Python数据科学速查表

Pandas

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数据重塑

透视

```
>>> df3= df2.pivot(index='Date',
                   columns='Type',
                   values='Value')
```

将行变为列

	Date	Type	Value
0	2016-03-01	a	11.432
1	2016-03-02	b	13.031
2	2016-03-01	c	20.784
3	2016-03-03	a	99.906
4	2016-03-02	a	1.303
5	2016-03-03	c	20.784

→

Type	a	b	c
Date			
2016-03-01	11.432	NaN	20.784
2016-03-02	1.303	13.031	NaN
2016-03-03	99.906	NaN	20.784

透视表

```
>>> df4 = pd.pivot_table(df2,
                         values='Value',
                         index='Date',
                         columns='Type'])
```

将行变为列

堆栈 / 反堆栈

```
>>> stacked = df5.stack()
>>> stacked.unstack()
```

透视列标签
透视索引标签

		0	1
1	5	0.233482	0.390959
2	4	0.184713	0.237102
3	3	0.433522	0.429401

反堆栈

1	5	0	0.233482
		1	0.390959
2	4	0	0.184713
		1	0.237102
3	3	0	0.433522
		1	0.429401

堆栈

融合

```
>>> pd.melt(df2,
            id_vars=["Date"],
            value_vars=["Type", "Value"],
            value_name="Observations")
```

将列转为行

	Date	Type	Value
0	2016-03-01	a	11.432
1	2016-03-02	b	13.031
2	2016-03-01	c	20.784
3	2016-03-03	a	99.906
4	2016-03-02	a	1.303
5	2016-03-03	c	20.784

→

	Date	Variable	Observations
0	2016-03-01	Type	a
1	2016-03-02	Type	b
2	2016-03-01	Type	c
3	2016-03-03	Type	a
4	2016-03-02	Type	a
5	2016-03-03	Type	c
6	2016-03-01	Value	11.432
7	2016-03-02	Value	13.031
8	2016-03-01	Value	20.784
9	2016-03-03	Value	99.906
10	2016-03-02	Value	1.303
11	2016-03-03	Value	20.784

迭代

```
>>> df.iteritems()
>>> df.iterrows()
```

(列索引，序列) 键值对
(行索引，序列) 键值对

高级索引

参阅 NumPy Arrays

基础选择

```
>>> df3.loc[:,(df3>1).any()]
>>> df3.loc[:,(df3>1).all()]
>>> df3.loc[:,df3.isnull().any()]
>>> df3.loc[:,df3.notnull().all()]
```

选择任一值大于1的列
选择所有值大于1的列
选择含 NaN值的列
选择不含NaN值的列

通过isin选择

```
>>> df[(df.Country.isin(df2.Type))]
>>> df3.filter(items="a","b"])
>>> df.select(lambda x: not x%5)
```

选择为某一类型的数值
选择特定值
选择指定元素

通过Where选择

```
>>> s.where(s > 0)
```

选择子集

通过Query选择

```
>>> df6.query('second > first')
```

查询DataFrame

设置/取消索引

```
>>> df.set_index('Country')
>>> df4 = df.reset_index()
>>> df = df.rename(index=str,
                   columns={"Country":"cntry",
                            "Capital":"cptl",
                            "Population":"ppltn"})
```

设置索引
取消索引
重命名DataFrame列名

重置索引

```
>>> s2 = s.reindex(['a','c','d','e','b'])
```

前向填充

```
>>> df.reindex(range(4),
               method='ffill')
   Country    Capital   Population
0  Belgium   Brussels    11190846
1    India  New Delhi  1303171035
2   Brazil   Brasília   207847528
3   Brazil   Brasília   207847528
```

后向填充

```
>>> s3 = s.reindex(range(5),
                   method='bfill')
0    3
1    3
2    3
3    3
4    3
```

多重索引

```
>>> arrays = [np.array([1,2,3]),
              np.array([5,4,3])]
>>> df5 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(3, 2), index=arrays)
>>> tuples = list(zip(*arrays))
>>> index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(tuples,
                                      names=['first', 'second'])
>>> df6 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(3, 2), index=index)
>>> df2.set_index(["Date", "Type"])
```

重复数据

```
>>> s3.unique()
>>> df2.duplicated('Type')
>>> df2.drop_duplicates('Type', keep='last')
>>> df.index.duplicated()
```

返回唯一值
查找重复值
去除重复值
查找重复索引

数据分组

聚合

```
>>> df2.groupby(by=['Date','Type']).mean()
>>> df4.groupby(level=0).sum()
>>> df4.groupby(level=0).agg({'a':lambda x:sum(x)/len(x),
                              'b': np.sum})
```

转换

```
>>> customSum = lambda x: (x+x%2)
>>> df4.groupby(level=0).transform(customSum)
```

缺失值

```
>>> df.dropna()
>>> df3.fillna(df3.mean())
>>> df2.replace("a", "f")
```

去除缺失值NaN
用预设值填充缺失值NaN
用一个值替换另一个值

合并数据

data1

	X1	X2
a	11.432
b	1.303
c	99.906

data2

	X1	X3
a	20.784
b	NaN
d	20.784

合并-Merge

```
>>> pd.merge(data1,
             data2,
             how='left',
             on='X1')
```

	X1	X2	X3
a	11.432	20.784
b	1.303	NaN
c	99.906	NaN

```
>>> pd.merge(data1,
             data2,
             how='right',
             on='X1')
```

	X1	X2	X3
a	11.432	20.784
b	1.303	NaN
d	NaN	20.784

```
>>> pd.merge(data1,
             data2,
             how='inner',
             on='X1')
```

	X1	X2	X3
a	11.432	20.784
b	1.303	NaN

```
>>> pd.merge(data1,
             data2,
             how='outer',
             on='X1')
```

	X1	X2	X3
a	11.432	20.784
b	1.303	NaN
c	99.906	NaN
d	NaN	20.784

连接-Join

```
>>> data1.join(data2, how='right')
```

拼接-Concatenate

纵向

```
>>> s.append(s2)
```

横向/纵向

```
>>> pd.concat([s,s2],axis=1, keys=['One','Two'])
>>> pd.concat([data1, data2], axis=1, join='inner')
```

日期

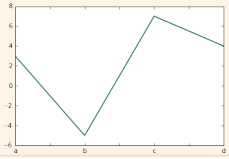
```
>>> df2['Date']= pd.to_datetime(df2['Date'])
>>> df2['Date']= pd.date_range('2000-1-1',
                               periods=6,
                               freq='M')
>>> dates = [datetime(2012,5,1), datetime(2012,5,2)]
>>> index = pd.DatetimeIndex(dates)
>>> index = pd.date_range(datetime(2012,2,1), end, freq='BM')
```

可视化

参阅 Matplotlib

```
>>> import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
```

```
>>> s.plot()
>>> plt.show()
```



```
>>> df2.plot()
>>> plt.show()
```