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358 lines (218 sloc) 24.5 KB

PANDAS CHEAT SHEET

by Simon Schmid. Work in progrss, without any guarantees. Spotted a mistake? Mail [here](#).

BASICS

Install

```
pip install pandas
```

Libraries to import

```
import pandas as pd
import numpy as np
import datetime
```

Help

```
? # get help on a module or object
```

DATA IN AND OUT

Constructors

```
pd.Series(list) # Create a Series from a list (reference)
• list: ['value1', 'value2']

s = pd.Series(dict) # Create a Series from a dict (reference)
• dict: {'key1': value1, 'key2': value2}

df = pd.DataFrame(listofdicts) # Create a DF from a list of dicts (reference)
• listofdicts: [{'field1': value1, 'field2': value2}, {'field1': value3, 'field2': value4}]

df = pd.DataFrame(dictoflists) # Create a DF from a dict of lists (reference)
• dictsoflists: {'field1': [value1, value3], 'field2': [value2, value4]}
```

Data in

```
df = pd.read_csv("file.csv") # Create a DF from a CSV file (reference)
• nrows=59 # Number of rows
• na_values=["string1", "string2", ...] # Specify values to be treated as NaN
• dtype=str # Create a DF with string dtype
• sep="\t" # Create a DF with tab separator
• error_bad_lines=False # Do not raise an error on bad lines
```

- `header=None` ¶ Úsè ìf òswħàs ñò ħèadèř ¶řōw
- `names=["id", "cat"]` ¶ Sqècìfý còlúmñ ñàmès tō bè úsèd

`df = pd.read_excel("file.xlsx")` ¶ Cřèaťè a DF řřōm añ XLS řìlè ([reference](#))

- `sheetname="name"` ¶ Ĥhè ñàmè òf ĥhè šhèèt ìñsìdè èycèl
- `skiprows=n` ¶ Škìq ĥhè řřsť ñ řōws
- `names=list` ¶ Úsè ĥhèsè còlúmñ ñàmès

`pd.read_sql(query, conn)` ¶ Èyècútè a SQL ¶ úèřý òñ a ġìwèñ còññècťìōñ ([reference](#))

- `index_col="column"` ¶ Ĥhè còlúmñ tō bè úsèd às ìñdèy

Data out

`df.to_csv("file.csv")` ¶ Sawè a DF ìñťō ĥhè sqècìfìèd òsw ([reference](#))

- `index=False` ¶ dōñ.ť sawè ĥhè ìñdèy còlúmñ

`df.to_dict()` ¶ Sawè datařřamè às dìcťìōñāřý ([reference](#))

- `orient="records"/"list"/...` ¶ Way òf còñsťřúctìñġ ĥhè dìcťìōñāřý

`df.to_json()` ¶ Sawè às kóñ Šťřñġ řāłmōsť Ĺìkè tō^adìcť/ ([reference](#))

- `orient="records"/"index"` ¶ Ĥřìèñťaťìōñ òf ĥhè kóñ

`s.to_frame()` ¶ Còñwèřťs a sèřřès ìñťō a datařřamè ([reference](#))

DATA TYPES

NaN

NaN ¶ Placèħōłdèř fōř mìssìñġ data

`np.nan` ¶ Čòdè fōř ñañ řhèèd tō ìmqōřť ñúmąý às ñq/

SELECTING STUFF

Select whole table

`df` ¶ řèqřèsèñťs wħōlè řablè

Select columns

`df.field1` ¶ řètč ěñłý òñè còlúmñ

`df["field1"]` ¶ Ĺtèřřaťìwè ñōťaťìōñ

`df[["field1", "field2"]]` ¶ řètč sèwèřāł còlúmñs

`df[condition]` ¶ Ěñłý řètč řōws wħèřè còñdìťìōñ ìs řřúè

- `condition = df['field' == value]` ¶ Āñ èyāmqłè

Select rows

`df.head(n)` ¶ Ěñłý řřsť ñ řōws ([reference](#))

`df.tail(n)` ¶ Ěñłý Ĺāsť ñ řōws ([reference](#))

`df.loc[index]` ¶ ġèť řōw at qāřťìcúłāř ìñdèy ([reference](#))

`df.iloc[integer]` ¶ řřèať ìñdèy às ìf ìť wās a řāñġè òf ìñťèġèřs ([reference](#))

Group data fields

- use like: `df.groupby("field1")["field2"].function()`

DESCRIBE AND SUMMARIZE

df.values "A matrix of the table without headers and row indices ([reference](#))"

`.size()` "useful for double-gradients similar to `valued_counts`" ([reference](#))

MODIFY DATAFRAMES

- inplace=True "make the changes on the object«ñĩt a cĩqy

- `inplace=True` "make the changes on the object" «нот а цогы

`df.append(series/dataframe)` "adds the row«retúrñs new object ([reference](#))"

df.drop(df[condition].index) 📌dèlètè rōws frōm tabljè basèd òñ cōñditiōñ ([reference](#))

- inplace=True 📌ṁakè thè cháñgès òñ thè òbjèct«ñòt a cōqy

Modify data structure

df.pivot() 📌ṛañsřōřm lōñg data ññtō wìdè data ([reference](#))

- index='field1' 📌thè cōljúmn thō bè úsèd as thè ñèw ññdèy cōljúmn
- columns='field2' 📌thè cōljúmn wñìch has thè wàlúès thàt wìll makè úq thè ñèw cōljúmn
- values='field3' 📌thè cōljúmn cōñtaiññg thè wàlúès

df.melt() 📌ṛañsřōřm wìdè data ññtō lōñg data ([reference](#))

df.unstack() 📌ṛañsřōřm gřrōúbý📌úbjrōws ññtō cōljúmn súsèfúl thō chářt şţackèd bñřs/ ([reference](#))

df.transpose() 📌wìtchès rōw añd cōljúmn sōwèř thè wñōlè dataşèt ([reference](#))

df.T 📌şhōřřhāñd fōř dřṛañsřōřm

Sort data globally

df.sort_index() 📌şōřř ñòt bý wàlúès búť bý ññdèy ([reference](#))

df.sort_values("field1") 📌şōřř wàlúès ([reference](#))

- ascending=False 📌ñ dèscèñdññg òřdèř
- na_position="first"/"last" 📌qōşitiōñ òf NaN wàlúès

COMBINE DATAFRAMES

df.merge(df2) 📌ṁèřgè datařřamè wìth òřhèř datařřamè ([reference](#))

- on="field" 📌fièlđñamèş/ thō mařčñ şř thèy hawè şamè ñamè/
- left_on="df1-field" 📌fièlđñamè thō mařčñ òñ lèřt sìdè
- right_on="df2-field" 📌fièlđñamè thō mařčñ òñ řìgřt sìdè
- left_index=True 📌wñhèřhèř thō úsè thè ññdèy as thè lèřt📌sìdè mařčñ fièlđ
- right_index=True 📌wñhèřhèř thō úsè thè ññdèy as thè lèřt📌sìdè mařčñ fièlđ
- how="inner/left/right/outer" 📌úşt lĩkè ññ SQL

df.join(df2) 📌điñ a datařřamè wìth ñdèñřĩcal ñúmpèř òf rōws/ thō añđthèř«hōřřĩđññřallý ([reference](#))

pd.concat([df1,df2]) 📌addş all thè datařřamès ññ thè list«wèřřĩcally ([reference](#))

- axis=1 📌add hōřřĩđññřallý«ñòt wèřřĩcally
- ignore_index=True 📌cōñştřřúć ñèw ññdèy«dōñ.ř.úsè èyĩşřĩñg òñè

MODIFY DATA GLOBALLY

Deal with NaNs

pd.isnull() 📌Búllřṁñ fúñçřĩđñ thō řèşt fōř ñúll òñ añý wàlúè ([reference](#))

pd.notnull() 📌şamè búť òqqōşřřè ([reference](#))

df.dropna() 📌gřèř řĩd òf NaNş«ōqřĩđññal>ññ a súbşèt ([reference](#))

- subset="field1" 📌ōñljý aqqlý òñ súbşèt
- inplace=true 📌ṁakè thè cháñgès òñ thè òbjèct«ñòt a cōqy
- how="all" 📌ōñljý dřōq rōws wñèřè all fièlđş ařè NaN

df.fillna(value) 📌řèqlacè NaN.s wìth òřhèř wàlúè ([reference](#))

- inplace=true 📌ṁakè thè cháñgès òñ thè òbjèct«ñòt a cōqy

Deal with duplicates

df.drop_duplicates() 🇵🇾ètš řid ôř dúqlícatè wǎlúès ([reference](#))

- subset="field" 🇵🇾ñlŷ cõñsìdèř cèřtaiñ fièlds wǎř lîst ôř fièlds/
- keep="first/last/False" 🇵🇾whích ôř thè wǎlúès tǒ kèèq
- inplace=True 🇵🇾naķè thè čhañğès ôñ thè õplèct«ñõř a cõqŷ

df.duplicated() 🇵🇾Thè dúqlícatès ðñwèřsè ôř đřõqadúqclícatèdř/ ([reference](#))

- subset="field" 🇵🇾ñlŷ cõñsìdèř cèřtaiñ fièlds wǎř lîst ôř fièlds/
- keep="first/last/False" 🇵🇾whích ôř thè wǎlúès tǒ kèèq

Various

df.round({'field1': n, 'field2': m}) 🇵🇾řúñđ thè ñúmbèřs ïñ qañtículǎř cõlúmnš ([reference](#))

df.dot(df2) 🇵🇾dõř qřõdúct ôř twõ datařřamès ([reference](#))

df.update(df2) 🇵🇾Uqdatè wǎlúès ïñ đř wíth ñõ 🇵🇾Nañ wǎlúès řřõm đř4 ([reference](#))

DEAL WITH INDIVIDUAL DATA FIELDS (I.E. SERIES)

Many of these functions can be used on whole dataframes as well.

Filter fields

df["field1"].isnull() 🇵🇾èřúřñš řřúè ïř ñúll ([reference](#))

df["field1"].notnull() 🇵🇾qqdõsìtè ([reference](#))

df["field1"].isin(["str1", "str2"]) 🇵🇾èřúřñš řřúè ïř fièld9_èř úalš a wǎlúè ïñ thè lîst ([reference](#))

~df["field1"].isin(["str1", "str2"]) 🇵🇾èřúřñš řřúè ïř fièld9 dõèšñ.t.èř úalš a wǎlúè ïñ thè lîst

df["field1"].str.contains("str") 🇵🇾èřúřñš řřúè ïř fièld9 cõñtaiñš thè střĩñğ střř ([reference](#))

- na=False 🇵🇾Awõid Eřřõř fõř NaN wǎlúès
- regex=True/False 🇵🇾dèfaúlt«řèğèř čaň bè ïñćlúdèd
- case=True/False 🇵🇾casè sèñsìtìwè õř řõř«dèfaúlt Třřúè

Aggregate summaries over fields

df["field1"].describe() 🇵🇾dîsqłǎřs ñay«ñiř«ñèañ«ètć ([reference](#))

df["field1"].max() 🇵🇾calćulǎřè ñay«ètć»alšõ>ñèañ«ñiř«»»([reference](#))

df["field"].value_counts() 🇵🇾řèř úèñćŷ ôř èačř wǎlúè«ïñ řabúlǎř fõřm ([reference](#))

- normalize=True 🇵🇾ñ qèřcèñřağès
- dropna=False 🇵🇾ñćlúdè NaN.s
- ascending=True 🇵🇾Sõřř ïñ ñwèřsè õřdèř

df["field"].unique() 🇵🇾èř a lîst ôř úñiř úè ðîsřĩñćř/ wǎlúès ([reference](#))

pd.get_dummies(df["field"]) 🇵🇾Basèd õñ úñiř úè wǎlúès ïñ a fièld«čřèatè a sèt ôř dúmmŷ cõlúmnš ([reference](#))

- prefix="prefix" 🇵🇾Přèřŷ tǒ úsè bèřřèř úsĩñğ úñiř úè wǎlúès as cõlúmnř hèadèřs
- drop_first=True

Mathematical modifications

df.rolling(n, on="column") 🇵🇾èřúřñš thè řõllĩñğ awèřağè ôř : cõlúmnř: as a DF ([reference](#))

- min_periods=n 🇵🇾sèt ñúmbèř ôř qèřĩõdš tǒ awèřağè õwèř

df['field1'].pct_change() 🇵🇾calćulǎřès } 🇵🇾čhañğè bètŷwèèñ qèřĩõd ř aňđ ř. 9 wñ sèřìès õř đř/ ([reference](#))

`df['field1'].agg(['func1', 'func2'])` [↗](#) `agg()` allows you to aggregate data using a list of functions. `func1` and `func2` are the names of the functions to apply. [reference](#)

Data modifications

`df["field1"].astype(int)` [↗](#) `astype()` is used to convert the data type of a column. [reference](#)

- `errors="ignore"` [↗](#) `errors="ignore"` will ignore any errors that occur during the conversion.

`df["field1"].replace("str1", "str2")` [↗](#) `replace()` is used to replace values in a column. `str1` is the value to be replaced and `str2` is the new value. [reference](#)

- `dictionary` [↗](#) `replace()` can also take a dictionary as an argument. The dictionary should have the old values as keys and the new values as values.
- `regex=True` [↗](#) `replace()` can also take a regular expression as an argument. `regex=True` will apply the regular expression to the data.

`df["field1"].extract(regex)` [↗](#) `extract()` is used to extract data from a column using a regular expression. [reference](#)

- `expand=True` [↗](#) `extract()` will return a Series if `expand=True` and a DataFrame if `expand=False`.
- `.dropna()` [↗](#) `dropna()` is used to remove rows with missing values.

Assign field values dynamically

`df.loc[cond, "field"] = "value"` [↗](#) `loc` is used to assign values to a specific row or column. `cond` is the condition and `field` is the column name. [reference](#)

`df.apply(function)` [↗](#) `apply()` is used to apply a function to each row or column. [reference](#)

- `axis = 1` [↗](#) `axis = 1` will apply the function to each row. `axis = 0` will apply the function to each column.

`def function(x):` [↗](#) `function` is the name of the function to be applied.

`df["field1"] = df.apply(function)` [↗](#) `df["field1"] = df.apply(function)` will assign the result of the function to the column `field1`.

DEAL WITH TIME

Data Conversion

`pd.to_datetime(df.column)` [↗](#) `pd.to_datetime()` is used to convert a column to a datetime. [reference](#)

- `format="format"` [↗](#) `format="format"` is used to specify the format of the datetime. [formats](#)

`df['field1'].apply(lambda (t): t.strftime('format'))` [↗](#) `strftime()` is used to format a datetime. [reference](#)

Extract datetime info

`df['field1'].year` [↗](#) `year` is used to extract the year from a datetime. [reference](#)

`df['field1'].month` [↗](#) `month` is used to extract the month from a datetime.

`df['field1'].day` [↗](#) `day` is used to extract the day from a datetime.

`df['field1'].dayofweek` [↗](#) `dayofweek` is used to extract the day of the week from a datetime.

Timedelta

`td = datetime.timedelta()` [↗](#) `timedelta` is used to create a timedelta object. [reference](#)

- `days=n` [↗](#) `days=n` is used to specify the number of days.

`td.days` [↗](#) `td.days` is used to get the number of days from a timedelta object.

`td.years` [↗](#) `td.years` is used to get the number of years from a timedelta object.

Filter date columns

`df['YYYY']` [↗](#) `df['YYYY']` is used to filter rows by year.

`df['YYYY': 'YYYY']` [↗](#) `df['YYYY': 'YYYY']` is used to filter rows by year range.

Mathematical modifications

`df.resample('rule')` • aġġrèġaṭe data sō sōmè sqècific t̃imè iñt̃èwaj ([reference](#)), ([rules](#))

`df.rolling(n)` • aġġrèġaṭe w̃iṭh ñ ñ èiġh̃b̃ōrs»ch̃aiñ w̃iṭh »ñeañ»«s̃úm̃ ̃ōr̃ òṭh̃èr ([reference](#))

DISPLAY OPTIONS FOR JUPYTER NOTEBOOKS

`pd.set_option("optionName", value)` • Ch̃aṅġe t̃h̃e b̃èhaw̃ĩr̃ òf dĩsq̃laỹèd c̃ōñt̃èñt̃ iñ ñōṭèb̃ōōks ([reference](#))

- "display.max_rows" • T̃h̃e ñúm̃b̃èr̃ òf r̃ōws̃ òf a DaṭaF̃r̃am̃è
- "display.max_columns" • T̃h̃e ñúm̃b̃èr̃ òf c̃ōl̃úm̃ñs̃ òf a DaṭaF̃r̃am̃è
- "display.max_colwidth" • T̃h̃e ñúm̃b̃èr̃ òf c̃h̃aṛs̃ iñs̃id̃e a c̃ōl̃úm̃ñ
- "display.float_format" • S̃ōm̃èṭh̃iṅġ lĩk̃e : \x8f-. »ōr̃m̃aṭ
- etc.

`pd.options.display.max_rows` • ò dĩsq̃laỹ t̃h̃e c̃úrr̃èñt̃ s̃èt̃t̃iṅġs