

Polars cheat sheet



General

```
install
pip install polars

import
import polars as pl
```

Creating/reading DataFrames

```
Read CSV

df = pl.read_csv("https://j.mp/iriscsv",

has_header=True)
```

```
Read parquet

df = pl.read_parquet("path.parquet")
```

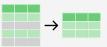
Expressions

```
Polars expressions can be performed in sequence. This improves readability of code.

df \
    .filter(pl.col("nrs") < 4) \
    .groupby("groups") \
    .agg(
    pl \
        .all() \
        .sum()
)
```

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Subset Observations - rows



```
Filter: Extract rows that meet logical criteria.

df.filter(pl.col("random") > 0.5)
df.filter(
   (pl.col("groups") == "B")
   & (pl.col("random") > 0.5)
)
```

```
Sample
# Randomly select fraction of rows.
df.sample(frac=0.5)
# Randomly select n rows.
df.sample(n=2)
```

Select first and last rows # Select first n rows df.head(n=2) # Select last n rows. df.tail(n=2)

Subset Variables - columns



Select multiple columns with specific names df.select(["nrs", "names"])

Select columns whose name matches regex df.select(pl.col("^n.*\$"))

Subsets - rows and columns



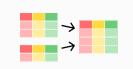
```
Select rows 2-4

df[2:4, :]

Select columns in positions 1 and 3 (first column is 0)
```

df[:, [1, 3]]

Reshaping Data – Change layout, sorting, renaming



Append rows of DataFrames pl.concat([df, df2])



Append columns of DataFrames

pl.concat([df, df3], how="horizontal")

```
Gather columns into rows

df.melt(
  id_vars=["nrs", "names"],
  value_vars=["random", "groups"]
)
```

```
Order rows by values of a column

# low to high
df.sort("random")

# high to low
df.sort("random", reverse=True)
```

Rename the columns of a DataFrame df.rename({"nrs": "idx"})

Drop columns from DataFrame df.drop(["names", "random"])

Summarize Data

Count number of rows with each unique value of variable

```
df["groups"].value_counts()
```

of rows in DataFrame

```
len(df)
# or
df.height
```

Tuple of # of rows, # of columns in DataFrame df.shape

of distinct values in a column
df["groups"].n_unique()

Basic descriptive and statistics for each column df.describe()