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DATA SCIENCE

PYTHON - INTERMEDIATE

CHEAT SHEET PART- I

KEY BASICS, PRINTING AND GETTING HELP

s - A Python string variable
i - A Python integer variable
f - A Python float variable
L - A Python list variable
d - A Python dictionary variable

STRINGS

s.lower() - Returns a lowercase version of s

s.title() - Returns s with the first letter of every word capitalized

"23".zfill(4) - Returns "0023" by left-filling the string with 0’s to make it’s length 4.

s.splitlines() - Returns a list by splitting the string on any newline characters.

Python strings share some common methods with lists
s[:5] - Returns the first 5 characters of s

"fri" + "end" - Returns "friend"

"end" in s - Returns True if the substring "end" is found in s

RANGE

Range objects are useful for creating sequences of integers for looping.

range(5) - Returns a sequence from 0 to 4

range(2000,2018) - Returns a sequence from 2000 to 2017

range(0,11,2) - Returns a sequence from 0 to 10, with each item incrementing by 2

range(0,-10,-1) - Returns a sequence from 0 to -9

list(range(5)) - Returns a list from 0 to 4

DICTIONARIES

max(d, key=d.get) - Return the key that corresponds to the largest value in d

min(d, key=d.get) - Return the key that corresponds to the smallest value in d

SETS

my_set = set(l) - Return a set object containing the unique values from l

len(my_set) - Returns the number of objects in my_set (or, the number of unique values from l)

a in my_set - Returns True if the value a exists in my_set

REGULAR EXPRESSIONS

import re - Import the Regular Expressions module

re.search("abc",s) - Returns a match object if the regex "abc" is found in s, otherwise None

re.sub("abc","xyz",s) - Returns a string where all instances matching regex "abc" are replaced by "xyz"

LIST COMPREHENSION

A one-line expression of a for loop [i ** 2 for i in range(10)] - Returns a list of the squares of values from 0 to 9

[s.lower() for s in l_strings] - Returns the list l_strings, with each item having had the .lower() method applied

[i for i in l_floats if i < 0.5] - Returns the items from l_floats that are less than 0.5

FUNCTIONS FOR LOOPING

for i, value in enumerate(l): print("The value of item {} is {}". format(i,value))
- Iterate over the list l, printing the index location of each item and its value

for one, two in zip(l_one,l_two): print("one: {}, two: {}".format(one,two))
- Iterate over two lists, l_one and l_two and print each value

while x < 10: x += 1
- Run the code in the body of the loop until thevalue of x is no longer less than 10

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