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Data Analysis with Python

Cheat Sheet: Exploratory Data Analysis

| Package/Method | Description | Code Example |
|---------------------------------|--|--|
| | Correlation matrix created using all the attributes | 1. 1 |
| Complete dataframe correlation | of the dataset. | 1. df.corr() Copied! |
| | | 1. 1 |
| Specific Attribute correlation | Correlation matrix created using specific attributes of the dataset. | 1. df[['attribute1','attribute2',]].corr() |
| | | 1. 1 |
| Scatter Plot | Create a scatter plot using the data points of the dependent variable along the x-axis and the independent variable along the y-axis. | 2. 2 1. from matlplotlib import pyplot as |
| | | 2. plt plt.scatter(df[['attribute_1']],df[['attribute_2']]) |
| | | 1. 1 |
| D DI. | Uses the dependent and independent variables in a | 2. 2 |
| Regression Plot | Pandas data frame to create a scatter plot with a generated linear regression line for the data. | <pre>1. import seaborn as sns 2. sns.regplot(x='attribute_1',y='attribute_2', data=df)</pre> |
| | | Copied! 1. 1 |
| Box plot | Create a box-and-whisker plot that uses the pandas dataframe, the dependent, and the independent variables. | 2. 2 |
| | | import seaborn as sns sns.boxplot(x='attribute_1',y='attribute_2', data=df) |
| | | Copied! 1. 1 |
| Grouping by attributes | Create a group of different attributes of a dataset to create a subset of the data. | 1. df_group = df[['attribute_1','attribute_2',]] |
| | to create a subset of the data. | Copied! |
| | | 1. 1 2. 2 3. 3 |
| | a. Group the data by different categories of an | 4. 4 5. 5 |
| GroupBy statements | attribute, displaying the average value of numerical attributes with the same category. | 6. 6 1. a. |
| Groupby statements | b. Group the data by different categories of multiple attributes, displaying the average value of numerical attributes with the same category. | <pre>2. df_group = 3. df_group.groupby(['attribute_1'],as_index=False).mean()</pre> |
| | | b. df_group = df_group.groupby(['attribute_1', 'attribute_2'],as_index=False).mean() |
| | | Copied! |
| | | 1. 1 2. 2 |
| Pivot Tables | Create Pivot tables for better representation of data based on parameters | grouped_pivot = df_group.pivot(index='attribute_1',columns='attribute_2') |
| | | Copied! |
| | | 1. 1 2. 2 |
| Pseudocolor plot | Create a heatmap image using a PsuedoColor plot (or pcolor) using the pivot table as data. | from matlplotlib import pyplot as plt plt.pcolor(grouped_pivot, cmap='RdBu') |
| | | Copied! |
| | | 1. 1 2. 2 |
| Pearson Coefficient and p-value | Calculate the Pearson Coefficient and p-value of a | 3. 31. From scipy import stats |
| reason eventeen and p value | pair of attributes | pearson_coef,p_value=stats.pearsonr(df['attribute_1'], df['attribute_2']) |
| | | Copied! |



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