Python Cheatsheet

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# 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]

## Change the Data Type of an Array

>>> x = np.array([1, 2, 2.5])

>>> x

array([ 1. , 2. , 2.5])

>>> x.astype(int)

array([1, 2, 2])

## 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 DataFrame to an Array

input\_nda = corr\_input\_df.values

## 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.]]

>>>

## Create a 2-D Array From Scratch

test\_dist\_129 = np.ndarray(shape=(2,3),

buffer = np.array([[1.0,2.0,3.0],

[4.0,5.0,6.0]]),

dtype = float)

print test\_dist\_129

output:

[[ 1. 2. 3.]

[ 4. 5. 6.]]

<type 'numpy.ndarray'>

## 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]

## 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

## Flatten a numpy Array

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

>>> a.flatten()

array([1, 2, 3, 4])

>>> a.flatten('F')

array([1, 3, 2, 4])

## 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

## Normalize Rows or Columns of an ndarray

print non\_zero\_dist\_array

weights\_array = normalize(non\_zero\_dist\_array, axis=1, norm='l1')

print weights\_array

Output:

[[ 1. 2. 3.]

[ 4. 5. 6.]]

[[ 0.16666667 0.33333333 0.5 ]

[ 0.26666667 0.33333333 0.4 ]]

## print() options

### print entire array

np.set\_printoptions(threshold=np.inf)

## Random Sample of an ndArray

import random

print (exclusive\_train\_dataset.shape)

idx = np.random.randint(exclusive\_train\_dataset.shape[0], size=2)

X = exclusive\_train\_dataset[idx, :]

print(type(X))

print(X.shape)

Output:

(197972, 28, 28)

idx= [182743 17278] type(idx)= <type 'numpy.ndarray'>

<type 'numpy.ndarray'>

(2, 28, 28)

## Reshape an array

Reshape an array into a Single Row or Column

import numpy as np

X = np.array((3,4))

y = X.reshape(1, -1) # Create an array of rows

z = X.reshape(-1, 1) # Create an array of columns

print "X=", X

print "y=", y

print "z=", z

Output:

X= [3 4]

y= [[3 4]]

z= [[3]

[4]]

## Select a Subset of Columns

X = input\_nda[:, [6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15]] # Selects columns 6, 9, …

## 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

Note that both these code segments shuffle a feature and target array, in unison.

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

np.random.seed(13)

np.random.shuffle(idx)

X = X[idx]

y = y[idx]

or

# Shuffle the data before starting

permutation = np.random.permutation(len(feature\_matrix))

feature\_matrix = feature\_matrix[permutation,:]

sentiment = sentiment[permutation]

### Shuffle 2 Arrays in a Consistent Manner

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from PIL import Image

fname = 'image.png'

image = Image.open(fname).convert("L")

arr = np.asarray(image)

plt.imshow(arr, cmap='gray')

plt.show()

## 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 xrange(0,3):

print(x)

break # causes immediate termination of the loop

0

1

2

### Count backwards

for i in xrange(100,-1,-1)

### 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

## 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 Lambda to Every Row of a DataFrame

shipment\_df['sec\_diff'] = shipment\_df.apply(lambda row: (row['planned\_arrival\_utc'] -

row['status\_dt\_utc']).total\_seconds(),

axis = 1)

## 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'

**IMPORTANT: If you only have a single argument, you must encode it like:**

df531['at\_orig'] = df531.apply(get\_at\_orig\_flag, args=(poi\_df\_531,),

axis=1)

## Change column names

df = pd.DataFrame(test\_output)

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

-or-

import pandas as pd

df = pd.DataFrame({"A": [1, 2, 3], "B": [4, 5, 6]})

print df

df = df.rename(columns={"A": "a", "B": "c"})

print df

A B

0 1 4

1 2 5

2 3 6

a c

0 1 4

1 2 5

2 3 6

## Change Column Data Type

a = [['a', '1.2', '4.2'], ['b', '70', '0.03'], ['x', '5', '0']]

df = pd.DataFrame(a, columns=['one', 'two', 'three'])

df

Out[16]:

one two three

0 a 1.2 4.2

1 b 70 0.03

2 x 5 0

df.dtypes

Out[17]:

one object

two object

three object

df[['two', 'three']] = df[['two', 'three']].astype(float)

df.dtypes

Out[19]:

one object

two float64

three float64

## 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

## Convert a DataFrame Column to type datetime

import pandas as pd

ship\_df[['actual\_arrival\_utc']] = pd.to\_datetime(ship\_df['actual\_arrival\_utc'])

## Convert a DataFrame to a numpy.ndarray

from pandas import DataFrame

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

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

df.loc[1] = [4, 5, 6]

print df

v = df.values

print v

print type(v)

Output:

>>>

A B C

0 1 2 3

1 4 5 6

[[ 1. 2. 3.]

[ 4. 5. 6.]]

<type 'numpy.ndarray'>

## 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

- OR –

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

import datetime as dt

df2 = pd.DataFrame({ 'A' : 1.,

'B' : pd.Timestamp('20130102'),

'C' : pd.Series(1,index=list(range(4)),dtype='float32'),

'D' : np.array([3] \* 4,dtype='int32'),

'E' : pd.Categorical(["test","train","test","train"]),

'F' : 'foo',

'G' : ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D'],

'H' : [dt.datetime(2016,9,5,1,2,3),

dt.datetime(2016,9,5,2,3,4),

dt.datetime(2016,9,5,3,4,5),

dt.datetime(2016,9,5,4,5,6)]})

print df2

>>>

A B C D E F G H

0 1 2013-01-02 1 3 test foo A 2016-09-05 01:02:03

1 1 2013-01-02 1 3 train foo B 2016-09-05 02:03:04

2 1 2013-01-02 1 3 test foo C 2016-09-05 03:04:05

3 1 2013-01-02 1 3 train foo D 2016-09-05 04:05:06

### Create a DataFrame which has only one column

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

>>> df

Empty DataFrame

Columns: [A]

Index: []

## Delete a Column

df = df.drop('column\_name', 1) # 1 deletes columns

## 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

## Delete Duplicate Rows

ship\_df = ship\_df.drop\_duplicates()

Note: subset argument allows you to define the columns which define “duplicate”

## Display DataFrame column types

print shipment\_df.dtypes

Output:

mins\_to\_planned\_arr float64

planned\_arrival\_utc datetime64[ns]

pred\_arr\_mins int64

sap\_shipment\_id int64

status\_dt\_utc datetime64[ns]

diff timedelta64[ns]

## 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

## Find the Row Index in a DataFrame with a Particular Value

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

df = pd.DataFrame(np.arange(1,7).reshape(2,3),

columns = list('abc'),

index=pd.Series([2,5], name='b'))

print(df)

# a b c

# b

# 2 1 2 3

# 5 4 5 6

print(np.where(df.index==5)[0])

# [1]

print(np.where(df['c']==6)[0])

# [1]

### Row Index Matching Values in Multiple Columns

row\_index\_array = np.where(np.logical\_or(shipment\_df.status\_code == 'X3',

shipment\_df.status\_code == 'AF'))[0]

## Get DataFrame column names

list(df)

-or-

>>> 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', …

## GroupBy Functionality

<http://chrisalbon.com/python/pandas_apply_operations_to_groups.html>

groupby\_carrier = corr\_subset\_df['abs\_err\_mins'].groupby(corr\_subset\_df['carrier'])

print groupby\_carrier.median()

Output:

carrier

DART 116.810555

SCNN 48.376467

USXI 89.106971

Also, mean, std, min, max, count, describe()

### Extract the values from a GroupBy

groupBy.max().values

groupby\_shipment = corr\_df['actual\_stationary\_sec\_rem'].groupby(corr\_df['sap\_shipment\_id'])

print type(groupby\_shipment)

test\_series = groupby\_shipment.max()

print test\_series

print type(test\_series.values)

print test.values[0:10]

Output:

<class 'pandas.core.groupby.SeriesGroupBy'>

sap\_shipment\_id

305983891 53778.058568

305983892 46943.959868

305983893 54163.514338

...

306192132 25738.955543

306192133 59705.278771

306194785 41280.000000

Name: actual\_stationary\_sec\_rem, Length: 100, dtype: float64

<type 'numpy.ndarray'>

[ 53778.05856769 46943.95986826 54163.51433815 0.

124016.33373177 90999.37652502 75965.70095359 0.

51818.71226756 43008.00886809]

## 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)

## Keep Only Certain Columns of a DataFrame

## Select the ones you want

df1 = df[['a','d']]

## 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

## Random Sample from a DataFrame

undersampled\_safe\_loans\_df = safe\_loans\_df.sample(n=bad\_loan\_count, random\_state=0)

## 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)

## Remove Rows which Match Elements of a List

df = df[~df['sap\_shipment\_id'].isin(shipments\_to\_remove)]

## Reset DataFrame Indices

all\_output\_df[['sap\_shipment\_id']] = all\_output\_df[['sap\_shipment\_id']].astype(str)

## 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 having NaN or null in Multiple Columns

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

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

df.loc[0] = range(3)

df.loc[1] = [0, np.NaN, 0]

df.loc[2] = [0, 0, np.NaN]

df.loc[3] = range(3)

print df

df2 = df[(df['B'].isnull() | df['C'].isnull() )]

print '\n', df2

Output:

>>>

A B C

0 0 1 2

1 0 NaN 0

2 0 0 NaN

3 0 1 2

A B C

1 0 NaN 0

2 0 0 NaN

## 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

## Split a DataFrame into train and test sets

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

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

train, test = train\_test\_split(df, test\_size = 0.2)

## 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

## Execute a Function on all the Values in a Dictionary

d2 = {k: f(v) for k, v in d1.items()}

## 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 Filename and Extension from a path

import os

filename, file\_extension = os.path.splitext('/path/to/somefile.ext')

>>> filename

'/path/to/somefile'

>>> file\_extension

'.ext'

## 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

# Images

## View an Image using matplotlib

import numpy as np

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

from PIL import Image

fname = 'image.png'

image = Image.open(fname).convert("L")

arr = np.asarray(image)

plt.imshow(arr, cmap='gray')

plt.show()

# 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.**

# Ipython

## Display an Image inside a Notebook

from IPython.display import Image

image\_fname = 'notMNIST\_large/A/a2ltaWRvcmkgbXVnY3VwLnR0Zg==.png'

Image(filename=image\_fname)

# json

## Pretty Print JSON

import JSON

print json.dumps(data, indent=4)

outputs:

{

"accountTotal": 122124.19,

"receivedLateFees": 18.61,

"receivedInterest": 71092.26,

"infundingBalance": 900,

"outstandingPrincipal": 121141.38,

"investorId": 918209,

"receivedPrincipal": 176669.6,

"accruedInterest": 1940.7,

"availableCash": 82.81,

"totalPortfolios": 2,

"totalNotes": 8942

}

## 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

## Apply Math Functions to the Elements of a List

# Convert predicted stationary seconds remaining to sta minutes remaining

rsm\_predictions = [pred\_seconds / 60.0 for pred\_seconds in rs\_sec\_predictions]

## Average of items in a list

l = [15, 18, 2, 36, 12, 78, 5, 6, 9]

sum(l) / float(len(l))

mean = np.average(np.array(tot\_stationary\_mins\_list, dtype=float))

## 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]

>>>

## Convert a list to a dict

dict([('A', 1), ('B', 2), ('C', 3)])

{'A': 1, 'C': 3, 'B': 2}

## 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

## Filter a List

non\_stop\_words = filter(lambda word: word not in stopwords, tokens)

Note: The conditional in the lambda indicates the elements you want to **keep** in the list.

## 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]

## Subtract the Elements in 2 Lists

import numpy as np

corr\_subset\_df['pred\_error\_mins'] = list(np.array(pred\_mins\_to\_arr\_list) -

np.array(mins\_to\_arr\_actual))

## Standard Deviation of items in a list

import numpy as np

sd = np.std(np.array(tot\_stationary\_mins\_list, dtype=float))

## 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

## Create Word Count columns

# Split out the words into individual columns

for word in important\_words:

products[word] = products['review\_clean'].apply(lambda s : s.split().count(word))

## 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()

-or-

>>> from sklearn import preprocessing

>>> lb = preprocessing.LabelBinarizer()

>>> lb.fit([1, 2, 6, 4, 2])

LabelBinarizer(neg\_label=0, pos\_label=1, sparse\_output=False)

>>> lb.classes\_

array([1, 2, 4, 6])

>>> lb.transform([1, 6])

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

[0, 0, 0, 1]])

# 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()

# pandas

## Change the number of rows printed for pandas objects

import pandas as pd

def print\_full(x):

pd.set\_option('display.max\_rows', len(x))

print(x)

pd.reset\_option('display.max\_rows')

## 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

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

## 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

## Choose Random Items from a List

rs = np.random.choice(unique\_shipment\_ids, size=num\_shipments\_for\_train, replace=False)

## 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))

## Set the Random Seed

import numpy as np

np.random.seed(42)

# 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

## sklearn Version

import sklearn

print('The scikit-learn version is {}.'.format(sklearn.\_\_version\_\_))

# Series (pandas)

## Check if a Series value is null

pd.isnull(df\_row[target\_field\_name])

## 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

## Add a Column Based on Other Columns

# Add payment\_inc\_ratio

loans['payment\_inc\_ratio'] = loans.apply(lambda row: row['installment'] \* 12.0 / (row['annual\_inc'] + 0.01))

## Convert an SFrame to features and labels in a numpy array

Two arrays are returned: one representing features and another representing class labels.

Note: The feature matrix includes an additional column 'intercept' filled with 1's to take account of the intercept term.

import numpy as np

def get\_numpy\_data(data\_sframe, features, label):

data\_sframe['intercept'] = 1

features = ['intercept'] + features

features\_sframe = data\_sframe[features]

feature\_matrix = features\_sframe.to\_numpy()

label\_sarray = data\_sframe[label]

label\_array = label\_sarray.to\_numpy()

return(feature\_matrix, label\_array)

feature\_matrix\_train, sentiment\_train = get\_numpy\_data(train\_data, important\_words, 'sentiment')

feature\_matrix\_valid, sentiment\_valid = get\_numpy\_data(validation\_data, important\_words, 'sentiment')

## 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)

## Random Split an SFrame

train\_data, validation\_data = products.random\_split(.9, seed=1)

## 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

## Find nth Occurrence of a sub-string

def find\_nth(haystack, needle, n):

start = haystack.find(needle)

while start >= 0 and n > 1:

start = haystack.find(needle, start+len(needle))

n -= 1

return start

# end find\_nth

assert find\_nth('abcdef\_def\_def', 'def', 0) == 3 # nonsense, just return first index

assert find\_nth('abcdef\_def\_def', 'def', 1) == 3

assert find\_nth('abcdef\_def\_def', 'xyz', 1) == -1

assert find\_nth('abcdef\_def\_def', 'def', 4) == -1

## Formatted strings

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

>>> test

'something great'

## Remove Punctuation

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

>>> import string

>>> test.translate(None, string.punctuation) # may not work on Spark

'some sunava '

-or-

import re

output\_str = re.sub(r'[^\sa-zA-Z0-9]', '', text)

## 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'

# Errors

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| ValueError: Cannot set a frame with no defined index and a value that cannot be converted to a Series | Trying to do slicing on an empty DataFrame |
|  |  |
| ValueError: The truth value of a DataFrame is ambiguous. Use a.empty, a.bool(), a.item(), a.any() or a.all(). | Use:  df531['at\_orig'] = df531.apply(get\_at\_orig\_flag, args=(poi\_df\_531,), axis=1)  instead of:  df531['at\_orig'] = df531.apply(get\_at\_orig\_flag, args=(poi\_df\_531), axis=1) |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |