General

Pandas API Reference — Pandas User Guide

Creating DataFrames

	a	b	c
1	4	7	10
2	5	8	11
3	6	9	12

IO-Tools from files

pd.read_csv("filepath")

```
df = pd.DataFrame(
          {"a" : [4 ,5, 6],
           "b" : [7, 8, 9],
           "c" : [10, 11, 12]},
         index = [1, 2, 3])
```
Specify values for each column.

```
df = pd.DataFrame(
     [[4, 7, 10],
      [5, 8, 11],
      [6, 9, 12]],
     index=[1, 2, 3],
     columns=['a', 'b', 'c'])
```
Specify values for each row.

		a	b	c
n	v			
d	1	4	7	10
	2	5	8	11
e	2	6	9	12

```
df = pd.DataFrame(
          {"a" : [4 ,5, 6],
           "b" : [7, 8, 9],
           "c" : [10, 11, 12]},
index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(
          [('d',1),('d',2),('e',2)],
            names=['n','v']))
```
Create DataFrame with a MultiIndex

Method Chaining

Most pandas methods return a DataFrame so that another pandas method can be applied to the result. This improves readability of code.

```
df = (pd.melt(df)
        .rename(columns={
                'variable' : 'var',
                'value' : 'val'})
        .query('val >= 200')
     )
```

Display & Visualize data

Display options for DataFrames:

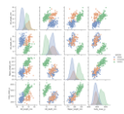
pd.set_option('display.max_rows', 4)
pd.set_option('display.max_columns', 400)
pd.reset_option('display.max_rows')
with pd.option_context(..):
  only set options in „with" codeblock

Visualize Data in plots

Style options of DataFrames

Cell highlight, heatmaps, …

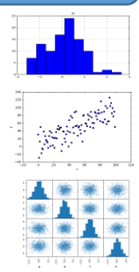
seaborn.pairplot(df, hue='*column*')
Matrix of pairwise relationship (for classification)



df.plot.hist()
Histogram for each column

df.plot.scatter(x='w',y='h')
Scatter chart using pairs of points

df.plotting.scatter_matrix(…)
Matrix of scatter plots and histograms (for regression)

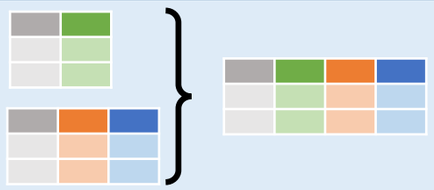


Reshaping Data – Change layout, sorting, reindexing, renaming

pd.melt(df)
Gather columns into rows.

df.pivot(columns='var', values='val')
Spread rows into columns.

pd.concat([df1,df2])
Append rows of DataFrames



pd.concat([df1,df2], axis=1)
Append columns of DataFrames

df.sort_values('mpg')
Order rows by values of a column (low to high).

df.sort_values('mpg',ascending=False)
Order rows by values of a column (high to low).

df.rename(columns = {'y':'year'})
Rename the columns of a DataFrame

df.sort_index()
Sort the index of a DataFrame

df.reset_index()
Reset index of DataFrame to row numbers, moving index to columns.

df.drop(columns=['Length','Height'])
Drop columns from DataFrame

Subset Observations – Selecting Data: rows or columns

df[df.Length > 7]
Extract rows that meet logical criteria.

df.drop_duplicates()
Remove duplicate rows (only considers columns).

df.head(n)
Select first n rows.

df.tail(n)
Select last n rows.

df.sample(frac=0.5)
Randomly select fraction of rows.

df.sample(n=10)
Randomly select n rows.

df.iloc[*row_ind, column_ind*]

df.iloc[10:20]
Select rows by position.

df.iloc[:,[1,2,5]]
Select columns in positions 1, 2 and 5 (first column is 0).

df.loc[*row_ind, column_ind*]

df.loc[:,'x2':'x4']
Select all columns between x2 and x4 (inclusive).

df.loc[df['a'] > 10, ['a','c']]
Select rows meeting logical condition, and only the specific columns .

df[['width','length','species']]
Select multiple columns with specific names.

df['width'] *or* **df.width**
Select single column with specific name.

df.filter(regex='*regex*')
Select columns whose name matches regular expression *regex*.

df.nlargest(n, 'value')
Select and order top n entries.

df.nsmallest(n, 'value')
Select and order bottom n entries.

Logic in Python (and pandas)

<	Less than	!=	Not equal to
>	Greater than	df.column.isin(*values*)	Group membership
==	Equals	pd.isnull(*obj*)	Is NaN
<=	Less than or equals	pd.notnull(*obj*)	Is not NaN
>=	Greater than or equals	&,|,~,^,df.any(),df.all()	Logical and, or, not, xor, any, all

regex (Regular Expressions) Examples

'\.'	Matches strings containing a period '.'
'Length$'	Matches strings ending with word 'Length'
'^Sepal'	Matches strings beginning with the word 'Sepal'
'^x[1-5]$'	Matches strings beginning with 'x' and ending with 1,2,3,4,5
'^(?!Species$).*'	Matches strings except the string 'Species'

Cheatsheet for pandas (http://pandas.pydata.org/) based on the official cheatsheet which itself was inspired by Rstudio Data Wrangling Cheatsheet Written by Irv Lustig, Princeton Consultants. Source: https://github.com/OliEfr

Summarize Data

`df['w'].value_counts()`
Count number of rows with each unique value of variable

`len(df)`
# of rows in DataFrame.

`df['w'].nunique()`
# of distinct values in a column.

`df.describe()`
Basic descriptive statistics for each column (or GroupBy)

`df.shape`
Length and width of dataset

pandas provides a large set of **summary functions** that operate on different kinds of pandas objects (DataFrame columns, Series, GroupBy, Expanding and Rolling (see below)) and produce single values for each of the groups. When applied to a DataFrame, the result is returned as a pandas Series for each column. Examples:

`sum()`
Sum values of each object.

`count()`
Count non-NA/null values of each object.

`median()`
Median value of each object.

`quantile([0.25,0.75])`
Quantiles of each object.

`apply(function)`
Apply function to each object.

`min()`
Minimum value in each object.

`max()`
Maximum value in each object.

`mean()`
Mean value of each object.

`var()`
Variance of each object.

`std()`
Standard deviation of each object.

Group Data

`df.groupby(by="col")`
Return a GroupBy object, grouped by values in column named "col".

`df.groupby(level="ind")`
Return a GroupBy object, grouped by values in index level named "ind".

Call `.reset_index()` after grouping!

All of the summary functions listed above can be applied to a group. Additional GroupBy functions:

`size()`
Size of each group.

`agg(function)`
Aggregate group using function.

The examples below can also be applied to groups. In this case, the function is applied on a per-group basis, and the returned vectors are of the length of the original DataFrame.

`shift(1)`
Copy with values shifted by 1.

`rank(method='dense')`
Ranks with no gaps.

`rank(method='min')`
Ranks. Ties get min rank.

`rank(pct=True)`
Ranks rescaled to interval [0, 1].

`rank(method='first')`
Ranks. Ties go to first value.

`shift(-1)`
Copy with values lagged by 1.

`cumsum()`
Cumulative sum.

`cummax()`
Cumulative max.

`cummin()`
Cumulative min.

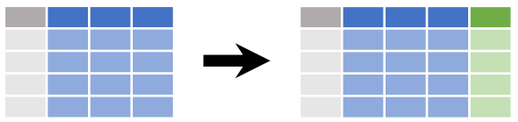
`cumprod()`
Cumulative product.

Handling Missing Data

`df.dropna()`
Drop rows with any column having NA/null data.

`df.fillna(value)`
Replace all NA/null data with value.

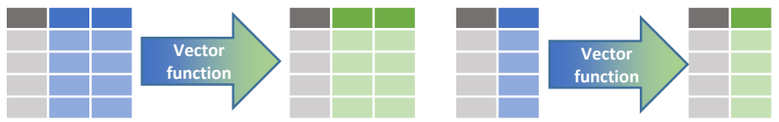
Make New Columns



`df.assign(Area=lambda df: df.Length*df.Height)`
Compute and append one or more new columns.

`df['Volume'] = df.Length*df.Height*df.Depth`
Add single column.

`pd.qcut(df.col, n, labels=False)`
Bin column into n buckets.



pandas provides a large set of **vector functions** that operate on all columns of a DataFrame or a single selected column (a pandas Series). These functions produce vectors of values for each of the columns, or a single Series for the individual Series. Examples:

`max(axis=1)`
Element-wise max.

`clip(lower=-10,upper=10)`
Trim values at input thresholds

`min(axis=1)`
Element-wise min.

`abs()`
Absolute value.

Windows

`df.expanding()`
Return an Expanding object allowing summary functions to be applied cumulatively.

`df.rolling(n)`
Return a Rolling object allowing summary functions to be applied to windows of length n.

Apply Functions

df.pipe() when chaining function

df.apply() to apply function on a axis

df.agg() to express multiple agg. operations

df.transform() to return same size DataFrame

Combine Data Sets

adf

x1	x2
A	1
B	2
C	3

+

bdf

x1	x3
A	T
B	F
D	T

=

Standard Joins

x1	x2	x3
A	1	T
B	2	F
C	3	NaN

`pd.merge(adf, bdf, how='left', on='x1')`
Join matching rows from bdf to adf.

x1	x2	x3
A	1.0	T
B	2.0	F
D	NaN	T

`pd.merge(adf, bdf, how='right', on='x1')`
Join matching rows from adf to bdf.

x1	x2	x3
A	1	T
B	2	F

`pd.merge(adf, bdf, how='inner', on='x1')`
Join data. Retain only rows in both sets.

x1	x2	x3
A	1	T
B	2	F
C	3	NaN
D	NaN	T

`pd.merge(adf, bdf, how='outer', on='x1')`
Join data. Retain all values, all rows.

Filtering Joins

x1	x2
A	1
B	2

`adf[adf.x1.isin(bdf.x1)]`
All rows in adf that have a match in bdf.

x1	x2
C	3

`adf[~adf.x1.isin(bdf.x1)]`
All rows in adf that do not have a match in bdf.

ydf

x1	x2
A	1
B	2
C	3

+

zdf

x1	x2
B	2
C	3
D	4

=

Set-like Operations

x1	x2
B	2
C	3

`pd.merge(ydf, zdf)`
Rows that appear in both ydf and zdf (Intersection).

x1	x2
A	1
B	2
C	3
D	4

`pd.merge(ydf, zdf, how='outer')`
Rows that appear in either or both ydf and zdf (Union).

x1	x2
A	1

```
pd.merge(ydf, zdf, how='outer',
         indicator=True)
.query('_merge == "left_only"')
.drop(columns=['_merge'])
```
Rows that appear in ydf but not zdf (Setdiff).

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