Python Cheatsheet

Contents

[Python Cheatsheet 1](#_Toc450293627)

[Arrays (numpy) 8](#_Toc450293628)

[Add a column to an array 8](#_Toc450293629)

[Add a dimension to an array 8](#_Toc450293630)

[Apply a function to every element of an array 8](#_Toc450293631)

[Concatenate Arrays 8](#_Toc450293632)

[Convert a list to an array 9](#_Toc450293633)

[Count the number of equal items in two arrays 9](#_Toc450293634)

[Create an array of constants 9](#_Toc450293635)

[Create an array of zeros 9](#_Toc450293636)

[2D 9](#_Toc450293637)

[Create and add rows to an array 10](#_Toc450293638)

[Dimensions of an array 10](#_Toc450293639)

[Dot Product of 2 arrays 11](#_Toc450293640)

[Element-wise Multiplication 11](#_Toc450293641)

[Load a CSV file into a numpy array 11](#_Toc450293642)

[Expand the Rank (number of dimensions) of an array 11](#_Toc450293643)

[Select a Subset of Rows 12](#_Toc450293644)

[Select Rows from an Array which Match a List of Values for some Column 12](#_Toc450293645)

[Shuffle an Array 12](#_Toc450293646)

[Slicing an Array 13](#_Toc450293647)

[Return the last 3 elements 13](#_Toc450293648)

[Standardize an Array 13](#_Toc450293649)

[Sort a numpy.ndarray 14](#_Toc450293650)

[Split an Array into 2 parts 14](#_Toc450293651)

[Transpose a numpy.ndarray 14](#_Toc450293652)

[Classes 15](#_Toc450293653)

[Class static methods 15](#_Toc450293654)

[Control Statements 16](#_Toc450293655)

[for-next loops 16](#_Toc450293656)

[for-next over multiple variables 16](#_Toc450293657)

[for-next loops using xrange to improve performance 16](#_Toc450293658)

[while loops 16](#_Toc450293659)

[CSV Files 17](#_Toc450293660)

[Read from a CSV file 17](#_Toc450293661)

[Write to a CSV file 17](#_Toc450293662)

[Database Functions 17](#_Toc450293663)

[Postgres 17](#_Toc450293664)

[Connect to a Postgres database 17](#_Toc450293665)

[Execute SQL query on Postgres 18](#_Toc450293666)

[SQLite3 18](#_Toc450293667)

[Create a SQLite3 Database 18](#_Toc450293668)

[Data Types 18](#_Toc450293669)

[Insert Values into Database 19](#_Toc450293670)

[Read from a Database Table 19](#_Toc450293671)

[Parameterized Queries 19](#_Toc450293672)

[DataFrame (pandas) 20](#_Toc450293673)

[Add a column to a DataFrame 20](#_Toc450293674)

[Add a row to a DataFrame 21](#_Toc450293675)

[Apply a function, with arguments 21](#_Toc450293676)

[Change column names 21](#_Toc450293677)

[Change values in one column based on values in a different column 22](#_Toc450293678)

[Concatenate two data frames 22](#_Toc450293679)

[Copy a column from another DataFrame 22](#_Toc450293680)

[Copy a DataFrame 23](#_Toc450293681)

[Correlation between columns 23](#_Toc450293682)

[Count the distinct values in a DataFrame column 23](#_Toc450293683)

[Create a DataFrame from scratch 24](#_Toc450293684)

[Create a DataFrame which has only one column 24](#_Toc450293685)

[Delete Rows Having Nulls in Certain Columns 25](#_Toc450293686)

[Extract a column from a DataFrame into a Series 25](#_Toc450293687)

[Get the rows in a DataFrame having a null in some column 25](#_Toc450293688)

[Fast update of a DataFrame column 26](#_Toc450293689)

[Filter out na values from a column 26](#_Toc450293690)

[Get DataFrame column names 26](#_Toc450293691)

[Get DataFrame column values 27](#_Toc450293692)

[Get dimensions of a DataFrame 27](#_Toc450293693)

[Get row count from a DataFrame 27](#_Toc450293694)

[Get rows from a DataFrame by index 27](#_Toc450293695)

[Get Rows from a DataFrame which Match an Element of a List 28](#_Toc450293696)

[Get unique values from a DataFrame column 28](#_Toc450293697)

[Insert a column into a DataFrame 28](#_Toc450293698)

[Max value of a DataFrame column 29](#_Toc450293699)

[Randomly Split a DataFrame 29](#_Toc450293700)

[Read a CSV file into a DataFrame 30](#_Toc450293701)

[Parse formatted dates while reading a CSV 30](#_Toc450293702)

[Select a cell from a DataFrame 30](#_Toc450293703)

[Select rows from a DataFrame by value of a column 30](#_Toc450293704)

[Select rows from a DataFrame by values of multiple columns 30](#_Toc450293705)

[Select rows from a DataFrame by values of multiple columns 32](#_Toc450293706)

[Sort a DataFrame 32](#_Toc450293707)

[Substitute for na values in a column 32](#_Toc450293708)

[Summary statistics for a DataFrame 33](#_Toc450293709)

[Write a DataFrame to a csv file 33](#_Toc450293710)

[Wrapping CSV file columns in quotes 33](#_Toc450293711)

[Date Functions 34](#_Toc450293712)

[Add a time interval to a datetime 34](#_Toc450293713)

[Calculate a time interval 34](#_Toc450293714)

[Calculate a time interval in seconds, days 34](#_Toc450293715)

[Convert a datetime to Epoch Seconds 35](#_Toc450293716)

[Convert an Epoch to a time 35](#_Toc450293717)

[Convert string to date 35](#_Toc450293718)

[Microseconds 36](#_Toc450293719)

[Date Time Format Strings 37](#_Toc450293720)

[Another method: 37](#_Toc450293721)

[Create an arbitrary datetime 37](#_Toc450293722)

[datetime with time zone 38](#_Toc450293723)

[Get the current datetime 38](#_Toc450293724)

[Get year, month, day, hour, minute, second, milliseconds, weekday 38](#_Toc450293725)

[ISO Weekday 39](#_Toc450293726)

[Time Zone Names 39](#_Toc450293727)

[Dictionaries 39](#_Toc450293728)

[Convert a DataFrame to a Dictionary 39](#_Toc450293729)

[Create a dictionary 39](#_Toc450293730)

[Get a value for a key in the dict 39](#_Toc450293731)

[Get the keys from a dictionary 40](#_Toc450293732)

[Is a key in a dictionary? 40](#_Toc450293733)

[Directories 40](#_Toc450293734)

[Check if a Directory exists 40](#_Toc450293735)

[Concatenate a Directory and File Name 40](#_Toc450293736)

[Create a Directory 41](#_Toc450293737)

[Delete all the files and folders in a directory 41](#_Toc450293738)

[Delete all the files in a directory 41](#_Toc450293739)

[Get the Current Working Directory 41](#_Toc450293740)

[Read the files in a directory. 41](#_Toc450293741)

[Read the files in a directory with a specific extension 42](#_Toc450293742)

[Set the working directory 42](#_Toc450293743)

[Exception Handling 42](#_Toc450293744)

[try-except 42](#_Toc450293745)

[Print the traceback and stack trace 42](#_Toc450293746)

[Files 44](#_Toc450293747)

[Copy a file between from one directory to another 44](#_Toc450293748)

[Delete a file 44](#_Toc450293749)

[Does a file exist? 44](#_Toc450293750)

[Extract the file name from a path 44](#_Toc450293751)

[Open File dialog 44](#_Toc450293752)

[Read a text file into a string 44](#_Toc450293753)

[Read all the lines in a file into a list 45](#_Toc450293754)

[Read a text file line by line 45](#_Toc450293755)

[Read a CSV file 45](#_Toc450293756)

[Write to a Text File 45](#_Toc450293757)

[Geocoding 45](#_Toc450293758)

[Geography 46](#_Toc450293759)

[Distance between two coordinates 46](#_Toc450293760)

[Hash Functions 46](#_Toc450293761)

[Installing packages 46](#_Toc450293762)

[easy\_install 46](#_Toc450293763)

[json 47](#_Toc450293764)

[Reading a json file into a dict 47](#_Toc450293765)

[Lambdas 47](#_Toc450293766)

[Conditional Lambdas 47](#_Toc450293767)

[Libraries 47](#_Toc450293768)

[Find the Function Available in a Library 47](#_Toc450293769)

[Lists 48](#_Toc450293770)

[Concatenate 2 lists 48](#_Toc450293771)

[Copy a list 48](#_Toc450293772)

[Create a list containing a number of constants 48](#_Toc450293773)

[Count the Number of Occurences of an Item in a List 48](#_Toc450293774)

[Creating and Appending to a List 48](#_Toc450293775)

[Last items in a List 49](#_Toc450293776)

[Randomly Split a List 49](#_Toc450293777)

[Remove Null Values from a List 49](#_Toc450293778)

[Replace an item in a list 49](#_Toc450293779)

[Sort a list 50](#_Toc450293780)

[Shuffle the items in a list 51](#_Toc450293781)

[Using lambda and map on a list 51](#_Toc450293782)

[Machine Learning 51](#_Toc450293783)

[Euclidean Distance 51](#_Toc450293784)

[One-Hot Encoder 51](#_Toc450293785)

[Math Functions 51](#_Toc450293786)

[Exponentiation 51](#_Toc450293787)

[Largest float 53](#_Toc450293788)

[Median 53](#_Toc450293789)

[Modulo 53](#_Toc450293790)

[pi 53](#_Toc450293791)

[Random Numbers 53](#_Toc450293792)

[Random float 53](#_Toc450293793)

[Rounding 53](#_Toc450293794)

[General rounding 53](#_Toc450293795)

[Round to half-even 53](#_Toc450293796)

[Round to {x.0, x.5} intervals 55](#_Toc450293797)

[Square Root 55](#_Toc450293798)

[Test for nan 55](#_Toc450293799)

[Matrices 56](#_Toc450293800)

[Number of rows in a matrix 56](#_Toc450293801)

[Read a Matrix from a file 56](#_Toc450293802)

[Read the contents of a matrix column into an array 56](#_Toc450293803)

[Scale matrix columns 56](#_Toc450293804)

[Methods 57](#_Toc450293805)

[Method Header Template 57](#_Toc450293806)

[numpy 57](#_Toc450293807)

[Covariance 57](#_Toc450293808)

[r-squared 57](#_Toc450293809)

[Variance 58](#_Toc450293810)

[Object Serialization 58](#_Toc450293811)

[Create an object from a stored serialization 58](#_Toc450293812)

[Serialize and Store an Object 58](#_Toc450293813)

[pandasql 58](#_Toc450293814)

[Installing pandasql 58](#_Toc450293815)

[Querying using pandasql 59](#_Toc450293816)

[Plotting 59](#_Toc450293817)

[Histograms 59](#_Toc450293818)

[Scatter plot 60](#_Toc450293819)

[Program Execution 61](#_Toc450293820)

[Stopping program execution 61](#_Toc450293821)

[Regular expressions 61](#_Toc450293822)

[Remove punctuation 61](#_Toc450293823)

[Random Numbers 62](#_Toc450293824)

[Random number in a range 62](#_Toc450293825)

[Create a list containing some random numbers 62](#_Toc450293826)

[REST Services 62](#_Toc450293827)

[Consume a REST service 62](#_Toc450293828)

[scikit-learn 62](#_Toc450293829)

[Linear regression 62](#_Toc450293830)

[Series (pandas) 63](#_Toc450293831)

[Convert a Series to a DataFrame 63](#_Toc450293832)

[Create a Series of random numbers 63](#_Toc450293833)

[Get the value of a Series element 63](#_Toc450293834)

[SFrame 63](#_Toc450293835)

[Copy an Sframe 63](#_Toc450293836)

[First n rows of an Sframe 63](#_Toc450293837)

[One-Hot Encoding of an Sframe 63](#_Toc450293838)

[Remove a Column from an Sframe 64](#_Toc450293839)

[Select Rows from an Sframe 64](#_Toc450293840)

[Statistics 64](#_Toc450293841)

[Applying lowess smoothing 64](#_Toc450293842)

[Precision, recall, F1, support 64](#_Toc450293843)

[Strings 65](#_Toc450293844)

[Concatenate strings 65](#_Toc450293845)

[Convert a character to its ASCII integer 65](#_Toc450293846)

[Convert to float 65](#_Toc450293847)

[Convert to lower case 65](#_Toc450293848)

[Find a sub-string 65](#_Toc450293849)

[Formatted strings 66](#_Toc450293850)

[Remove Punctuation 66](#_Toc450293851)

[Replace a substring 67](#_Toc450293852)

[String Literals 67](#_Toc450293853)

[Sub-strings 67](#_Toc450293854)

[Tokenize a string 67](#_Toc450293855)

[Trim leading and trailing characters 67](#_Toc450293856)

[Trim white space 67](#_Toc450293857)

[Timers 68](#_Toc450293858)

[Sleep 68](#_Toc450293859)

[Timing Code Execution 68](#_Toc450293860)

[Tuples 68](#_Toc450293861)

[Cartesion product of two tuples 68](#_Toc450293862)

[Product of the elements in a tuple 68](#_Toc450293863)

[User Input 68](#_Toc450293864)

[Get user input from the keyboard 68](#_Toc450293865)

# Arrays (numpy)

## Add a column to an array

>>> N = 3

>>> A = np.eye(N)

>>> A

array([[ 1., 0., 0.],

[ 0., 1., 0.],

[ 0., 0., 1.]])

>>> np.c\_[A, np.zeros(N)]

array([[ 1., 0., 0., 0.],

[ 0., 1., 0., 0.],

[ 0., 0., 1., 0.]])

>>>

## Add a dimension to an array

>>> import numpy as np

>>> x = np.array([1,2])

>>> x

array([1, 2])

>>> x.shape

(2L,)

>>> y = np.expand\_dims(x, axis=0)

>>> y

array([[1, 2]])

>>> y.shape

(1L, 2L)

## Apply a function to every element of an array

get\_pred = np.vectorize(lambda x: 1 if x > 0 else -1)

y\_hat = get\_pred(scores) # scores is type numpy.ndarray

print y\_hat

output:

[ 1 -1 1 ..., -1 1 -1]

## Concatenate Arrays

>>> a = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])

>>> b = np.array([[5, 6]])

>>> np.concatenate((a, b), axis=0)

array([[1, 2],

[3, 4],

[5, 6]])

>>> np.concatenate((a, b.T), axis=1)

array([[1, 2, 5],

[3, 4, 6]])

## Convert a list to an array

>>> blist = [2,4,6,8]

>>> b\_array = np.array(blist)

>>> b\_array

array([2, 4, 6, 8])

## Count the number of equal items in two arrays

import numpy as np

a = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])

b = np.array([1, 2, 4, 3])

np.sum(a == b) # (a == b) returns [True, True, False, False], but

# np.sum() interprets the Trues as 1

output:

2

(a == b).sum()

output:

2

## Create an array of constants

import numpy as np

a = np.empty(10)

a.fill(55)

## Create an array of zeros

>>> import numpy as np

>>> np.zeros(10)

array([ 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.])

### 2D

>>> test = np.zeros((10,10))

>>> test

array([[ 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],

[ 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],

[ 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],

[ 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],

[ 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],

[ 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],

[ 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],

[ 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],

[ 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.],

[ 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0., 0.]])

## Create and add rows to an array

import numpy as np

arr = np.empty((0,3), float) # arr is type numpy.ndarray

arr = np.append(arr, np.array([[1,2,3]]), axis=0)

arr = np.append(arr, np.array([[4,5,6]]), axis=0)

print arr

>>>

[[ 1. 2. 3.]

[ 4. 5. 6.]]

>>>

## Dimensions of an array

>>> X\_train.shape

(80L, 5L)

## Dot Product of 2 arrays

u = np.arange(0, 5, .5)

v = np.arange(5, 10, .5)

u: [ 0. 0.5 1. 1.5 2. 2.5 3. 3.5 4. 4.5]

v: [ 5. 5.5 6. 6.5 7. 7.5 8. 8.5 9. 9.5]

dotProduct = np.dot(u,v)

dotProduct

183.75

You can also do this for a matrix and array.

Note that numpy will automatically transpose the second argument, if needed, to make the two arguments consistent.

## Element-wise Multiplication

u = np.arange(0, 5, .5)

v = np.arange(5, 10, .5)

elementWise = u \* v

u: [ 0. 0.5 1. 1.5 2. 2.5 3. 3.5 4. 4.5]

v: [ 5. 5.5 6. 6.5 7. 7.5 8. 8.5 9. 9.5]

elementWise

[ 0. 2.75 6. 9.75 14. 18.75 24. 29.75 36. 42.75]

## Load a CSV file into a numpy array

from numpy import genfromtext

filepath = "eta\_corr\_owner\_veh\_km-rem\_mins-rem\_pace\_lat\_lon\_hr\_day\_mo\_no-dupe.csv"

my\_data = genfromtxt(filepath, delimiter=',', skip\_header=1) # assumes 1 header row

## Expand the Rank (number of dimensions) of an array

>>> import numpy as np

>>> x = np.array([1,2])

>>> x

array([1, 2])

>>> x.shape

(2L,)

>>> y = np.expand\_dims(x, axis=0)

>>> y

array([[1, 2]])

>>> y.shape

(1L, 2L)

>>> len(x.shape)

1

>>> len(y.shape)

2

## Select a Subset of Rows

import numpy as np

data = np.array([

[100002, 2006, 1.1, 0.01, 6352],

[100002, 2006, 1.2, 0.84, 304518],

[100002, 2006, 2, 1.52, 148219],

[100002, 2007, 1.1, 0.01, 6292],

[10002, 2006, 1.1, 0.01, 5968],

[10002, 2006, 1.2, 0.25, 104318],

[10002, 2007, 1.1, 0.01, 6800],

[10002, 2007, 4, 2.03, 25446],

[10002, 2008, 1.1, 0.01, 6408] ])

subset1 = data[data[:,0] == 100002]

subset1:

array([[ 1.00002e+05, 2.006e+03, 1.10e+00, 1.00e-02, 6.352e+03],

[ 1.00002e+05, 2.006e+03, 1.20e+00, 8.40e-01, 3.04518e+05],

[ 1.00002e+05, 2.006e+03, 2.00e+00, 1.52e+00, 1.48219e+05],

[ 1.00002e+05, 2.007e+03, 1.10e+00, 1.00e-02, 6.292e+03]])

## Select Rows from an Array which Match a List of Values for some Column

import numpy as np

training\_shipments, test\_shipments = train\_test\_split(unique\_shipment\_id\_array,

test\_size=0.3,

random\_state=0)

print all\_data.shape

training\_data = all\_data[np.logical\_or.reduce([all\_data[:,9] == x

for x in training\_shipments])]

print my\_data.shape

(63L, 18L)

(53L, 18L)

## Shuffle an Array

idx = np.arange(X.shape[0])

np.random.seed(13)

np.random.shuffle(idx)

X = X[idx]

y = y[idx]

## Slicing an Array

### Return the last 3 elements

features = np.array([1, 2, 3, 4])

print 'features:\n{0}'.format(features)

# The last three elements of features

lastThree = features[-3:]

print '\nlastThree:\n{0}'.format(lastThree)

features:

[1 2 3 4]

lastThree:

[2 3 4]

## Standardize an Array

mean = X.mean(axis=0)

std = X.std(axis=0)

X = (X - mean) / std

## Sort a numpy.ndarray

>>> unique\_dates

array(['2014-10-21', '2014-10-11', '2014-10-14', '2014-10-15',

'2014-10-16', '2014-10-17', '2014-10-18', '2014-10-20',

'2014-10-06', '2014-10-07', '2014-10-09', '2014-10-10',

'2014-10-08', '2014-09-26', '2014-10-13', '2014-10-12',

'2014-10-05', '2014-10-19', '2014-09-30', '2014-10-03',

'2014-10-01', '2014-10-02'], dtype=object)

>>> import numpy as np

>>> np.sort(unique\_dates)

array(['2014-09-26', '2014-09-30', '2014-10-01', '2014-10-02',

'2014-10-03', '2014-10-05', '2014-10-06', '2014-10-07',

'2014-10-08', '2014-10-09', '2014-10-10', '2014-10-11',

'2014-10-12', '2014-10-13', '2014-10-14', '2014-10-15',

'2014-10-16', '2014-10-17', '2014-10-18', '2014-10-19',

'2014-10-20', '2014-10-21'], dtype=object)

## Split an Array into 2 parts

import numpy as np

x = np.arange(9)

train = x[:4]

print train

val = x[4:]

print val

>>>

[0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8]

>>> ================================ RESTART ================================

[0 1 2 3]

[4 5 6 7 8]

## Transpose a numpy.ndarray

>>> a = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]])

>>> a

array([[1, 2],

[3, 4]])

>>> a.transpose()

array([[1, 3],

[2, 4]])

# Classes

class Dog:

def \_\_init\_\_(self, name):

self.name = name

self.tricks = [] # creates a new empty list for each dog

def add\_trick(self, trick):

self.tricks.append(trick)

>>> d = Dog('Fido')

>>> e = Dog('Buddy')

>>> d.add\_trick('roll over')

>>> e.add\_trick('play dead')

>>> d.tricks

['roll over']

>>> e.tricks

['play dead']

## Class static methods

""" CongregExtractor: Contains the CongregExtractor class """

class CongregExtractor:

""" CongregExtractor class """

def \_\_init\_\_(self):

self.congreg = []

@staticmethod

def stops\_to\_congreg(stop\_list):

congreg\_list = ["list"]

return(congreg\_list)

Invoke like:

from CongregExtractor import CongregExtractor as ce

my\_congregations = ce.stops\_to\_congreg(my\_items\_list)

# Control Statements

## for-next loops

>>> for x in range(0,3):

print(x)

0

1

2

## for-next over multiple variables

import itertools

for i,j in itertools.product(range(3), range(2)):

print i,j

>>>

0 0

0 1

1 0

1 1

2 0

2 1

## for-next loops using xrange to improve performance

Improves performance since xrange creates an iterator instead of a list

for i in xrange(10,7,-1):

print i

>>>

10

9

8

>>>

## while loops

count = 0

while (count < 9):

print 'The count is:', count

count = count + 1

print "Good bye!"

# CSV Files

## Read from a CSV file

import csv

with open(‘test\_tag\_speed\_km\_mins\_pace\_hour\_day\_6mos\_end\_2012\_05\_22.csv', 'rb') as csvfile:

myreader = csv.reader(csvfile, delimiter=',')

for row in myreader:

print(row) # each row is a list containing the fields

>>> df = pd.read\_csv('outlier\_data/journey\_owner\_duration\_end\_date\_with\_history.csv')

>>> df.shape

(14410, 6)

>>> type(df)

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

## Write to a CSV file

import csv

with open('eggs.csv', 'wb') as csvfile:

spamwriter = csv.writer(csvfile, delimiter=' ',

quotechar='|', quoting=csv.QUOTE\_MINIMAL)

spamwriter.writerow(['Spam'] \* 5 + ['Baked Beans'])

spamwriter.writerow(['Spam', 'Lovely Spam', 'Wonderful Spam'])

# Database Functions

## 

## Postgres

import psycopg2

import psycopg2.extensions

### Connect to a Postgres database

def get\_db\_conn():

conn = None

try:

conn = psycopg2.connect("dbname='dbanalytics' " +

"user='analytics' " +

"host='analytics.ca9tgiacgkgn.us-west-2.rds.amazonaws.com' " +

"password='<password-here>'")

print "Connected to dbanalytics database"

except:

print "Unable to connect to database"

return(conn)

### Execute SQL query on Postgres

conn = get\_db\_conn()

cur = conn.cursor()

with open('UC1\_query.sql', 'r') as uc1\_query\_file:

uc1\_query = uc1\_query\_file.read()

cur.execute(uc1\_query)

test\_output = cur.fetchall()

df = pd.DataFrame(test\_output)

df.columns = ['sap\_shipment\_id', 'status\_code', 'status\_reason',

'status\_dt\_utc', 'status\_lat', 'status\_lng',

'sap\_shipping\_point', 'orig\_lat', 'orig\_lon',

'dest\_lat', 'dest\_lon', 'driver\_eta\_utc',

'lat\_lon\_corr\_names', 'sap\_ship\_so',

'planned\_shipment\_end\_date\_utc\_c',

'actual\_shipment\_end\_date\_utc',

'sap\_message\_date\_utc\_c']

## SQLite3

### Create a SQLite3 Database

import sqlite3

conn = sqlite3.connect("lat\_lon\_db")

cursor = conn.cursor()

cursor.execute("create table address(name text PRIMARY\_KEY, latitude real, longitude real)")

conn.commit()

conn.close()

## Data Types

Each value stored in an SQLite database (or manipulated by the database engine) has one of the following storage classes:

•NULL. The value is a NULL value.

•INTEGER. The value is a signed integer, stored in 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, or 8 bytes depending on the magnitude of the value.

•REAL. The value is a floating point value, stored as an 8-byte IEEE floating point number.

•TEXT. The value is a text string, stored using the database encoding (UTF-8, UTF-16BE or UTF-16LE).

•BLOB. The value is a blob of data, stored exactly as it was input.

### Insert Values into Database

import sqlite3

conn = sqlite3.connect("lat\_lon\_db")

conn.text\_factory = lambda x: unicode(x, 'utf-8', 'ignore')

cursor = conn.cursor()

cursor.execute("insert into address (name, latitude, longitude) values (?,?,?)",

("4704 Nelson Brogdon Blvd Ne Sugar Hill GA 30518", 34.1025827, -84.02279469999999))

conn.commit()

conn.close()

Note: failure to use the above text\_factory setting has resulted in errors like: “ProgrammingError: You must not use 8-bit bytestrings unless you use a text\_factory that can interpret 8-bit bytestrings (like text\_factory = str). It is highly recommended that you instead just switch your application to Unicode strings.”

### Read from a Database Table

import sqlite3

conn = sqlite3.connect("lat\_lon\_db")

cursor = conn.cursor()

result = cursor.execute("select \* from address")

print(result.fetchall())

### Parameterized Queries

import sqlite3

conn = sqlite3.connect("lat\_lon\_db")

cursor = conn.cursor()

result = cursor.execute("select \* from address where street\_address = ?", ['1439 Buckeye Court Auburn CA 95603'])

x = result.fetchall()

conn.close()

# DataFrame (pandas)

## Add a column to a DataFrame

from pandas import DataFrame

>>> loc\_data\_frame.shape

(86, 11)

>>> loc\_data\_frame['predict'] = np.zeros(86)

>>> loc\_data\_frame.shape

(86, 12)

-or-

>>> from pandas import DataFrame

>>> test=DataFrame()

>>> my\_list = [1,2,3]

>>> test['col\_name'] = my\_list

>>> test

col\_name

0 1

1 2

2 3

-or-

from pandas import DataFrame

import numpy as np

test=DataFrame()

my\_list = [1,2,3]

test['number'] = my\_list

test['squared'] = test['number'] \*\*2

test['is\_even'] = np.where(test.squared % 2 == 0, True, False)

test['is\_odd'] = test.apply(lambda row: (row.squared % 2 == 1), axis=1)

print test

>>>

number squared is\_even is\_odd

0 1 1 False True

1 2 4 True False

2 3 9 False True

## Add a row to a DataFrame

>>> mydf = DataFrame(columns=("A", "B"))

>>> mydf

Empty DataFrame

Columns: [A, B]

Index: []

>>> mydf.loc[len(mydf)] = [18,19]

>>> mydf

A B

0 18 19

df637 = DataFrame(columns=('status\_dt\_utc',))

df637.loc[0] = [datetime(2016, 4, 27, 12, 0, 0)]

df637.loc[1,['status\_dt\_utc']] = datetime(2016, 4, 27, 12, 1, 0)

print df637

output:

status\_dt\_utc

0 2016-04-27 12:00:00

1 2016-04-27 12:01:00

## Apply a function, with arguments

df958 = DataFrame(columns=("SOME\_LAT", "SOME\_LON"))

df958.loc[0] = [38.896, -121.077] # Auburn, CA, in LA time zone

df958['TZ'] = df958.apply(get\_tz, args=('SOME\_LAT', 'SOME\_LON'), axis=1)

assert df958.TZ[0] == 'America/Los\_Angeles'

## Change column names

df = pd.DataFrame(test\_output)

df.columns = ['sap\_shipment\_id', 'status\_code']

## Change values in one column based on values in a different column

from pandas import DataFrame, read\_csv, Series

df = DataFrame(columns=('A', 'B', 'C'))

df.loc[0] = [1,2,3]

df.loc[1] = [1,2,4]

df.loc[2] = [1,7,8]

print df

df.loc[df['B'] == 2, 'C'] = 13

print df

>>>

2015-08-31 03:22:56,512 tzwhere.py <module> 42 INFO Application started..

A B C

0 1 2 3

1 1 2 4

2 1 7 8

A B C

0 1 2 13

1 1 2 13

2 1 7 8

## Concatenate two data frames

from pandas import concat

>>> df1

A B C

0 1 2 3

1 3 2 1

>>> df2

D E F

0 5 6 7

1 7 6 5

>>> concat([df1, df2], axis=1)

A B C D E F

0 1 2 3 5 6 7

1 3 2 1 7 6 5

## Copy a column from another DataFrame

# note input\_df will be a DataFrame

input\_df = read\_csv(input\_fname, header=0, quotechar='"',

quoting=csv.QUOTE\_ALL )

corr\_names = DataFrame(input\_df, columns=['CORRIDOR'])

## Copy a DataFrame

DataFrame.**copy**(deep=True)[¶](http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.DataFrame.copy.html#pandas.DataFrame.copy)

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 |

## Correlation between columns

import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pylab as plt

df = pd.read\_csv('winequality-red.csv', sep=';')

print(df.corr())

## Count the distinct values in a DataFrame column

from pandas import DataFrame, Series

import pandas as pd; import numpy as np

frame = DataFrame(records)

frame['tz'].value\_counts()

America/New\_York 1251

521

America/Chicago 400

America/Los\_Angeles 382

America/Denver 191

Europe/London 74

Asia/Tokyo 37

Pacific/Honolulu 36

Europe/Madrid 35

America/Sao\_Paulo 33

Europe/Berlin 28

Europe/Rome 27

America/Rainy\_River 25

Europe/Amsterdam 22

America/Indianapolis 20

...

Europe/Ljubljana 1

Asia/Riyadh 1

## Create a DataFrame from scratch

from pandas import DataFrame

df = DataFrame(columns=('A', 'B', 'C'))

df

Empty DataFrame

Columns: [A, B, C]

Index: []

>>> df.loc[0] = [1, 2, 3]

>>> df

A B C

0 1 2 3

## Create a DataFrame which has only one column

>>> df = DataFrame(columns=('A',))

>>> df

Empty DataFrame

Columns: [A]

Index: []

## Delete Rows Having Nulls in Certain Columns

from pandas import DataFrame

import pandas as pd

df = DataFrame(columns=('A', 'B', 'C'))

df.loc[0] = [1, 2, None]

df.loc[1] = [2, 4, 6]

print df, "\n"

missing = df.dropna(subset = ['C'])

print missing

A B C

0 1 2 None

1 2 4 6

A B C

1 2 4 6

## Extract a column from a DataFrame into a Series

my\_series = frame.al # al is one of the column names

my\_series

0 en-US,en;q=0.8

1 NaN

2 en-US

3 pt-br

4 en-US,en;q=0.8

5 en-US,en;q=0.8

6 pl-PL,pl;q=0.8,en-US;q=0.6,en;q=0.4

7 bg,en-us;q=0.7,en;q=0.3

## Get the rows in a DataFrame having a null in some column

mins\_rem\_missing\_df = input\_df[pd.isnull(input\_df['MINS\_REMAINING'])]

yields

status\_dt\_utc MINS\_REMAINING KM\_REMAINING HOUR\_OF\_DAY\_UTC \

489 2015-07-08 12:13:51 NaN 326.425442 12

490 2015-07-08 12:28:22 NaN 324.009080 12

491 2015-07-08 12:30:18 NaN 323.348925 12

492 2015-07-08 12:45:13 NaN 323.348202 12

## Fast update of a DataFrame column

from pandas import DataFrame, read\_csv

from cStringIO import StringIO

def append\_something(input):

return(input + "!")

df = read\_csv("test\_df\_data.txt", header=0)

print df

column\_series = df['header3']

modified\_df = column\_series.apply(append\_something)

df['header3'] = modified\_df

print df

>>>

header1 header2 header3

0 a b c

1 d e f

header1 header2 header3

0 a b c!

1 d e f!

>>>

## Filter out na values from a column

frame.al.dropna() # al is a column name in frame

## Get DataFrame column names

>>> from pandas import DataFrame

>>> journey\_data.columns.values

array(['OWNER', 'VEHICLE\_NUMBER', 'CORRIDOR\_NAME', 'JOURNEY\_NUMBER',

'JOURNEY\_DURATION\_HRS', 'ARRIVAL\_TIME'], dtype=object)

## Get DataFrame column values

from pandas import DataFrame, read\_csv, Series

df = DataFrame(columns=('A', 'B', 'C'))

df.loc[0] = [1,2,3]

df.loc[1] = [1,2,4]

df.loc[2] = [1,7,8]

print df.B.values

print type(df.B)

[ 2. 2. 7.]

<class 'pandas.core.series.Series'>

>>>

## Get dimensions of a DataFrame

>>> type(journey\_data)

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

>>> journey\_data.shape

(14410, 6)

## Get row count from a DataFrame

>>> len(journey\_data)

14410

## Get rows from a DataFrame by index

>>> import pandas as pd

>>> df[2:4]

OWNER VEHICLE\_NUMBER CORRIDOR\_NAME \

2 Ragos KBH255J BUSIA-KAMPALA

3 COUNTRYMOTORS KBW990K BUSIA-KAMPALA

JOURNEY\_NUMBER JOURNEY\_DURATION\_HRS \

2 SGS-160868-KSM-02 5

3 SGS-KRA-2014NKUC11588-KRA-2014NKUC11588-01 14

ARRIVAL\_TIME

2 11-OCT-13 12.57.19.000000000 PM

3 26-MAR-14 03.08.02.000000000 AM

>>> type(df[2:4])

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

## Get Rows from a DataFrame which Match an Element of a List

In [5]: df = DataFrame({'A' : [5,6,3,4], 'B' : [1,2,3, 5]})

In [6]: df

Out[6]:

A B

0 5 1

1 6 2

2 3 3

3 4 5

In [7]: df[df['A'].isin([3, 6])]

Out[7]:

A B

1 6 2

2 3 3

## Get unique values from a DataFrame column

from pandas import DataFrame, read\_csv, Series

df = DataFrame(columns=('A', 'B', 'C'))

df.loc[0] = [1,2,3]

df.loc[1] = [1,2,4]

df.loc[2] = [1,7,8]

unique\_val\_list = list(set(df.B))

print unique\_val\_list

>>> corr\_names = DataFrame(journey\_data, columns=['CORRIDOR\_NAME'])

>>> corr\_names

CORRIDOR\_NAME

0 ACCRA SGS OFFICE-ADENTA-MR TANKIA

1 ACCRA SGS OFFICE-PIG FARM JUNCTION TOTAL-ACCRA

2 BUSIA-KAMPALA

…

[14410 rows x 1 columns]

>>> from pandas import Series

>>> Series(corr\_names.values.ravel()).unique()

array(['ACCRA SGS OFFICE-ADENTA-MR TANKIA',

'ACCRA SGS OFFICE-PIG FARM JUNCTION TOTAL-ACCRA', 'BUSIA-KAMPALA',

'BUSIA-MOMBASA', 'CHASE TEMA-SAKAMAN TOTAL-ACCRA', …

## Insert a column into a DataFrame

owner\_codes = get\_owner\_codes(veh\_subset\_df)

output\_df.insert(1, 'OWNER\_CODE', owner\_codes, allow\_duplicates=True)

## Max value of a DataFrame column

from pandas import DataFrame, read\_csv, Series

df = DataFrame(columns=('A', 'B', 'C'))

df.loc[0] = [1,2,3]

df.loc[1] = [1,2,4]

df.loc[2] = [1,7,8]

print df

print max(df['B'])

A B C

0 1 2 3

1 1 2 4

2 1 7 8

7.0

## Randomly Split a DataFrame

import numpy as np

import pandas as pd

df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10, 2))

msk = np.random.rand(len(df)) < 0.8

train = df[msk]

test = df[~msk]

print df

print msk

print type(train)

print train

0 1

0 0.171749 0.556087

1 0.744720 0.923194

2 0.209449 -0.539187

3 0.231416 1.674134

4 -1.426739 -0.492131

5 -0.919245 -0.203287

6 -0.656182 -1.516310

7 1.053216 -0.445366

8 1.641810 0.066485

9 0.449852 -2.599164

[ True False True True True False True True True False]

<class 'pandas.core.frame.DataFrame'>

0 1

0 0.171749 0.556087

2 0.209449 -0.539187

3 0.231416 1.674134

4 -1.426739 -0.492131

6 -0.656182 -1.516310

7 1.053216 -0.445366

8 1.641810 0.066485

## Read a CSV file into a DataFrame

<http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.read_csv.html>

from pandas import read\_csv

df = read\_csv('eta\_exp\_2/eta\_corr\_owner\_veh\_kph\_km-rem\_mins-rem\_pace\_lat\_lon\_hr\_day\_min.csv', header=0)

// note header=0 means the column names are read from the first row of the input file

### Parse formatted dates while reading a CSV

DATE\_FORMAT\_STRING\_MB = r'%d-%b-%y %I.%M.%S.%f000 %p'

test\_output\_df = read\_csv('mb11\_jrny\_chckpnt\_data.csv',

header=0,

parse\_dates=['FEED\_DT',

'LEG\_PLANNED\_ARR\_DT',

'LEG\_ACTUAL\_ARR\_DT'],

date\_parser = lambda x: pd.to\_datetime(x,

format=DATE\_FORMAT\_STRING\_MB,

coerce=True)

## Select a cell from a DataFrame

>>> journey\_data[1:2]

OWNER VEHICLE\_NUMBER CORRIDOR\_NAME \

1 Total Ghana ITDEMO ACCRA SGS OFFICE-PIG FARM JUNCTION TOTAL-ACCRA

JOURNEY\_NUMBER JOURNEY\_DURATION\_HRS \

1 SGS-ITDEMO-20140722-01 2

ARRIVAL\_TIME

1 22-JUL-14 03.47.05.000000000 PM

>>> journey\_data.iloc[1][0]

'Total Ghana'

>>> journey\_data.iloc[1]['CORRIDOR\_NAME']

'ACCRA SGS OFFICE-PIG FARM JUNCTION TOTAL-ACCRA'

## Select rows from a DataFrame by value of a column

>>> journey\_data.shape

(14410, 6)

>>> subset = journey\_data[journey\_data['CORRIDOR\_NAME'] == 'MOMBASA-NAIROBI']

>>> subset.shape

(4481, 6)

## Select rows from a DataFrame by values of multiple columns

from pandas import DataFrame

df = DataFrame(columns=('A', 'B', 'C'))

df.loc[0] = [1,2,3]

df.loc[1] = [1,2,4]

df.loc[2] = [1,7,8]

print df

A B C

0 1 2 3

1 1 2 4

2 1 7 8

df2 = df[(df['A'] == 1) & (df['B'] == 2)]

print df2

A B C

0 1 2 3

1 1 2 4

## Select rows from a DataFrame by values of multiple columns

import pandas as pd

from random import randint

df = pd.DataFrame({'A': [x for x in xrange(10)],

'B': [x \* 10 for x in xrange(10)],

'C': [x \* 100 for x in xrange(10)]})

print df

subset\_df = df.loc[(df["B"] == 40) & (df["C"] == 400)]

print subset\_df

>>>

A B C

0 0 0 0

1 1 10 100

2 2 20 200

3 3 30 300

4 4 40 400

5 5 50 500

...

9 9 90 900

A B C

4 4 40 400

## Sort a DataFrame

>>> mydf

A B

0 18 19

1 3 4

>>> sorted = mydf.sort(["A", "B"])

>>> sorted

A B

1 3 4

0 18 19

## Substitute for na values in a column

from pandas import DataFrame, Series

import pandas as pd; import numpy as np

frame = DataFrame(records)

frame['tz'].value\_counts()

clean\_tz = frame['tz'].fillna('Missing')

clean\_tz

8

9

10 America/Los\_Angeles

11 America/New\_York

12 America/New\_York

13 Missing

## Summary statistics for a DataFrame

import pandas as pd

df = pd.read\_csv('winequality-red.csv', sep=';', header=0)

df.describe()



## Write a DataFrame to a csv file

veh\_data\_subset.to\_csv(out\_file\_name, index=False) # index=False suppresses row\_id

### Wrapping CSV file columns in quotes

import csv

output\_df.to\_csv('lat\_lon\_epoch\_weather4.csv', index=False, **quoting=csv.QUOTE\_ALL** )

# Date Functions

## Add a time interval to a datetime

Definition: relativedelta.relativedelta(self, dt1=None, dt2=None,

years=0, months=0, days=0, leapdays=0, weeks=0, hours=0, minutes=0,

seconds=0, microseconds=0, year=None, month=None, day=None,

weekday=None, yearday=None, nlyearday=None, hour=None, minute=None,

second=None, microsecond=None)

>>> from dateutil.relativedelta import relativedelta

>>> import datetime

>>> today = datetime.datetime.today()

>>> today

datetime.datetime(2014, 11, 20)

>>> one\_day\_relative = relativedelta(days=1)

>>> today + one\_day\_relative

datetime.date(2014, 11, 21)

# Add minutes

>>> from dateutil.relativedelta import relativedelta

>>> jetzt = datetime.now()

>>> jetzt

datetime.datetime(2014, 12, 14, 6, 24, 12, 475000)

>>> twenty\_mins\_relative = relativedelta(minutes=20)

>>> twenty\_mins\_relative

relativedelta(minutes=+20)

>>> jetzt + twenty\_mins\_relative

datetime.datetime(2014, 12, 14, 6, 44, 12, 475000)

## Calculate a time interval

>>> from datetime import date, timedelta

>>> date.today()

datetime.date(2014, 8, 25)

>>> thirty\_days\_ago = date.today() - timedelta(days=30)

>>> thirty\_days\_ago

datetime.date(2014, 7, 26)

## Calculate a time interval in seconds, days

>>> t1 = datetime.now()

>>> t1

datetime.datetime(2014, 10, 22, 14, 44, 43, 868000)

>>> t2 = datetime.now()

>>> t2 - t1

datetime.timedelta(0, 20, 740000)

>>> from datetime import datetime

>>> datetime.now()

datetime.datetime(2014, 10, 22, 14, 48, 20, 878000)

t1 = datetime(2015, 9, 9, 0, 0, 0, 0)

t2 = datetime(2015, 9, 9, 0, 2, 0, 0)

assert minutes\_between(t1, t2) == 2

>>> (t2-t1).total\_seconds()

20.74

>>> type(t2-t1)

<type 'datetime.timedelta'>

>>> from datetime import timedelta

>>> test = datetime.now()

>>> test2 = datetime.now()

>>> test

datetime.datetime(2014, 11, 20, 6, 0, 42, 884000)

>>> test2

datetime.datetime(2014, 11, 20, 6, 0, 57, 274000)

>>> d = test2 - test

>>> d

datetime.timedelta(0, 14, 390000)

>>> d.seconds

14

>>> d.days

0

## Convert a datetime to Epoch Seconds

int((datetime.datetime(2012,04,01,0,0) - datetime.datetime(1970,1,1)).total\_seconds())

1333238400

## Convert an Epoch to a time

>>> import time

>>> time.gmtime(1423371600)

time.struct\_time(tm\_year=2015, tm\_mon=2, tm\_mday=8, tm\_hour=5, tm\_min=0, tm\_sec=0, tm\_wday=6, tm\_yday=39, tm\_isdst=0)

## Convert string to date

import datetime

>>> datetime.datetime.strptime("02/05/2014", "%m/%d/%Y").date()

datetime.date(2014, 2, 5)

>>> datetime.datetime.strptime("2/5/2014", "%m/%d/%Y").date()

datetime.date(2014, 2, 5)

>>> datetime.strptime('26-MAR-14 03.08.02.000000000 AM', '%d-%b-%y %I.%M.%S.000000000 %p')

datetime.datetime(2014, 3, 26, 3, 8, 2)

from datetime import datetime

status\_dt = datetime.strptime(journey\_subset\_df.iloc[i]['FEED\_DT'],

'%d-%b-%y %I.%M.%S.000000000 %p')

### Microseconds

import datetime

DATE\_FORMAT\_STRING\_MB = r'%d-%b-%y %I.%M.%S.%f000 %p'

print datetime.strptime("19-AUG-15 09.52.14.167842000 AM", DATE\_FORMAT\_STRING\_MB)

2015-08-19 09:52:14.167842

## Date Time Format Strings

| **Directive** | **Meaning** | **Notes** |
| --- | --- | --- |
| %a | Locale’s abbreviated weekday name. |  |
| %A | Locale’s full weekday name. |  |
| %b | Locale’s abbreviated month name. |  |
| %B | Locale’s full month name. |  |
| %c | Locale’s appropriate date and time representation. |  |
| %d | Day of the month as a decimal number [01,31]. |  |
| %H | Hour (24-hour clock) as a decimal number [00,23]. |  |
| %I | Hour (12-hour clock) as a decimal number [01,12]. |  |
| %j | Day of the year as a decimal number [001,366]. |  |
| %m | Month as a decimal number [01,12]. |  |
| %M | Minute as a decimal number [00,59]. |  |
| %p | Locale’s equivalent of either AM or PM. | (1) |
| %S | Second as a decimal number [00,61]. | (2) |
| %U | Week number of the year (Sunday as the first day of the week) as a decimal number [00,53]. All days in a new year preceding the first Sunday are considered to be in week 0. | (3) |
| %w | Weekday as a decimal number [0(Sunday),6]. |  |
| %W | Week number of the year (Monday as the first day of the week) as a decimal number [00,53]. All days in a new year preceding the first Monday are considered to be in week 0. | (3) |
| %x | Locale’s appropriate date representation. |  |
| %X | Locale’s appropriate time representation. |  |
| %y | Year without century as a decimal number [00,99]. |  |
| %Y | Year with century as a decimal number. |  |
| %Z | Time zone name (no characters if no time zone exists). |  |
| %% | A literal '%' character. |  |

Notes:

1. When used with the [**strptime()**](http://docs.python.org/2/library/time.html#time.strptime) function, the %p directive only affects the output hour field if the %I directive is used to parse the hour.
2. The range really is 0 to 61; this accounts for leap seconds and the (very rare) double leap seconds.
3. When used with the [**strptime()**](http://docs.python.org/2/library/time.html#time.strptime) function, %U and %W are only used in calculations when the day of the week and the year are specified.
4. %f indicates microseconds.

### Another method:

>>> from dateutil.parser import \*

>>> from dateutil.tz import \*

>>> parse('2014-09-11 13:11:07+00:00')

datetime.datetime(2014, 9, 11, 13, 11, 7, tzinfo=tzutc())

## Create an arbitrary datetime

datetime.datetime(2014, 10, 22, 14, 48, 20, 878000) # yr, mo, day, hr, min, sec, us

### datetime with time zone

import pytz

dt\_utc = datetime(2015, 10, 21, 4, 40, 0, 0, pytz.UTC)

print dt\_utc

2015-10-21 04:40:00+00:00

## Get the current datetime

>>> from datetime import datetime

>>> datetime.now()

## Get year, month, day, hour, minute, second, milliseconds, weekday

>>> from datetime import datetime

>>> t2

datetime.datetime(2014, 10, 22, 14, 45, 4, 608000)

>>> t2.year

2014

>>> t2.month

10

>>> t2.day

22

>>> t2.hour

14

>>> t2.minute

45

>>> t2.second

4

>>> t2.microsecond

608000

>>> today = datetime.now()

>>> today

datetime.datetime(2014, 10, 23, 9, 30, 37, 743000)

>>> today.weekday()

3

[Note: In python, Monday is 0, Sunday is 6]

## ISO Weekday

ISO weekday is Monday = 1, Sunday = 7

>>> from datetime import datetime

>>> jetzt = datetime.now()

>>> jetzt

datetime.datetime(2015, 3, 2, 9, 33, 14, 907000)

>>> jetzt.isoweekday()

1

## Time Zone Names

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_tz_database_time_zones>

# Dictionaries

Used as has tables or associative arrays

## Convert a DataFrame to a Dictionary

>>> test = DataFrame(columns=('A', 'B'))

>>> test.loc[0] = ['Turlock', 'CA']

>>> test.loc[1] = ['Lexington', 'KY']

>>> test

A B

0 Turlock CA

1 Lexington KY

>>> test\_dict = test.set\_index('A').to\_dict()

>>> test\_dict

{'B': {'Turlock': 'CA', 'Lexington': 'KY'}}

>>> test\_dict['B']['Turlock']

'CA'

## Create a dictionary

>>> test = {}

>>> test[(1,2)] = 1

>>> (1,2) in test

True

## Get a value for a key in the dict

dict = {'Name': 'Zara', 'Age': 27}

print "Value : %s" % dict.get('Age')

print "Value : %s" % dict.get('Sex', "Never")

Value : 27

Value : Never

## Get the keys from a dictionary

>>> my\_dict = {}

>>> my\_dict['A'] = 1

>>> my\_dict

{'A': 1}

>>> my\_dict.keys() # note: returns a list

['A']

## Is a key in a dictionary?

>>> test = {}

>>> test["something"] = 1

>>> test["something"]

1

>>> "somethingelse" in test

False

>>> "something" in test

True

>>> test["somethingelse"]

Traceback (most recent call last):

File "<pyshell#5>", line 1, in <module>

test["somethingelse"]

KeyError: 'somethingelse'

# Directories

## Check if a Directory exists

import os

print(os.path.isdir("/home/el"))

## Concatenate a Directory and File Name

base\_dir = r'c:\bla\bing'

filename = r'data.txt'

os.path.join(base\_dir, filename)

'c:\\bla\\bing\\data.txt'

## Create a Directory

if not os.path.exists('kept\_models\_by\_corr'):

os.makedirs('kept\_models\_by\_corr')

## Delete all the files and folders in a directory

import os

import shutil

def clear\_dir(folder):

""" Delete all the file sin the specified path name.

Path name will be like '/path/to/folder'

"""

for root, dirs, files in os.walk(folder):

for f in files:

os.unlink(os.path.join(root, f))

for d in dirs:

shutil.rmtree(os.path.join(root, d))

## Delete all the files in a directory

import os

def clear\_dir(folder):

""" Delete all the file sin the specified path name.

Path name will be like '/path/to/folder'

"""

for the\_file in os.listdir(folder):

file\_path = os.path.join(folder, the\_file)

try:

if os.path.isfile(file\_path):

os.unlink(file\_path)

except Exception, e:

print e

## Get the Current Working Directory

>>> import os

>>> os.getcwd()

'C:\\Python27'

## Read the files in a directory.

path=r"C:\Users\bbeauchamp\Documents\Data Analytics\Customers\_and\_Projects\SGS\eta\_raw\parser"

>>> import os

>>> files = os.listdir(path)

File names are returned as elements in a list. Note that this will also read in subdirectories.

## Read the files in a directory with a specific extension

>>> import glob

>>> my\_list = glob.glob(r"C:\Users\bbeauchamp\Documents\Data Analytics\Customers\_and\_Projects\SGS\eta\_raw\parser\\*.arff") # note returns a list

## Set the working directory

>>> import os

>>> os.chdir('c:/dev/python')

>>> os.getcwd()

'c:\\dev\\python'

# Exception Handling

## try-except

**import** **sys**

**try**:

f = open('myfile.txt')

s = f.readline()

i = int(s.strip())

**except** IOError **as** e:

**print** "I/O error({0}): {1}".format(e.errno, e.strerror)

**except** ValueError:

**print** "Could not convert data to an integer."

**except**:

**print** "Unexpected error:", sys.exc\_info()[0]

**raise**

## Print the traceback and stack trace

try:

# Create the scaler

scaler = preprocessing.StandardScaler().fit(X\_for\_scaler)

# Store the scaler serialization for use during prediction

ser\_string = pickle.dumps(scaler, pickle.HIGHEST\_PROTOCOL)

text\_file = open(scaler\_output\_dir + corr\_name + ".txt", "wb")

text\_file.write(ser\_string)

text\_file.close()

except:

print "Error - Unable to generate scaler:", sys.exc\_info()[0]

print "filepath=%s" % filepath

print "X\_for\_scaler:"

for j in xrange(0, len(X\_for\_scaler)):

print "row[%d] = %s" % (j, str(X\_for\_scaler[j]))

print "\*\*\* print\_exc:"

traceback.print\_exc()

raise

# Files

## Copy a file between from one directory to another

from shutil import copyfile

copyfile(filename, new\_file\_name)

## Delete a file

os.remove("corr\_validation.csv")

## Does a file exist?

import os.path

os.path.isfile(fname)

## Extract the file name from a path

>>> pathname = "C:\Users\bbeauchamp\Documents\Data Analytics\Customers\_and\_Projects\SGS\eta\_raw\parser\F000008\_km\_min.arff"

>>> from os.path import basename

>>> print basename(pathname)

F000008\_km\_min.arff

or

import ntpath

ntpath.basename("training\_data\_by\_corr\@GENERIC\_31.37\_-92.41\_39.90\_-84.26\_train.csv")

'@GENERIC\_31.37\_-92.41\_39.90\_-84.26\_train.csv'

## Open File dialog

import Tkinter, tkFileDialog

root = Tkinter.Tk()

root.withdraw()

file\_path = tkFileDialog.askopenfilename()

## Read a text file into a string

with open('model\_train.sql', 'r') as model\_train\_sql\_file:

model\_train\_sql = model\_train\_sql\_file.read()

## Read all the lines in a file into a list

>>> text\_file = open("eta\_corr\_owner\_veh\_km-rem\_mins-rem\_pace\_lat\_lon\_hr\_day\_mo\_no-dupe.csv", "r")

>>> lines = text\_file.readlines()

>>> print len(lines)

614161

>>> print lines[1]

BUSIA-MOMBASA,PURA LOGISTICS,SLMKBN434B,37,397.0563678,1402,7.189250437,-1.49094,37.0571,14,6,9

## Read a text file line by line

filename = 'calamp\_msg\_out\_3.xml'

with open(filename) as f:

for line in f:

print(line)

## Read a CSV file

import csv

with open('C:\\Users\\bbeauchamp\\Documents\\Data Analytics\\Customers\_and\_Projects\\SGS\\' +

'GSM\_fail\_2\_or\_more\_devices\_with\_conn\_pct.csv', 'rb') as csvfile:

myReader = csv.reader(csvfile, delimiter = ',')

print( 'test')

for myRow in myReader:

print', '.join(myRow)

## 

## Write to a Text File

points\_file = open('C:\\Users\\bbeauchamp\\Documents\\Data Analytics\\Customers\_and\_Projects\\SGS\\test\_output', 'w')

points\_file.write('This is a test\n')

points\_file.close()

# Geocoding

import urllib

import json

def get\_lat\_lon(address):

print("starting")

params = { }

# params[ 'key' ] = "AIzaSyAfHtyiQmO7OpAp8WiM8RzGcBlYQqCo67w" # the actual key, of course, is not provided here

params[ 'sensor' ] = "false"

params[ 'address' ] = address

params = urllib.urlencode( params )

print "http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/geocode/json?%s" % params

f = urllib.urlopen( "http://maps.googleapis.com/maps/api/geocode/json?%s" % params )

reply = f.read()

decodeddata = json.loads(reply)

latitude = (decodeddata['results'][0]['geometry']['location']['lat'])

longitude = (decodeddata['results'][0]['geometry']['location']['lng'])

return([latitude, longitude])

print(get\_lat\_lon("1439 Buckeye Court Auburn CA"))

# Geography

## Distance between two coordinates

import geopy

from geopy.geocoders import Nominatim

from geopy.distance import vincenty

point\_a = (42.52574, -71.42404)

point\_b = (42.526, -71.42644)

print vincenty(point\_a, point\_b).km

# Hash Functions

>>> import hashlib

>>> print hashlib.sha1("This is a test").hexdigest()

a54d88e06612d820bc3be72877c74f257b561b19 # this is a string object

# Installing packages

## easy\_install

c:\Python27\Scripts>easy\_install googlemaps

Searching for googlemaps

Reading https://pypi.python.org/simple/googlemaps/

Reading http://sourceforge.net/projects/py-googlemaps/

…

zip\_safe flag not set; analyzing archive contents...

Adding googlemaps 2.0 to easy-install.pth file

Installed c:\python27\lib\site-packages\googlemaps-2.0-py2.7.egg

Processing dependencies for googlemaps

Finished processing dependencies for googlemaps

**Note: You must then close IDLE and reopen it.**

# json

## Reading a json file into a dict

import json

fname = r"c:/temp/test6.json"

my\_json\_file = open(fname)

my\_data = json.load(my\_json\_file)

print(my\_data["algorithmData"]["conveyance"]["id"])

# 

# Lambdas

## Conditional Lambdas

products['contains\_perfect'] = products['perfect'].apply(lambda x: 1 if x >0 else 0)

# Libraries

## Find the Function Available in a Library

import math

dir(math)

# Lists

## Concatenate 2 lists

>>> a = [1,2]

>>> b = [3,4]

>>> a+b

[1, 2, 3, 4]

## Copy a list

import copy

new\_list = copy.deepcopy(old\_list)

## Create a list containing a number of constants

>>> [1] \* 10

[1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1, 1]

>>>

## Count the Number of Occurences of an Item in a List

test = ['A', 'B', 'C', 'A']

print test.count('A')

>>>

2

## 

## Creating and Appending to a List

>>> adds = []

>>> adds

[]

>>> adds.append("a")

>>> adds

['a']

>>> adds.append("b")

>>> adds

['a', 'b']

>>> 'a' in adds

True

>>> 'c' in adds

False

## Last items in a List

a = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]

a

output:

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]

a[-9:]

output:

[4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12]

## Randomly Split a List

import numpy as np

from sklearn.cross\_validation import train\_test\_split

x = range(11)

print x, type(x)

x\_train, x\_test = train\_test\_split(x, test\_size=0.3, random\_state=0)

print x\_train

print x\_test

[0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10] <type 'list'>

[6, 1, 7, 8, 3, 0, 5]

[4, 9, 2, 10]

## Remove Null Values from a List

Use a list comprehension

>>> a = [1,2,3,None]

>>> b = [x for x in a if x is not None]

>>> b

[1, 2, 3]

## Replace an item in a list

import numpy as np

list1 = [1,2,3,None,5]

print list1

for i,val in enumerate(list1):

if val is None:

list1[i] = 17

print list1

>>>

[1, 2, 3, None, 5]

[1, 2, 3, 17, 5]

>>>

## Sort a list

>>> b = [1,4,2,7,3,8]

>>> b

[1, 4, 2, 7, 3, 8]

>>> b.sort()

>>> b

[1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 8]

>>> sorted([5, 2, 3, 1, 4])

[1, 2, 3, 4, 5]

## Shuffle the items in a list

>>> test = [1,2,3,4,5]

>>> from random import shuffle

>>> shuffle(test)

>>> test

[2, 3, 1, 4, 5]

## Using lambda and map on a list

squares = map(lambda x: x\*\*2, range(10))

print squares

output:

[0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81

# Machine Learning

## Euclidean Distance

from sklearn.metrics.pairwise import euclidean\_distances

counts = [

[0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0, 1],

[0, 1, 1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 0],

[1, 0, 0, 0, 0, 0, 1, 0]

]

print 'Distance between 1st and 2nd documents:', euclidean\_distances(counts[0], counts[1])

print 'Distance between 1st and 3rd documents:', euclidean\_distances(counts[0], counts[2])

print 'Distance between 2nd and 3rd documents:', euclidean\_distances(counts[1], counts[2])

Distance between 1st and 2nd documents: [[ 2.]]

Distance between 1st and 3rd documents: [[ 2.44948974]]

Distance between 2nd and 3rd documents: [[ 2.44948974]]

## One-Hot Encoder

from sklearn.feature\_extraction import DictVectorizer

onehot\_encoder = DictVectorizer()

instances = [

{'city': 'New York'},

{'city': 'San Francisco'},

{'city': 'Chapel Hill'}

]

print onehot\_encoder.fit\_transform(instances).toarray()

# Math Functions

## Exponentiation

>>> 2\*\*3

8

## Largest float

>>> sys.float\_info.max

1.7976931348623157e+308

## Median

>>> import numpy as np

>>> a = np.array([1,2,3,4])

>>> np.median(a)

2.5

## Modulo

>>> 17 % 3

2

## pi

math.pi

## Random Numbers

### Random float

>>> import random

>>> random.seed(0)

>>> random.uniform(0, 0.2)

0.10956309498898086

## Rounding

### General rounding

>>> round(110.574388557174, 3)

110.574

### Round to half-even

import decimal

>>> decimal.Decimal('2.675').quantize(decimal.Decimal('.01'), rounding=decimal.ROUND\_HALF\_EVEN)

Decimal('2.68')

>>> decimal.Decimal('2.665').quantize(decimal.Decimal('.01'), rounding=decimal.ROUND\_HALF\_EVEN)

Decimal('2.66')

Note: **To round to a float equivalent of an integer**, use ‘0’ for the decimal.Decimal() argument.

def round\_half\_even(floating\_point\_str, how\_many\_dec\_points):

""" Rounds the specified floating point value (encoded as a string)

to the specified number of decimal points, using

ROUND\_HALF\_EVEN rounding method.

2.675 rounds to 2.68

2.665 rounds to 2.66

Requires import decimal

"""

rounding\_arg = decimal.Decimal(str(10 \*\* (-1 \* how\_many\_dec\_points)))

rounded = (decimal.Decimal(floating\_point\_str)

.quantize(rounding\_arg,

rounding=decimal.ROUND\_HALF\_EVEN))

return(rounded)

def self\_test():

""" Tests the code in this python program

"""

# test round\_half\_even()

assert round\_half\_even('2.675', 2) == Decimal('2.68')

assert round\_half\_even('2.665', 2) == Decimal('2.66')

print "self test complete"

### Round to {x.0, x.5} intervals

def round\_to\_half(float\_arg):

""" Round a floating point number to the nearest 1/2,

e.g round\_to\_half(1.25) = 1.0 but

round\_to\_half(1.255) = 1.5

"""

twice = float\_arg \* 2.0

rounded = decimal.Decimal(twice).quantize(decimal.Decimal('0'), rounding=decimal.ROUND\_HALF\_EVEN)

return(float(rounded) / 2.0)

## Square Root

import math

math.sqrt(25)

## Test for nan

from math import isnan

nan\_float = float(‘nan’)

>>> math.isnan(nan\_float)

True

# Matrices

## Number of rows in a matrix

row\_count = X\_train.shape[0]

## Read a Matrix from a file

>>> import numpy as np

>>> my\_data = np.genfromtxt(filepath, delimiter=',', skip\_header=8)

(my\_data will be a 2d numpy array)

## Read the contents of a matrix column into an array

>>> mydata

array([[ 1. , 19.91142191, 16. , 74. ],

[ 2. , 17.99404762, 15. , 48. ],

[ 3. , 18.94845361, 16. , 89. ],

[ 4. , 29.55978261, 21.5 , 120. ],

[ 5. , 25.80927835, 18. , 129. ],

[ 6. , 20.21631206, 16. , 16. ],

[ 7. , 18.47900763, 15. , 15. ],

[ 8. , 18.82753165, 15. , 30. ],

[ 9. , 16.14227642, 15. , 21. ],

[ 10. , 18.10933941, 15. , 37. ],

[ 11. , 18.24694377, 14. , 151. ],

[ 12. , 17.70260223, 12. , 79. ]])

>>> rainfall\_mm = mydata[:,3]

>>> rainfall\_mm

array([ 74., 48., 89., 120., 129., 16., 15., 30., 21.,

37., 151., 79.])

## Scale matrix columns

from sklearn import preprocessing

scaler = preprocessing.StandardScaler().fit(X)

X\_scaled = scaler.transform(X)

# Methods

## Method Header Template

def brokenTen(value):

"""Incorrect implementation of the ten function.

Note:

The `if` statement checks an undefined variable `val` instead of `value`.

Args:

value (int): A number.

Returns:

bool: Whether `value` is less than ten.

Raises:

NameError: The function references `val`, which is not available in the local or global

namespace, so a `NameError` is raised.

"""

# numpy

## Covariance

xbar = (6 + 8 + 10 + 14 + 18) / 5

ybar = (7 + 9 + 13 + 17.5 + 18) / 5

cov = ((6 - xbar) \* (7 - ybar) + (8 - xbar) \* (9 - ybar) + (10 - xbar) \* (13 - ybar) +

(14 - xbar) \* (17.5 - ybar) + (18 - xbar) \* (18 - ybar)) / 4

print cov

import numpy as np

print np.cov([6, 8, 10, 14, 18], [7, 9, 13, 17.5, 18])

print np.cov([6, 8, 10, 14, 18], [7, 9, 13, 17.5, 18])[0][1]

22.65

[[ 23.2 22.65]

[ 22.65 24.3 ]]

22.65

## r-squared

from sklearn.linear\_model import LinearRegression

X = [[6], [8], [10], [14], [18]]

y = [[7], [9], [13], [17.5], [18]]

X\_test = [[8], [9], [11], [16], [12]]

y\_test = [[11], [8.5], [15], [18], [11]]

model = LinearRegression()

model.fit(X, y)

print 'R-squared: %.4f' % model.score(X\_test, y\_test)

R-squared: 0.6620

## Variance

import numpy as np

X = [6,8,10,14,18]

print np.var(X, ddof=1)

23.2

# Object Serialization

## Create an object from a stored serialization

# Load the dictionary back from the pickle file.

import pickle

favorite\_color = pickle.load( open( "latlong.p", "rb" ) )

print(favorite\_color["330 Lee Industrial Blvd Austell, Ga 30168"])

print(favorite\_color["330 LEE INDUSTRIAL BLVD AUSTELL, GA 30168"])

## Serialize and Store an Object

tzw\_str = pickle.dumps(tzw, pickle.HIGHEST\_PROTOCOL)

text\_file = open("tzwhere\_tz\_converter.txt", "wb")

text\_file.write(tzw\_str)

text\_file.close()

# pandasql

Uses SQLite3 in the background, so syntax permitted by SQLite3 should work

## Installing pandasql

c:\>pip install -U pandasql

Collecting pandasql

Downloading pandasql-0.6.3.tar.gz

Installing collected packages: pandasql

Running setup.py install for pandasql

Successfully installed pandasql-0.6.3

## Querying using pandasql

import pandas as pd

from pandasql import sqldf

from pandasql import load\_births # returns a test dataset

births\_df = load\_births()

q = """

SELECT \*

FROM births\_df b

where b.date > '1976-01-01'

and b.date < '1977-01-01'

"""

births\_1976\_df = sqldf(q, globals())

print births\_1976\_df

>>>

date births

0 1976-01-01 00:00:00 259173

1 1976-01-01 00:00:00 257455

2 1976-02-01 00:00:00 238153

3 1976-02-01 00:00:00 236551

…

21 1976-11-01 00:00:00 258011

22 1976-12-01 00:00:00 265787

23 1976-12-01 00:00:00 265886

>>>

# Plotting

## Histograms

savi\_error = get\_error\_list(df, 'PRED\_MINS\_REM', 'MINS\_REMAINING')

plan\_error = get\_error\_list(df, 'PLAN\_ETA\_MINS\_REM', 'MINS\_REMAINING')

my\_bins = range(-3000, 3000, 100)

plt.hist(savi\_error, histtype='step', color='b', label='Savi',

normed=False, bins=my\_bins)

plt.hist(plan\_error, histtype='step', color='r', label='Plan',

normed=False, bins=my\_bins)

plt.title("ETA Error: Savi ETA vs Planned Arrival Time")

plt.xlabel("Error, minutes")

plt.ylabel("Frequency")

plt.legend()

plt.show()



## Scatter plot

import pandas as pd

import matplotlib.pylab as plt

df = pd.read\_csv('winequality-red.csv', sep=';')

plt.scatter(df['alcohol'], df['quality'])

plt.xlabel('Alcohol')

plt.ylabel('Quality')

plt.title('Alcohol vs Quality')

plt.show()



# Program Execution

## Stopping program execution

from sys import exit

exit('exiting....')

# Regular expressions

## Remove punctuation

import re

mystring = "test !123"

out = re.sub('[^A-Za-z0-9 ]+', '', mystring)

# Random Numbers

## Random number in a range

from random import randint

print randrange(0,10) # rand int in the range 0,10 inclusive

## Create a list containing some random numbers

from random import randint

random\_indices = []

for x in range (0, 1000):

random\_indices.append(randint(0, 999))

# REST Services

## Consume a REST service

import json

import urllib2

json.load(urllib2.urlopen("url"))

# scikit-learn

## Linear regression

from sklearn.linear\_model import LinearRegression

# Training data

X = [[6], [8], [10], [14], [18]]

y = [[7], [9], [13], [17.5], [18]]

# Create and fit the model

model = LinearRegression()

model.fit(X, y)

print 'A 12" pizza should cost: $%.2f' % model.predict([12])[0]

A 12" pizza should cost: $13.68

# Series (pandas)

## Convert a Series to a DataFrame

Series.to\_frame(name=None)

## Create a Series of random numbers

s = Series(np.random.randn(5))

## Get the value of a Series element

>>> this\_journey\_number[0:0]

Series([], name: JOURNEY\_NUMBER, dtype: object)

>>> this\_journey\_number.values

array(['SGS-KRA-2014NKUC11588-KRA-2014NKUC11588-01'], dtype=object)

>>> this\_journey\_number.values[0]

'SGS-KRA-2014NKUC11588-KRA-2014NKUC11588-01'

# SFrame

## Copy an Sframe

copy\_sframe = some\_frame.copy()

## First n rows of an Sframe

products.head(10)['name']

## One-Hot Encoding of an Sframe

loans\_data = risky\_loans.append(safe\_loans)

for feature in features:

loans\_data\_one\_hot\_encoded = loans\_data[feature].apply(lambda x: {x: 1})

loans\_data\_unpacked = loans\_data\_one\_hot\_encoded.unpack(column\_name\_prefix=feature)

# Change None's to 0's

for column in loans\_data\_unpacked.column\_names():

loans\_data\_unpacked[column] = loans\_data\_unpacked[column].fillna(0)

loans\_data.remove\_column(feature)

loans\_data.add\_columns(loans\_data\_unpacked)

## Remove a Column from an Sframe

Sframe.remove\_column(column\_name)

## Select Rows from an Sframe

example\_labels = sframe.SArray([-1, -1, 1, 1, 1])

subset = example\_labels[example\_labels[:] == -1]

print len(subset)

Response: 2

# Statistics

## Applying lowess smoothing

import numpy as np

import pylab as plt

import statsmodels.api as sm

x = np.linspace(0,2\*np.pi,100)

y = np.sin(x) + np.random.random(100) \* 0.2

lowess = sm.nonparametric.lowess(y, x, frac=0.1)

print type(lowess)

print lowess

plt.plot(x, y, '+')

plt.plot(lowess[:, 0], lowess[:, 1])

plt.show()



## Precision, recall, F1, support

import numpy as np

from sklearn.metrics import precision\_recall\_fscore\_support

#y\_true = np.array([0, 1, 0, 0, 1, 0])

#y\_pred = np.array([0, 1, 1, 0, 0, 1])

y\_true = np.array(['early', 'late', 'early', 'early', 'late', 'early','late'])

y\_pred = np.array(['early', 'late', 'late', 'early', 'early', 'late','late'])

precision, recall, f1, x = precision\_recall\_fscore\_support(y\_true, y\_pred, pos\_label='late', average='micro')

print precision, recall, f1

# Strings

## Concatenate strings

>>> 'is' + 'test'

'istest'

## Convert a character to its ASCII integer

>>> ord('A')

65

## Convert to float

>>> test = "123.45"

>>> type(test)

<type 'str'>

>>> test\_float = float(test)

>>> test\_float

123.45

>>> type(test\_float)

<type 'float'>

## Convert to lower case

>>> "Test".lower()

'test'

## Find a sub-string

>>> test = "something"

>>> test.find('me')

2

## Formatted strings

>>> test = "something %s" % "great"

>>> test

'something great'

## Remove Punctuation

>>> test = "some sunava #%^@$#"

>>> import string

>>> test.translate(None, string.punctuation)

'some sunava '

## Replace a substring

>>> test

'out with the old'

>>> test.replace('old', 'new')

'out with the new'

>>>

## String Literals

>>> x = r"\n"

>>> x

'\\n'

>>>

## Sub-strings

>>> x = "Hello World!"

>>> x[2:]

'llo World!'

>>> x[:2]

'He'

>>> x[:-2]

'Hello Worl'

>>> x[-2:]

'd!'

>>> x[2:-2]

'llo Worl'

## Tokenize a string

>>> test = "the world is at my fingertips"

>>> test.split(' ')

['the', 'world', 'is', 'at', 'my', 'fingertips']

## Trim leading and trailing characters

>>> '"Strip the "leading" and "trailing" double quotes"'.strip('"')

'Strip the "leading" and "trailing" double quotes'

>>> test = "A()"

>>> test

'A()'

>>> test.strip("()")

'A'

## Trim white space

>>> test = " something "

>>> len(test)

11

>>> len(test.strip())

9

# Timers

## Sleep

import time

>>> print time.ctime(); time.sleep(10); print time.ctime()

Fri Sep 26 09:09:30 2014

Fri Sep 26 09:09:40 2014

## Timing Code Execution

>>> import time

>>> start\_time = time.time()

>>> print (time.time() - start\_time)

18.8489999771

# Tuples

## Cartesion product of two tuples

import itertools

x = [1, 3, 5]

p = list( itertools.product(x, x))

print str(p)

[(1, 1), (1, 3), (3, 1), (3, 3)]

## Product of the elements in a tuple

from operator import mul

a = (1,2,3,4)

print(reduce(mul, a))

>>>

24

# User Input

## Get user input from the keyboard

>>> test\_var = raw\_input("Enter some data")

Enter some datacomething

>>> test\_var

'comething'

>>>