands again manually for the two remaining data-files. However, the proper way to solve this is to create a function for this. Especially since all files have the exact same structure.

```
[36]: def load_file(file):
      """Load and process a Worldbank File"""
      data = pd.read_csv(file, skiprows=4)
      data.set_index("Country Code", inplace=True)
      data.drop(non_countries, inplace=True)
      data = data[[str(year) for year in range(2010,2017)]]
      return data.mean(axis=1), data
```

```
[37]: gdp_means, gdp = load_file("data/gdp-per-capita.csv")
```

```
[38]: gdp_means.head()
```

```
[38]: Country Code
      ABW    24972.420561
      AFG     593.293323
      AGO   4519.970434
      ALB   4263.977328
      AND  39345.839439
      dtype: float64
```

```
[39]: gdp.head()
```

```
[39]:
```

	2010	2011	2012	2013	\
Country Code					
ABW	23512.602596	24985.993281	24713.698045	25025.099563	
AFG	543.303042	591.162346	641.872034	637.165044	
AGO	3587.883798	4615.468028	5100.095808	5254.882338	
ALB	4094.362119	4437.178067	4247.614279	4413.081743	
AND	39736.354063	41100.729938	38392.943901	40626.751632	
	2014	2015	2016		
Country Code					
ABW	25533.569780	25796.380251	25239.600411		
AFG	613.856333	578.466353	547.228110		
AGO	5408.410496	4166.979684	3506.072885		
ALB	4578.666720	3952.829458	4124.108907		
AND	42300.334128	36039.653496	37224.108916		

```
[40]: population_means, population = load_file("data/population.csv")
```

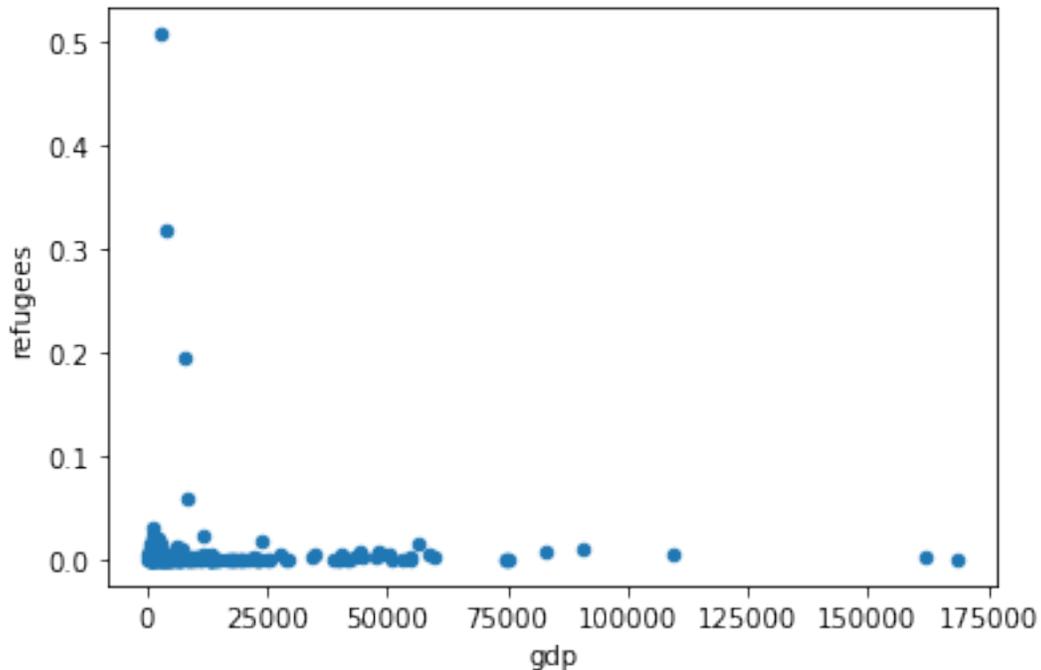
## 2.5 Creating the Plot

We now combine our three Series with means into one DataFrame and create our plot.

```
[41]: data = pd.DataFrame({"gdp": gdp_means, "refugees": refugee_means/
      ↪ population_means}).dropna()
```

(Here we loose some countries with missing data.)

```
[42]: data.plot.scatter("gdp", "refugees")
      plt.show()
```



We can quickly find out who the three top countries are:

```
[43]: data.where(data["refugees"]>0.1).dropna()
```

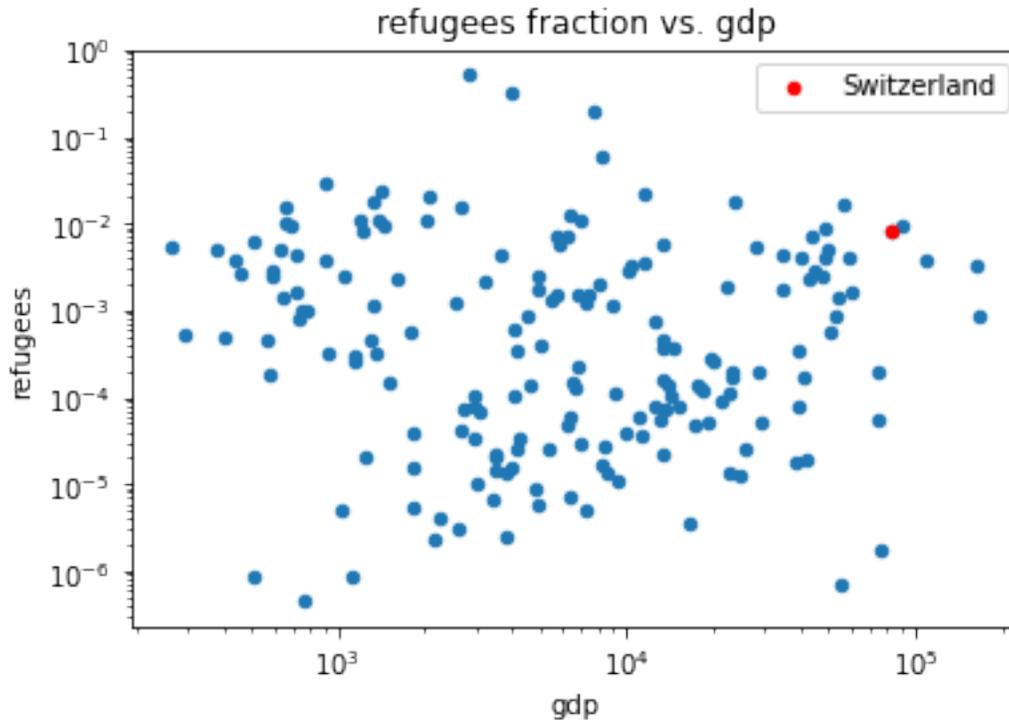
```
[43]:
```

	gdp	refugees
Country Code		
JOR	3951.958197	0.317788
LBN	7766.668886	0.194719
PSE	2861.802636	0.508273

To improve readability:

- we switch to a log-log axis (we need to exclude countries with too small refugee numbers)
- we highlight one selected country
- We add a title

```
[44]: ax = data[data["refugees"] > 1e-10].plot.scatter(y="refugees", x="gdp",
↳loglog=True)
ax = data.loc[["CHE"]].plot.scatter(y="refugees", x="gdp", ax=ax, color="r",
↳label="Switzerland")
plt.title("refugees fraction vs. gdp")
plt.show()
```



again we can print the info for one country

```
[45]: data.loc["CHE"]
```

```
[45]: gdp          82933.055377
      refugees     0.008484
      Name: CHE, dtype: float64
```

### 2.5.1 Highlighting a Full Region

Based on the meta data provided by the World Bank, we can highlight a region

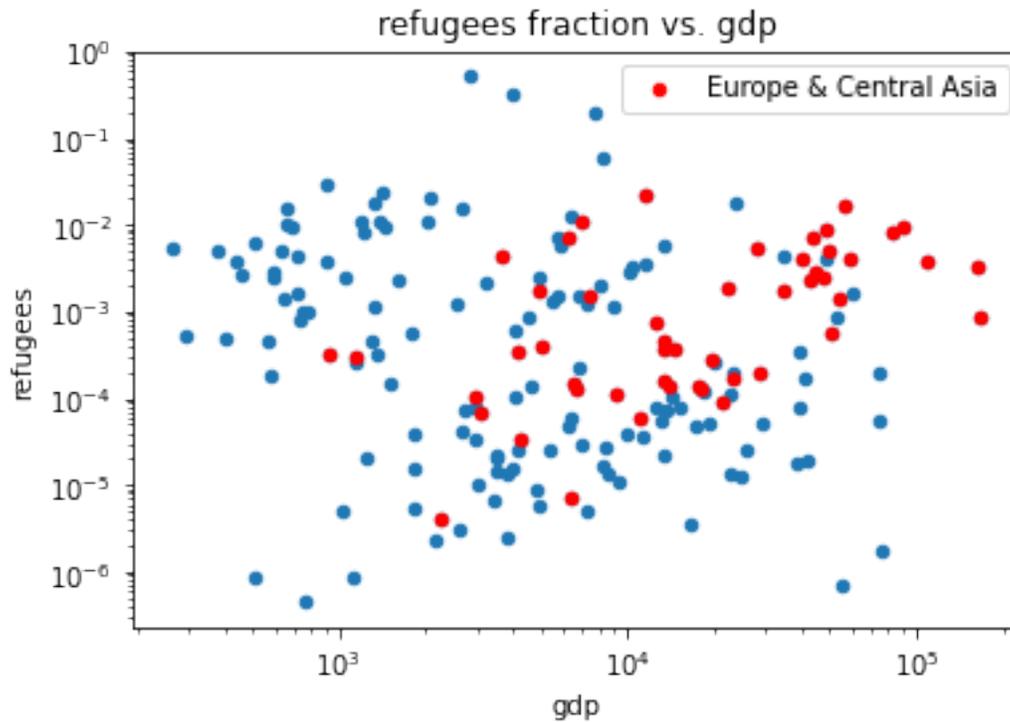
```
[46]: europe = meta.loc[meta.Region == "Europe & Central Asia"].index
```

```
[47]: europe[:10]
```

```
[47]: Index(['ALB', 'AND', 'ARM', 'AUT', 'AZE', 'BEL', 'BGR', 'BIH', 'BLR', 'CHE'],
      dtype='object', name='Country Code')
```

```
[48]: ax = data[data["refugees"] > 1e-10].plot.scatter(y="refugees", x="gdp",
      ↪ loglog=True)
      ax = data.loc[data.index.intersection(europe)].plot.scatter(y="refugees",
      ↪ x="gdp", ax=ax, color="r", label="Europe & Central Asia")
      plt.title("refugees fraction vs. gdp")
```

```
plt.show()
```



(As we lost some countries with missing data when we called `dropna` above, we need the `data.index.intersection`-call to select only country codes really contained in our data.)

## 2.6 Fitting

We now look at a tiny subset of this data and look at ways to fit a function to it.

Scipy prepare a huge number of options, we will look at three options of increasing complexity and flexibility.

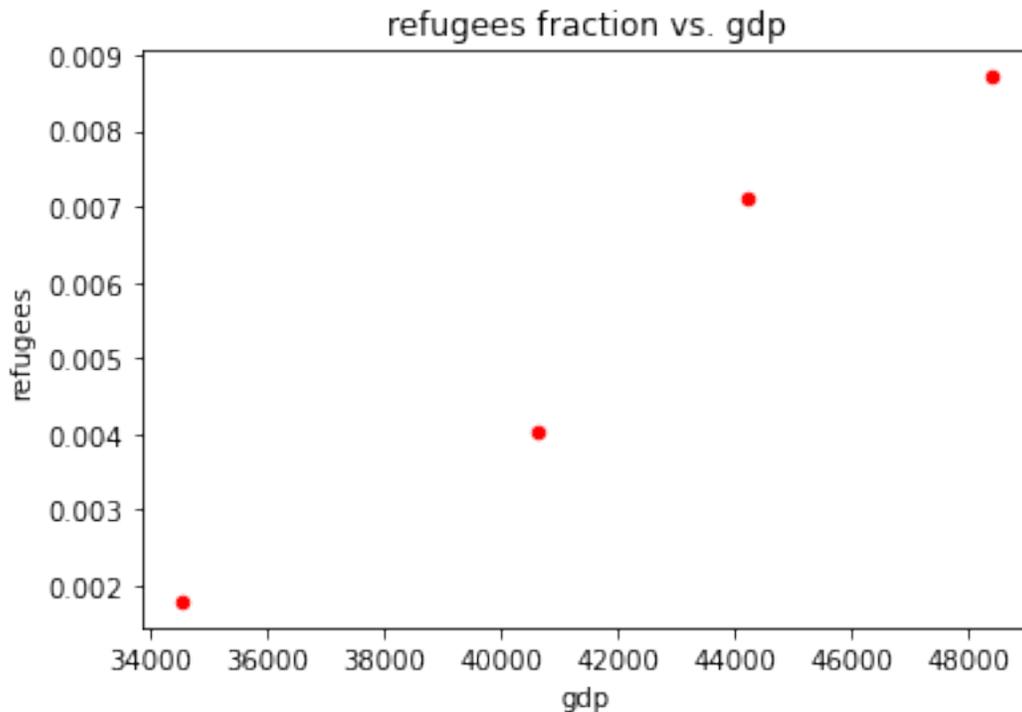
### 2.6.1 Preparations

first we select our subset

```
[49]: europe_small = ['AUT',  
                    'DEU',  
                    'FRA',  
                    'ITA',  
                    ]
```

```
[50]: data_eu = data.loc[europe_small].dropna()
```

```
[51]: ax = data_eu.plot.scatter(y="refugees", x="gdp", color="r")
plt.title("refugees fraction vs. gdp")
plt.show()
```



and we create a vector with all the x values we will need to plot our fit result

```
[52]: x = np.linspace(data_eu["gdp"].min(), data_eu["gdp"].max(), 100)
```

## 2.6.2 polyfit

Polyfit is probably the easiest way to fit a polynome to given data.

```
[53]: from scipy import polyfit, polyval
```

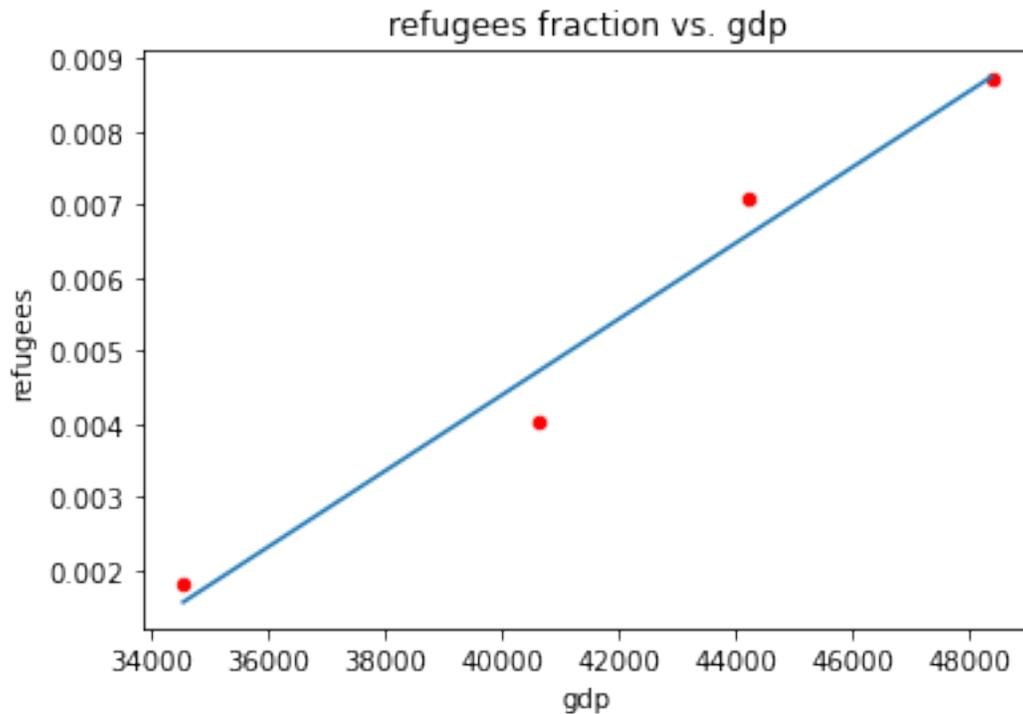
```
[54]: res = polyfit(data_eu["gdp"], data_eu["refugees"],1)
print(res)
```

```
[ 5.20472464e-07 -1.64261467e-02]
```

```
<ipython-input-54-c205483d00ce>:1: DeprecationWarning: scipy.polyfit is
deprecated and will be removed in SciPy 2.0.0, use numpy.polyfit instead
res = polyfit(data_eu["gdp"], data_eu["refugees"],1)
```

```
[55]: ax = data_eu.plot.scatter(y="refugees", x="gdp", color="r")
ax.plot(x, polyval(res, x))
plt.title("refugees fraction vs. gdp")
plt.show()
```

<ipython-input-55-2c35bad1b95a>:2: DeprecationWarning: scipy.polyval is deprecated and will be removed in SciPy 2.0.0, use numpy.polyval instead  
ax.plot(x, polyval(res, x))



### 2.6.3 curve\_fit

With `curve_fit` you can define a complex fit function.

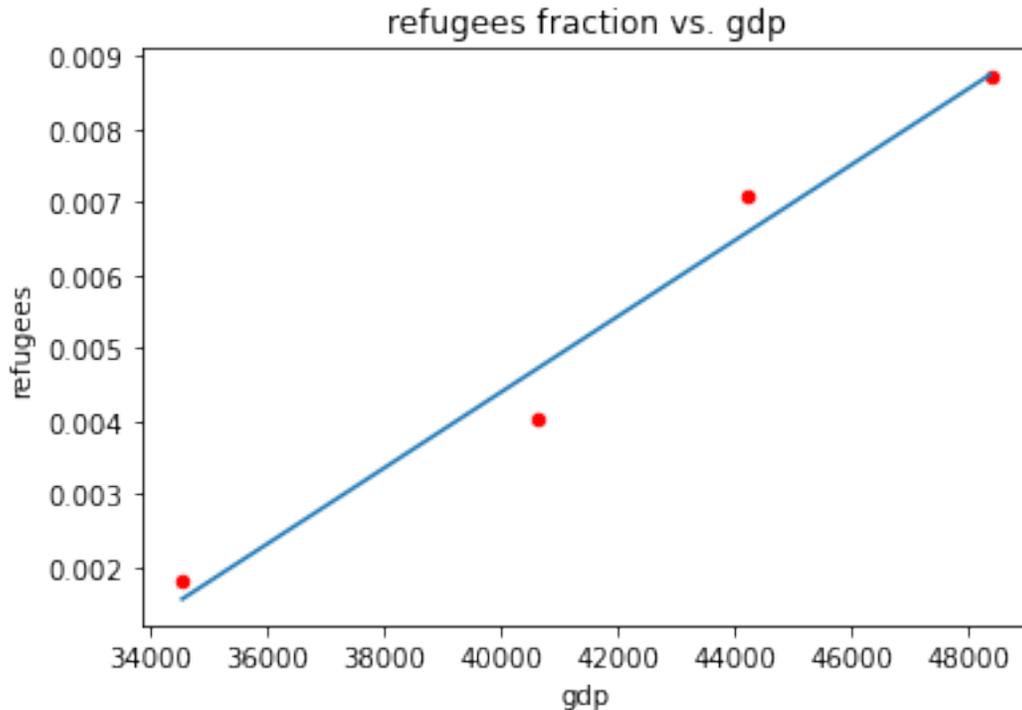
```
[56]: from scipy.optimize import curve_fit
```

```
[57]: def fit_function(x,b,c):
      return b*x+c
```

```
[58]: res = curve_fit(fit_function, data_eu["gdp"], data_eu["refugees"])
print(res)
```

```
(array([ 5.20472463e-07, -1.64261467e-02]), array([[ 3.86848840e-15,
-1.62289029e-10],
        [-1.62289029e-10,  6.90771771e-06]]))
```

```
[59]: ax = data_eu.plot.scatter(y="refugees", x="gdp", color="r")
ax.plot(x, fit_function(x, *(res[0])))
plt.title("refugees fraction vs. gdp")
plt.show()
```



#### 2.6.4 leastsq

Finally, least-squares allows you to even specify the cost function. With this you can factor in uncertainties or weights for your data points.

```
[60]: from scipy.optimize import leastsq
```

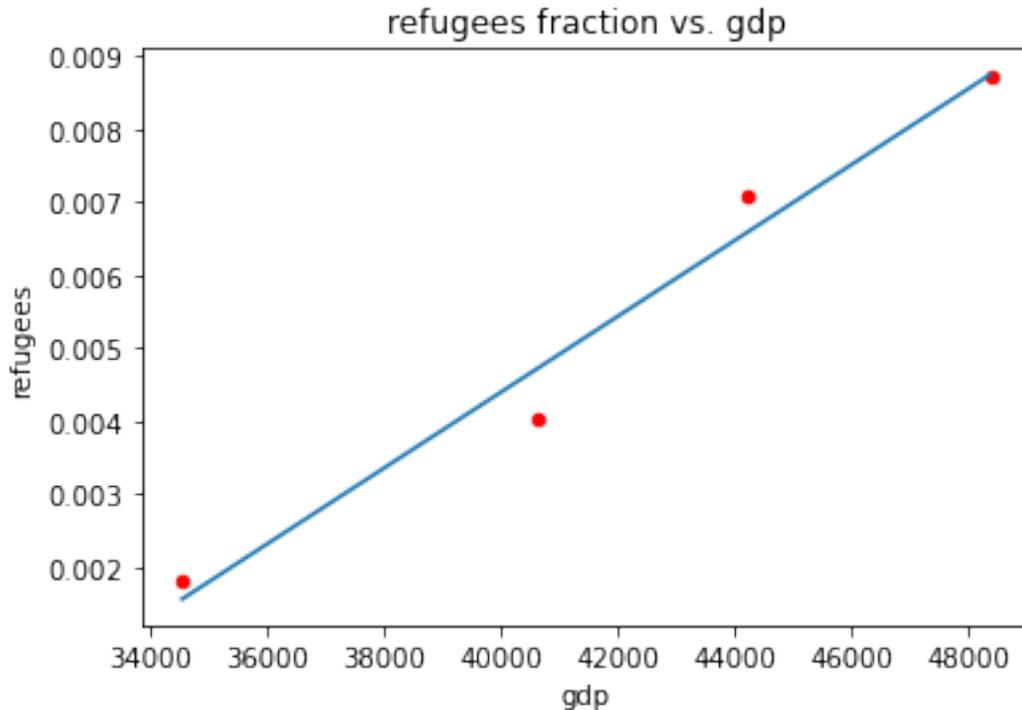
```
[61]: def fit_function(x, p):
return x*p[0]+p[1]
```

```
[62]: def error_function(params):
return data_eu["refugees"] - fit_function(data_eu["gdp"], params)
```

```
[63]: res = leastsq(error_function, [0,0])
print(res)
```

```
(array([ 5.20472464e-07, -1.64261467e-02]), 3)
```

```
[64]: ax = data_eu.plot.scatter(y="refugees", x="gdp", color="r")
ax.plot(x, fit_function(x, res[0]))
plt.title("refugees fraction vs. gdp")
plt.show()
```



### 2.6.5 statsmodels

```
[65]: import statsmodels.formula.api as smf
```

```
[66]: res = smf.ols("refugees ~ gdp", data=data_eu).fit()
```

```
[67]: print(res.summary())
```

```

                    OLS Regression Results
=====
Dep. Variable:      refugees      R-squared:          0.972
Model:              OLS          Adj. R-squared:    0.958
Method:             Least Squares  F-statistic:       70.03
Date:               Mon, 22 Jun 2020  Prob (F-statistic): 0.0140
Time:               14:45:34      Log-Likelihood:    25.185
No. Observations:  4             AIC:               -46.37
Df Residuals:      2             BIC:               -47.60
Df Model:           1
Covariance Type:   nonrobust

```

```

=====
              coef      std err          t      P>|t|      [0.025      0.975]
-----
Intercept    -0.0164      0.003     -6.250     0.025     -0.028     -0.005
gdp          5.205e-07     6.22e-08     8.368     0.014     2.53e-07     7.88e-07
=====
Omnibus:                nan    Durbin-Watson:                3.279
Prob(Omnibus):          nan    Jarque-Bera (JB):                0.402
Skew:                  -0.551    Prob(JB):                0.818
Kurtosis:               1.905    Cond. No.                3.52e+05
=====

```

Warnings:

[1] Standard Errors assume that the covariance matrix of the errors is correctly specified.

[2] The condition number is large, 3.52e+05. This might indicate that there are strong multicollinearity or other numerical problems.

```

/usr/lib/python3/dist-packages/statsmodels/stats/stattools.py:70: ValueWarning:
omni_normtest is not valid with less than 8 observations; 4 samples were given.
  warn("omni_normtest is not valid with less than 8 observations; %i "

```

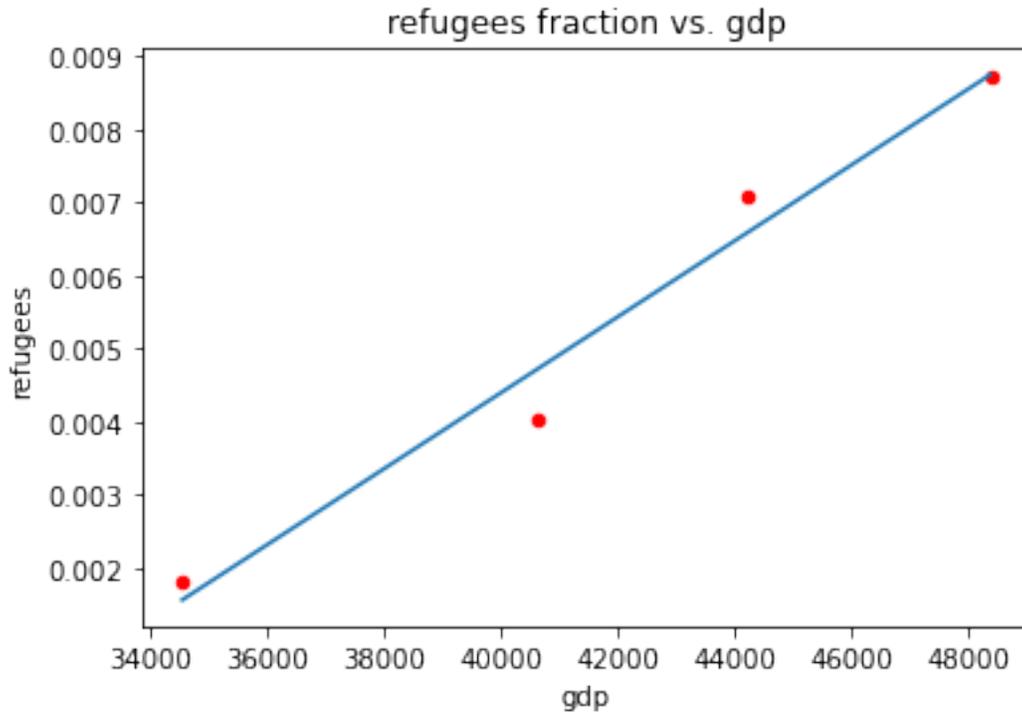
```
[68]: print(res.params)
```

```

Intercept    -1.642615e-02
gdp          5.204725e-07
dtype: float64

```

```
[69]: ax = data_eu.plot.scatter(y="refugees", x="gdp", color="r")
ax.plot(x, res.params[1]*x+res.params[0])
plt.title("refugees fraction vs. gdp")
plt.show()
```



## 2.7 Appendix: Selecting from DataFrames

### 2.7.1 Accessing Rows

Passing a single value to `loc` returns a `Series`

```
[70]: frame.loc["a"]
```

```
[70]: primes    11
      fibo      1
      0-4      0
      Name: a, dtype: int64
```

Passing a list to `loc` returns a `DataFrame` (even if the list contains a single a single value)

```
[71]: frame.loc[["a"]]
```

```
[71]:   primes  fibo  0-4
      a     11    1    0
```

```
[72]: frame.loc[["a","c"]]
```

```
[72]:   primes  fibo  0-4
      a     11    1    0
```

```
c      17      2      2
```

Also slicing works (but includes the upper boundary)

```
[73]: frame.loc["b":"d"]
```

```
[73]:   primes  fibo  0-4
b      13     1     1
c      17     2     2
d      19     3     3
```

A list of boolean values with n-Rows entries, is considered a mask to select rows

```
[74]: frame.loc[[True,False,True,False,True]]
```

```
[74]:   primes  fibo  0-4
a      11     1     0
c      17     2     2
e      23     5     4
```

Instead of a list, a boolean-series can be used. Rows are matched on the index. (frame[["primes"]] > 20 would not work as this returns a frame instead of a series.)

```
[75]: frame.loc[frame["primes"] > 20]
```

```
[75]:   primes  fibo  0-4
e      23     5     4
```

When using a mask, .loc is optional (but recommended to avoid confusion with columns).

```
[76]: frame[frame["primes"] > 20]
```

```
[76]:   primes  fibo  0-4
e      23     5     4
```

Using iloc it is possible to access rows by position as well. (without using the index)

```
[77]: frame.iloc[2:-1]
```

```
[77]:   primes  fibo  0-4
c      17     2     2
d      19     3     3
```

## 2.7.2 Accessing Columns

The frame is subscripted directly. Again, passing a single value returns a series.

```
[78]: frame["primes"]
```

```
[78]: a    11
      b    13
      c    17
      d    19
      e    23
      Name: primes, dtype: int64
```

While a list returns a DataFrame

```
[79]: frame[["primes"]]
```

```
[79]:   primes
      a     11
      b     13
      c     17
      d     19
      e     23
```

```
[80]: frame[["primes", "0-4"]]
```

```
[80]:   primes  0-4
      a     11   0
      b     13   1
      c     17   2
      d     19   3
      e     23   4
```

Instead of subscripting, the `get`-method can be used.

```
[81]: frame.get(["primes", "0-4"])
```

```
[81]:   primes  0-4
      a     11   0
      b     13   1
      c     17   2
      d     19   3
      e     23   4
```

For single columns, an attribute with the same name exists

```
[82]: frame.primes
```

```
[82]: a    11
      b    13
      c    17
      d    19
      e    23
      Name: primes, dtype: int64
```

But this fails, if the column-name is not a valid attribute-name

```
[83]: # Raises SyntaxError  
      #frame.0-4
```

For even more options have a look at the pandas-website: <https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/indexing.html>