**Preface**

**What Is Data Science?**

Data science comprises three distinct and overlapping areas: the skills of a statistician who knows how to model and summarize datasets (which are growing ever larger); the skills of a computer scientist who can design and use algorithms to efficiently store, process, and visualize this data; and the domain expertise—what we might think of as “classical” training in a subject—necessary both to formulate the right questions and to put their answers in context.

A diagram of data science

Description automatically generated

**Why Python**

* NumPy for manipulation of homogeneous array-based data,
* Pandas for manipulation of heterogeneous and labeled data,
* SciPy for common scientific computing tasks,
* Matplotlib for publication-quality visualizations,
* IPython for interactive execution and sharing of code, Scikit-Learn for machine learning

**Jupyter: Beyond Normal Python**

**Getting Started in IPython and Jupyter**

* **IPython shell** for trying out short sequences of commands
* **Jupyter Notebook** for longer interactive analysis and for sharing content with others
* **Interactive development environments (IDEs)** like **Emacs** or **VSCode** for creating reusable Python packages.

**The IPython Shell**

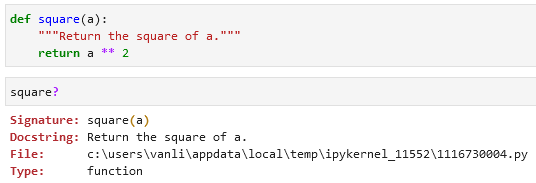
* Start the *IPython Shell* by typing ipython in the *Anaconda Prompt*.
* Launch Jupyter lab (?) $ jupyter lab

**Access documentation** with help() like help(len). The alternative is ? like len?. Get information on objects using ? like in the example below:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

You can also get information on functions or other objects you create like in the example below which has a docstring (a description of the function):



?? provides the source code of the object you are curious about:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Use wildcard matching (character \*) to list every object in the namespace whose name ends with *Warning*:

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

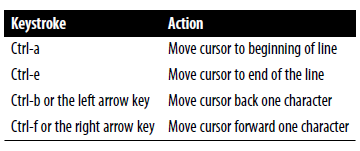
In the example below we area looking for a string method that contains the word *find* somewhere in its name:

A screenshot of a computer

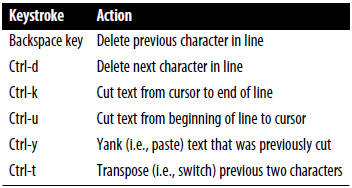
Description automatically generated

**Keyboard Shortcuts in the IPython Shell**

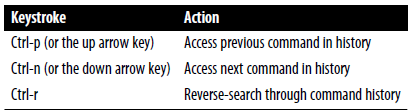
**Navigation Shortcuts**



**Text Entry Shortcuts**



**Command History Shortcuts**

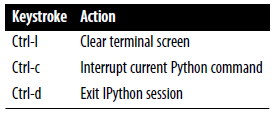


Use *Ctrl-r* to browse the search results. When you’re done press *Enter*.

A close up of text

Description automatically generated

**Miscellaneous Shortcuts**



**Enhanced Interactive Features**

**IPython Magic Commands**

Magic commands are prefixed by the % character.

* **Line magics** are denoted by a single % prefix. They operate on a **single line of input**.
* **Cell magics** are denoted by a double %% prefix and operate on **multiple lines of input**.
* Magic commands documentation %magic.
* Quick and simple list of all available magic functions %lsmagic.

If you have a *.py* file you can execute it / run its script in IPython using %run filename.py:

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

To time code execution use %timeit or %%timeit for multiple lines of code:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

You can check you input and output history using In and Out codes. You can also select specific steps like print(In[1]).

A number and numbers on a white background

Description automatically generated

A white background with red text

Description automatically generated

A black text on a white background

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

An alternative to Out[20] is \_20:



Use print(\_) to get access to the previous output:

A screenshot of a phone

Description automatically generated

You can also use print(\_\_) and print(\_\_\_) to get access to the second/third-to-last outputs.

If you want to suppress you output you can do it using ; at the end of the line:

A white background with black text

Description automatically generated

Use %history to get an overview of your commands, use %history -n to get an numbered overview of your commands. To select a command/commands add a number like 3-5:

A black screen with white text

Description automatically generatedA screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Other useful commands are %rerun (re-execute some portion of the command history) and %save (saves some set of the command history to a file).

**Quick Introduction to the Shell**

Some shell commands:



A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

echo, pwd, ls, cd, mkdir, mv

A black text on a white background

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

!echo

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated!pwd !cd

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated%cd mkdir ls cp rm -r

**Debugging and Profiling**

**Controlling Exceptions using %xmode**

There are 3 formats for errors: Plain, Context, and Verbose.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generatedA screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generatedA screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

The last provides the most information but can be bulky.

**To launch a debugger** write %debug.

**Launch the Sdebugger automatically** whenever an exception is raised using

%xmode Plain

%pdb on

A computer code with text

Description automatically generated

**Partial list of debugging commands:**

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generatedl(ist) h(elp) q(uit) c(ontinue) n(ext) <enter> p(rint) s(tep) r(eturn)

**Profiling and Timing Code**

%time Time the execution of a single statement

%timeit Time repeated execution of a single statement for more accuracy

%prun Run code with the profiler

%lprun Run code with the line-by-line profiler

%memit Measure the memory use of a single statement

%mprun Run code with the line-by-line memory profiler

%timeit

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

%time

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

%prun

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A close up of text

Description automatically generated

%lprun

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated%load\_ext line\_profiler %lprun -f

A close up of black text

Description automatically generated

%memit (is a memory-measuring equivalent of %timeit) and %mprun (memory-measuring equivalent of %lprun)

A white rectangular sign with black text

Description automatically generated pip install memory\_profiler

A white rectangular object with black text

Description automatically generated%load\_ext memory\_profiler

A white rectangular object with green text

Description automatically generated with medium confidence %memit

A close-up of a text

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated%%file %mprun -f

**NumPy**

In some ways, NumPy arrays are like Python’s built-in *list* type, but NumPy arrays provide much more efficient storage and data operations as the arrays grow larger in size.

Check NumPy version: numpy.\_\_version\_\_

**Fixed-Type Arrays in Python**

Example of an array in Python:

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generatedimport array, array.array



Python arrays objects provide efficient storage. NumPy adds to this efficient operations on that data.

**Creating Arrays from Python Lists**

NumPy arrays can only contain data of the same type. This is unlike Python lists.

NumPy arrays can be multidimensional. Python lists are always one-dimensional sequences.

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

**Creating Arrays from Scratch**

A close up of words

Description automatically generatedA screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer code

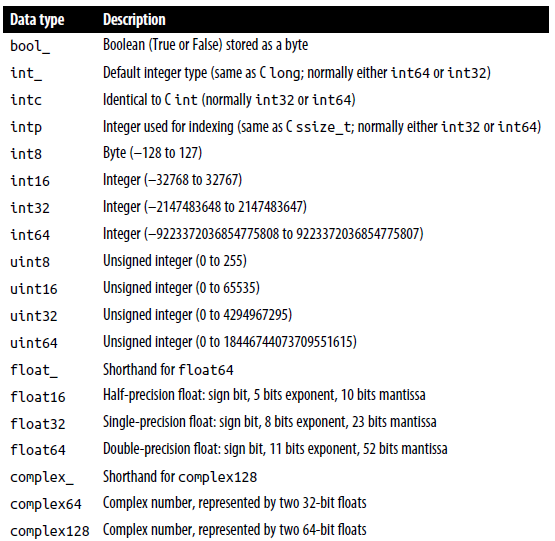
Description automatically generated

**Specify data type when creating an array using dtype=’int16’ or dtype=np.int16:**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Standard NumPy data types:**



**NumPy Array Attributes**

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

ndim, shape, size, dtype, default\_rng(seed= integers

**Array Slicing: Accessing Subarrays**

Follow this logic to access a slice of an array x:

x[start:stop:step]

If any of these are unspecified, they default to the values start=0, stop=<size of dimension>, step=1.



A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

A white background with black text

Description automatically generatedreverse an array [::-1]

A white background with numbers and symbols

Description automatically generatedreverse a multiarray [::-1, ::-1]

 first column of a multiarray [0, :]

 first row of a multiarray [0] or [0, :]



**Subarrays as no-copy views**

Unlike Python list slices, NumPy array slices are returned as views rather than copies of the array data.

In the example below if we modify the subarray *x2\_sub* the original array *x2* will also change.

A screenshot of a phone

Description automatically generated

It can be advantageous when working with large datasets. We can access and process pieces of these datasets without the need to copy the underlying data buffer.

If you want to create a copy that can be changed without affecting the original data use the .copy() code:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Reshaping of arrays**

Use .reshape() to put if you want to put e.g. numbers from 1 to 9 in a 3 × 3 grid:

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

Note that the size of the array should match the size of the reshaped array.

You can also use .reshape() to convert a one-dimensional array into…

…a two-dimensional row matrix: …or a column matrix:

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

You can achieve the same using np.newaxis in the slicing index:

A close-up of a web page

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

**Array concatenation (combine multiple arrays into one)**

Use np.concatenate, np.vstack, and np.hstack to join two arrays.

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

Concatenate a two-dimensional array along the first axis: …and among the second axis:

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

When you have arrays of mixed dimensions you can use np.vstack and np.hstack:

A screenshot of a phone

Description automatically generated

For higher-dimensional arrays np.dstack will stack arrays along the third axis.

**Array splitting (split a single array into multiple arrays)**

To split arrays use functions np.split, np.hsplit, np.vsplit.

Using np.split(array\_name, [splitting\_location(s)]):

A screenshot of a math problem

Description automatically generated

Splitting using np.hsplit and np.vsplit:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

For higher-dimensional arrays np.dsplit will split arrays along the third axis.

**NumPy universal functions (ufuncs)**

To make computation on NumPy arrays fast use vectorized operations that are generally implemented through *universal functions (ufuncs)*.

There are *two types of ufuncs:*

* *Unary ufuncs* operate on a single input
* *Binary ufuncs* operate on two inputs.

**Arithmetic operators examples in NumPy:**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated A math equations on a white background

Description automatically generated

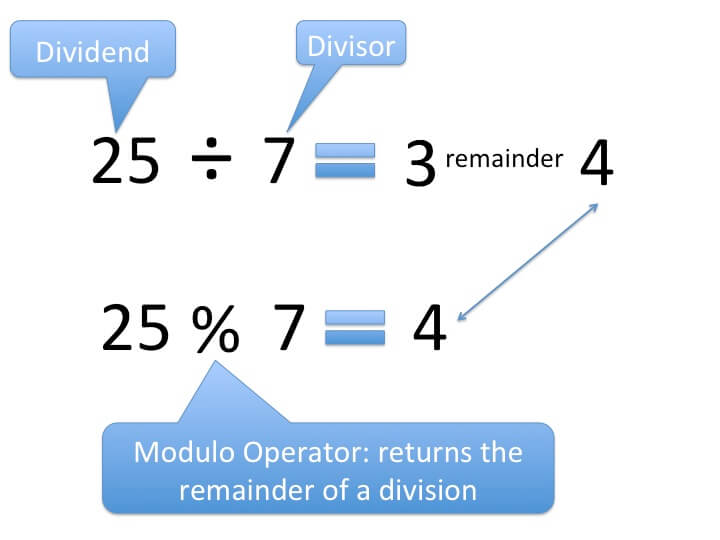
- is negation (turn *1* into *-1*), % is an operator for *modulus \**.

These arithmetic operations are convenient wrappers around specific ufuncs built into NumPy. For example, the + operator is a wrapper for the np.add() ufunc:

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

*\* Modulus:*



**Arithmetic operators implemented in NumPy:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Equivalent ufunc** | **Description** |
| + | np.add | Addition (e.g., 1 + 1 = 2) |
| - | np.subtract | Subtraction (e.g., 3 - 2 = 1) |
| - | np.negative | Unary negation (e.g., -2) |
| \* | np.multiply | Multiplication (e.g., 2 \* 3 = 6) |
| / | np.divide | Division (e.g., 3 / 2 = 1.5) |
| // | np.floor\_divide | Floor division (e.g., 3 // 2 = 1) |
| \*\* | np.power | Exponentiation (e.g., 2 \*\* 3 = 8) |
| % | np.mod | Modulus/remainder (e.g., 9 % 4 = 1) |

To make values absolute (e.g. from -2 to 2) use abs(name), np.absolute(name) or np.abs(name):

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Trigonometric functions**

Functions like np.sin, np.cos, np.tan:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Inverse trigonometric functions like np.arcsin, np.arccos, np.arctan:

A screenshot of a math program

Description automatically generated

**Exponents and logarithms**

Exponentials in NumPy like np.exp, np.exp2, np.power:

A screenshot of a math program

Description automatically generated

Inverse of the exponentials or the logarithms are computed using np.log (natural logarithm), np.log2 (base-2 logarithm), and np.log10 (base-10 logarithm):

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Specialized versions useful for maintaining precision with very small input (np.expm1 and np.log1p). When x is very small, these functions give more precise values than if the raw np.log or np.exp were to be used.



**Specialized ufuncs**

You can use scipy special for specialized functions. For example gamma functions (generalized factorials) and related functions (special.gamma, special.gammaln, special.beta):

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Error functions (integral of Gaussian), its complement, and its inverse (special.erf, special.erfc, special.erfinv):

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

**Specifying output of an array**

For large calculations, it is sometimes useful to be able to specify the array where the result of the calculation will be stored. For all ufuncs, this can be done using the out argument of the function:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

This can even be used with *array views*. For example, we can write the results of a computation to every other element of a specified array (in the example below every second):

A screenshot of a math equation

Description automatically generated

If we had instead written y[::2] = 2 \*\* x, this would have resulted in the creation of a temporary array to hold the results of 2 \*\* x, followed by a second operation copying those values into the y array. This doesn’t make much of a difference for such a small computation, but **for very large arrays the** **memory savings from careful use of the out argument can be significant**.

**Aggregations**

Use the reduce function to reduce an array with a particular operation.

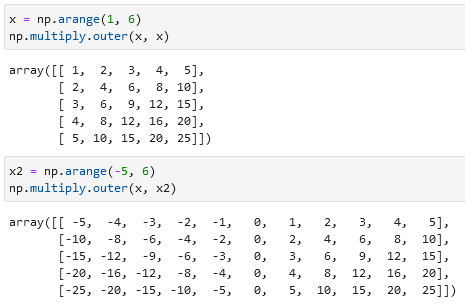
You can use np.add.reduce, np.multiply.reduce to sum or multiply an array. If you want to store intermediate results use np.add.accumulate or np.multiply.accumulate.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Outer products**

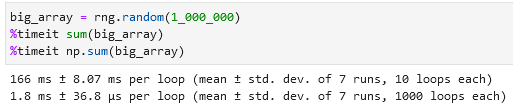
Compute the output of all pairs of two inputs using np.multiply.output(input\_1, input\_2):



**Aggregations in NumPy: min, max, and everything in between**

**Summing the Values in an Array**

You can sum using Python like sum(x) or you can use NumPy’s np.sum(x). Because NumPy executes the operation in a compiled code, **NumPy’s version of the operation is computed much more quickly**:



However, sum(x) and np.sum(x) are not identical. Their optional arguments have different meanings. Python’s *sum(x, 1)* initializes the sum at *1* (meaning that if your sum(x) is equal to *5*, your sum(x, 1 or 10) will be equal to *5 + 1 or 10 = 6 or 15*), while np.sum(x, 1) sums along *axis 1*.Also, np.sum is aware of multiple array dimensions.

**Minimum and maximum (min, max)**

Same as with summing you can use Python’s min(x) or NumPy’s np.min(x) or max(x) / np.max(x). An alternative is x.min() / x.max() / x.sum(). Same as with summing, **NumPy’s version is faster**.

**Multidimensional Aggregates**

Finding the minimum value within each column/row by specifying axis=0 / axis=1:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

The axis keyword specifies the dimension of the array that will be *collapsed*, rather than the dimension that will be returned. So, specifying axis=0 means that axis 0 will be collapsed: for two-dimensional arrays, values within each column will be aggregated.

**Other aggregation functions**

Most additional aggregation functions have a NaN-safe counterpart that computes the result while ignoring missing values.

A table of words

Description automatically generated

A white background with black text

Description automatically generated

np.sum, np.prod, np.mean, np.std, np.var, np.min, np.max, np.argmin, np.argmax, np.median, np.percentile, np.any, np.all



A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Broadcasting**

Broadcasting allows these types of binary operations to be performed on arrays of different sizes—for example, we can just as easily add a scalar (think of it as a zerodimensional array) to an array:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

We can think of this as an operation that stretches or duplicates the value 5 into the array [5, 5, 5], and adds the results.

**Broadcasting is stretching an array** across a (in the example below) second dimension:



A screenshot of a phone

Description automatically generated

You can also stretch or broadcast both arrays to match a common shape:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

**Visualization of broadcasting:**

A group of cubes with numbers

Description automatically generated

**Rules of broadcasting**

1. If the two arrays differ in their number of dimensions, the shape of the one with fewer dimensions is padded with ones on its leading (left) side.
2. If the shape of the two arrays does not match in any dimension, the array with shape equal to 1 in that dimension is stretched to match the other shape.
3. If in any dimension the sizes disagree and neither is equal to 1, an error is raised.

Rule 1 example: Rule 2 example:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated A white paper with black text and white text

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

**Using broadcasting for centering an array**

You can subtract from an array the mean of that array.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Array:** | **Centered (difference to mean):** |
| 34 | -4 |
| 65 | 27 |
| 23 | -15 |
| 76 | 38 |
| 22 | -16 |
| 43 | 5 |
| 63 | 25 |
| 32 | -6 |
| 23 | -15 |
| 27 | -11 |
| 5 | -33 |
|  |  |
| **Mean:** |  |
| 38 |  |

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

A white background with black text

Description automatically generated

**Comparisons, Masks, and Boolean Logic**

**Comparison Operators as Ufuncs**

As in the case of arithmetic operators, the comparison operators are implemented as ufuncs in NumPy; for example, when you write x < 3, internally NumPy uses np.less(x, 3). These operators will work on arrays of any size and shape.

A black and white background with black text

Description automatically generatednp.equal, np.less, np.greater, np.not\_equal, np.less\_equal, np.greater\_equal

Example:

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

In each case, the result is a Boolean array, and NumPy provides a number of straight-forward patterns for working with these Boolean results.

**Working with Boolean Arrays**

**Counting Entries**

To count the number of True entries you can use np.count\_nonzero:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A white rectangular box with text

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

**Alternatively you can use np.sum (*False* is *0* and *True* is *1*).** With np.sum you can sum along rows or columns.

A white rectangular box with black text

Description automatically generated A white rectangular box with black text

Description automatically generated ← e.g. in row 1 there are 3 values below 6, in row 2 2 values, in row 3 3.

If you want to count the number of True entries that fulfill multiple conditions like *x > 10 AND x < 20* you can use symbols like &, |, ^, and ~:

A white rectangular object with text

Description automatically generated with medium confidence

A white rectangular object with text

Description automatically generated ← same result in a different manner

Note that parentheses are important. Without them this code with result in an error.

**If you want to check if an array has values that fulfill a specific condition you can use np.any or np.all.**

A screenshot of a cell phone

Description automatically generated

You can also use np.any and np.all along a particular axis:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Boolean operators and their equivalent ufuncs**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Operator** | **Equivalent ufunc** |
| & | np.bitwise\_and |
| ^ | np.bitwise\_xor |
| | | np.bitwise\_or |
| ~ | np.bitwise\_not |

Examples:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Boolean arrays as masks**

Selecting values from an array using Boolean operators is called a masking operation. Example:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

A one-dimensional array is returned with all the values that meet this condition.

**Examples of Boolean arrays as masks:**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Comment on using and/or instead of &/|**

The difference is this: and and or operate on the object as a whole, while & and | operate on the elements within the object.

and and or perform a single Boolean evaluation on an entire object, while & and | perform multiple Boolean evaluations on the content (the individual bits or bytes) of an object. **For Boolean NumPy arrays, the latter (& and |) is nearly always the desired operation.**

Using and and or instead of &/| will simply result in an error:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Fancy indexing / vectorized indexing**

To access values with specific indexes you can use this:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

When using arrays of indices, the shape of the result reflects the shape of the index arrays rather than the shape of the array being indexed. In the example below x[ind] returns the same form as of *ind* but instead of index coordinates (*3, 7,* etc.) it returns values from *x*.

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a white text

Description automatically generated

**Combined indexing**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

**Modifying values with fancy indexing**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

An alternative to np.add.at is reduceat.

**Example: Binning data**

You could use these ideas to efficiently do custom binned computations on data. For example, imagine we have 100 values and would like to quickly find where they fall within an array of bins. We could compute this using ufunc.at like this:

A screen shot of a graph

Description automatically generated

Alternatively using Matplotlib:

A graph on a grid

Description automatically generated

The difference between these two options is in the processing speed. Matplotlib is slower than the custom version for a small dataset and faster for a larger.

**Sorting arrays**

**In Python**

Python’s built-in functions to sort lists and other iterable objects: sorted(x) (returns a copy) and x.sort() (acts in-place). Two examples:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated



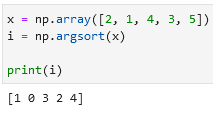
**In NumPy**

The np.sort function is analogous to sorted(). It will return a sorted copy of an array. Example:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

np.argsort() returns the indices of the sorted elements:



You can then use these indices to construct the sorted array using fancy indexing:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Sorting along rows or columns is possible by adding axis=0 for sorting columns or axis=1 for sorting rows. Note that this operation will treat each row or column as an independent array and any relationship between the row or column values will be lost.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**You can also find e.g. 3 smallest values in an array using np.partition.** It will return these smallest values in arbitrary order followed by other values also in arbitrary order.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Checking the diagonal of a matrix**

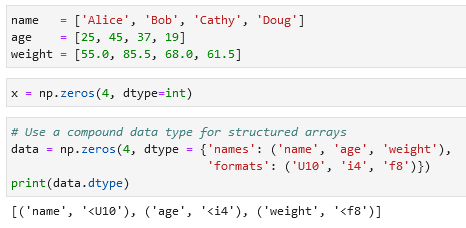
You can check the diagonal values of a matrix using x.diagonal():

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**NumPy’s structured arrays and record arrays**

Creating an empty container array:



* U10 = Unicode string of maximum length 10
* i4 = 4-byte (i.e. 32-bit) integer
* f8 = 8-byte (i.e. 64-bit) float

Filling the empty array with data in a one structured array:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Filtering the data:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Exploring structured array creation — specifying data type**

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

**NumPy data types:**

A table with text and numbers

Description automatically generated

'b' Byte np.dtype('b') 'i' Signed integer np.dtype('i4') == np.int32 'u' Unsigned integer np.dtype('u1') == np.uint8 'f' Floating point np.dtype('f8') == np.int64 'c' Complex floating point np.dtype('c16') == np.complex128 'S', 'a' String np.dtype('S5') 'U' Unicode string np.dtype('U') == np.str\_ 'V' Raw data (void) np.dtype('V') == np.void

**Accessing data using record arrays**

You can use view(np.recarray) to access columns:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Note that record arrays are slightly slower than a simple data['age'].

**Pandas**

**Pandas has 3 fundamental data structures: the Series, DataFrame, and Index.**

**A series is a one-dimensional array of indexed data. It can be created from a list or array. Example of a series:**

**A white background with black text

Description automatically generated**

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

Use .values and .index to access values and indexes of a series.

You can assign indexes that you want (different from NumPy arrays):

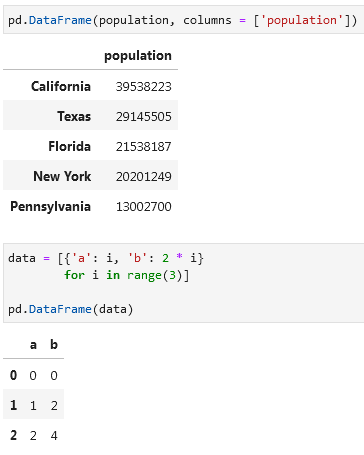
A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

**Ways to create a DataFrame**

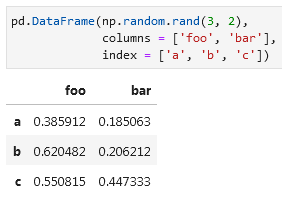


A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer

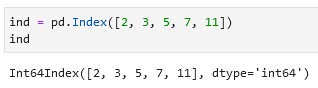
Description automatically generated



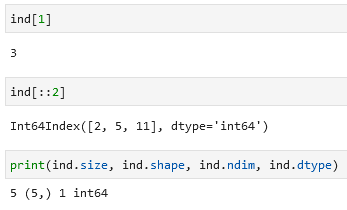
A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**The Pandas Index object**



Difference between Index objects and NumPy arrays is that the indices are immutable — they cannot be modified via the normal means like ind[1] = 0. This will cause an error.



Using Index you can get values that are present in both sets, make a union of all values in both sets, and show only unique values in both sets. Use .intersection(), .union(), and .symmetric\_difference() for these operations. Examples:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Data Indexing and Selection**

**Accessing indices or values in a Pandas Series:**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated in, .keys(), .items()

**Add/change values to a series:**

A screenshot of a computer

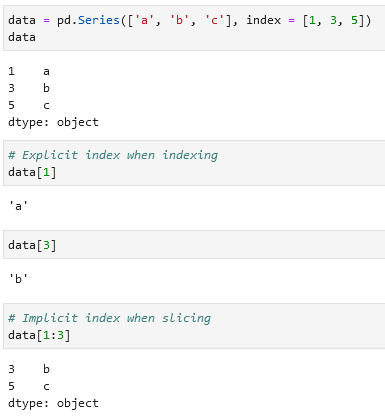
Description automatically generated

**Slicing, masking, and fancy indexing in a Series:**

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

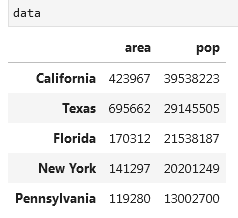
**.loc references the index provided (by e.g. you) while .iloc uses the standard index 0, 1, 2, 3, etc.:**



A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

**Data selection in DataFrames**



This way of selecting data is preferred:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Over this one:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Adding columns created from given columns:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Example with .iloc and .loc:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Getting all values from a DataFrame using .values and transforming the table using .T:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Other examples:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Adding two Series/DataFrames**

If you add two series with different indices you will get NaN values:

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

To avoid it use .add(fill\_value = 0). It will use that specified value in place of missing entries. Example:

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

Same is applies for two DataFrames:

A screenshot of a phone

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a math test

Description automatically generated

In this example the fill\_value is the mean value:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Mapping between Python operators and Pandas methods:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Python operator** | **Pandas method(s)** |
| + | add |
| - | sub, subtract |
| \* | mul, multiply |
| / | truediv, div, divide |
| // | floordiv |
| % | mod |
| \*\* | pow |

**Subtract a row/column from a DataFrame**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Handling Missing Data in pandas**

**None as blank value**

Example:

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

Downside is that it is counted as a Python object data type. Therefore processing times will be slow. In addition arithmetic operations are not supported with None.

**nan: Missing Numerical Data**

Example (np.nan):

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

It supports fast operations but any arithmetic operations with nan will lead to a nan:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

You can, of course, use special functions (e.g. np.nansum(), np.nanmin(), npnanmax()) that ignore nan:

A close-up of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

The main downside of nan is that it is specifically a floating-point value; there is no equivalent nan value for integers, strings, or other types.

**nan and None in pandas**

Both are transformed into a NaN value and the array gets a float64 data type:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

If a None value is added to a Series then the data type changes automatically to float64:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

**Pandas handling of NAs by type:**

A black and white text

Description automatically generatedfloat64, object, np.nan

**Pandas nullable dtypes**

Nullable dtypes are distinguished from regular dtypes by capitalization of their names, e.g. pd.Int32 vs np.int32.

Example that includes all three available markers of missing data (None, np.nan,and pd.NA):

A screen shot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Operation on null values in pandas**

There are several methods for detecting, removing, and replacing null values in pandas:

* isnull
* notnull
* dropna
* fillna

Example with .isnull() to see what values are null:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Example with .notnull() to filter values that are not null:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Example with .dropna() which removes null values:

A screen shot of a computer

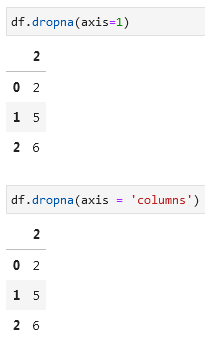
Description automatically generated

If you use .dropna() on a DataFrame you can drop entire rows or columns with null values. By default drops all rows where there is at least one null value.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

To drop columns with null values specify axis=1 or axis = 'columns':



If you want to drop only rows or columns where *every* value is null instead of just *one*, you need to add how='all' (by default this field is how='any').

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

If you want to keep only rows or columns that have a minimum number of values that are not equal to null, then you can specify this using the thresh = \_ parameter. In the example below only rows that have 3 or more non-null values will be kept:

A screenshot of a math equation

Description automatically generated

**Filling null values / replacing null values**

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

Depending on the situation, you may wish to keep the null values but replace them with something else. You can fill them with a number like in the example below. Function .fillna() is used for it.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Using .fillna(method = 'ffill') you can copy the previous value to the empty cell:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

Alternatively you can use the bfill method to copy the next value to the empty cell:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

If you use a ffill or bfill on a DataFrame you can specify an axis along which the fills should take place. Note that if a previous value is not available during a fill, the null value will remain.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Hierarchical Indexing**

If you want to create a multiply indexed series (an index with multiple layers) you can use this approach, but it is not efficient:

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

A much better one is to use pd.MultiIndex.from\_tuples() with .reindex():

A screenshot of a computer code

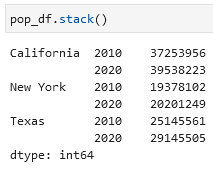
Description automatically generated

In case you want to unpivot a multiply indexed Series into a DataFrame you can use .unstack():

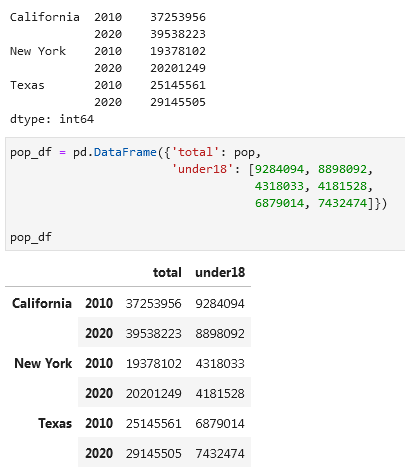
A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

If you want to pivot a DataFrame you can use .stack():



If you want to add a column to your DataFrame:



Calculating arithmetically the percentage of underage population per state per year using .unstack():

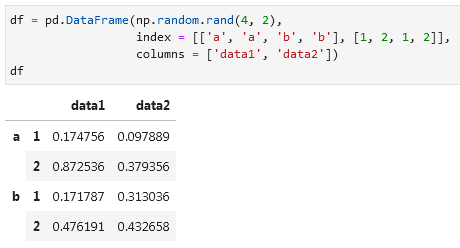
A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Methods of MultiIndex creation**

**Automatic**

If you pass a list of two or more index arrays to the constructor you will get a multiply indexed Series or a DataFrame:



If you pass a dictionary with appropriate tuples as keys, pandas will automatically recognize this and use a MultiIndex by default:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Explicit**

Use pd.MultiIndex.from\_arrays or pd.MultiIndex.from\_product or pd.MultiIndex to create an explicit multiple index:



**Giving names to multiple indexes**

You can pass names to the multiple indexes that you have using .index.names = []:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**MultiIndex for columns**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Accessing values that have multiple indexes**

To access a value that has multiple indexes write these indexes one after another:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Accessing one index:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Selecting a specific part. Note that MultiIndex should be sorted to use partial slicing.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

If you want to filter on the second/third/etc. index and not on first:

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

Selection based on Boolean masks or simply filtering values that fit your desired result:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Selection based on fancy indexing or simply selecting specific rows:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Examples with multiple indexes in rows and columns**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

If you want to use index slicing use pd.IndexSlice:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Sorting indexes**

Many of the MultiIndex slicing operations will fail if the index is not sorted. For sorting indexes you can use .sort\_index() or sortlevel:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Unstacking multilevel indexes (unpivoting)**

Same as with a normal Series/DataFrame you use .stack()/.unstack() to unpivot a table. To specify an index add (level = 0) or e.g. (level = 1):

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Turning an index into a column**

You can turn an index into a column by using .reset\_index(name = \_) function. In the name field you specify the name of the column that will have data in it:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

You can also turn columns into multiple indexes using .set\_index():

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Combining Datasets: concat and append**

Concatenation of Series and DataFrame is similar to concatenation of NumPy arrays, which can be done using the np.concatenate() function. If you have a multidimensional array you need to specify the axis along which you want to concatenate.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Combining datasets using pd.concat():

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

When used on DataFrames pd.concat() will by default concatenate rows (will place values below the first DataFrame). You can specify axis = 'columns' (or axis = 1) to concatenate columns.

**Handing duplicate indexes**

One important difference between np.concatenate and pd.concat is that Pandas concatenation preserves indexes, even if the result will lead to duplicates.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

To check if your datasets contain duplicate indexes you can add the verify\_integrity = True option. You will get an error if there are duplicates.

A white rectangular box with black text

Description automatically generated

If you want to ignore the indexes of your datasets you can add the ignore\_index = True option. You will get a standard index (0, 1, 2, 3, etc.) in your concatenated dataset.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Another option with duplicate indexes is to add an extra index that will specify the origin of a dataset. You use for that the keys option.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Concatenation with joins**

If you want to concatenate datasets that have different columns along with some columns that both datasets have in common you will get this:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Columns that are unique to each dataset will be filled with null values where appropriate. This is because the default join takes everything from both datasets (option join='outer'). You can change it to inner to only concatenate columns that overlap in both datasets:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

To get more control over which columns are dropped you can use the .reindex() function (не до конца понял, как оно работает):

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Alternative to pd.concat([df1, df2]) is df1.append(df2). But this function will be removed from pandas in the future versions, so use pd.concat.

**Combining Datasets: merge and join**

**One-to-One Joins**

If you want to merge two DataFrames you can use pd.merge(df1, df2). This function recognizes columns with the same name merges on them.

A screenshot of a computer

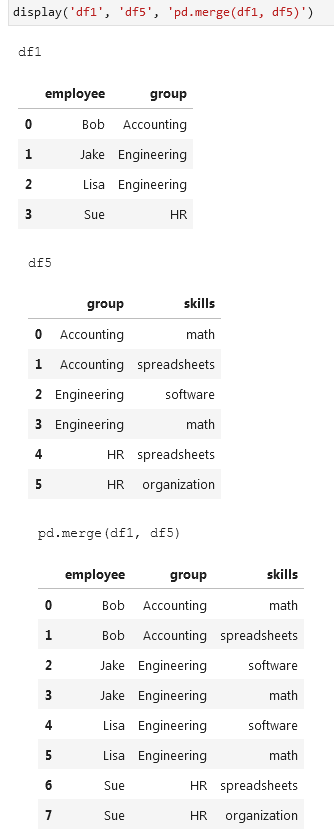
Description automatically generated

**Many-to-One Joins**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Many-to-Many Joins**



**Specification of the merge key**

**If you want to specify a column name that should be used for the merge in both DataFrames you can use the on key:**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**However, if your DataFrames have different names for the same column you can specify which column to use from the first and second DataFrame using left\_on and right\_on:**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

To drop the redundant column from the second table use .drop('column\_name', axis = 1):

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**If you want to merge two DataFrames on their indexes you can use left\_index = True and right\_index = True:**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Alternatively, you can use df1.join(df2) to perform a join on indexes:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

To merge two DataFrames on an index and a column you add left\_index = True and right\_on = column\_name (or the other way around):

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

These options work with multiple indixes and/or multiple columns. For more information consult pandas [documentation](http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/merging.html).

**Conducting an inner/outer/left/right join**

By default pd.merge(df1, df2) will conduct an inner join. That means it will show only values that occur in both datasets. Alternatively, you can write pd.merge(df1, df2, how = 'inner'):

A screenshot of a phone

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Other joins available are: outer, left, and right.

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

When merging two DataFrames with columns that have a same name (columns are not keys) pandas will give each column a suffix like columnname\_x and columnname\_y to make them distinguishable. Alternatively, you can specify which suffices you want to have by adding suffixes = [].

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Example of a .query() that helps to filter a dataset:**

A screenshot of a computer

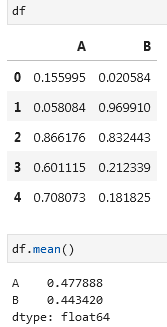
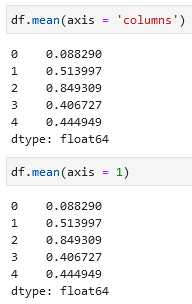
Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Aggregation and Grouping**

Use df.mean() to get a mean value over each column or df.mean(axis = 1) (or axis = 'columns') to get a mean value over each row:

**Pandas aggregation methods:**

* **Aggregation: Returns:**
* count Total number of items
* first, last First and last item
* mean, median Mean and median
* min, max Minimum and maximum
* std, var Standard deviation and variance
* mad Mean absolute deviation
* prod Product of all items
* sum Sum of all items

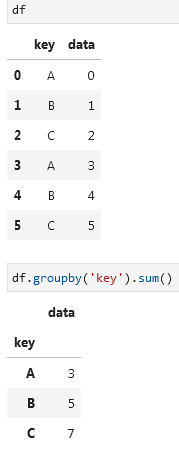
**GROUPBY**

Example of a GROUPBY operation or split-apply-combine:

A diagram of a computer program

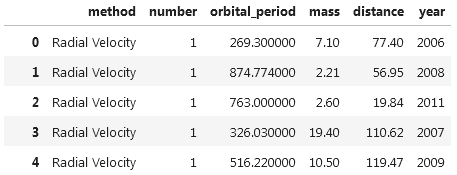
Description automatically generated

Performing a groupby on a dataset:



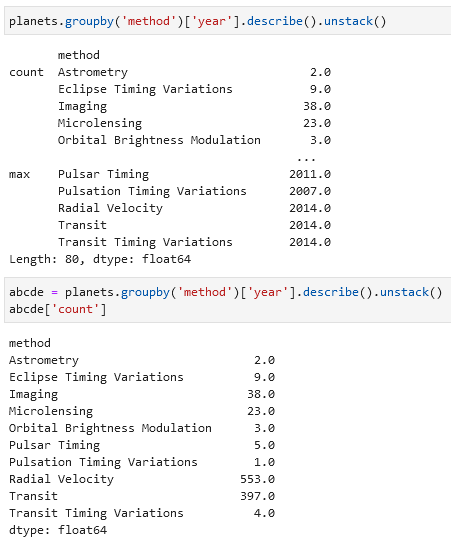
**Getting the shape of a groupby**

You can perform a loop:





Or this:



**A groupby aggregate**

You can have multiple calculations like min, max, median for your grouped values. You need to use the .aggregate() function for this:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Note that you can write 'min', min or np.median, 'median'.

You can also aggregate every column differently, e.g. column 1 as a min and column 2 as a max:

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

**Filtering with a groupby is also possible:**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Centering data by subtracting the group-wise mean or an other variable can be done using this (.transform()):**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Use .apply() to apply an arbitrary function to the group results. E.g. you want to normalize the first column by the sum of the second:**

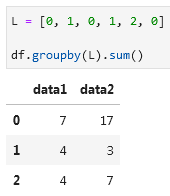
A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

**You can specify the index that should be used in the groupby:**

 A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Modify the index within groupby:**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**You can also combine various functions to group on a multi-index:**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Example of a groupby:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Pivot tables**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Example of a pivot table:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**To achieve the same result as the second example make use of the .pivot\_table() function:**

**A computer code with text

Description automatically generated**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Creating bins using pd.cut():**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

You can also create column bins. For example using pd.qcut to automatically compute quantiles:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Having two aggfunctons in your pivot (e.g. one for sum and another for mean):**

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

**Add totals to your pivot by writing margins = True:**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Analyzing a dataset in padas. Example**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Adding a new column with decades information:

A screenshot of a table

Description automatically generated

Making a pivot:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Formatting the pivot to have spaces in numbers using .applymap():

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

Dropping values that are outliers:

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

Create a datetime index from the year, month, day and adding a column with day of the week information (pd.to\_datetime() and .dayofweek):

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a table

Description automatically generated

Plotting the graph with a custom x-axis using plt.gca().set():

A graph with lines and numbers

Description automatically generated

Changing the index of a dataframe into month and day:

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

Change the index of a dataframe to a date:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Vectorized String Operations**

You can capitalize values in your array using a loop like:

A screenshot of a computer code

Description automatically generated

Or you can use capitalize():

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Pandas df.str. string functions (same as in Python):

* len return the lengths of characters of a value (e.g. ’for’ will return ’3’)
* lower turn all values into lowercase
* translate
* islower
* ljust
* upper
* startswith check whether a value starts with symbol (see example below)
* isupper
* rjust
* find
* endswith
* isnumeric
* center
* rfind
* isalnum
* isdecimal
* zfill
* index
* isalpha
* split Split a value like *Alex Smith* to *Alex, Smith*.
* strip
* rindex
* isdigit
* rsplit
* rstrip
* capitalize
* isspace
* partition
* lstrip
* swapcase

Examples with df.str.lower(), df.str.len(),df.str.startswith(), and df.str.split():

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a cellphone

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Regular expressions**

A black and white text on a white background

Description automatically generated

match, extract, findall, replace, contains, count, split, rsplit, re.match, re.findall, re.search, str.split

Examples with regular expressions. Extract the name using df.str.extract('([A-Za-z]+)', expand = False):

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Show all values that begin and end with a consonant using df.str.findall(r'^[^AEIOU].\*[^aeiou]$'):

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Other pandas string functions**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

get, slice, slice\_replace, cat, repeat, normalize, pad, wrap, join, get\_dummies

Use df.slice[] or df.str.slice() to select symbols from your values:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Use df.str.get() or df.str[] to return the n-element of the values. For example, returning the first element:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Use df.str.split().str[-1] to return the last name of each entry:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

You might have in your data columns that mean something like A = born in the US, B = born in the UK, C = wears glasses, etc. Just like in the example below:

A screenshot of a phone

Description automatically generated

You can split these values into 0/1 columns using df.str.get\_dummies ('|'):

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

[**Working with text data in pandas documentation**](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/text.html)

**Working with text in pandas example**

When importing JSONs use line = True if each line of a file is a JSON entry:

A white rectangular sign with red text

Description automatically generated

Reading one row:

A screenshot of a computer program

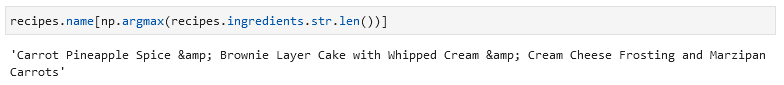
Description automatically generated

Getting basic information on a column (in this example *ingredients*):

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Get the name of the ingredient with the longest description using np.argmax (it returns the index of the max value):



Example with .str.contains() (see how many recipes contain a specific ingredient/word):

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Check whether values appear in a list (ingredients appear in the list) using import re and re.IGNORECASE:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Check how many recipes include the ingredients you provide using .query():

A close-up of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

Return the names of these recipes:

A screenshot of a computer screen

Description automatically generated

**Working with Time Series**

**Dates and Times in Python**

To manually build a date you can use the datetime function:

A white box with green and black text

Description automatically generated

Alternatively, you can parse the date using the parser.parse:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

To get the day of week use df.strftime('%A'):

A close-up of a web page

Description automatically generated

%A is one of the options, look up other options in the [strftime documentation](https://docs.python.org/3/library/datetime.html#strftime-and-strptime-behavior). Part of the documentation:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Dates in NumPy**

Use dtype = np.datetime64 to make an array a date:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Have dates in this form allows you to perform (arithmetic) operations like summation:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Encoding YMD, YMD & time, YMD & time & nanoseconds in np.datetime64:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**np.datetime64 time spans encoding overview:**

A table of numbers and letters

Description automatically generated

**Working with dates in pandas**

Use pd.to\_datetime() to parse through a date:

A screenshot of a phone

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Using df.strftime('%A') to get the day of the week:

A close-up of a web page

Description automatically generated

It is possible to perform (arithmetic) operations on this object:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

You can pass a date as an index using: Slicing/filtering with dates as index:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A datetime dtype can be converted into a periodindex using .to\_period():

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A TimedeltaIndex is created when e.g. a date is subtracted from another date:



**Timestamps, time periods, time deltas in pandas**

Use pd.date\_range to create timestamps, pd.period\_range for periods, and pd.timedelta\_range for time deltas.

A close up of a text

Description automatically generated

Example of a pd.date\_range(), also using the periods = feature:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a computer

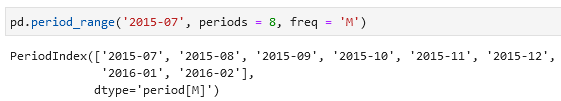
Description automatically generated

You can use the freq = argument to modify the default altering from days to e.g. hours:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

Example of the pd.period\_range() function:



Examples of the pd.timedelta\_range() function with frequency every hour/2,5 hours:

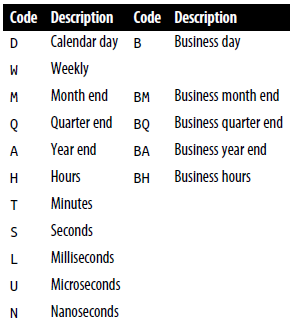
A screenshot of a math equation

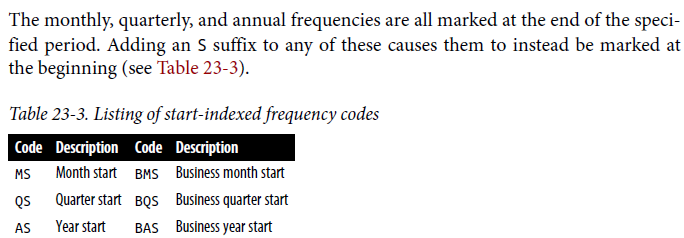
Description automatically generated

A screenshot of a math equation

Description automatically generated

**Pandas frequency codes:**





A white background with black text

Description automatically generated

These codes can be found in the pandas.tseries.offsets module. Example with listing the next 5 working days using freq = BDay():

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Resampling and converting frequencies**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

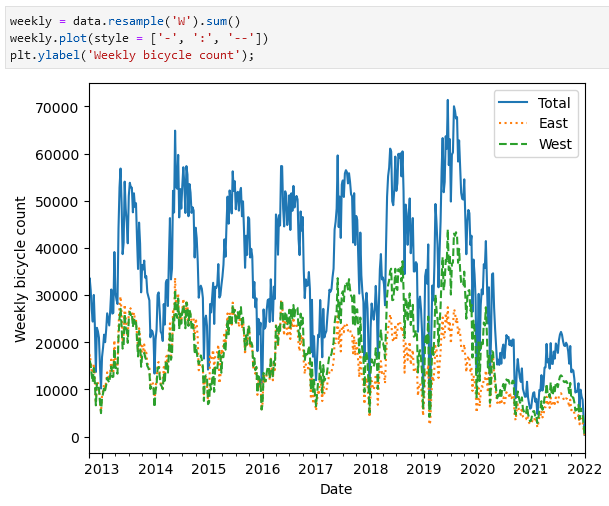
A graph with numbers and lines

Description automatically generated

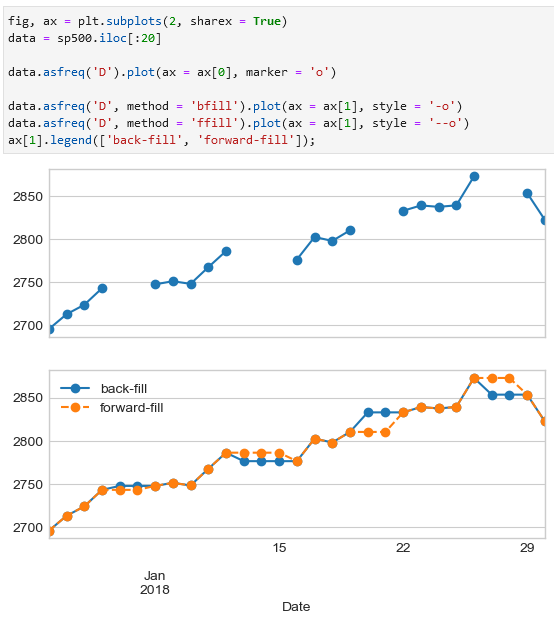
One common need when dealing with time series data is resampling at a higher or lower frequency. This can be done using the resample method, or the much simpler asfreq method. The primary difference between the two is that resample is fundamentally a data aggregation, while asfreq is fundamentally a data selection.

Example of usage .resample() and .asfreq(). Notice the difference: at each point, resample reports the *average of the previous year*, while asfreq reports the *value at the end of the year*.

A graph with numbers and lines

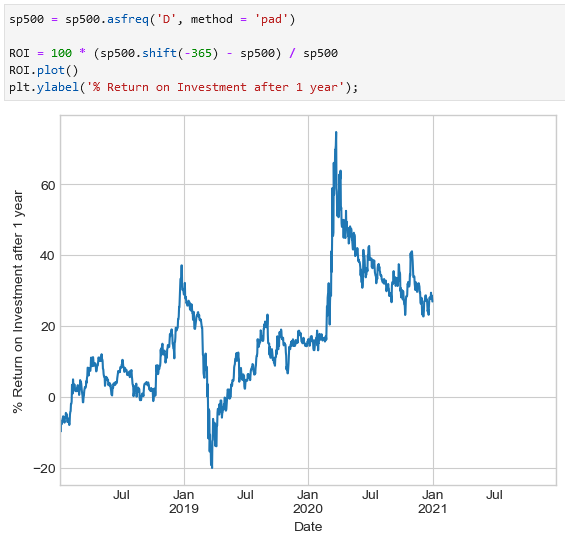
Description automatically generated 

Forward-fill and backward-fill interpolation with afsreq:



**Time shifts**

Shift data by a given number of entries using the .shift function. For example, here we resample the data to daily values, and shift by 364 to compute the 1-year return on investment for the S&P 500 over time:



**Rolling windows**

E.g. one-year centered rolling mean and standard deviation of the stock prices can be viewed using .rolling:

A graph on a white background

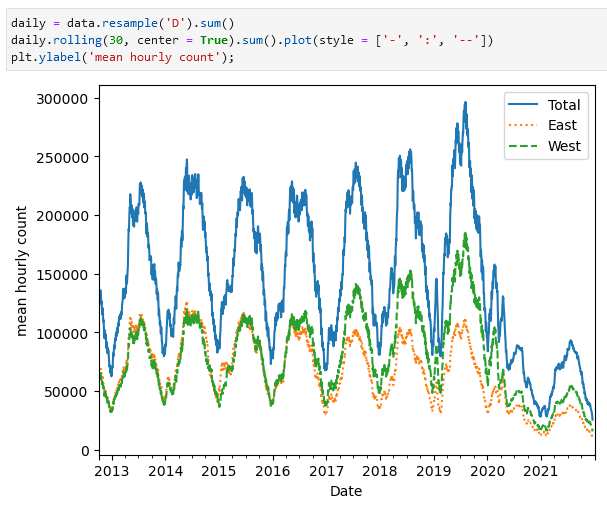
Description automatically generated

**Examples**

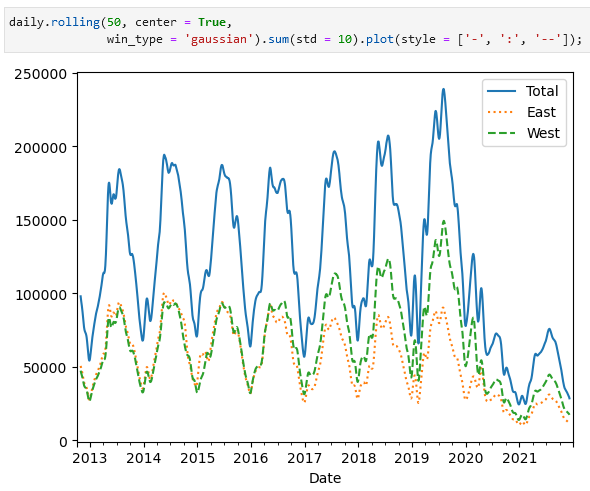
A screenshot of a data

Description automatically generated

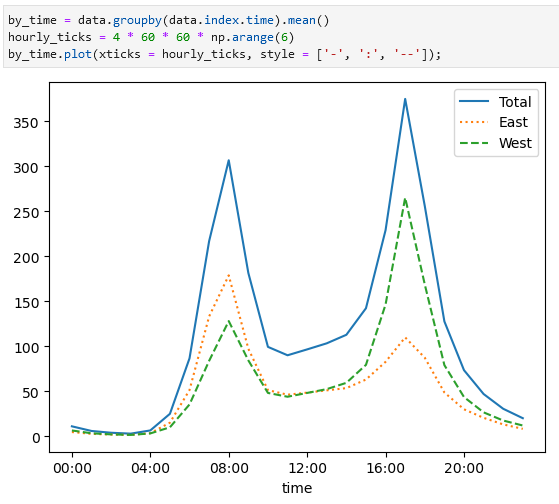
Example with a rolling mean function (pd.rolling\_mean)S



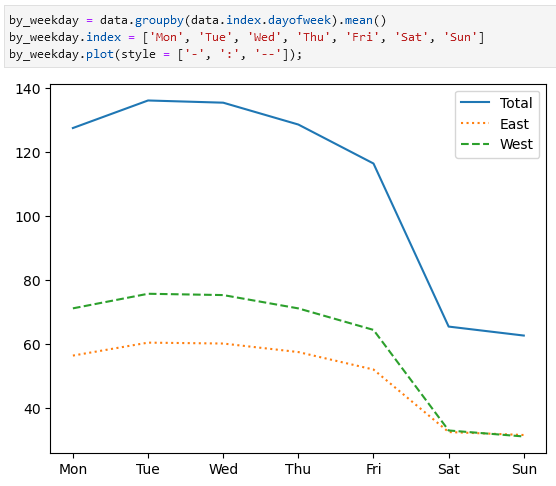
To get a smoother line you can use a window function (.rolling), for example, a Gaussian window (win\_type = 'gaussian'). The code specific both the width of the window (in the example 50 days) and the width of the Gaussian window (in the example 10 days).



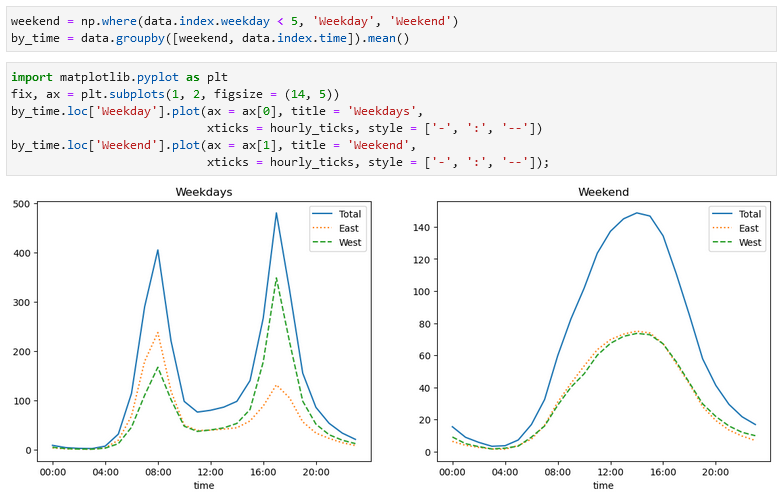
Build a graph that shows development during the day (below — average hourly bicycle counts):



Build a graph that shows development during the week (below — average daily bicycle counts):



Hourly trends on weekdays and weekends. Example of the np.where() function. Below — average hourly bicycle counts by weekday and weekend.



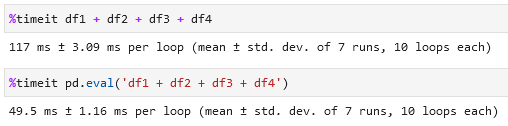
**High-Performance Pandas: eval and query in NumExpr library**

Example with numexpr.evaluate() and np.all():

A screenshot of a computer program

Description automatically generated

pd.eval() is more efficient in terms of speed and computational power:



np.allclose() checks whether both arrays are the same:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Operations that np.eval() supports:**

* Arithmetic
* Comparison
* Bitwise
* Object attributes and indices

Other operations, such as function calls, conditional statements, loops, and other more involved constructs are currently not implemented in pd.eval(). If you’d like to execute these more complicated types of expressions, you can use the NumExpr library itself.

Arithmetic: Comparison:

Bitwise: Object attributes and indices:



**If you want to *use column names for operations* then you can use df.eval() as an alternative to pd.eval():**

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated





You can use df.eval() to create a new column or to modify an existing column:

A screenshot of a math table

Description automatically generated A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

If you want to use *a local variable* in a DataFrame.eval() you can do it this way using @:

A screenshot of a math equation

Description automatically generated

**In addition to pd.eval() and df.eval() there is also df.query(). Example with it:**





Example with a *local variable* where you use @:

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

**Matplotlib**

Importing Matplotlib using import matplotlib as mpl & import matplotlib.pyplot as plt and setting the styles plt.style.use('classic'):

A close-up of a computer screen

Description automatically generated A close up of words

Description automatically generated



**In Jupyter Notebooks you have the option to embed graphics directly in the notebook with two possible options:**

* %matplotlib inline (default) will lead to *static* images of your plot embedded in the notebook;
* %matplotlib notebook will lead to *interactive* plots embedded within the notebook.

Basic plotting example in Matplotlib:

A screen shot of a graph

Description automatically generated

**To save a figure in Matplotlib** in your current working directory use fig.savefig():



Check available formats using fig.canvas.get\_supported\_filetypes():

A screenshot of a computer

Description automatically generated

You can **import an image** using from IPython.display import Image:

A screen shot of a graph

Description automatically generated

A graph of a function

Description automatically generated

**Two interfaces in Matplotlib: MATLAB-style and the object-oriented one**

**MATLAB-style**

* The MATLAB-style tools are contained in the pyplot (plt) interface.
* It is useful for simple plots, but can easily run into problems.

MATLAB-style example:

A screenshot of a graph

Description automatically generated

**Object-oriented interface**

* For more complicated situations;
* When you want more control over your figure.

Example:

A screenshot of a graph

Description automatically generated

**Simple Line Plots**

Some information on figure (fig = plt.figure()) and axes (ax = plt.axes()):

A close-up of a text

Description automatically generated

A screen shot of a graph

Description automatically generated

**Creating a simple sinusoid using both methods (OO and MATLAB):**A graph on a white background

Description automatically generated

To create a single figure with multiple lines call the function multiples times:

A graph of a function

Description automatically generated

**Specifying a color** in plt.plot() using the color = feature:

A screen shot of a graph

Description automatically generated

To change the line style use the linestyle = feature where you can choose from solid, dashed, dashdot, and dotted (example on the left). You can also combine the line style with line color (example on the right).

A screen shot of a graph

Description automatically generated A graph of a function

Description automatically generated

**To set the axes limits use plt.xlim() or plt.ylim() for x/y-axes:**

A graph with a line drawn on it

Description automatically generated

To reverse an axis simply reverse the order of the arguments like (10, -10) instead of (-10, 10):

A graph of a function

Description automatically generated

You can also use text to describe your axis. Words like plt.axis('tight'), equal, on, off, square, image, and more.

A graph of a function

Description automatically generated A graph with a line

Description automatically generated

**Adding labels to the plot (title, x-axis name, y-axis name)** is possible using plt.title(), plt.xlabel(), and plt.ylabel():

A graph of a function

Description automatically generated

To add a legend you need to specify a label to each line/graph element using a label = feature and add plt.legend():

A screen shot of a graph

Description automatically generated

**plt.plot vs ax.plot**

Most plt. functions translate directly to ax. functions, however, there are differences.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **plt.** | **ax.** |
| plt.xlabel | ax.set\_xlabel |
| plt.ylabel | ax.set\_ylabel |
| plt.xlim | ax.set\_xlim |
| plt.ylim | ax.set\_ylim |
| plt.title | ax.set\_title |

**You can use ax.set() to set multiple properties at once.** See example:

A graph with lines drawn on it

Description automatically generated

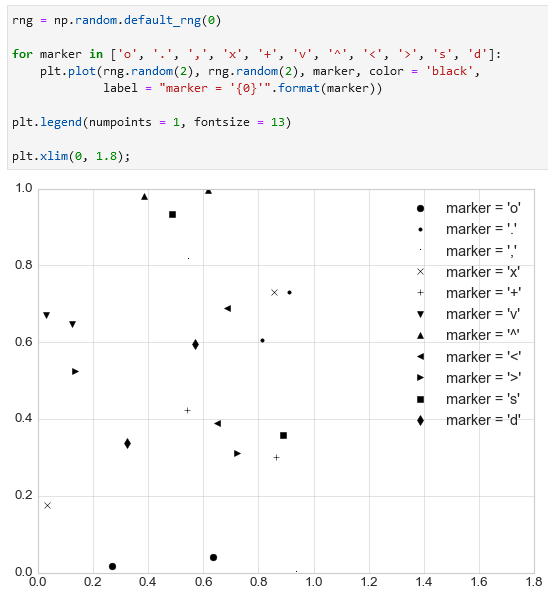
**Simple Scatter Plots**

To plot a scatterplot use plt.plot() and specify 'o':

A screen shot of a graph

Description automatically generated

You can use **different symbols for scatterplots**. Example of scatterplots symbols:



**You can also combine line charts with plot points (markers):**

