

Working with Data in Python Cheat Sheet

Reading and writing files

Package/Method	Description	Syntax and Code Example
File opening modes	Different modes to open files for specific operations.	Syntax: r (reading) w (writing) a (appending) + (updating: read/write) b (binary, otherwise text)  Examples: with open("data.txt", "r") as file: content = file.read() print(content) with open("output.txt", "w")
File reading methods	Different methods to read file content in various ways.	Syntax:  file.readlines() # reads all lines as a list readline() # reads the next line as a string file.read() # reads the entire file content as a string  Example:  with open("data.txt", "r") as file: lines = file.readlines() next_line = file.readline() content = file.read()
File writing methods	Different write methods to write content to a file.	Syntax:  file.write(content) # writes a string to the file file.writelines(lines) # writes a list of strings to the file  Example:  lines = ["Hello\n", "World\n"] with open("output.txt", "w") as file: file.writelines(lines)
Iterating over lines	Iterates through each line in the file using a 'loop'.	Syntax:  for line in file: # Code to process each line  Example:  with open("data.txt", "r") as file: for line in file: print(line)
Open() and close()	Opens a file, performs operations, and explicitly closes the file using the close() method.	Syntax:  file = open(filename, mode) # Code that uses the file file.close()  Example:  file = open("data.txt", "r") content = file.read() file.close()
with open()	Opens a file using a with block, ensuring automatic file closure after usage.	Syntax:  with open(filename, mode) as file: # Code that uses the file  Example:  with open("data.txt", "r") as file: content = file.read()

Pandas

Package/Method	Description	Syntax and Code Example
.read_csv()	Reads data from a '.CSV' file and creates a DataFrame.	Syntax: dataframe_name = pd.read_csv("filename.csv") Example: df = pd.read_csv("data.csv")
.read_excel()	Reads data from an Excel file and creates a DataFrame.	Syntax:  dataframe_name = pd.read_excel("filename.xlsx")  Example:  df = pd.read_excel("data.xlsx")
.to_csv()	Writes DataFrame to a CSV file.	Syntax:  dataframe_name.to_csv("output.csv", index=False)  Example:  df.to_csv("output.csv", index=False)

Access Columns	Accesses a specific column using [] in the DataFrame.	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>dataframe_name["column_name"] # Accesses single column dataframe_name[["column1", "column2"]] # Accesses multiple columns</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>df["age"] df[["name", "age"]]</pre>
describe()	Generates statistics summary of numeric columns in the DataFrame.	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>dataframe_name.describe()</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>df.describe()</pre>
drop()	Removes specified rows or columns from the DataFrame. axis=1 indicates columns. axis=0 indicates rows.	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>dataframe_name.drop(["column1", "column2"], axis=1, inplace=True) dataframe_name.drop(index=[row1, row2], axis=0, inplace=True)</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>df.drop(["age", "salary"], axis=1, inplace=True) # Will drop columns df.drop(index=[5, 10], axis=0, inplace=True) # Will drop rows</pre>
dropna()	Removes rows with missing NaN values from the DataFrame. axis=0 indicates rows.	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>dataframe_name.dropna(axis=0, inplace=True)</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>df.dropna(axis=0, inplace=True)</pre>
duplicated()	Duplicate or repetitive values or records within a data set.	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>dataframe_name.duplicated()</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>duplicate_rows = df[df.duplicated()]</pre>
Filter Rows	Creates a new DataFrame with rows that meet specified conditions.	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>filtered_df = dataframe_name[(Conditional_statements)]</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>filtered_df = df[(df["age"] &gt; 30) &amp; (df["salary"] &lt; 50000)]</pre>
groupby()	Splits a DataFrame into groups based on specified criteria, enabling subsequent aggregation, transformation, or analysis within each group.	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>grouped = dataframe_name.groupby(by, axis=0, level=None, as_index=True, sort=True, group_keys=True, squeeze=False, observed=False, dropna=True)</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>grouped = df.groupby(["category", "region"]).agg({"sales": "sum"})</pre>
head()	Displays the first n rows of the DataFrame.	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>dataframe_name.head(n)</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>df.head(5)</pre>
Import pandas	Imports the Pandas library with the alias pd.	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>import pandas as pd</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>import pandas as pd</pre>
info()	Provides information about the DataFrame, including data types and memory usage.	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>dataframe_name.info()</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>df.info()</pre>
merge()	Merges two DataFrames based on multiple common columns.	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>merged_df = pd.merge(df1, df2, on=["column1", "column2"])</pre>

		Example:  merged_df = pd.merge(sales, products, on=["product_id", "category_id"])
print DataFrame	Displays the content of the DataFrame.	Syntax:  print(df) # or just type df  Example:  print(df) df
replace()	Replaces specific values in a column with new values.	Syntax:  dataframe_name["column_name"].replace(old_value, new_value, inplace=True)  Example:  df["status"].replace("In Progress", "Active", inplace=True)
tail()	Displays the last n rows of the DataFrame.	Syntax:  dataframe_name.tail(n)  Example:  df.tail(5)

Numpy

Package/Method	Description	Syntax and Code Example
Importing NumPy	Imports the NumPy library.	Syntax:  import numpy as np  Example:  import numpy as np
np.array()	Creates a one or multi-dimensional array,	Syntax:  array_1d = np.array([list1 values]) # 1D Array array_2d = np.array([list1 values], [list2 values]) # 2D Array  Example:  array_1d = np.array([1, 2, 3]) # 1D Array array_2d = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]]) # 2D Array
Numpy Array Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Calculates the mean of array elements</li><li>- Calculates the sum of array elements</li><li>- Finds the minimum value in the array</li><li>- Finds the maximum value in the array</li><li>- Computes dot product of two arrays</li></ul>	Example:  np.mean(array) np.sum(array) np.min(array) np.max(array) np.dot(array_1, array_2)



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