

Python For Data Science Cheat Sheet

Importing Data

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Importing Data in Python

Most of the time, you'll use either NumPy or pandas to import your data:

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Help

```
>>> np.info(np.ndarray.dtype)
>>> help(pd.read_csv)
```

Text Files

Plain Text Files

```
>>> filename = 'huck_finn.txt'
>>> file = open(filename, mode='r')
>>> text = file.read()
>>> print(file.closed)
>>> file.close()
>>> print(text)
```

Open the file for reading
Read a file's contents
Check whether file is closed
Close file

Using the context manager with

```
>>> with open('huck_finn.txt', 'r') as file:
    print(file.readline())
    print(file.readline())
    print(file.readline())
```

Read a single line

Table Data: Flat Files

Importing Flat Files with numpy

Files with one data type

```
>>> filename = 'mnist.txt'
>>> data = np.loadtxt(filename,
    delimiter=',',
    skiprows=2,
    usecols=[0,2],
    dtype=str)
```

String used to separate values
Skip the first 2 lines
Read the 1st and 3rd column
The type of the resulting array

Files with mixed data types

```
>>> filename = 'titanic.csv'
>>> data = np.genfromtxt(filename,
    delimiter=',',
    names=True,
    dtype=None)
```

Look for column header

```
>>> data_array = np.recfromcsv(filename)

The default dtype of the np.recfromcsv() function is None.
```

Importing Flat Files with pandas

```
>>> filename = 'winequality-red.csv'
>>> data = pd.read_csv(filename,
    nrows=5,
    header=None,
    sep='\t',
    comment='#',
    na_values=[""])
```

Number of rows of file to read
Row number to use as col names
Delimiter to use
Character to split comments
String to recognize as NA/NaN

Excel Spreadsheets

```
>>> file = 'urbanpop.xlsx'
>>> data = pd.ExcelFile(file)
>>> df_sheet2 = data.parse('1960-1966',
    skiprows=[0],
    names=['Country',
           'AAM: War(2002)'])

>>> df_sheet1 = data.parse(0,
    parse_cols=[0],
    skiprows=[0],
    names=['Country'])
```

To access the sheet names, use the sheet_names attribute:

```
>>> data.sheet_names
```

SAS Files

```
>>> from sas7bdat import SAS7BDAT
>>> with SAS7BDAT('urbanpop.sas7bdat') as file:
    df_sas = file.to_data_frame()
```

Stata Files

```
>>> data = pd.read_stata('urbanpop.dta')
```

Relational Databases

```
>>> from sqlalchemy import create_engine
>>> engine = create_engine('sqlite://Northwind.sqlite')
```

Use the table_names() method to fetch a list of table names:

```
>>> table_names = engine.table_names()
```

Querying Relational Databases

```
>>> con = engine.connect()
>>> rs = con.execute("SELECT * FROM Orders")
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(rs.fetchall())
>>> df.columns = rs.keys()
>>> con.close()
```

Using the context manager with

```
>>> with engine.connect() as con:
    rs = con.execute("SELECT OrderID FROM Orders")
    df = pd.DataFrame(rs.fetchmany(size=5))
    df.columns = rs.keys()
```

Querying relational databases with pandas

```
>>> df = pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM Orders", engine)
```

Exploring Your Data

NumPy Arrays

```
>>> data_array.dtype
>>> data_array.shape
>>> len(data_array)
```

Data type of array elements
Array dimensions
Length of array

pandas DataFrames

```
>>> df.head()
>>> df.tail()
>>> df.index
>>> df.columns
>>> df.info()
>>> data_array = data.values
```

Return first DataFrame rows
Return last DataFrame rows
Describe index
Describe DataFrame columns
Info on DataFrame
Convert a DataFrame to an NumPy array

Pickled Files

```
>>> import pickle
>>> with open('pickled_fruit.pkl', 'rb') as file:
    pickled_data = pickle.load(file)
```

HDF5 Files

```
>>> import h5py
>>> filename = 'H-H1_LOSC_4_v1-815411200-4096.hdf5'
>>> data = h5py.File(filename, 'r')
```

Matlab Files

```
>>> import scipy.io
>>> filename = 'workspace.mat'
>>> mat = scipy.io.loadmat(filename)
```

Exploring Dictionaries

Accessing Elements with Functions

```
>>> print(mat.keys())
>>> for key in data.keys():
    print(key)
```

Print dictionary keys
Print dictionary keys

```
meta
quality
strain
```

```
>>> pickled_data.values()
>>> print(mat.items())
```

Return dictionary values
Returns items in list format of (key, value) tuple pairs

Accessing Data Items with Keys

```
>>> for key in data ['meta'].keys():
    print(key)
Description
DescriptionURL
Detector
Duration
GPSstart
Observatory
Type
UTCstart
>>> print(data['meta']['Description'].value)
```

Explore the HDF5 structure

Retrieve the value for a key

Navigating Your FileSystem

Magic Commands

```
!ls
%cd ..
%pwd
```

List directory contents of files and directories
Change current working directory
Return the current working directory path

os Library

```
>>> import os
>>> path = "/usr/tmp"
>>> wd = os.getcwd()
>>> os.listdir(wd)
>>> os.chdir(path)
>>> os.rename("test1.txt",
    "test2.txt")
>>> os.remove("test1.txt")
>>> os.mkdir("newdir")
```

Store the name of current directory in a string
Output contents of the directory in a list
Change current working directory
Rename a file

Delete an existing file
Create a new directory