Python For Data Science *Cheat Sheet*

Pandas Basics

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Pandas

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

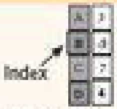
Use the following import convention:

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

Pandas Data Structures

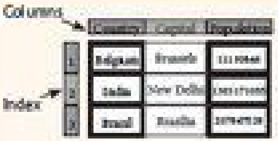
Series

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



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

DataFrame



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'])
```

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'
>>> df.iat([0],[0])
 'Belgium'
```

Select single value by row & column

By Label

```
>>> df.loc([0], ['Country'])
 'Belgium'
>>> df.at([0], ['Country'])
 'Belgium'
```

Select single value by row & column labels

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

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')
```

Read and Write to SQL Query or Database Table

```
>>> from sqlalchemy import create_engine
>>> engine = create_engine('sqlite:///:memory:')
>>> pd.read_sql("SELECT * FROM my_table;", engine)
>>> pd.read_sql_table('my_table', engine)
>>> pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM my_table;", engine)
```

`read_sql()` is a convenience wrapper around `read_sql_table()` and `read_sql_query()`

```
>>> pd.to_sql('myDf', engine)
```

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")`	Sort by row or column index
`>>> s.order()`	Sort a series by its values
`>>> df.rank()`	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)
```

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