

Python For Data Science Cheat Sheet

Pandas Basics

Learn Python for Data Science Interactively at [www.DataCamp.com](https://www.datacamp.com)



Pandas

The Pandas library is built on NumPy and provides easy-to-use data structures and data analysis tools for the Python programming language.



Use the following import convention:

```
>>> import pandas as pd
```

Pandas Data Structures

Series

A one-dimensional labeled array capable of holding any data type

A	3
B	-5
C	7
D	4

```
>>> s = pd.Series([3, -5, 7, 4], index=['a', 'b', 'c', 'd'])
```

DataFrame

Columns

	Country	Capital	Population
1	Belgium	Brussels	11190846
2	India	New Delhi	1303171035
3	Brazil	Brasília	207847528

A two-dimensional labeled data structure with columns of potentially different types

```
>>> data = {'Country': ['Belgium', 'India', 'Brazil'],
           'Capital': ['Brussels', 'New Delhi', 'Brasília'],
           'Population': [11190846, 1303171035, 207847528]}
```

```
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(data,
                      columns=['Country', 'Capital', 'Population'])
```

I/O

Read and Write to CSV

```
>>> pd.read_csv('file.csv', header=None, nrows=5)
>>> pd.to_csv('myDataFrame.csv')
```

Read and Write to Excel

```
>>> pd.read_excel('file.xlsx')
>>> pd.to_excel('dir/myDataFrame.xlsx', sheet_name='Sheet1')
```

Read multiple sheets from the same file

```
>>> xlsx = pd.ExcelFile('file.xls')
>>> df = pd.read_excel(xlsx, 'Sheet1')
```

Asking For Help

```
>>> help(pd.Series.loc)
```

Selection

Also see NumPy Arrays

Getting

```
>>> s['b']
-5
```

Get one element

```
>>> df[1:]
  Country  Capital  Population
1   India  New Delhi  1303171035
2  Brazil  Brasília  207847528
```

Get subset of a DataFrame

Selecting, Boolean Indexing & Setting

By Position

```
>>> df.iloc[[0], [0]]
```

```
'Belgium'
```

Select single value by row & column

```
>>> df.iat[[0], [0]]
```

```
'Belgium'
```

By Label

```
>>> df.loc[[0], ['Country']]
```

```
'Belgium'
```

Select single value by row & column labels

```
>>> df.at[[0], ['Country']]
```

```
'Belgium'
```

By Label/Position

```
>>> df.ix[2]
```

```
Country      Brazil
Capital    Brasília
Population  207847528
```

Select single row of subset of rows

```
>>> df.ix[:, 'Capital']
```

```
0    Brussels
1    New Delhi
2    Brasília
```

Select a single column of subset of columns

```
>>> df.ix[1, 'Capital']
```

```
'New Delhi'
```

Select rows and columns

Boolean Indexing

```
>>> s[~(s > 1)]
```

```
>>> s[(s < -1) | (s > 2)]
```

```
>>> df[df['Population'] > 1200000000]
```

Series *s* where value is not >1
s where value is <-1 or >2

Use filter to adjust DataFrame

Setting

```
>>> s['a'] = 6
```

Set index *a* of Series *s* to 6

Dropping

```
>>> s.drop(['a', 'c'])
```

Drop values from rows (axis=0)

```
>>> df.drop('Country', axis=1)
```

Drop values from columns (axis=1)

Sort & Rank

```
>>> df.sort_index(by='Country')
```

```
>>> s.order()
```

```
>>> df.rank()
```

Sort by row or column index

Sort a series by its values

Assign ranks to entries

Retrieving Series/DataFrame Information

Basic Information

```
>>> df.shape
```

(rows, columns)

```
>>> df.index
```

Describe index

```
>>> df.columns
```

Describe DataFrame columns

```
>>> df.info()
```

Info on DataFrame

```
>>> df.count()
```

Number of non-NA values

Summary

```
>>> df.sum()
```

Sum of values

```
>>> df.cumsum()
```

Cummulative sum of values

```
>>> df.min()/df.max()
```

Minimum/maximum values

```
>>> df.idmin()/df.idmax()
```

Minimum/Maximum index value

```
>>> df.describe()
```

Summary statistics

```
>>> df.mean()
```

Mean of values

```
>>> df.median()
```

Median of values

Applying Functions

```
>>> f = lambda x: x*2
```

```
>>> df.apply(f)
```

Apply function

```
>>> df.applymap(f)
```

Apply function element-wise

Data Alignment

Internal Data Alignment

NA values are introduced in the indices that don't overlap:

```
>>> s3 = pd.Series([7, -2, 3], index=['a', 'c', 'd'])
```

```
>>> s + s3
```

```
a    10.0
```

```
b     NaN
```

```
c     5.0
```

```
d     7.0
```

Arithmetic Operations with Fill Methods

You can also do the internal data alignment yourself with the help of the fill methods:

```
>>> s.add(s3, fill_value=0)
```

```
a    10.0
```

```
b    -5.0
```

```
c     5.0
```

```
d     7.0
```

```
>>> s.sub(s3, fill_value=2)
```

```
>>> s.div(s3, fill_value=4)
```

```
>>> s.mul(s3, fill_value=3)
```

DataCamp

Learn Python for Data Science Interactively

