

Working with Data in Python Cheat Sheet

Reading and writing files

Package/Method Description	
File opening modes	<div><div>Different modes to open files for specific operations.</div><div>Syntax: r (reading) w (writing) a (appending) + (updating: read/write) b (binary, otherwise text)</div><div><div>1. 1</div><div>1. Examples: with open("data.txt", "r") as file: content = file.read() print(content) with open("output.txt", "w") as file:</div><div>Copied!</div></div><div>Syntax:</div><div><div>1. 1</div><div>2. 2</div><div>3. 3</div><div>1. file.readlines() # reads all lines as a list</div><div>2. readline() # reads the next line as a string</div><div>3. file.read() # reads the entire file content as a string</div></div></div>
	<div><div>Different methods to read file content in various ways.</div><div>Example:</div><div><div>1. 1</div><div>2. 2</div><div>3. 3</div><div>4. 4</div><div>1. with open("data.txt", "r") as file:</div><div>2. lines = file.readlines()</div><div>3. next_line = file.readline()</div><div>4. content = file.read()</div><div>Copied!</div></div><div>Syntax:</div><div><div>1. 1</div><div>2. 2</div><div>1. file.write(content) # writes a string to the file</div><div>2. file.writelines(lines) # writes a list of strings to the file</div></div></div>
File writing methods	<div><div>Different write methods to write content to a file.</div><div>Example:</div><div><div>1. 1</div><div>2. 2</div><div>3. 3</div><div>1. lines = ["Hello\n", "World\n"]</div><div>2. with open("output.txt", "w") as file:</div><div>3. file.writelines(lines)</div><div>Copied!</div></div><div>Syntax:</div><div><div>1. 1</div><div>1. for line in file: # Code to process each line</div></div></div>
	<div><div>Iterates through each line in the file using a 'loop'.</div><div>Example:</div><div><div>1. 1</div><div>2. 2</div><div>1. with open("data.txt", "r") as file:</div><div>2. for line in file: print(line)</div></div></div>
Iterating over lines	<div><div>Opens a file, performs operations, and explicitly closes the file using the close() method.</div><div>Syntax:</div><div><div>1. 1</div><div>2. 2</div><div>1. file = open(filename, mode) # Code that uses the file</div><div>2. file.close()</div><div>Copied!</div></div><div>Example:</div><div><div>1. 1</div><div>2. 2</div><div>3. 3</div><div>1. file = open("data.txt", "r")</div></div></div>

```
2. content = file.read()
3. file.close()
```

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Syntax:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. with open(filename, mode) as file: # Code that uses the file
```

Opens a file using a with block, ensuring automatic file closure after usage.

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Example:

```
1. 1
2. 2
```

```
1. with open("data.txt", "r") as file:
2. content = file.read()
```

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with open()

Pandas

Package/Method

Description

Syntax and Code Example

.read_csv()

Reads data from a '.CSV' file and creates a DataFrame.

Syntax: dataframe_name = pd.read_csv("filename.csv") Example: df = pd.read_csv("data.csv")

Syntax:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. dataframe_name = pd.read_excel("filename.xlsx")
```

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.read_excel()

Reads data from an Excel file and creates a DataFrame.

Example:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. df = pd.read_excel("data.xlsx")
```

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Syntax:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. dataframe_name.to_csv("output.csv", index=False)
```

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.to_csv()

Writes DataFrame to a CSV file.

Example:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. df.to_csv("output.csv", index=False)
```

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Syntax:

```
1. 1
2. 2
```

```
1. dataframe_name["column_name"] # Accesses single column
2. dataframe_name[["column1", "column2"]] # Accesses multiple columns
```

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Access Columns

Accesses a specific column using [] in the DataFrame.

Example:

```
1. 1
2. 2
```

```
1. df["age"]
2. df[["name", "age"]]
```

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Syntax:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. dataframe_name.describe()
```

describe()

Generates statistics summary of numeric columns in the DataFrame.

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Example:

```
1. 1
```

```
1. df.describe()
```

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Syntax:

- 1.
- 2.

```
1. dataframe_name.drop(["column1", "column2"], axis=1, inplace=True)
2. dataframe_name.drop(index=[row1, row2], axis=0, inplace=True)
```

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Example:

- 1.
- 2.

```
1. df.drop(["age", "salary"], axis=1, inplace=True) # Will drop columns
2. df.drop(index=[5, 10], axis=0, inplace=True) # Will drop rows
```

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Syntax:

- 1.

```
1. dataframe_name.dropna(axis=0, inplace=True)
```

Copied!

Example:

- 1.

```
1. df.dropna(axis=0, inplace=True)
```

Copied!

Syntax:

- 1.

```
1. dataframe_name.duplicated()
```

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Example:

- 1.

```
1. duplicate_rows = df[df.duplicated()]
```

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Syntax:

- 1.

```
1. filtered_df = dataframe_name[(Conditional_statements)]
```

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Example:

- 1.

```
1. filtered_df = df[(df["age"] > 30) & (df["salary"] < 50000)]
```

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Syntax:

- 1.
- 2.

```
1. grouped = dataframe_name.groupby(by, axis=0, level=None, as_index=True,
2. sort=True, group_keys=True, squeeze=False, observed=False, dropna=True)
```

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Example:

- 1.

```
1. grouped = df.groupby(["category", "region"]).agg({"sales": "sum"})
```

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Syntax:

- 1.

```
1. dataframe_name.head(n)
```

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Example:

- 1.

drop()

Removes specified rows or columns from the DataFrame. axis=1 indicates columns. axis=0 indicates rows.

dropna()

Removes rows with missing NaN values from the DataFrame. axis=0 indicates rows.

duplicated()

Duplicate or repetitive values or records within a data set.

Filter Rows

Creates a new DataFrame with rows that meet specified conditions.

groupby()

Splits a DataFrame into groups based on specified criteria, enabling subsequent aggregation, transformation, or analysis within each group.

head()

Displays the first n rows of the DataFrame.

		<pre>1. df.head(5)</pre> <div>Copied!</div>
		Syntax: <pre>1. 1</pre> <pre>1. import pandas as pd</pre> <div>Copied!</div>
Import pandas	Imports the Pandas library with the alias pd.	Example: <pre>1. 1</pre> <pre>1. import pandas as pd</pre> <div>Copied!</div>
		Syntax: <pre>1. 1</pre> <pre>1. dataframe_name.info()</pre> <div>Copied!</div>
info()	Provides information about the DataFrame, including data types and memory usage.	Example: <pre>1. 1</pre> <pre>1. df.info()</pre> <div>Copied!</div>
		Syntax: <pre>1. 1</pre> <pre>1. merged_df = pd.merge(df1, df2, on=["column1", "column2"])</pre> <div>Copied!</div>
merge()	Merges two DataFrames based on multiple common columns.	Example: <pre>1. 1</pre> <pre>1. merged_df = pd.merge(sales, products, on=["product_id", "category_id"])</pre> <div>Copied!</div>
		Syntax: <pre>1. 1</pre> <pre>1. print(df) # or just type df</pre> <div>Copied!</div>
print DataFrame	Displays the content of the DataFrame.	Example: <pre>1. 1</pre> <pre>2. 2</pre> <pre>1. print(df)</pre> <pre>2. df</pre> <div>Copied!</div>
		Syntax: <pre>1. 1</pre> <pre>1. dataframe_name["column_name"].replace(old_value, new_value, inplace=True)</pre> <div>Copied!</div>
replace()	Replaces specific values in a column with new values.	Example: <pre>1. 1</pre> <pre>1. df["status"].replace("In Progress", "Active", inplace=True)</pre> <div>Copied!</div>
		Syntax: <pre>1. 1</pre> <pre>1. dataframe_name.tail(n)</pre> <div>Copied!</div>
tail()	Displays the last n rows of the DataFrame.	Example: <pre>1. 1</pre>

```
1. df.tail(5)
```

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Numpy

Package/Method	Description	Syntax and Code Example
Importing NumPy	Imports the NumPy library.	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>1. 1</pre> <pre>1. import numpy as np</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>1. 1</pre> <pre>1. import numpy as np</pre>
np.array()	Creates a one or multi-dimensional array,	<p>Syntax:</p> <pre>1. 1</pre> <pre>2. 2</pre> <pre>1. array_1d = np.array([list1 values]) # 1D Array</pre> <pre>2. array_2d = np.array([[list1 values], [list2 values]]) # 2D Array</pre> <p>Example:</p> <pre>1. 1</pre> <pre>2. 2</pre> <pre>1. array_1d = np.array([1, 2, 3]) # 1D Array</pre> <pre>2. array_2d = np.array([[1, 2], [3, 4]]) # 2D Array</pre>
Numpy Array Attributes	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Calculates the mean of array elements- Calculates the sum of array elements- Finds the minimum value in the array- Finds the maximum value in the array- Computes dot product of two arrays	<pre>1. np.mean(array)</pre> <pre>2. np.sum(array)</pre> <pre>3. np.min(array)</pre> <pre>4. np.max(array)</pre> <pre>5. np.dot(array_1, array_2)</pre>

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