

# 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

df[:, [1, 3]]

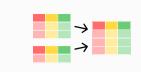


```
Select rows 2-4

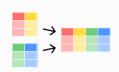
df[2:4, :]

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

# Reshaping Data – Change layout, sorting, renaming



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

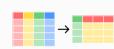


Append columns of DataFrames pl.concat([df, df3], how="horizontal")



Gather columns into rows

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



Spread rows into columns

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()
```

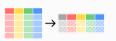
# of rows in DataFrame

```
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()