Python Cheatsheet

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# Accelerate Python using ProcessPoolExecutor()

<https://towardsdatascience.com/heres-how-you-can-get-a-2-6x-speed-up-on-your-data-pre-processing-with-python-847887e63be5>

Original:

import glob

import os

import cv2

### Loop through all jpg files in the current folder

### Resize each one to size 600x600

for image\_filename in glob.glob("\*.jpg"):

### Read in the image data

img = cv2.imread(image\_filename)

### Resize the image

img = cv2.resize(img, (600, 600))

Much (6 times) Faster:

import glob

import os

import cv2

import concurrent.futures

def load\_and\_resize(image\_filename):

### Read in the image data

img = cv2.imread(image\_filename)

### Resize the image

img = cv2.resize(img, (600, 600))

### Create a pool of processes. By default, one is created for each CPU in your machine.

with concurrent.futures.ProcessPoolExecutor() as executor:

### Get a list of files to process

image\_files = glob.glob("\*.jpg")

### Process the list of files, but split the work across the process pool to use all CPUs

### Loop through all jpg files in the current folder

### Resize each one to size 600x600

executor.map(load\_and\_resize, image\_files)

# 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])

## Convert an array with one row to an array with one column

import numpy as np

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

print "Array with one row:", x

print "Shape:", x.shape

y = np.expand\_dims(x, axis=1)

print "Array with one column:"

print y

print "Shape:", y.shape

Output:

Array with one row: [1 2]

Shape: (2,)

Array with one column:

[[1]

[2]]

Shape: (2, 1)

## 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.]])

### Copy zeros in the shape of an existing array

x = np.arange(6)

x = x.reshape((2, 3))

x

np.zeros\_like(x)

Output:

array([[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 Columns of an ndarray

## Normalize Rows 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)

## 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]

## Jointly shuffle ndarray columns of features and targets

# X is a numpy.ndarray

m = X.shape[1] # number of training examples (number of columns)

# Step 1: Shuffle (X, Y)

permutation = list(np.random.permutation(m))

shuffled\_X = X[:, permutation]

shuffled\_Y = Y[:, permutation].reshape((1,m))

## 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]

## 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)

### Sort an Array (Descending)

import numpy as np

import random

x = np.arange(0, 10)

x\_sorted\_reverse = sorted(x, reverse=True)

## 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]

## Standardize an Array

mean = X.mean(axis=0)

std = X.std(axis=0)

X = (X - mean) / std

## Statistics for Arrays

### Median for Arrays

>>> a

array([[10, 7, 4],

[ 3, 2, 1]])

>>> np.median(a)

3.5

>>> np.median(a, axis=0)

array([ 6.5, 4.5, 2.5])

>>> np.median(a, axis=1)

array([ 7., 2.])

## 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 exit from the loop

0

1

2

### Continue with the next iteration of the loop

for letter in 'Django':

if letter == 'D':

continue

print 'Current Letter:', letter

Output:

Current Letter: j

Current Letter: a

...

### Count backwards

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

### Count with steps

for i in xrange(0,10,5):

print i

Output:

0

5

### 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

## Combine Multiple CSV Files

<https://www.freecodecamp.org/news/how-to-combine-multiple-csv-files-with-8-lines-of-code-265183e0854/>

<https://10.201.4.13/user/bbeauchamp/notebooks/cust/American_Eagle/combine_csv.ipynb>

import os

import glob

import pandas as pd

os.chdir("./ae\_sched\_err\_output")

extension = 'csv'

all\_filenames = [i for i in glob.glob('\*.{}'.format(extension))]

#combine all files in the list

combined\_csv = pd.concat([pd.read\_csv(f) for f in all\_filenames ])

#export to csv

combined\_csv.to\_csv( "combined\_csv.csv", index=False, encoding='utf-8-sig')

## 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',

header=0)

>>> 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 constant column to a DataFrame

# Use the date part of the filename as a schedule data

date\_time\_str = filename[47:62]

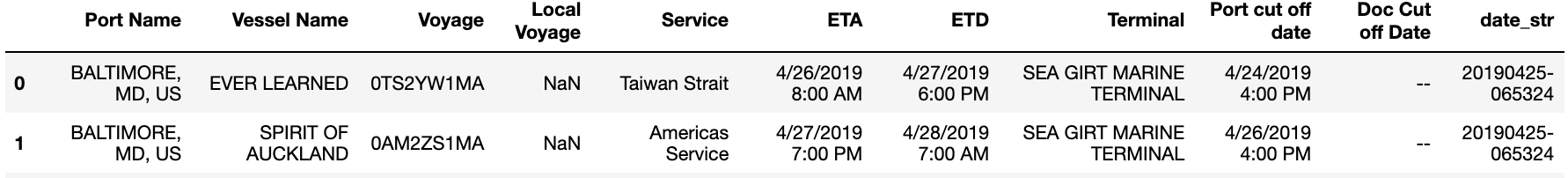
#

df = pd.read\_csv(filename, index\_col=None, header=1)

# Add the schedule data

df['date\_str'] = date\_time\_str

Output:



## 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

### Add a row for a specific index value

summary\_pdf=

k med\_abs\_err\_sec

od\_pair

5848-5811 3.0 34276.500000

5749-5766 3.0 31114.166667

...

od\_pair = 'TSTORIG-TESTDEST'

k = 3

med\_abs\_err = 123.456

summary\_pdf.loc[od\_pair] = [k, med\_abs\_err]

Output:

summary\_pdf=

k med\_abs\_err\_sec

od\_pair

5848-5811 3.0 34276.500000

5749-5766 3.0 31114.166667

... ... ...

6360-6310 3.0 13766.500000

10445-6544 3.0 4934.666667

TSTORIG-TESTDEST 3.0 123.456000

Note that if index TSTORIG-TESTDEST already exists, that row will be updated.

## 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

Concatenate DataFrames Column-Wise

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

### Concatenate DataFrames Row-Wise

import pandas as pd

dummy\_data1 = {

'Feature1': ['A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E'],

'Feature2': ['F', 'G', 'H', 'I', 'J']}

df1 = pd.DataFrame(dummy\_data1, columns = ['Feature1', 'Feature2'])

print "df1="

print df1

dummy\_data2 = {

'Feature1': ['K', 'L', 'M', 'N', 'O'],

'Feature2': ['P', 'Q', 'R', 'S', 'T']}

df2= pd.DataFrame(dummy\_data2, columns = [ 'Feature1', 'Feature2'])

print "df2="

print df2

df\_row = pd.concat([df1, df2], axis=0, ignore\_index=True)

df\_row

Output:

df1=

Feature1 Feature2

0 A F

1 B G

2 C H

3 D I

4 E J

df2=

Feature1 Feature2

0 K P

1 L Q

2 M R

3 N S

4 O T

**In [1]:** df1 = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A0', 'A1', 'A2', 'A3'],

**...:**  'B': ['B0', 'B1', 'B2', 'B3'],

**...:**  'C': ['C0', 'C1', 'C2', 'C3'],

**...:**  'D': ['D0', 'D1', 'D2', 'D3']},

**...:**  index=[0, 1, 2, 3])

**In [2]:** df2 = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A4', 'A5', 'A6', 'A7'],

**...:**  'B': ['B4', 'B5', 'B6', 'B7'],

**...:**  'C': ['C4', 'C5', 'C6', 'C7'],

**...:**  'D': ['D4', 'D5', 'D6', 'D7']},

**...:**  index=[4, 5, 6, 7])

**In [3]:** df3 = pd.DataFrame({'A': ['A8', 'A9', 'A10', 'A11'],

**...:**  'B': ['B8', 'B9', 'B10', 'B11'],

**...:**  'C': ['C8', 'C9', 'C10', 'C11'],

**...:**  'D': ['D8', 'D9', 'D10', 'D11']},

**...:**  index=[8, 9, 10, 11])

**In [4]:** frames = [df1, df2, df3]

**In [5]:** result = pd.concat(frames)

******

## 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 Single DataFrame Column to a numpy.ndarray

X\_df = trimmed\_model\_input\_df[['leg\_km\_to\_port\_boundary']]

Output:

leg\_km\_to\_port\_boundary

0 3.336571

1 8836.782944

2 2234.021963

3 0.000000

4 7.770299

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

leg\_km\_arr = np.reshape(X\_df.leg\_km\_to\_port\_boundary, (len(X\_df.leg\_km\_to\_port\_boundary), 1))

print type(leg\_km\_arr)

print leg\_km\_arr

Output:

<type 'numpy.ndarray'>

[[ 3.33657117e+00]

[ 8.83678294e+03]

[ 2.23402196e+03]

...,

[ 1.38211981e+03]

[ 1.77436680e+01]

[ 1.80216301e+03]]

## 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'>

## Convert a Dict to a DataFrame

**One way:**

prod\_fname = r"algProd.out" # JSON

with open(prod\_fname) as prod\_file:

prod\_dict = json.load(prod\_file)

prod\_pred\_df = DataFrame.from\_dict(prod\_dict['response']['docs'])

list(prod\_pred\_df)

Output:

[u'\_uniqueKey',

u'features',

u'features\_num',

u'mkey',

u'model\_category',

u'model\_class',

u'model\_err',

u'model\_md5',

u'model\_type',

u'obsv\_asof',

u'strata\_carrier',

u'strata\_num',

u'strata\_odpair',

u'strata\_shipper']

**Another Way:**

dframe = pd.DataFrame({'email':sf.index, 'list':sf.values})

## 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'])

Another way:

# Split the report\_file into a category and report name

category\_name\_df = mri\_xdm\_filtered\_df["report\_file"].str.split("/", n=1, expand=True)

#. Strip the file suffix from the report file

category\_name\_df[1] = category\_name\_df[1].str[:-4]

mri\_xdm\_filtered\_df.loc[:, 'report\_category'] = category\_name\_df[0].copy()

mri\_xdm\_filtered\_df.loc[:, 'report\_name'] = category\_name\_df[1].copy()

Output:

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

## 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 |

comparison\_df = prod\_cv\_score\_df.copy(deep=True)

## 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 Multiple Series

group\_by\_od\_pair = all\_vessel\_test\_pdf['leg\_dest\_arrival\_abs\_err\_mins'].groupby(all\_vessel\_test\_pdf['od\_pair'])

d = {'mean\_err\_mins' : group\_by\_od\_pair.mean(),

'median\_err\_mins' : group\_by\_od\_pair.median(),

'count' : group\_by\_od\_pair.count()

}

od\_pair\_stats\_df = pd.DataFrame(d)

od\_pair\_stats\_df

Output:



## 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: []

## Create a DataFrame with integer columns

test002\_df = DataFrame(columns=('A', 'B'))

test002\_df.A = test002\_df.A.astype(int)

test002\_df.B = test002\_df.B.astype(int)

test002\_df.loc[0] = [1,2]

print test002\_df.dtypes

print test002\_df

Output:

A int64

B int64

dtype: object

A B

1. 1 2

## Create a Pivot Table from a DataFrame

data\_df.iloc[:5, :5]



pivoted = data\_df.pivot\_table('Total', index=data\_df.index.time, columns=data\_df.index.date)

pivoted.iloc[:5, :5]



If you plot the pivoted DataFrame, each column plots as a different line:

%matplotlib inline

import matplotlib.pyplot as plt

plt.style.use('seaborn')

pivoted.plot(legend=False, alpha=0.01)



## 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

## Extract a Single Column from a DataFrame into a numpy.ndarray

Ref: <https://medium.com/themlblog/splitting-csv-into-train-and-test-data-1407a063dd74>

ais\_train\_sample\_pdf.head(5)

Output:



X\_train = ais\_train\_sample\_pdf.loc[:, ['km\_to\_leg\_dest']].values

print "X\_train="

print X\_train

print type(X\_train)

Output:

X\_train=

[[ 2.40657935e+03]

[ 6.19268751e+00]

[ 1.18559265e+00]

...,

[ 1.74863744e+00]

[ 1.82361259e+01]

[ 4.63271618e+00]]

<type 'numpy.ndarray'>

## Extract Multiple Columns by Column Position

X\_train = od\_pair\_train\_col\_subset\_pdf.iloc[:, [KM\_TO\_LEG\_ORIG\_INDEX, KM\_TO\_LEG\_DEST\_INDEX]].values

print "X\_train="

print X\_train

Output:

X\_train=

[[ 6.95496278 1864.25367361]

[ 20.86738232 1870.05443016]

[ 21.11778983 1870.36589605]

...,

[ 1850.91998293 25.17092018]

[ 1850.91998293 25.17092018]

[ 1850.92364174 25.16428762]]

## 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

or

april\_sched\_pdf = april\_sched\_pdf.dropna(subset = ['poi\_id'])

## 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 the tail of a DataFrame***

>>> df.tail(3)

Output:

animal

6 shark

7 whale

8 zebra

## 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

One way:

for imo in pd\_data['imo'].unique()

Another way:

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()

counts = df['sap\_shipment\_id'].groupby(df['sap\_shipment\_id']).count()

print type(counts)

print counts.values

print "mean = %f" % np.mean(counts.values)

print "stdev = %f" % np.std(counts.values)

output:

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

[ 1 1 1 ..., 16 9 11]

mean = 16.386067

stdev = 7.048713

### Another GroupBy Example

Note that this creates a “flat” unstructured output form which is easier to mine than the default, if you use the highlighted as\_index parameter.

output = all\_vessel\_test\_pdf.groupby(['imo', 'od\_pair'],

**as\_index=False**).agg({'leg\_dest\_arrival\_abs\_err\_mins':'median',

'leg\_traversal\_duration\_median\_hrs': 'median'})

Output:

imo od\_pair leg\_traversal\_duration\_median\_hrs \

0 9162071 11866-17153 17.095555

1 9162071 11965-17153 17.095555

2 9162071 11976-17153 17.095555

3 9198721 10292-4780 23.526111

4 9198721 4780-10292 23.577222

leg\_dest\_arrival\_abs\_err\_mins med\_pct\_err

0 2182.475477 212.772213

1 59.689515 5.819204

2 52.695791 5.137377

3 44.360606 3.142651

4 47.695722 3.371596

### 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]

### Extract only the rows containing the max value of a column, in a GroupBy

idx = shipment\_lat\_lon\_pdf.groupby(['shipmentId'])['contig\_sta\_hrs'].transform(max) == shipment\_lat\_lon\_pdf['contig\_sta\_hrs']

sta\_shipment\_max\_pdf = shipment\_lat\_lon\_pdf[idx]

sta\_shipment\_max\_pdf = sta\_shipment\_max\_pdf[sta\_shipment\_max\_pdf['contig\_sta\_hrs'] > 0.0]

sta\_shipment\_max\_pdf

Output:



## 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

## Plot the Data in a DataFrame

import pandas as pd

data\_df = pd.read\_csv('Fremont.csv', index\_col='Date', parse\_dates=True)

data\_df.head()

| Fremont Bridge West Sidewalk | Fremont Bridge East Sidewalk |
| --- | --- |
| Date |  |  |
| 2012-10-03 00:00:00 | 4.0 | 9.0 |
| 2012-10-03 01:00:00 | 4.0 | 6.0 |
| 2012-10-03 02:00:00 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| 2012-10-03 03:00:00 | 2.0 | 3.0 |
| 2012-10-03 04:00:00 | 6.0 |  |

%matplotlib inline

data\_df.plot()

<matplotlib.axes.\_subplots.AxesSubplot at 0x11a812c10>



### Scatter Plot

plt.scatter(sorted\_df['leg\_km\_to\_port\_boundary'], sorted\_df['mins\_to\_leg\_end'] )

plt.xlabel('leg\_km\_to\_port\_boundary')

plt.xlim(12000, 0) **# Reverses the x axis**

plt.ylabel('mins\_to\_leg\_end')

plt.title('km\_to\_port\_boundary vs time')

plt.show()

Output:



## 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, index\_col=0)

Note: header=0 means the column names are read from the first row of the input file

index\_col=0 uses the first column as an index

## Re-Sample a DataFrame to Aggregate

print data\_df.head()

weekly\_df = data\_df.resample('W').sum()

print weekly\_df.head()

Fremont Bridge West Sidewalk \

Date

2012-10-03 00:00:00 4.0

2012-10-03 01:00:00 4.0

2012-10-03 02:00:00 1.0

2012-10-03 03:00:00 2.0

2012-10-03 04:00:00 6.0

Fremont Bridge East Sidewalk

Date

2012-10-03 00:00:00 9.0

2012-10-03 01:00:00 6.0

2012-10-03 02:00:00 1.0

2012-10-03 03:00:00 3.0

2012-10-03 04:00:00 1.0

Fremont Bridge West Sidewalk Fremont Bridge East Sidewalk

Date

2012-10-07 7297.0 6995.0

2012-10-14 8679.0 8116.0

2012-10-21 7946.0 7563.0

2012-10-28 6901.0 6536.0

2012-11-04 6408.0 5786.0

## 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'],

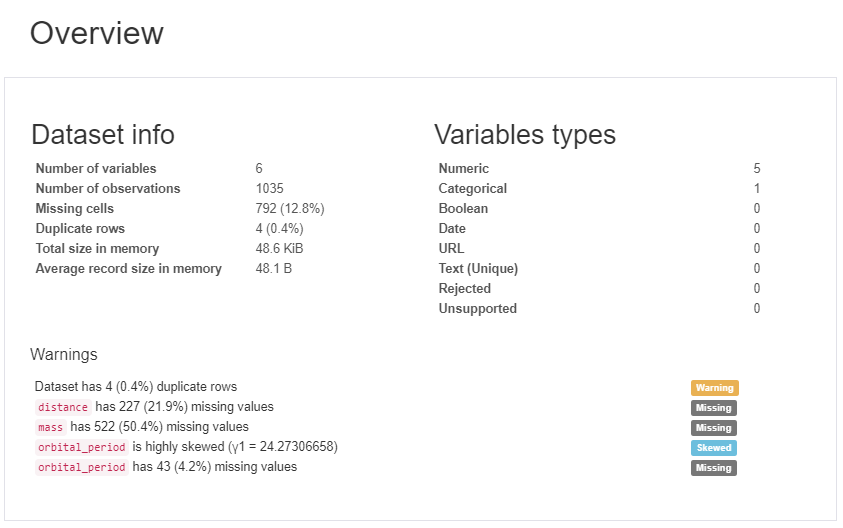
date\_parser = lambda x: pd.to\_datetime(x,

format=DATE\_FORMAT\_STRING\_MB,

coerce=True)

## Profiling a DataFrame

Ref: <https://towardsdatascience.com/exploring-your-data-with-just-1-line-of-python-4b35ce21a82d>



pip install pandas\_profiling



## Remove Rows which Match Elements of a List

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

## Reset DataFrame Data Type

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

or

leg\_transit\_df = pd.DataFrame(columns=('vessel\_id',

'leg\_transit\_start\_ts',

'leg\_transit\_end\_ts',

'leg\_orig\_id',

'leg\_dest\_id',

'leg\_orig\_lat',

'leg\_orig\_lon',

'leg\_dest\_lat',

'leg\_dest\_lon',

'leg\_duration\_sec'),

)

leg\_transit\_df = leg\_transit\_df.astype(dtype={'vessel\_id': "int64",

'leg\_transit\_start\_ts': types.UnicodeType,

'leg\_transit\_end\_ts': types.UnicodeType,

'leg\_orig\_id': 'int64',

'leg\_dest\_id': 'int64',

'leg\_orig\_lat': 'float',

'leg\_orig\_lon': 'float',

'leg\_dest\_lat': 'float',

'leg\_dest\_lon': 'float',

'leg\_duration\_sec': 'float'

## Reset DataFrame Indices

model\_input\_df = model\_input\_df.reset\_index(drop=True)

Output:

trimmed\_model\_input\_df:

leg\_km\_to\_port\_boundary timestamp leg\_end\_ts

0 41.591225 1513540761 1513553591

1 1775.726532 1487234207 1487478385

2 1416.337185 1489286955 1489541110

3 1807.828208 1483983265 1484258816

4 3056.373241

## Sample a DataFrame

import pandas

import random

df = pandas.DataFrame(np.random.randn(100, 4), columns=list('ABCD'))

rows = random.sample(df.index, 10)

df\_10 = df.ix[rows]

df\_90 = df.drop(rows)

## Scale Multiple Columns of a DataFrame

X\_df = trimmed\_model\_input\_df[['leg\_km\_to\_port\_boundary', 'sog']]

Output:

X\_df=

leg\_km\_to\_port\_boundary sog

0 778.248402 0.0

1 778.248402 0.0

2 776.868580 14.1

3 775.199350 14.1

...

scaler = StandardScaler()

X\_scaled\_array = scaler.fit\_transform(X\_df) # Returns a 2-d array

print "X\_scaled\_array="

Output:

X\_scaled\_array=

[[ 1.95613761 -1.10259899]

[ 1.95613761 -1.10259899]

[ 1.95113754 0.08856891]

...,

[-0.86400695 -1.043463 ]

[-0.86400695 -1.10259899]

[-0.86400695 -1.08570299]]

## 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

**>>>** df = pd.DataFrame({

**...**  'col1' : ['A', 'A', 'B', np.nan, 'D', 'C'],

**...**  'col2' : [2, 1, 9, 8, 7, 4],

**...**  'col3': [0, 1, 9, 4, 2, 3],

**...** })

**>>>** df

col1 col2 col3

0 A 2 0

1 A 1 1

2 B 9 9

3 NaN 8 4

4 D 7 2

5 C 4 3

### Sort by a column

**>>>** df.sort\_values(by=['col1'])

col1 col2 col3

0 A 2 0

1 A 1 1

2 B 9 9

5 C 4 3

4 D 7 2

3 NaN 8 4

### Sort by multiple columns

**>>>** df.sort\_values(by=['col1', 'col2'])

col1 col2 col3

1 A 1 1

0 A 2 0

2 B 9 9

5 C 4 3

4 D 7 2

3 NaN 8 4

### Sort Descending

od\_pair\_pdf = od\_pair\_pdf.sort\_values(by=['count'], ascending=[False])

print od\_pair\_pdf

Output:

od\_pair count

162 (22591, 14662) 7

39 (14662, 22838) 6

33 (14662, 22591) 3

126 (22649, 14662) 3

31 (22744, 22876) 3

## Split a column into 2 columns

<https://www.geeksforgeeks.org/python-pandas-split-strings-into-two-list-columns-using-str-split/>

## 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)

## Split a DataFrame into train, validate, and test sets

def train\_validate\_test\_split(df, train\_percent=.6, validate\_percent=.2, seed=None):

np.random.seed(seed)

perm = np.random.permutation(df.index) # like "[7 8 2 3 1 6 0 5 4 9]"

m = len(df.index)

train\_end = int(train\_percent \* m)

validate\_end = int(validate\_percent \* m) + train\_end

train = df.iloc[perm[:train\_end]]

validate = df.iloc[perm[train\_end:validate\_end]]

test = df.iloc[perm[validate\_end:]]

return train, validate, test

# end train\_validate\_test\_split()

# test train\_validate\_test\_split()

np.random.seed([42])

df = pd.DataFrame(np.random.rand(10, 5), columns=list('ABCDE'))

train, validate, test = train\_validate\_test\_split(df, seed=42)

assert round(train.iloc[0]['A'], 4) == 0.7046

assert round(validate.iloc[1]['E'], 4) == 0.9572

assert round(test.iloc[1]['B'], 4) == 0.7297

## 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()



### Median Absolute Error for DataFrame Columns

description\_df = all\_vessel\_pdf.describe()

print description\_df

mae = all\_vessel\_pdf.describe()['abs\_err\_sec']['50%']

print mae

Output:

imo leg\_orig\_poi leg\_dest\_poi timestamp \

count 6.644200e+04 66442.000000 66442.000000 6.644200e+04

mean 9.500332e+06 12427.146624 11990.590575 1.500246e+09

std 2.278766e+05 3622.512342 2903.371646 5.544264e+05

min 8.230443e+06 5550.000000 5550.000000 1.498881e+09

25% 9.401685e+06 10670.000000 11923.000000 1.499902e+09

50% 9.518098e+06 12712.000000 12009.000000 1.500238e+09

75% 9.700615e+06 15709.000000 12592.000000 1.500567e+09

max 9.719587e+06 17215.000000 17215.000000 1.501522e+09

leg\_dest\_arr\_err\_sec abs\_err\_sec

count 66442.000000 66442.000000

mean 7127.933481 100471.770938

std 142410.107112 101176.667862

min -626795.628262 0.568696

25% -66325.987585 18609.417360

50% -4426.564256 70414.793540

75% 77512.293221 150722.375630

max 541396.801915 626795.628262

**70414.7935397**

## Write a DataFrame to a csv file

veh\_data\_subset.to\_csv(out\_file\_name, header=True, 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

See <https://howchoo.com/g/ywi5m2vkodk/working-with-datetime-objects-and-timezones-in-python>

## 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 a formatted string

import datetime

t = datetime.datetime(2012, 2, 23, 0, 0)

t.strftime('%m/%d/%Y')

Output:

‘02/23/2012’

## Convert a naïve utc datetime to a timezone aware datetime

import pytz

def naive\_utc\_dt\_to\_aware\_dt(naive\_utc\_dt, new\_tz\_name):

'''Converts a naive utc datetime (tzinfo = None) into an aware datetime with the specified timezone

Inputs: naive\_utc\_dt : A datetime whose tzinfo is None, like date = datetime.datetime(2015, 11, 11, 11, 0)

new\_tz\_name : A timezone name like 'US/Eastern'

Outputs: An "aware" datetime in the specified time zone, like "2015-11-11 06:00:00-05:00"

Ref: https://techblog.thescore.com/2015/11/03/timezones-in-python/

'''

# Identify the tz as UTC

utc = pytz.timezone('UTC')

aware\_dt = utc.localize(naive\_utc\_dt)

# Convert UTC timezone to data in the specified new timezone

new\_tz = pytz.timezone(new\_tz\_name)

new\_dt = aware\_date.astimezone(new\_tz)

return(new\_dt)

# end naive\_utc\_dt\_to\_aware\_dt()

# Test it

assert str(naive\_utc\_dt\_to\_aware\_dt(datetime.datetime(2015, 11, 11, 11, 0), 'US/Eastern')) == '2015-11-11 06:00:00-05:00'

## Convert a datetime to Epoch Seconds

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

1333238400

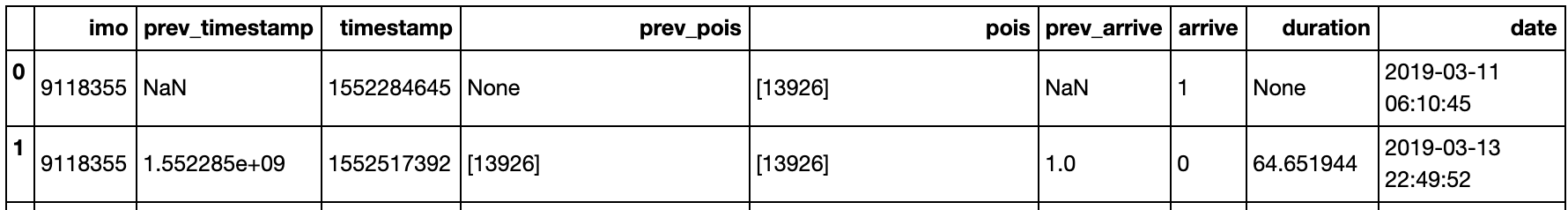
## Convert a UTC Epoch to a UTC datetime

One way:

pd\_data['date'] = pd.to\_datetime(pd\_data['timestamp'],unit='s')

pd\_data.head(10)

Output:



Another way:

def epoch\_utc\_to\_dt\_utc(epoch\_utc):

'''Converts a UTC epoch to a datetime with timezone UTC

Input: epoch\_utc: A UTC epoch like 1483416548 indicating Tuesday, January 3, 2017 4:09:08 AM.

See https://www.epochconverter.com/ for more info.

Output: A datetime with UTC timesone, like 2019-03-05 12:34:59.635507-08:00

'''

dt\_utc\_naive = datetime.fromtimestamp(epoch\_utc)

dt\_aware\_utc = naive\_utc\_dt\_to\_aware\_dt(dt\_utc\_naive, "UTC")

return dt\_aware\_utc

# end epoch\_utc\_to\_dt\_utc()

def naive\_utc\_dt\_to\_aware\_dt(naive\_utc\_dt, new\_tz\_name):

'''Converts a naive utc datetime (tzinfo = None) into an aware datetime with the specified timezone

Inputs: naive\_utc\_dt : A datetime whose tzinfo is None, like date = datetime.datetime(2015, 11, 11, 11, 0)

new\_tz\_name : A timezone name like 'US/Eastern'

Outputs: An "aware" datetime in the specified time zone, like "2015-11-11 06:00:00-05:00"

Example: naive\_utc\_dt\_to\_aware\_dt()

'''

# Identify the tz as UTC

utc = pytz.timezone('UTC')

aware\_dt = utc.localize(naive\_utc\_dt)

# Convert UTC timezone to data in the specified new timezone

new\_tz = pytz.timezone(new\_tz\_name)

new\_dt = aware\_date.astimezone(new\_tz)

return(new\_dt)

# end naive\_utc\_dt\_to\_aware\_dt()

# Test epoch\_utc\_to\_dt\_utc()

assert str(epoch\_utc\_to\_dt\_utc(1483416548)) == "2017-01-03 04:09:08+00:00"

## Convert an Datetime in UTC to a datetime with timezone

my\_datetime\_utc = datetime.datetime.now() # some timestamp

print my\_datetime\_utc, type(my\_datetime\_utc)

old\_tz = pytz.timezone("UTC")

new\_tz = pytz.timezone("US/Pacific")

my\_datetime\_in\_new\_timezone = old\_tz.localize(my\_datetime\_utc).astimezone(new\_timezone)

print "my\_datetime\_in\_new\_timezone = ", my\_datetime\_in\_new\_timezone

Output:

2019-03-05 18:54:13.238944 <type 'datetime.datetime'>

my\_datetime\_in\_new\_timezone = 2019-03-05 10:54:13.238944-08:00

## 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 an Epoch in UTC to a datetime with Time Zone

def epoch\_utc\_to\_datetime\_tz(epoch\_utc, new\_tz\_name):

'''Converts a UTC epoch (e.g. 1483416548) to a datetime like 2019-03-05 12:34:59.635507-08:00

Inputs: epoch\_utc, like 1483416548

Outputs: datetime.datetime like 2019-03-05 12:34:59.635507-08:00

'''

# First, convert the timestamp to a datetime

dt\_utc = epoch\_utc\_to\_dt\_utc(epoch\_utc)

aware\_dt\_tz = convert\_dtutc\_to\_dttz(dt\_utc, new\_tz\_name)

return(aware\_dt\_tz)

# end timestamp\_utc\_to\_datetime\_tz

def convert\_dtutc\_to\_dttz(datetime\_instance\_utc, new\_tz\_name):

'''Gets a local, timezone-aware datetime from a UTC datetime instance and a local timezone name.

Inputs: datetime\_instance\_utc like 2019-03-05 20:34:59.635507

new\_tz\_name like 'US/Pacific'

Outputs: datetime.datetime like 2019-03-05 12:34:59.635507-08:00

'''

datetime\_instance\_utc = datetime\_instance\_utc.replace(tzinfo = None)

old\_tz = pytz.timezone("UTC")

new\_tz = pytz.timezone(new\_tz\_name)

dt\_tz = old\_tz.localize(datetime\_instance\_utc).astimezone(new\_tz)

return dt\_tz

# end convert\_dtutc\_to\_dttz()

Tests:

# Test convert\_dtutc\_to\_dttz()

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

my\_datetime = convert\_dtutc\_to\_dttz(dt\_utc, 'US/Pacific')

my\_datetime\_str = str(get\_local\_datetime(dt\_utc, 'US/Pacific'))

assert (my\_datetime\_str.find('-08:00') != -1) or (my\_datetime\_str.find('-07:00') != -1)

# Test epoch\_utc\_to\_dt\_utc()

assert str(epoch\_utc\_to\_dt\_utc(1483416548)) == "2015-11-11 11:00:00+00:00"

## 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 a range of dates

import pandas as pd

def sequential\_date\_list(start\_date\_str, end\_date\_str):

'''

start\_date\_str: date sequence start, like "2019-03-05".

end\_date\_str : date sequence end, like "2019-03-07".

output : List containing string date representations, like

['2019-03-05', '2019-03-06', '2019-03-07']

'''

daterange = list(pd.date\_range(start\_date\_str, end\_date\_str))

dates\_only\_list = [item.strftime("%Y-%m-%d") for item in daterange]

return(dates\_only\_list)

# end sequential\_date\_list()

# test sequential\_date\_list

list\_352 = sequential\_date\_list('2019-01-30', '2019-02-01')

assert str(type(list\_352)) == "<type 'list'>"

assert list\_352 == ['2019-01-30', '2019-01-31', '2019-02-01']

## 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()

### datetime in ISO format

import datetime

datetime.datetime.now().isoformat()

Output:

2018-12-07T13:56:31.083881

### Get the current datetime with UTC timezone

import pytz

def utcnow():

''' Returns the current system datetime in UTC

'''

dt\_now\_utc = datetime.datetime.now(tz=pytz.utc)

return dt\_now\_utc

#

# Test utcnow()

utc\_now\_455\_dt = utcnow()

tz\_455\_str = utc\_now\_455.strftime("%Z")

assert tz\_455\_str == "UTC"

## Get the current unix timestamp

import time

print int(time.time())

Output:

1537104158

## 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

## Set the time zone for a Naïve datetime object

import datetime

import pytz

my\_birthday = datetime.datetime(1985, 10, 20, 17, 55)

brothers\_birthday = datetime.datetime(1992, 6, 25, 18, 30)

indy = pytz.timezone("America/Indianapolis")

my\_birthday\_localized = indy.localize(my\_birthday)

print "type(indy): ", type(indy)

print "type(my\_birthday): ", type(my\_birthday)

print "my\_birthday:", my\_birthday

print "my\_birthday.tzinfo:", my\_birthday.tzinfo

print "my\_birthday\_localized:", my\_birthday\_localized

print "my\_birthday\_localized.tzinfo:", my\_birthday\_localized.tzinfo

Output:

type(indy): <class 'pytz.tzfile.America/Indianapolis'>

type(my\_birthday): <type 'datetime.datetime'>

my\_birthday: 1985-10-20 17:55:00

my\_birthday.tzinfo: None

my\_birthday\_localized: 1985-10-20 17:55:00-05:00

my\_birthday\_localized.tzinfo: America/Indianapolis

Another Example:

from pytz import timezone

dt\_913\_unaware = datetime.now()

print dt\_913\_unaware

print dt\_913\_unaware.tzinfo

print "----"

localtz = timezone('UTC')

dt\_913\_aware = localtz.localize(dt\_913\_unaware)

print dt\_913\_aware

print dt\_913\_aware.tzinfo

Output:

2019-06-06 14:04:21.794399

None

----

2019-06-06 14:04:21.794399+00:00

UTC

## Time Zone Names

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

# Dictionaries

## Compound Keys in dicts

# dict testing

test\_dict = {}

# Test generic ships which are labeled with vessel\_id -1

test\_dict[(-1,1,2)] = [100] # 100 minutes for generic vessels, from POI 1 to POI 2

assert (-1,1,2) in test\_dict # True, the key (-1, 1, 2) exists

assert test\_dict[(-1, 1, 2)] == [100] # Returns the value [100] for key (-1, 1, 2)

assert not((-1,1,0) in test\_dict) # False, since key (-1,1,0) doesn't exist in the dict

# Now test specific vessels

test\_dict[(1234,1,2)] = [1000] # 1000 minutes for slow vessel 1234

assert test\_dict[(1234,1,2)] == [1000] # New vessel ran it in 1000 minutes

assert test\_dict[(-1,1,2)] == [100] # Make sure other vessel is unchanged

# Add a traversal to an existing dict # Add another value to the value list

test\_dict[(-1,1,2)].append(110)

assert test\_dict[(-1, 1, 2)] == [100, 110]

## 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

import os

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

### Search a Directory for File Matches

import glob

MODEL\_ERR\_DIR = 'models/\*'

model\_file\_names = glob.glob(MODEL\_ERR\_DIR)

for model\_file\_name in model\_file\_names:

if model\_file\_name.find('9198721') <> -1:

print "found it"

# end if

# next

## 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

import traceback

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)

## Copy a File from a URL

URL = 'https://data.seattle.gov/api/views/65db-xm6k/rows.csv?accessType=DOWNLOAD'

import urllib

urllib.urlretrieve(URL, 'Fremont.csv')

!head 'Fremont.csv'

Output:

Date,Fremont Bridge West Sidewalk,Fremont Bridge East Sidewalk

10/03/2012 12:00:00 AM,4,9

10/03/2012 01:00:00 AM,4,6

## 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 all the words – without punctuation – into a list

import re

with open(file\_name) as f:

read\_data = f.read()

print('read\_data:\n', read\_data)

x = re.compile('\w+').findall(read\_data)

print('x=', x)

Output:

read\_data:

O for a Muse of fire, that would ascend

The brightest heaven of invention,

A kingdom for a stage, princes to act

And monarchs to behold the swelling scene!

…

x= ['O', 'for', 'a', 'Muse', 'of', 'fire', 'that', 'would', 'ascend', 'The', 'brightest', 'heaven', 'of', 'invention', 'A', 'kingdom', 'for', 'a', 'stage', 'princes', 'to', 'act', 'And', 'monarchs', 'to', 'behold', 'the', 'swelling', 'scene', 'Then', 'should', 'the', 'warlike', 'Harry', 'like', 'himself', 'Assume', 'the', 'port', 'of', 'Mars', …]

## 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)

***Unzip Files***

import zipfile

fname\_list = os.listdir(DATA\_DIR)

# Remove hidden operating system files

ipaws\_fname\_list = filter(lambda fname: fname[0] != '.', fname\_list)

# Create the output directory if it doesn't already exist

if not os.path.exists(UNZIPPED\_DIR):

os.makedirs(UNZIPPED\_DIR)

# end if

# Now go through, unzip each zipped file, and store it to the unzipped directory

for zipfile\_name in ipaws\_fname\_list:

path = os.path.join(DATA\_DIR, zipfile\_name)

zf = zipfile.ZipFile(path)

# The zipfile may have multiple files in it, so read through them and extract each one.

# Here we really only expect one raw file per zip file

for info in zf.infolist():

# Read the data in from the file

data = zf.read(info.filename)

# And write it out to the output file

output\_file\_name = os.path.join(UNZIPPED\_DIR, basename(info.filename))

uncompressed\_file = open(output\_file\_name, 'w')

uncompressed\_file.write(data)

uncompressed\_file.close()

# next info

# next zipfile

## 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

# Geometry

## Polygon contains a point?

from shapely.geometry import Point

from shapely.geometry.polygon import Polygon

point = Point(0.5, 0.5)

polygon = Polygon([(0, 0), (0, 1), (1, 1), (1, 0)])

print(polygon.contains(point))

point2 = Point(1.5, 1.5)

print(polygon.contains(point2))

Output:

True

False

# 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.**

# 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"])

# Jupyter Notebooks

## Display an Image inside a Notebook

from IPython.display import Image

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

Image(filename=image\_fname)

## Display matplotlib plots inline in the notebook

%matplotlib inline

## Store a CSV file in the local directory (not the HDFS directory)

from pandas import DataFrame

test\_df = shipment\_modes\_df.toPandas() # shipment\_modes\_df is a pyspark DataFrame

test\_df.to\_csv('test\_csv.csv', index=False)

# 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 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))

## Cartesian Product of 2 Lists

from itertools import product

list1 = [1,2,3]

list2 = [4,5,6]

list(product(list1, list2))

Output:

[(1, 4), (1, 5), (1, 6), (2, 4), (2, 5), (2, 6), (3, 4), (3, 5), (3, 6)]

## Concatenate 2 lists

>>> a = [1,2]

>>> b = [3,4]

>>> a+b

[1, 2, 3, 4]

## Concatenate the string elements of 2 Lists

list1 = ['a', 'b']

list2 = ['1', '2']

map(lambda(x,y): x+y, zip(list1, list2))

Output:

['a1', 'b2']

## 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

## Create a list of sequential dates

import pandas as pd

start\_date\_str = '2019-04-06'

end\_date\_str = '2019-05-02'

daterange = list(pd.date\_range(start\_date\_str, end\_date\_str))

dates\_only\_list = [item.strftime("%Y-%m-%d") for item in daterange]

print dates\_only\_list

Output:

['2019-04-06', '2019-04-07', '2019-04-08', '2019-04-09', '2019-04-10', '2019-04-11', '2019-04-12', '2019-04-13', '2019-04-14', '2019-04-15', '2019-04-16', '2019-04-17', '2019-04-18', '2019-04-19', '2019-04-20', '2019-04-21', '2019-04-22', '2019-04-23', '2019-04-24', '2019-04-25', '2019-04-26', '2019-04-27', '2019-04-28', '2019-04-29', '2019-04-30', '2019-05-01', '2019-05-02']

## 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

## Extract the distinct items in a list (as a list)

distinct\_poi\_list = list(np.unique(poi\_list))

print distinct\_poi\_list

print type(distinct\_poi\_list)

Output:

[15390, 15553, 15704]

<type 'list'>

## 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]

## List Comprehensions

print "abc=", abc

poi\_list = [item['poiId'] for item in abc]

print "poi\_list=", poi\_list

Output:

abc= [Row(poiCategory=u'portPoi', poiId=5555, poiName=u'BEILUN [CNBEI]', poiType=u'marinePort'), Row(poiCategory=u'portPoi', poiId=5729, poiName=u'NINGBO [CNNBO]', poiType=u'marinePort'), Row(poiCategory=u'portPoi', poiId=5730, poiName=u'NINGBO PT [CNNBG]', poiType=u'marinePort')]

poi\_list= [5555, 5729, 5730]

## Merge 2 Lists with Option to Remove Dupes

def merge\_lists(list1, list2, remove\_dupes=False):

''' Combine the lists, keeping only unique items if desired

'''

output\_list = list1 + list2

if remove\_dupes:

output\_list = list(set(output\_list))

# end if

return(output\_list)

# end merge\_lists()

# test merge\_lists()

assert merge\_lists([], [], 'True') == []

assert merge\_lists([], [], 'False') == []

assert merge\_lists(['A'], ['A', 'B']) == ['A', 'A', 'B']

assert merge\_lists(['A'], ['A', 'B'], True) == ['A', 'B']

assert merge\_lists(['A'], ['A', 'B'], False) == ['A', 'A', 'B']

## 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]

## Randomly Sample Items from a List

import random

random.sample(the\_list, 50)

## Randomly Sample Items from a List with Replacement

import random

np.random.choice(3,10)

Output:

array([1, 0, 0, 0, 1, 1, 0, 2, 1, 2])

## Remove an Item from a List

aList = [123, 'xyz', 'zara', 'abc', 'xyz'];

aList.remove('xyz');

print "List : ", aList

aList.remove('abc');

print "List : ", aList

Output:

List : [123, 'zara', 'abc', 'xyz']

List : [123, 'zara', 'xyz']

## 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]

### Sort Descending

L = [15, 22.4, 8, 10, 3.14]

L.sort(reverse = True)

L

Output:

[22.4, 15, 10, 8, 3.14]

## 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()

# Maps

## folium to easily create a map

import folium

map\_bruce = folium.Map(location=[38.8966, -121.0769], zoom\_start=13) # center of map, my town

folium.Marker([38.8752, -121.0763], popup='House').add\_to(map\_bruce) # Location of my house

folium.Marker([38.8953, -121.0785], popup='Closest Pub').add\_to(map\_bruce) # Location of the closest pub

map\_bruce



# 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

### Set the Random Number Seed

## import random

random.seed(42)

random.seed(None) # Seeds from current time

## 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)

#

OR

def round\_half\_even(some\_float):

''' Performs even half rounding of floating point values '''

some\_float\_str = str(some\_float)

half\_rounded\_even = decimal.Decimal(some\_float\_str).quantize(decimal.Decimal('0.01'),

rounding = decimal.ROUND\_HALF\_EVEN)

return(float(half\_rounded\_even))

# end round\_half\_even()

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')

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

### Rounding in spark:

\_\_builtin\_\_.round(2.567, 2)

Output:

2.57

## Scale a 2-Dimensional List

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler

data = [[0, 1],

[1, 2],

[2, 4],

[3, 6]]

print "type(data)= ", type(data)

print "data=: ",data

scaler = StandardScaler()

print "scaler.fit(data):"

print(scaler.fit(data))

print

print("mean: ", scaler.mean\_)

print("scale: ", scaler.scale\_)

print

print "scalar.transform(data):"

print(scaler.transform(data))

print

print("scaler.transform([[0.5, 7]]): "), scaler.transform([[0.5, 7]])

Output:

type(data)= <type 'list'>

data=: [[0, 1], [1, 2], [2, 4], [3, 6]]

scaler.fit(data):

StandardScaler(copy=True, with\_mean=True, with\_std=True)

('mean: ', array([ 1.5 , 3.25]))

('scale: ', array([ 1.11803399, 1.92028644]))

scalar.transform(data):

[[-1.34164079 -1.1717002 ]

[-0.4472136 -0.65094455]

[ 0.4472136 0.39056673]

[ 1.34164079 1.43207802]]

scaler.transform([[0.5, 7]]): [[-0.89442719 1.95283366]]

## 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)

**Memory Usage Monitoring**

import pandas as pd

import numpy as np

% load\_ext memory\_profiler

%memit

df1 = pd.DataFrame(np.random.randn(10000, 10000))

%memit

Output:

The memory\_profiler extension is already loaded. To reload it, use:

%reload\_ext memory\_profiler

peak memory: 65.91 MiB, increment: 0.01 MiB

peak memory: 826.93 MiB, increment: 0.00 MiB

# Memory Usage

import sys

variable = 30

print(sys.getsizeof(variable)) # 24

# 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

## Element-Wise Multiplication of two Arrays or Iterables

import numpy as np

weighted\_err = np.multiply(uc1\_df.legacy\_med\_abs\_err, uc1\_df.legacy\_shipment\_count)

## 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"])

## Store and then Recall a Binary Object

Note that for some objects (GridSearchCV objects, for example), pickle.dump works, but pickle.dumps fails.

test921 = [[1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0],

[2.0, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0]]

test922 = [[1.0, 2.0, 3.0, 4.0],

[2.0, 4.0, 6.0, 8.0]]

# Create a new scaler, and train on test921

my\_scaler = preprocessing.StandardScaler().fit(test921)

print "my\_fitted\_data on test922 ="

results\_922 = my\_scaler.transform(test922)

print "original\_scaler=", results\_922

pickle.dump(my\_scaler, open('pickle\_test\_921.p', 'wb'))

# Now load the scaler from the serialized file, and repeat the test on test922

recalled\_scaler = pickle.load(open('pickle\_test\_921.p', 'rb'))

results\_486 = recalled\_scaler.transform(test922)

print "recalled\_scaler = ", results\_486

print "recalled data identical?: ", results\_486 == results\_922

## 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()

## Simple Example - Save and Recall a dictionary

<https://wiki.python.org/moin/UsingPickle>

# Save a dictionary into a pickle file.

import pickle

favorite\_color = { "lion": "yellow", "kitty": "red" }

pickle.dump( favorite\_color, open( "save.p", "wb" ) )

# Load the dictionary back from the pickle file.

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

# favorite\_color is now { "lion": "yellow", "kitty": "red" }

## Store a Binary Object

pickle.dump( favorite\_color, open( "save.p", "wb" ) )

# Packages

## Check Package Version

>>> import statlib

>>> print statlib.\_\_version\_\_

# pandas

## Avoiding errors like UnicodeDecodeError: 'ascii' codec can't decode byte 0xff in position 6:

ls\_sched\_with\_err\_sync\_df.toPandas().to\_csv('ls\_sched\_errs.csv', index=False, encoding="utf-8")

## 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

>>>

## Set the max number of columns displayed when showing a DataFrame

import pandas as pd

pd.set\_option('display.max\_columns', 50)

Later...

print transit\_file\_df.head(20) # shows all the columns in the DataFrame

# 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()



## Line + Scatter Plots using plotly

from plotly.offline import download\_plotlyjs, init\_notebook\_mode, plot, iplot

from plotly.graph\_objs import Scatter, Figure, Layout

import plotly.plotly as py

import plotly.graph\_objs as go

init\_notebook\_mode(connected=True)

def plot\_battery\_level(df):

"""Plots a polyline of distance traversed from Origin over Time from ShipmentStart"""

trace = go.Scatter(

x = df['hdr\_ts'],

y = df['battery'],

mode = 'lines+markers'

)

data = [trace]

layout = go.Layout(

yaxis=dict(title='Battery Level (%)'),

xaxis=dict(title='Date/Time (UTC)'),

margin=go.Margin(t=10)

)

fig = go.Figure(data=data, layout=layout)

iplot(fig)

print "Plotting battery level over time..."

plot\_battery\_level(raw\_reads)



## 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....')

# pyspark

## Calculate the Distance Between 2 (lat, lon) Using Vincenty

from pyspark.sql.functions import \*

# Create a test DataFrame

columns\_544 = ["lat", "lon", "leg\_dest\_lat", "leg\_dest\_lon", "leg\_dest\_radius\_km", "median\_speed\_kph"]

vals\_544 = [(0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 20.0)]

data\_544 = spark.createDataFrame(vals\_544, columns\_544)

data\_544.show()

# Add the distance between the current (lat, lon) and the destination (lat,lon)

point1\_to\_point2\_km\_udf = udf(lambda point1\_lat, point1\_lon, point2\_lat, point2\_lon:

vincenty((point1\_lat, point1\_lon),

(point2\_lat, point2\_lon)).km,

FloatType())

test\_df\_544 = data\_544.withColumn('km\_to\_leg\_dest',

point1\_to\_point2\_km\_udf(data\_544.lat, data\_544.lon,

data\_544.leg\_dest\_lat,

data\_544.leg\_dest\_lon))

test\_df\_544.show(10)

## pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame

### Append a new Column to a pyspark DataFrame

#### Using a lambda udf

# A UDF example

from pyspark.sql.types import StringType

maturity\_udf = udf(lambda age: "adult" if age >=18 else "child", StringType())

df = sqlContext.createDataFrame([{'name': 'Alice', 'age': 1}])

df.show()

df2 = df.withColumn("maturity", maturity\_udf(df.age))

df2.show()

Output:

+---+-----+

|age| name|

+---+-----+

| 1|Alice|

+---+-----+

+---+-----+--------+

|age| name|maturity|

+---+-----+--------+

| 1|Alice| child|

+---+-----+--------+

#### Using a function UDF

def return\_age\_bracket(age):

if (age <= 12):

return 'Under 12'

elif (age >= 13 and age <= 19):

return 'Between 13 and 19'

elif (age > 19 and age < 65):

return 'Between 19 and 65'

elif (age >= 65):

return 'Over 65'

else: return 'N/A'

from pyspark.sql.functions import udf

maturity\_udf = udf(return\_age\_bracket)

df = sqlContext.createDataFrame([{'name': 'Alice', 'age': 1}])

df.withColumn("maturity", maturity\_udf(df.age))

Output:

+---+-----+

|age| name|

+---+-----+

| 1|Alice|

+---+-----+

+---+-----+--------+

|age| name|maturity|

+---+-----+--------+

| 1|Alice|Under 12|

+---+-----+--------+

#### Using with and a pySpark expression

test\_df = sc.parallelize([

("orange", "apple"), ("kiwi", None), (None, "banana"),

("mango", "mango"), (None, None)

]).toDF(["fruit1", "fruit2"])

test\_df.show()

new\_column\_1 = expr(

"""IF(fruit1 IS NULL OR fruit2 IS NULL, 3, IF(fruit1 = fruit2, 1, 0))"""

)

test\_df\_2 = (test\_df

.withColumn("new\_column\_1", new\_column\_1)

)

test\_df\_2.show()

Output:

+------+------+

|fruit1|fruit2|

+------+------+

|orange| apple|

| kiwi| null|

| null|banana|

| mango| mango|

| null| null|

+------+------+

+------+------+------------+

|fruit1|fruit2|new\_column\_1|

+------+------+------------+

|orange| apple| 0|

| kiwi| null| 3|

| null|banana| 3|

| mango| mango| 1|

| null| null| 3|

+------+------+------------+

Another example:

vessels\_dt\_local\_df = vessels\_dt\_naive\_df.withColumn('localTimestamp',

expr("from\_utc\_timestamp(dt\_utc\_naive, tz) as local\_ts"))

Output:

+----+----+-----+------------+----+-------+----------------+--------------+----------+------------+------------------+--------------------+------------------+--------------------+--------------------+

| poi|year|month|day\_of\_month|hour| imo|mooring\_start\_ts|mooring\_end\_ts| timestamp|vessel\_count| duration\_hrs| long\_name| tz| dt\_utc\_naive| localTimestamp|

+----+----+-----+------------+----+-------+----------------+--------------+----------+------------+------------------+--------------------+------------------+--------------------+--------------------+

|4245|2017| 1| 3| 4|9312169| 1483415717| 1483847326|1483416548| 9|119.89138888888888|PORT OF BRISBANE ...|Australia/Brisbane|2017-01-03 04:09:...|**2017-01-03 14:09**:...|

#### Changing a pySpark DataFrame Column Name

Source: <https://stackoverflow.com/questions/34077353/how-to-change-dataframe-column-names-in-pyspark>

data = sqlContext.createDataFrame([("Alberto", 2), ("Dakota", 2)],

["Name", "askdaosdka"])

data.show()

data.printSchema()

# Output

#+-------+----------+

#| Name|askdaosdka|

#+-------+----------+

#|Alberto| 2|

#| Dakota| 2|

#+-------+----------+

#root

# |-- Name: string (nullable = true)

# |-- askdaosdka: long (nullable = true)

df = data.selectExpr("Name as name", "askdaosdka as age")

df.show()

df.printSchema()

# Output

#+-------+---+

#| name|age|

#+-------+---+

#|Alberto| 2|

#| Dakota| 2|

#+-------+---+

#root

# |-- name: string (nullable = true)

# |-- age: long (nullable = true)

### Caching pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrames

#### Is a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame cached?

DF.cache()

print DF.is\_cached

Output:

True

### Coalesce two pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame Columns to a Single Column

from pyspark.sql.functions import \*

data = [Row(a="3.07",b="3.05"),

Row(a="3.09",b=None),

Row(a=None,b=None),

Row(a=None,b="3.06")

]

df = sqlContext.createDataFrame(data)

df.show()

# coalesce

tmp = df.withColumn('c', coalesce(df['a'],df['b']))

tmp.show()

Output:

+----+----+

| a| b|

+----+----+

|3.07|3.05| # Note: Takes the first column which is not null

|3.09|null|

|null|null|

|null|3.06|

+----+----+

+----+----+----+

| a| b| c|

+----+----+----+

|3.07|3.05|3.07|

|3.09|null|3.09|

|null|null|null|

|null|3.06|3.06|

+----+----+----+

### Chaining functions on a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame

>>> lines = sc.parallelize(['Its fun to have fun,','but you have to know how.'])

>>> wordcounts = lines.map( lambda x: x.replace(',',' ').replace('.',' ').replace('-',' ').lower()) \

.flatMap(lambda x: x.split()) \

.map(lambda x: (x, 1)) \

.reduceByKey(lambda x,y:x+y) \

.map(lambda x:(x[1],x[0])) \

.sortByKey(False)

>>> wordcounts.take(10)

[(2, 'to'), (2, 'fun'), (2, 'have'), (1, 'its'), (1, 'know'), (1, 'how'), (1, 'you'), (1, 'but')]

### Concatenate two pySpark DataFrames

#### By Row

print "type(spark)=", type(spark)

df1 = spark.range(3)

df1.show()

df2 = spark.range(start=3, end=6)

df2.show()

df3 = df1.union(df2)

df3.show()

Output:

type(spark)= <class 'pyspark.sql.session.SparkSession'>

+---+

| id|

+---+

| 0|

| 1|

| 2|

+---+

+---+

| id|

+---+

| 3|

| 4|

| 5|

+---+

+---+

| id|

+---+

| 0|

| 1|

| 2|

| 3|

| 4|

| 5|

|  |
| --- |
|  |

### Convert a pandas DataFrame to a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame

od\_pair\_stats\_df = sqlContext.createDataFrame(od\_pair\_stats\_pdf)

for row in od\_pair\_stats\_df.take(2):

print row

Output:

Row(count=558, mean\_err\_mins=992.9816547773518, median\_err\_mins=959.6364988083333, orig\_poi=u'10230', dest\_poi=u'4557')

Row(count=554, mean\_err\_mins=998.175032632185, median\_err\_mins=966.5819545866666, orig\_poi=u'10230', dest\_poi=u'4780')

source: <https://dataplatform.cloud.ibm.com/exchange/public/entry/view/5ad1c820f57809ddec9a040e37b2bd55>

### Convert a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame to a Pandas DataFrame

speed\_moving\_list\_df = speed\_155\_df.toPandas()

speed\_moving\_list\_df.head()

Output:



### Convert a UTC Timestamp Column to a Local Timestamp Column

vessels\_dt\_naive\_df.show(10)

Output:

+----+----+-----+------------+----+-------+----------------+--------------+----------+------------+------------------+--------------------+------------------+--------------------+

| poi|year|month|day\_of\_month|hour| imo|mooring\_start\_ts|mooring\_end\_ts| timestamp|vessel\_count| duration\_hrs| long\_name| tz| dt\_utc\_naive|

+----+----+-----+------------+----+-------+----------------+--------------+----------+------------+------------------+--------------------+------------------+--------------------+

|4245|2017| 1| 3| 4|9312169| 1483415717| 1483847326|1483416548| 9|119.89138888888888|PORT OF BRISBANE ...|Australia/Brisbane|2017-01-03 04:09:...|

vessels\_dt\_local\_df = vessels\_dt\_naive\_df.withColumn('localTimestamp', expr("from\_utc\_timestamp(dt\_utc\_naive, tz) as local\_ts"))

Output:

+----+----+-----+------------+----+-------+----------------+--------------+----------+------------+------------------+--------------------+------------------+--------------------+--------------------+

| poi|year|month|day\_of\_month|hour| imo|mooring\_start\_ts|mooring\_end\_ts| timestamp|vessel\_count| duration\_hrs| long\_name| tz| dt\_utc\_naive| localTimestamp|

+----+----+-----+------------+----+-------+----------------+--------------+----------+------------+------------------+--------------------+------------------+--------------------+--------------------+

|4245|2017| 1| 3| 4|9312169| 1483415717| 1483847326|1483416548| 9|119.89138888888888|PORT OF BRISBANE ...|Australia/Brisbane|**2017-01-03 04:09**:...|**2017-01-03 14:09**:...|

Note: 2017-01-03 04:09 UTC is 2017-01-03 14:09 in Brisbane

### Create a new pyspark Column from an Existing pyspark Column

#### Using with

old\_df = sqlContext.createDataFrame(sc.parallelize(

[(0, 1), (1, 3), (2, 5)]), ('col\_1', 'col\_2'))

new\_df = old\_df.withColumn('col\_n', old\_df.col\_1 - old\_df.col\_2)

#### Using SQL on a Registered Table

old\_df.registerTempTable('old\_df')

new\_df = sqlContext.sql('SELECT \*, col\_1 - col\_2 AS col\_n FROM old\_df')

### Create a new pyspark pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame from Column and Value Lists

Source: <http://datasciencedeconstructed.com/python/2016/08/08/PySpark-create-dataframe-from-scratch.html>

from pyspark.sql.session import SparkSession

# instantiate Spark

spark = SparkSession.builder.getOrCreate()

# make some test data

columns = ['id', 'dogs', 'cats']

vals = [

(1, 2, 0),

(2, 0, 1)

]

# create DataFrame

df = spark.createDataFrame(vals, columns)

### Create a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame from a list

from pyspark.sql import Row

alist = [1, 2, 3]

dict\_list = [{"column\_name": x} for x in alist ]

df257 = spark.createDataFrame(Row(\*\*x) for x in dict\_list)

df257.show(truncate=False)

print type(df257)

Output:

+-----------+

|column\_name|

+-----------+

|1 |

|2 |

|3 |

+-----------+

<class 'pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame'>

### Create a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame from a list of dicts

list1 = [1,2,3]

list2 = [4,5]

d = [{'poi\_id': list1}, {'poi\_id': list2}]

df58 = sqlContext.createDataFrame(d)

df58.show()

print type(df58)

Output:

+---------+

| poi\_id|

+---------+

|[1, 2, 3]|

| [4, 5]|

+---------+

<class 'pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame'>

OR

from pyspark.sql import Row

alist = [1, 2, 3]

dict\_list = [{"column\_name": x} for x in alist ]

df257 = spark.createDataFrame(Row(\*\*x) for x in dict\_list)

df257.show(truncate=False)

print type(df257)

Output:

+-----------+

|column\_name|

+-----------+

|1 |

|2 |

|3 |

+-----------+

<class 'pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame'>

Create a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame from a list

from pyspark.sql.types import IntegerType

test\_331\_list = [i for i in xrange(1,500)]

df\_331 = spark.createDataFrame(test\_331\_list, IntegerType())

df\_331.show(10)

Output:

+-----+

|value|

+-----+

| 1|

| 2|

| ...|

| 9|

| 10|

+-----+

only showing top 10 rows

<class 'pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame'>

### Create a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame from a list of lists

# From https://stackoverflow.com/questions/48290759/list-to-dataframe-in-pyspark

from pyspark.sql import Row

my\_data =[['apple','ball','ballon'],['camel','james'],['none','focus','cake']]

R = Row('ID', 'words')

# use enumerate to add the ID column

output = spark.createDataFrame([R(i, x) for i, x in enumerate(my\_data)]).show()

print output

Output:

+---+--------------------+

| ID| words|

+---+--------------------+

| 0|[apple, ball, bal...|

| 1| [camel, james]|

| 2| [none, focus, cake]|

+---+--------------------+

### Create a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame from a list of tuples

# From <http://bigdataplaybook.blogspot.com/2017/01/create-dataframe-from-list-of-tuples.html>

listOfTuples = [(101, "Satish", 2012, "Bangalore"),

(102, "Ramya", 2013, "Bangalore"),

(103, "Teja", 2014, "Bangalore"),

(104, "Kumar", 2012, "Hyderabad")]

df18 = spark.createDataFrame(listOfTuples , ["id", "name", "year", "city"])

df18.printSchema()

df18.show()

print type(df18)

Output:

root

|-- id: long (nullable = true)

|-- name: string (nullable = true)

|-- year: long (nullable = true)

|-- city: string (nullable = true)

+---+------+----+---------+

| id| name|year| city|

+---+------+----+---------+

|101|Satish|2012|Bangalore|

|102| Ramya|2013|Bangalore|

|103| Teja|2014|Bangalore|

|104| Kumar|2012|Hyderabad|

+---+------+----+---------+

<class 'pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame'>

### Create a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame from Scratch

columns\_544 = ["lat", "lon", "leg\_dest\_lat", "leg\_dest\_lon", "leg\_dest\_radius\_km", "median\_speed\_kph"]

vals\_544 = [(0.0, 0.0, 1.0, 1.0, 1.0, 20.0)]

data\_544 = spark.createDataFrame(vals\_544, columns\_544)

Output:

+---+---+------------+------------+------------------+----------------+

|lat|lon|leg\_dest\_lat|leg\_dest\_lon|leg\_dest\_radius\_km|median\_speed\_kph|

+---+---+------------+------------+------------------+----------------+

|0.0|0.0| 1.0| 1.0| 1.0| 20.0|

+---+---+------------+------------+------------------+----------------+

### Create a WrappedArray

df = sqlContext.createDataFrame([

['a', [['code2'],['code1', 'code3']]],

['b', [['code5','code6'], ['code8']]]

], ["id", "col2"])

df.show()

df.show(truncate = False)

Output:

+---+--------------------+

| id| col2|

+---+--------------------+

| a|[WrappedArray(cod...|

| b|[WrappedArray(cod...|

+---+--------------------+

+---+-------------------------------------------------+

|id |col2 |

+---+-------------------------------------------------+

|a |[WrappedArray(code2), WrappedArray(code1, code3)]|

|b |[WrappedArray(code5, code6), WrappedArray(code8)]|

+---+-------------------------------------------------+

### Delete Rows from a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame which have null values

# First, delete the rows for which the localTimestamp is None

vessels\_dt\_local\_time = vessels\_dt\_local\_time.na.drop(subset=['localTimestamp'])

### Drop Multiple Columns from a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame

temp\_df = temp\_df.drop('fence\_json').drop('radius\_km').drop('centroid\_lng').drop('centroid\_lat').drop('short\_name').drop('poi\_type').drop('id')

### Extract a List from a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame Column

unique\_vessel\_id\_list = list(set(vessels\_df.select("vesselId").rdd.flatMap(lambda x: x).collect()))

print len(unique\_vessel\_id\_list)

print unique\_vessel\_id\_list

Output:

84

[u'9243162', u'9757876', u'9695145', u'9335202', u'9419644', u'9776183', u'9395147', u'9695169', u'9336191', u'9112686', ...]

### Extract a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame Schema as a String

#v will be a string

v = df.\_jdf.schema().treeString()

### Extract a Random Sample from a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame

fraction\_array\_list = [0.0000001, 0.000001, 0.00001, 0.0001, 0.001]

for fraction\_value in fraction\_array\_list:

print "------------------------------------"

print "fraction = ", fraction\_value

**sample\_df = df.sample(withReplacement=False, fraction=fraction\_value,**

**seed=42)**

print "sample size = ", sample\_df.count()

sog\_list = sample\_df.select("sog").rdd.flatMap(lambda x: x).collect()

print "median sog = ", np.median(sog\_list)

# next fraction\_value

Output:

------------------------------------

fraction = 1e-07

sample size = 5

median sog = 15.5

------------------------------------

fraction = 1e-06

sample size = 91

median sog = 8.1

------------------------------------

fraction = 1e-05

sample size = 909

median sog = 16.1

...

### Extract Only Specfic Columns from a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame

keep\_column\_list = ['timestamp', 'imo', 'moored', 'nav\_status', 'lat', 'lon', 'sog', 'pois']

knn\_training\_data\_df\_2 = knn\_training\_data\_df.select(\*keep\_column\_list)

### Filter a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame Using where

Before:

+---------+-------+--------------+----------+--------+-----+-----------+------+---------+

| mmsi| imo|prev\_timestamp| timestamp|prev\_poi| poi|prev\_arrive|arrive| duration|

+---------+-------+--------------+----------+--------+-----+-----------+------+---------+

|212370000|9189574| null|1483310444| 0|12223| null| 0| null|

|212370000|9189574| 1483310444|1483580545| 12223|15982| 0| 1|75.028056|

|212370000|9189574| 1483580545|1483613860| 15982|15982| 1| 0| 9.254167|

|212370000|9189574| 1483613860|1483760314| 15982|12275| 0| 1|40.681667|

|212370000|9189574| 1483760314|1483895331| 12275|12275| 1| 0|37.504722|

|212370000|9189574| 1483895331|1484039940| 12275|12223| 0| 1|40.169167|

|212370000|9189574| 1484039940|1484061926| 12223|12223| 1| 0| 6.107222|

|212370000|9189574| 1484061926|1484189542| 12223|12275| 0| 1|35.448889|

|212370000|9189574| 1484189542|1484247333| 12275|12275| 1| 0|16.053056|

|212370000|9189574| 1484247333|1484400758| 12275|12223| 0| 1|42.618056|

+---------+-------+--------------+----------+--------+-----+-----------+------+---------+

one\_leg\_2017\_df = one\_leg\_2017\_df.where((one\_leg\_2017\_df['prev\_poi'] != one\_leg\_2017\_df['poi']) &

(one\_leg\_2017\_df['prev\_poi'] != 0) &

(one\_leg\_2017\_df.prev\_arrive.isNotNull()) &

(one\_leg\_2017\_df.prev\_timestamp.isNotNull()))

After filtering

+---------+-------+--------------+----------+--------+-----+-----------+------+---------+

| mmsi| imo|prev\_timestamp| timestamp|prev\_poi| poi|prev\_arrive|arrive| duration|

+---------+-------+--------------+----------+--------+-----+-----------+------+---------+

|212370000|9189574| 1483310444|1483580545| 12223|15982| 0| 1|75.028056|

|212370000|9189574| 1483613860|1483760314| 15982|12275| 0| 1|40.681667|

|212370000|9189574| 1483895331|1484039940| 12275|12223| 0| 1|40.169167|

|212370000|9189574| 1484061926|1484189542| 12223|12275| 0| 1|35.448889|

|212370000|9189574| 1484247333|1484400758| 12275|12223| 0| 1|42.618056|

|212370000|9189574| 1484441084|1484735521| 12223|15982| 0| 1|81.788056|

|212370000|9189574| 1484783223|1484933840| 15982|12275| 0| 1|41.838056|

|212370000|9189574| 1484956164|1485177969| 12275|12223| 0| 1|61.612500|

|212370000|9189574| 1485225355|1485518481| 12223|15982| 0| 1|81.423889|

|212370000|9189574| 1485552866|1485706569| 15982|12275| 0| 1|42.695278|

+---------+-------+--------------+----------+--------+-----+-----------+------+---------+

only showing top 10 rows

### Flatten a pyspark struct (e.g. WrappedArray)

#### Method 1:

df = sqlContext.createDataFrame([

['a', [['code2'],['code1', 'code3']]],

['b', [['code5','code6'], ['code8']]]

], ["id", "col2"])

df.show(truncate = False)

# Now unpack it

df.rdd.map(lambda row:(row[0], reduce(lambda x,y:x+y, row[1]))).toDF().show(truncate=False)

Output:

+---+-------------------------------------------------+

|id |col2 |

+---+-------------------------------------------------+

|a |[WrappedArray(code2), WrappedArray(code1, code3)]|

|b |[WrappedArray(code5, code6), WrappedArray(code8)]|

+---+-------------------------------------------------+

+---+---------------------+

|\_1 |\_2 |

+---+---------------------+

|a |[code2, code1, code3]|

|b |[code5, code6, code8]|

+---+---------------------+

#### Method 2:

from pyspark.sql.types import StructType

# Takes in a StructType schema object and return a column selector that flattens the Struct

def flatten\_struct(schema, prefix=""):

result = []

for elem in schema:

if isinstance(elem.dataType, StructType):

result += flatten\_struct(elem.dataType, prefix + elem.name + ".")

else:

result.append(col(prefix + elem.name).alias(prefix + elem.name))

return result

df = sc.parallelize([Row(r=Row(a=1, b=Row(foo="b", bar="12")))]).toDF()

df.show()

#+----------+

#| r|

#+----------+

#|[1,[12,b]]|

#+----------+

df\_expanded = df.select("r.\*")

df\_flattened = df\_expanded.select(flatten\_struct(df\_expanded.schema))

df\_flattened.show()

#+---+-----+-----+

#| a|b.bar|b.foo|

#+---+-----+-----+

#| 1| 12| b|

#+---+-----+-----+

#### Method 3 - Unpack a WrappedArray by stages

vessel\_arrival\_depart\_df.show(truncate=False)

Output:

|asOf |vesselId|DetectedPortArrival |DetectedPortDeparture |

+------------------------+--------+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+

|2018-04-25T23:29:16.000Z|9776183 |**[WrappedArray([portPoi,5555,BEILUN [CNBEI],marinePort], [portPoi,5729,NINGBO [CNNBO],marinePort], [portPoi,5730,NINGBO PT [CNNBG],marinePort]),device,Moored]** |null |

...

vessel\_arrival\_depart\_df.select(vessel\_arrival\_depart\_df['DetectedPortArrival']).show(truncate=False)

Output:

|DetectedPortArrival |

+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+

|**[WrappedArray([portPoi,5555,BEILUN [CNBEI],marinePort], [portPoi,5729,NINGBO [CNNBO],marinePort], [portPoi,5730,NINGBO PT [CNNBG],marinePort]),device,Moored]** |

|null |

...

vessel\_arrival\_depart\_df.select(vessel\_arrival\_depart\_df['DetectedPortArrival']['poiMeta']).show(truncate=False)

Output:

|DetectedPortArrival.poiMeta |

+-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+

|[[portPoi,5555,BEILUN [CNBEI],marinePort], [portPoi,5729,NINGBO [CNNBO],marinePort], [portPoi,5730,NINGBO PT [CNNBG],marinePort]] |

|null |

#### Real example: Unpack a WrappedArray

vessel\_arrival\_depart\_df.show()

Output:

+--------------------+--------+--------------------+---------------------+

| asOf|vesselId| DetectedPortArrival|DetectedPortDeparture|

+--------------------+--------+--------------------+---------------------+

|2018-04-25T23:29:...| 9776183|[WrappedArray([po...| null|

|2018-04-26T20:59:...| 9776183| null| [WrappedArray([14...|

...

|2018-05-25T09:40:...| 9776183| null| [WrappedArray([23...|

|2018-05-26T11:38:...| 9776183|[WrappedArray([po...| null|

|2018-05-28T12:59:...| 9776183| null| [WrappedArray([31...|

|2018-05-28T13:11:...| 9776183| null| [WrappedArray([31...|

+--------------------+--------+--------------------+---------------------+

def flatten\_struct(schema, prefix=""):

result = []

for elem in schema:

if isinstance(elem.dataType, StructType):

result += flatten\_struct(elem.dataType, prefix + elem.name + ".")

else:

result.append(col(prefix + elem.name).alias(prefix + elem.name))

return result

# end flatten\_struct()

vessel\_arrival\_depart\_flattened\_df = vessel\_arrival\_depart\_df.select(flatten\_struct(vessel\_arrival\_depart\_df.schema))

vessel\_arrival\_depart\_flattened\_df.show()

+--------------------+--------+---------------------------+------------------------------+------------------------------+-----------------------------+--------------------------------+--------------------------------+

| asOf|vesselId|DetectedPortArrival.poiMeta|DetectedPortArrival.sourceType|DetectedPortArrival.statusType|DetectedPortDeparture.poiMeta|DetectedPortDeparture.sourceType|DetectedPortDeparture.statusType|

+--------------------+--------+---------------------------+------------------------------+------------------------------+-----------------------------+--------------------------------+--------------------------------+

|2018-04-25T23:29:...| 9776183| [[portPoi,5555,BE...| device| Moored| null| null| null|

|2018-04-26T20:59:...| 9776183| null| null| null| [[1473,portPoi,55...| device| UnderWayUsingEngine|

|2018-04-26T21:29:...| 9776183| null| null| null| [[1457,portPoi,57...| device| UnderWayUsingEngine|

...

|2018-05-26T11:38:...| 9776183| [[portPoi,12646,R...| device| Moored| null| null| null|

|2018-05-28T12:59:...| 9776183| null| null| null| [[3125,portPoi,22...| device| UnderWayUsingEngine|

|2018-05-28T13:11:...| 9776183| null| null| null| [[3141,portPoi,12...| device| UnderWayUsingEngine|

+--------------------+--------+---------------------------+------------------------------+------------------------------+-----------------------------+--------------------------------+--------------------------------+

### Joins for pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame

df1 = sqlContext.createDataFrame(

[(1, "a", 2.0), (2, "b", 3.0), (3, "c", 3.0)],

("x1", "x2", "x3"))

df2 = sqlContext.createDataFrame(

[(1, "f", -1.0), (2, "b", 0.0)], ("x1", "x2", "x4"))

df1.show()

df2.show()

df = df1.join(df2, ['x1','x2'])

df.show()

Output:

+---+---+---+

| x1| x2| x3|

+---+---+---+

| 1| a|2.0|

| 2| b|3.0|

| 3| c|3.0|

+---+---+---+

+---+---+----+

| x1| x2| x4|

+---+---+----+

| 1| f|-1.0|

| 2| b| 0.0|

+---+---+----+

+---+---+---+---+

| x1| x2| x3| x4|

+---+---+---+---+

| 2| b|3.0|0.0|

+---+---+---+---+

OR

temp\_df = port\_vessel\_mooring\_portVesselCount\_df.join(pois\_col\_subset\_df,

pois\_col\_subset\_df.id ==

port\_vessel\_mooring\_portVesselCount\_df.poi,

how='left')

### Merge pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame by Rows

print "type(spark)=", type(spark)

df1 = spark.range(3)

df1.show()

df2 = spark.range(start=3, end=6)

df2.show()

df3 = df1.union(df2)

df3.show()

Output:

type(spark)= <class 'pyspark.sql.session.SparkSession'>

+---+

| id|

+---+

| 0|

| 1|

| 2|

+---+

+---+

| id|

+---+

| 3|

| 4|

| 5|

+---+

+---+

| id|

+---+

| 0|

| 1|

| 2|

| 3|

| 4|

| 5|

+---+

### Query a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame using SQL

vessel\_traversal\_summary\_df = spark.sql('''SELECT \* FROM one\_leg\_test\_transits WHERE imo=%s''' % vessel\_imo)

return vessel\_traversal\_summary\_df

returns:

+---------+-------+--------------+----------+--------+-----+-----------+------+---------+

| mmsi| imo|prev\_timestamp| timestamp|prev\_poi| poi|prev\_arrive|arrive| duration|

+---------+-------+--------------+----------+--------+-----+-----------+------+---------+

|212370000|9189574| 1498906282|1499099051| 12275|15643| 0| 1|53.546944|

|212370000|9189574| 1499246131|1499453431| 15643|14952| 0| 1|57.583333|

+---------+-------+--------------+----------+--------+-----+-----------+------+---------+

### Query a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame using where

ais\_moving\_df = ais\_df.where(ais\_df.speed > 0.0)

### Querying Column Names

od\_pair.columns

Output:

['org', 'source\_id', 'dest\_id', 'start\_date', 'tk\_owner', 'lane\_enabled', 'end\_datep']

### Read in a file from the server’s local OS (not HDFS)

from pandas import DataFrame

import pandas as pd

pg\_lanes\_df = pd.read\_csv('pg\_lanes\_export\_2017-05-18.csv', header=0)

### Read Multiple Parquet Partitions Simultaneously

paths = ['/lambda/smf-parquet/ORBCOMM/smurf-mapped/year=2017/',

'/lambda/smf-parquet/ORBCOMM/smurf-mapped/year=2018/']

base\_path = '/lambda/smf-parquet/ORBCOMM/smurf-mapped'

ais\_df = sqlContext.read.option("basePath", base\_path).parquet(\*paths)

### Register a pyspark pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame as a Temp Table

all\_vessel\_df.registerTempTable('all\_vessels\_data')

### Row Count for a pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame

df.count()

### Pickle and Unpickle a pySpark DataFrame

### Save a DataFrame as Parquet , in order to Keep Schema

peopleDF = spark.read.json("examples/src/main/resources/people.json")

# DataFrames can be saved as Parquet files, maintaining the schema information.

peopleDF.write.parquet("people.parquet")

# Read in the Parquet file created above.

# Parquet files are self-describing so the schema is preserved.

# The result of loading a parquet file is also a DataFrame.

parquetFile = spark.read.parquet("people.parquet")

### Select a Sample of pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame Rows

def select\_approx\_df\_row\_subset(source\_df, target\_training\_set\_row\_count, seed=42):

''' If the source DataFrame contains more rows than the target training set row count,

Randomly select target\_training\_set\_row\_count row

else

Just return the entire original data frame

end if

'''

source\_count = source\_df.count()

if source\_count > target\_training\_set\_row\_count:

fractional\_sample\_size = float(target\_training\_set\_row\_count) / float(source\_count)

sample\_df = source\_df.sample(withReplacement=False, fraction=fractional\_sample\_size, seed=seed)

return(sample\_df)

else:

return(source\_df)

# end if

# end select\_approx\_df\_row\_subset

# Tests

from pyspark.sql.types import IntegerType

test\_331\_list = [i for i in xrange(1,501)]

df\_331 = spark.createDataFrame(test\_331\_list, IntegerType())

# Return all available rows

df\_331b = select\_approx\_df\_row\_subset(df\_331, 500)

assert df\_331b.count() == 500

# Return a subset of the rows

df\_331c = select\_approx\_df\_row\_subset(df\_331, 50)

assert df\_331c.count() == 46

# Check the ability to seed the RNG

df\_331d = select\_approx\_df\_row\_subset(df\_331, 25, 3)

assert df\_331d.count() == 28

### Select a Subset of pySpark Columns

vessel\_traversal\_df=

+--------------+--------------------+--------+------------+-----+------------------+--------------------+---------------------+

| shipmentId| asOf|vesselId| vesselName|speed| detectedPois| DetectedPortArrival|DetectedPortDeparture|

+--------------+--------------------+--------+------------+-----+------------------+--------------------+---------------------+

|15690042370395|2018-04-25T23:29:...| 9776183|OOCL GERMANY| 0.0|[5729, 5730, 5555]|[WrappedArray([po...| null|

|15690042370395|2018-04-26T20:59:...| 9776183|OOCL GERMANY| 29.0| [5729, 5730]| null| [WrappedArray([14...|

|15690042370395|2018-04-26T21:29:...| 9776183|OOCL GERMANY| 22.6| [16978]| null| [WrappedArray([14...|

|15690042370395|2018-04-28T05:27:...| 9776183|OOCL GERMANY| 0.0|[5876, 5835, 5834]|[WrappedArray([po...| null|

|15690042370395|2018-04-28T23:23:...| 9776183|OOCL GERMANY| 21.8| [5876, 5834]| null| [WrappedArray([12...|

+--------------+--------------------+--------+------------+-----+------------------+--------------------+---------------------+

vessel\_traversal\_df.select([c for c in vessel\_traversal\_df.columns if c in ['asOf','vesselId','DetectedPortArrival',

'DetectedPortDeparture']]).show()

+--------------------+--------+--------------------+---------------------+

| asOf|vesselId| DetectedPortArrival|DetectedPortDeparture|

+--------------------+--------+--------------------+---------------------+

|2018-04-25T23:29:...| 9776183|[WrappedArray([po...| null|

|2018-04-26T20:59:...| 9776183| null| [WrappedArray([14...|

|2018-04-26T21:29:...| 9776183| null| [WrappedArray([14...|

|2018-04-28T05:27:...| 9776183|[WrappedArray([po...| null|

|2018-04-28T23:23:...| 9776183| null| [WrappedArray([12...|

|2018-04-28T23:28:...| 9776183| null| [WrappedArray([12...|

|2018-04-28T23:54:...| 9776183| null| [WrappedArray([12...|

|2018-04-30T09:01:...| 9776183|[WrappedArray([po...| null|

|2018-05-01T04:28:...| 9776183| null| [WrappedArray([14...|

|2018-05-01T04:32:...| 9776183| null| [WrappedArray([14...|

|2018-05-04T09:50:...| 9776183|[WrappedArray([po...| null|

|2018-05-05T01:24:...| 9776183| null| [WrappedArray([12...|

|2018-05-05T01:40:...| 9776183| null| [WrappedArray([12...|

|2018-05-23T20:18:...| 9776183|[WrappedArray([po...| null|

|2018-05-25T09:40:...| 9776183| null| [WrappedArray([23...|

|2018-05-26T11:38:...| 9776183|[WrappedArray([po...| null|

|2018-05-28T12:59:...| 9776183| null| [WrappedArray([31...|

|2018-05-28T13:11:...| 9776183| null| [WrappedArray([31...|

+--------------------+--------+--------------------+---------------------+

### Select Specific Columns and Rows from a pySpark DataFrame

df.select(df.columns[:2]).take(5))

### Show non-truncated pyspark.sql.dataframe.DataFrame Columns

df = sqlContext.createDataFrame([

['a', [['code2'],['code1', 'code3']]],

['b', [['code5','code6'], ['code8']]]

], ["id", "col2"])

df.show(truncate = False)

Output:

+---+-------------------------------------------------+

|id |col2 |

+---+-------------------------------------------------+

|a |[WrappedArray(code2), WrappedArray(code1, code3)]|

|b |[WrappedArray(code5, code6), WrappedArray(code8)]|

+---+-------------------------------------------------+

### Show the values in an array column

test\_df = sqlContext.sql(

''' SELECT distinct modes

FROM shipment\_sums\_table

WHERE legCount > 1

LIMIT 5

''')

test\_df.select('modes').collect()

Output:

[Row(modes=[u'truck', u'truck']),

Row(modes=[u'truck', u'truck', u'truck', u'truck']),

Row(modes=[u'truck', u'truck', u'truck']),

Row(modes=[u'intermodal', u'intermodal'])]

## pyspark DataFrame Statistics

### mean, median, standard deviation, relative standard deviation

leg\_2017\_transits\_df = spark.sql(

'''SELECT prev\_poi, poi,

mean(duration) as duration\_mean\_hrs,

percentile(cast(duration as FLOAT), 0.5) AS duration\_median,

std(duration) as duration\_stddev\_hrs,

(100.0 \* std(duration)) / mean(duration) as duration\_relative\_std\_dev\_pct,

count(\*) as traversal\_count

FROM legSummaries

GROUP BY prev\_poi, poi

HAVING prev\_poi != 0

AND prev\_poi != -1

AND prev\_poi != poi

''')

### Relative Standard Deviation

relative\_std\_dev\_udf = udf(lambda mean\_duration, standard\_deviation: 100.0 \* float(standard\_deviation) / float(mean\_duration), FloatType())

leg\_2017\_transits\_df = leg\_2017\_transits\_df.withColumn("rel\_std\_dev\_pct", relative\_std\_dev\_udf(leg\_2017\_transits\_df.duration\_mean\_hrs,

leg\_2017\_transits\_df.duration\_stddev\_hrs))

## Test if a pySpark DataFrame is cached

print df.is\_cached

## Write a pySpark DataFrame to a CSV File

legacy\_perf\_df.toPandas().to\_csv('CSCL\_ATLANTIC\_OCEAN.csv', index=False, quoting=csv.QUOTE\_ALL)

## Write a pySpark DataFrame to HDFS

Use the CheckPoint feature

<https://dzone.com/articles/what-are-spark-checkpoints-on-dataframes>

## pyspark Timestamp

### Append a Day of Week for a pySpark timestamp

Note: 0 is Sunday, 6 is Saturday

df817 = spark.createDataFrame(

[(1, datetime.strptime("2018-05-12 12:12:12", '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S'))

,(2, datetime.strptime("2018-05-13 12:12:12", '%Y-%m-%d %H:%M:%S'))

], ("id", "date"))

print "df817:"

print df817.dtypes

df817.show()

weekDay\_udf = udf(lambda x: int(x.strftime('%w')), IntegerType())

df817b = df817.withColumn('weekDay', weekDay\_udf(df817['date']))

df817b.show()

print df817b.dtypes

Output:

df817:

[('id', 'bigint'), ('date', 'timestamp')]

+---+--------------------+

| id| date|

+---+--------------------+

| 1|2018-05-12 12:12:...|

| 2|2018-05-13 12:12:...|

+---+--------------------+

+---+--------------------+-------+

| id| date|weekDay|

+---+--------------------+-------+

| 1|2018-05-12 12:12:...| 6|

| 2|2018-05-13 12:12:...| 0|

+---+--------------------+-------+

[('id', 'bigint'), ('date', 'timestamp'), ('weekDay', 'int')]

### Extract the year, month, dayofmonth, hour from a pySpark timestamp

vessels\_dt\_local\_df.dtypes

Output:

[('poi', 'bigint'),

('year', 'int'),

('month', 'int'),

('day\_of\_month', 'int'),

('hour', 'int'),

('imo', 'string'),

('mooring\_start\_ts', 'bigint'),

('mooring\_end\_ts', 'bigint'),

('timestamp', 'bigint'),

('vessel\_count', 'bigint'),

('duration\_hrs', 'double'),

('long\_name', 'string'),

('tz', 'string'),

('dt\_utc\_naive', 'timestamp'),

('localTimestamp', 'timestamp')]

vessels\_dt\_local\_time = (

vessels\_dt\_local\_df.withColumn('local\_year', year(vessels\_dt\_local\_df.localTimestamp))

.withColumn('local\_month', pyspark.sql.functions.month(vessels\_dt\_local\_df.localTimestamp))

.withColumn('local\_day\_of\_month', pyspark.sql.functions.dayofmonth(vessels\_dt\_local\_df.localTimestamp))

.withColumn('local\_hr', pyspark.sql.functions.hour(vessels\_dt\_local\_df.localTimestamp))

)

Output:

| poi|year|month|day\_of\_month|hour| imo|mooring\_start\_ts|mooring\_end\_ts| timestamp|vessel\_count| duration\_hrs| long\_name| tz| dt\_utc\_naive| localTimestamp|**local\_year|local\_month|local\_day\_of\_month|local\_hr|**

+----+----+-----+------------+----+-------+----------------+--------------+----------+------------+------------------+--------------------+------------------+--------------------+--------------------+----------+-----------+------------------+--------+

|4245|2017| 1| 3| 4|9312169| 1483415717| 1483847326|1483416548| 9|119.89138888888888|PORT OF BRISBANE ...|Australia/Brisbane|2017-01-03 04:09:...|2017-01-03 14:09**:...| 2017| 1| 3| 14|**

## pyspark version

sc.version

# Python version

import platform

print(platform.python\_version())

Output:

2.7.13

# Regular expressions

## Remove punctuation

import re

mystring = "test !123"

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

# Random Numbers

## Random Integer in a Range

from random import randint

print randint(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))

# REST Services

## Consume a REST service

import json

import urllib2

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

## Consume an XML Service

import urllib2

EAS\_URL = ("https://apps.fema.gov/" +

"IPAWSOPEN\_EAS\_SERVICE/rest/public/recent/2012-08-21T11:40:43Z?" +

"pin=<suppressed for security>")

# Initial testing of the API

request = urllib2.Request(EAS\_URL)

response = urllib2.urlopen(request)

response\_text = response.read()

print len(response\_text)

# scikit-learn

## GroupKFold Implementation for Cross-Validation

from sklearn import metrics

import numpy as np

from sklearn.model\_selection import GroupKFold

#generate data

X = [0.1, 0.2, 2.2, 2.4, 2.3, 4.55, 5.8, 8.8, 9, 10]

y = ["a", "b", "b", "b", "c", "c", "c", "d", "d", "d"]

groups = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2]

print "groups=", groups

print

gkf = GroupKFold( n\_splits=5)

for train, test in gkf.split(X, y, groups=groups):

print("%s %s" % (train, test))

Output:

groups= [1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 1, 2, 3, 4, 2]

[0 2 3 4 5 7 8] [1 6 9]

[0 1 2 4 5 6 7 9] [3 8]

[0 1 3 4 5 6 8 9] [2 7]

[1 2 3 4 6 7 8 9] [0 5]

[0 1 2 3 5 6 7 8 9] [4]

## K Nearest Neighbors (KNN)

samples = [[0., 0., 0.], [0., .5, 0.], [1., 1., .5]]

from sklearn.neighbors import NearestNeighbors

neigh = NearestNeighbors(n\_neighbors=1)

neigh.fit(samples)

voisins= neigh.kneighbors([[1., 1., 1.]])

print type(voisins)

print voisins # This will be a tuple of (array\_of\_distances, array\_of\_indices\_of\_closest\_neighbor)

Output:

<type 'tuple'>

(array([[ 0.5]]), array([[2]]))

## 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 number of items in a Series

lat\_tst\_series.size

Output:

3

## 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'

# Sets

## Combine 2 sets

c = a | b

# 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 anything to a string

str(10) == ‘10’

## Convert Plain python to Unicode

test\_str = "test\_str"

print type(test\_str)

test\_str\_unicode = unicode(test\_str, "utf-8")

print type(test\_str\_unicode)

Output:

<type 'str'>

<type 'unicode'>

## 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

test.find(“Bruce”)

Output:

-1

## 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'

or

a = '''test {0} else {1}'''.format("something", "carefully")

print a

output:

test something else carefully

## Left-Pad a Numeric Formatted String with zeros

print str(1).zfill(2)

Output:

01

## Right-Pad a Numeric Formatted String with zeros

x = 1.500000

print '%.2f' % x

print '{:.3f}'.format(x)

Output:

1.50

1.500

## 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'

>>>

## Split a multi-line string into a list of strings

str\_301 = "line1a, line1b\nline2a, line2b"

print str\_301

print str\_301.splitlines()

Output:

line1a, line1b

line2a, line2b

['line1a, line1b', 'line2a, line2b']

## 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

# Time

## Get the Current Unix Epoch Timestamp

import time

print int(time.time())

Output:

1537104158

# Time Zones using tz\_where

import pytz

from tzwhere import tzwhere

tzwhere = tzwhere.tzwhere()

timezone\_str = tzwhere.tzNameAt(37.3880961, -5.9823299)

print(timezone\_str) #Europe/Madrid

# 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

## Verify 2 tuples contain the same elements

print ((22668, 22884) == (22668, 22884))

print ((22884, 22668) == (22668, 22884))

print (sorted((22884, 22668)) == sorted((22668, 22884)))

print type (sorted((22884, 22668))) # returns a list

Output:

True

False

True

<type 'list'>

# Unit Tests

## Assert

def test\_sum():

assert sum([1,2,3]) == 6, "Should be 6"

assert sum([1,2,3]) == 5, "Should be 6"

test\_sum()

print("Everything passed")

Output:

AssertionErrorTraceback (most recent call last)

<ipython-input-2-847b166c1a58> in <module>()

**3** assert sum([1,2,3]) == 5, "Should be 6"

**4**

----> 5 test\_sum()

**6** print("Everything passed")

<ipython-input-2-847b166c1a58> in test\_sum()

**1** def test\_sum():

**2** assert sum([1,2,3]) == 6, "Should be 6"

----> 3 assert sum([1,2,3]) == 5, "Should be 6"

**4**

**5** test\_sum()

AssertionError: Should be 6

# User Input

## Get user input from the keyboard

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

Enter some datacomething

>>> test\_var

'comething'

# XML

import xml.etree.ElementTree

for xml\_file\_name in xml\_fname\_list:

xml\_file\_path = os.path.join(UNZIPPED\_DIR, xml\_file\_name)

root = xml.etree.ElementTree.parse(xml\_file\_path).getroot()

for alert in root:

info = alert.find('{urn:oasis:names:tc:emergency:cap:1.2}info')

if info is not None:

category = info.find('{urn:oasis:names:tc:emergency:cap:1.2}category').text

event = info.find('{urn:oasis:names:tc:emergency:cap:1.2}event').text

Notes:

This XML structure was like

alerts # root

alert

info

category

event

{urn:oasis:names:tc:emergency:cap:1.2} is the namespace

# 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) |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |