

Module	Description	Example	Script
core	continue, going on to next loop item	continue	g06/demo.py
core	dictionary, adding a new entry	co['po'] = 'CO'	g05/demo.py
core	dictionary, creating	co = {'name': 'Colorado', 'capital': 'Denver'}	g05/demo.py
core	dictionary, creating via comprehension	word_lengths = { w:len(w) for w in wordlist }	g06/demo.py
core	dictionary, iterating through key-value pairs	for w,l in word_lengths.items():	g06/demo.py
core	dictionary, looking up a value	name = ny['name']	g05/demo.py
core	dictionary, making a list of	list1 = [co,ny]	g05/demo.py
core	dictionary, obtaining a list of keys	names = super_dict.keys()	g05/demo.py
core	f-string, grouping with commas	print(f'Total population: {tot_pop:,}')	g12/demo.py
core	f-string, using a formatting string	print(f"PV of {payment} with T={year} and r={r} is \${p. . .	g08/demo.py
core	file, closing	fh.close()	g02/demo.py
core	file, opening for reading	fh = open('states.csv')	g05/demo.py
core	file, opening for writing	fh = open(filename,"w")	g02/demo.py
core	file, output using print	print("It was written during",year,file=fh)	g02/demo.py
core	file, output using write	fh.write("Where was this file was written?\n")	g02/demo.py
core	file, reading one line at a time	for line in fh:	g05/demo.py
core	for, looping through a list	for n in a_list:	g04/demo.py
core	for, looping through a list of tuples	for number,name in div_info:	g14/demo.py
core	function, calling	d1_ssqr = sumsq(d1)	g07/demo.py
core	function, calling with an optional argument	sample_function(100, 10, r=0.07)	g08/demo.py
core	function, defining	def sumsq(values: list) -> float:	g07/demo.py
core	function, defining with optional argument	def sample_function(payment:float,year:int,r:float=0.05. . .	g08/demo.py
core	function, returning a result	return values	g07/demo.py
core	function, using type hinting	def readlist(filename: str) -> list:	g07/demo.py
core	if, starting a conditional block	if l == 5:	g06/demo.py
core	if, using an elif statement	elif s.isalpha():	g06/demo.py
core	if, using an else statement	else:	g06/demo.py
core	list, appending an element	a_list.append("four")	g03/demo.py
core	list, create via comprehension	cubes = [n**3 for n in a_list]	g04/demo.py
core	list, creating	a_list = ["zero", "one", "two", "three"]	g03/demo.py

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core	list, determining length	<code>n = len(b_list)</code>	g03/demo.py
core	list, extending with another list	<code>a_list.extend(a_more)</code>	g03/demo.py
core	list, generating a sequence	<code>b_list = range(1,6)</code>	g04/demo.py
core	list, joining with spaces	<code>a_string = " ".join(a_list)</code>	g03/demo.py
core	list, selecting an element	<code>print(a_list[0])</code>	g03/demo.py
core	list, selecting elements 0 to 3	<code>print(a_list[:4])</code>	g03/demo.py
core	list, selecting elements 1 to 2	<code>print(a_list[1:3])</code>	g03/demo.py
core	list, selecting elements 1 to the end	<code>print(a_list[1:])</code>	g03/demo.py
core	list, selecting last 3 elements	<code>print(a_list[-3:])</code>	g03/demo.py
core	list, selecting the last element	<code>print(a_list[-1])</code>	g03/demo.py
core	list, sorting	<code>c_sort = sorted(b_list)</code>	g03/demo.py
core	list, summing	<code>total = sum(numbers)</code>	g06/demo.py
core	math, raising a number to a power	<code>a_cubes.append(n**3)</code>	g04/demo.py
core	math, rounding a number	<code>rounded = round(ratio,2)</code>	g05/demo.py
core	sets, computing difference	<code>print(name_states - pop_states)</code>	g14/demo.py
core	sets, creating	<code>name_states = set(name_data['State'])</code>	g14/demo.py
core	sets, of tuples	<code>tset1 = set([(1,2), (2,3), (1,3), (2,3)])</code>	g14/demo.py
core	string, concatenating	<code>name = s1+" "+s2+" "+s3</code>	g02/demo.py
core	string, convert to lower case	<code>lower = [s.lower() for s in wordlist]</code>	g06/demo.py
core	string, convert to title case	<code>new_s = s.title()</code>	g06/demo.py
core	string, converting to an int	<code>value = int(s)</code>	g06/demo.py
core	string, creating	<code>filename = "demo.txt"</code>	g02/demo.py
core	string, finding starting index	<code>mm_start = long_string.find("mm")</code>	g06/demo.py
core	string, including a newline character	<code>fh.write(name+"!\n")</code>	g02/demo.py
core	string, is entirely numeric	<code>if s.isnumeric():</code>	g06/demo.py
core	string, matching a substring	<code>has_ñ = [s for s in lower if "ñ" in s]</code>	g06/demo.py
core	string, matching end	<code>a_end = [s for s in lower if s.endswith("a")]</code>	g06/demo.py
core	string, matching multiple starts	<code>ab_start = [s for s in lower if s.startswith(starters)]</code>	g06/demo.py
core	string, matching start	<code>a_start = [s for s in lower if s.startswith("a")]</code>	g06/demo.py
core	string, replacing a substring	<code>words = s.replace(" ", "").split()</code>	g06/demo.py
core	string, splitting on a comma	<code>parts = line.split(',')</code>	g05/demo.py
core	string, splitting on whitespace	<code>b_list = b_string.split()</code>	g03/demo.py
core	string, stripping blank space	<code>clean = [item.strip() for item in parts]</code>	g05/demo.py

Module	Description	Example	Script
core	tuple, creating	<code>starters = ("a","b","0")</code>	g06/demo.py
core	type, obtaining for a variable	<code>print('\nraw_states is a DataFrame object:', type(raw_...</code>	g10/demo.py
csv	setting up a DictReader object	<code>reader = csv.DictReader(fh)</code>	g09/demo.py
json	importing the module	<code>import json</code>	g05/demo.py
json	using to print an object nicely	<code>print(json.dumps(list1,indent=4))</code>	g05/demo.py
matplotlib	axes, adding a horizontal line	<code>ax21.axhline(medians['etr'], c='r', ls='-', lw=1)</code>	g13/demo.py
matplotlib	axes, adding a vertical line	<code>ax21.axvline(medians['inc'], c='r', ls='-', lw=1)</code>	g13/demo.py
matplotlib	axes, labeling the X axis	<code>ax2.set_xlabel('Millions')</code>	g12/demo.py
matplotlib	axes, labeling the Y axis	<code>ax1.set_ylabel('Millions')</code>	g12/demo.py
matplotlib	axes, turning off a label	<code>ax.set_ylabel(None)</code>	g14/demo.py
matplotlib	figure, adding a title	<code>fig2.suptitle('Pooled Data')</code>	g13/demo.py
matplotlib	figure, four panel grid	<code>fig3, axs = plt.subplots(2,2,sharex=True,sharey=True)</code>	g13/demo.py
matplotlib	figure, left and right panels	<code>fig2, (ax21,ax22) = plt.subplots(1,2)</code>	g13/demo.py
matplotlib	figure, saving	<code>fig2.savefig('figure.png')</code>	g12/demo.py
matplotlib	figure, tuning the layout	<code>fig2.tight_layout()</code>	g12/demo.py
matplotlib	importing pyplot	<code>import matplotlib.pyplot as plt</code>	g12/demo.py
matplotlib	setting the default resolution	<code>plt.rcParams['figure.dpi'] = 300</code>	g12/demo.py
matplotlib	using subplots to set up a figure	<code>fig1, ax1 = plt.subplots()</code>	g12/demo.py
pandas	columns, dividing with explicit alignment	<code>normed2 = 100*states.div(pa_row,axis='columns')</code>	g10/demo.py
pandas	columns, listing names	<code>print('\nColumns:', list(raw_states.columns))</code>	g10/demo.py
pandas	columns, renaming	<code>county = county.rename(columns={'B01001_001E':'pop'})</code>	g11/demo.py
pandas	columns, retrieving one by name	<code>pop = states['pop']</code>	g10/demo.py
pandas	columns, retrieving several by name	<code>print(pop[some_states]/1e6)</code>	g10/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, boolean row selection	<code>print(trim[has_AM], "\n")</code>	g13/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, dropping missing data	<code>merged = geocodes.dropna()</code>	g12/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, getting a block of rows via index	<code>sel = merged.loc[number]</code>	g14/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, inner join	<code>merged = name_data.merge(pop_data,left_on="State",right...</code>	g14/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, making a copy	<code>trim = trim.copy()</code>	g13/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, selecting rows by list indexing	<code>print(low_to_high[-5:])</code>	g10/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, selecting rows via query	<code>trimmed = county.query("state == '04' or state == '36' ")</code>	g11/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, selective drop of missing data	<code>trim = demo.dropna(subset="Days")</code>	g13/demo.py

Module	Description	Example	Script
pandas	dataframe, sorting by a column	<code>county = county.sort_values('pop')</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	dataframe, using xs to select a subset	<code>print(county.xs('04',level='state'))</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	dataframe, writing to a CSV file	<code>merged.to_csv('demo-merged.csv')</code>	<code>g14/demo.py</code>
pandas	general, displaying all rows	<code>pd.set_option('display.max_rows', None)</code>	<code>g10/demo.py</code>
pandas	general, importing the module	<code>import pandas as pd</code>	<code>g10/demo.py</code>
pandas	general, using qcut to create deciles	<code>dec = pd.qcut(county['pop'], 10, labels=range(1,11))</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	groupby, cumulative sum within group	<code>cumulative_inc = group_by_state['pop'].cumsum()</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	groupby, descriptive statistics	<code>inc_stats = group_by_state['pop'].describe()</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	groupby, iterating over groups	<code>for t,g in group_by_state:</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	groupby, median of each group	<code>pop_med = group_by_state['pop'].median()</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	groupby, quantile of each group	<code>pop_25th = group_by_state['pop'].quantile(0.25)</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	groupby, return group number	<code>groups = group_by_state.ngroup()</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	groupby, return number within group	<code>seqnum = group_by_state.cumcount()</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	groupby, return rank within group	<code>rank_age = group_by_state['pop'].rank()</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	groupby, select first records	<code>first2 = group_by_state.head(2)</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	groupby, select largest values	<code>largest = group_by_state['pop'].nlargest(2)</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	groupby, select last records	<code>last2 = group_by_state.tail(2)</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	groupby, size of each group	<code>num_rows = group_by_state.size()</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	groupby, sum of each group	<code>state = county.groupby('state')['pop'].sum()</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	index, creating with 3 levels	<code>county = county.set_index(['state','county', 'NAME'])</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	index, listing names	<code>print('\nIndex (rows):', list(raw_states.index))</code>	<code>g10/demo.py</code>
pandas	index, renaming values	<code>div_pop = div_pop.rename(index=div_names)</code>	<code>g12/demo.py</code>
pandas	index, retrieving a row by name	<code>pa_row = states.loc['Pennsylvania']</code>	<code>g10/demo.py</code>
pandas	index, retrieving first rows by location	<code>print(low_to_high.iloc[0:10])</code>	<code>g10/demo.py</code>
pandas	index, retrieving last rows by location	<code>print(low_to_high.iloc[-5:])</code>	<code>g10/demo.py</code>
pandas	index, setting to a column	<code>states = raw_states.set_index('name')</code>	<code>g10/demo.py</code>
pandas	plotting, bar plot	<code>reg_pop.plot.bar(title='Population',ax=ax1)</code>	<code>g12/demo.py</code>
pandas	plotting, histogram	<code>hh_data['etr'].plot.hist(ax=ax1,bins=20,title='Distribu. . .</code>	<code>g13/demo.py</code>
pandas	plotting, horizontal bar plot	<code>div_pop.plot.barh(title='Population',ax=ax2)</code>	<code>g12/demo.py</code>
pandas	plotting, scatter colored by 3rd var	<code>tidy_data.plot.scatter(ax=ax4,x='Income',y='ETR',c='typ. . .</code>	<code>g13/demo.py</code>
pandas	plotting, scatter plot	<code>hh_data.plot.scatter(ax=ax21,x='inc',y='etr',title='ETR. . .</code>	<code>g13/demo.py</code>
pandas	plotting, turning off legend	<code>sel.plot.barh(x='Name',y='percent',ax=ax,legend=None)</code>	<code>g14/demo.py</code>

Module	Description	Example	Script
pandas	reading, csv data	<code>raw_states = pd.read_csv('state-data.csv')</code>	<code>g10/demo.py</code>
pandas	reading, setting index column	<code>state_data = pd.read_csv('state-data.csv', index_col='na. . .</code>	<code>g12/demo.py</code>
pandas	reading, using dtype dictionary	<code>county = pd.read_csv('county_pop.csv', dtype=fips)</code>	<code>g11/demo.py</code>
pandas	series, RE at start	<code>is_LD = trim['Number'].str.contains(r"1 2")</code>	<code>g13/demo.py</code>
pandas	series, automatic alignment by index	<code>merged['percent'] = 100*merged['pop']/div_pop</code>	<code>g14/demo.py</code>
pandas	series, contains RE or RE	<code>is_TT = trim['Days'].str.contains(r"Tu Th")</code>	<code>g13/demo.py</code>
pandas	series, contains a plain string	<code>has_AM = trim['Time'].str.contains("AM")</code>	<code>g13/demo.py</code>
pandas	series, contains an RE	<code>has_AMPM = trim['Time'].str.contains("AM.*PM")</code>	<code>g13/demo.py</code>
pandas	series, converting to a list	<code>print(name_data['State'].to_list())</code>	<code>g14/demo.py</code>
pandas	series, retrieving an element	<code>print("\nFlorida's population:", pop['Florida']/1e6)</code>	<code>g10/demo.py</code>
pandas	series, sort in decending order	<code>div_pop = div_pop.sort_values(ascending=False)</code>	<code>g12/demo.py</code>
pandas	series, sorting by value	<code>low_to_high = normed['med_pers_inc'].sort_values()</code>	<code>g10/demo.py</code>
pandas	series, splitting via RE	<code>trim['Split'] = trim["Time"].str.split(r": - ")</code>	<code>g13/demo.py</code>
pandas	series, splitting with expand	<code>exp = trim["Time"].str.split(r": - ", expand=True)</code>	<code>g13/demo.py</code>
pandas	series, summing	<code>reg_pop = by_reg['pop'].sum()/1e6</code>	<code>g12/demo.py</code>
scipy	calling newton's method	<code>cr = opt.newton(find_cube_root, xinit, maxiter=20, args=[y. . .</code>	<code>g08/demo.py</code>
scipy	importing the module	<code>import scipy.optimize as opt</code>	<code>g08/demo.py</code>