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	$word\_lengths = \{ w:len(w) \text{ for } w \text{ in } wordlist \}$	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	<pre>print(f'Total population: {tot_pop:,}')</pre>	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	<pre>print("It was written during",year,file=fh)</pre>	g02/demo.py
core	file, output using write	fh.write("Where was this file was written?\n")	g02/demo.py
core	file, print without adding spaces	<pre>print( '\nOuter:\n', join_o['_merge'].value_counts(), s</pre>	g15/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	$d1\_ssq = sumsq(d1)$	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 I == 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 = $[n**3 \text{ for n in a\_list}]$	g04/demo.py

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

Module	Description	Example	Script
core	tuple, creating	starters = ("a","b","0")	g06/demo.py
core	type, obtaining for a variable	<pre>print( '\nraw_states is a DataFrame object:', type(raw</pre>	g10/demo.py
CSV	setting up a DictReader object	${\sf reader} = {\sf csv.DictReader(fh)}$	g09/demo.py
json	importing the module	import json	g05/demo.py
json	using to print an object nicely	<pre>print( json.dumps(list1,indent=4) )</pre>	g05/demo.py
matplotlib	axes, adding a horizontal line axes, adding a vertical line axes, labeling the X axis axes, labeling the Y axis axes, turning off a label figure, adding a title figure, four panel grid figure, left and right panels figure, saving figure, tuning the layout importing pyplot setting the default resolution using subplots to set up a figure	ax21.axhline(medians['etr'], c='r', ls='-', lw=1) ax21.axvline(medians['inc'], c='r', ls='-', lw=1) ax2.set_xlabel('Millions') ax1.set_ylabel('Millions') ax.set_ylabel(None) fig2.suptitle('Pooled Data') fig3, axs = plt.subplots(2,2,sharex=True,sharey=True) fig2, (ax21,ax22) = plt.subplots(1,2) fig2.savefig('figure.png') fig2.tight_layout() import matplotlib.pyplot as plt plt.rcParams['figure.dpi'] = 300 fig1, ax1 = plt.subplots()	g13/demo.py g13/demo.py g12/demo.py g12/demo.py g14/demo.py g13/demo.py g13/demo.py g13/demo.py g12/demo.py g12/demo.py g12/demo.py g12/demo.py g12/demo.py
pandas pandas pandas pandas pandas	columns, dividing with explicit alignment columns, listing names columns, renaming columns, retrieving one by name columns, retrieving several by name	normed2 = 100*states.div(pa_row,axis='columns') print( '\nColumns:', list(raw_states.columns) ) county = county.rename(columns={'B01001_001E':'pop'}) pop = states['pop'] print( pop[some_states]/1e6 )	g10/demo.py g10/demo.py g11/demo.py g10/demo.py g10/demo.py
pandas pandas pandas pandas pandas pandas pandas	dataframe, appending dataframe, boolean row selection dataframe, dropping a column dataframe, dropping duplicates dataframe, dropping missing data dataframe, finding duplicate records dataframe, getting a block of rows via index	<pre>gen_all = pd.concat( [gen_oswego, gen_onondaga] ) print( trim[ has_AM ], "\n" ) both = both.drop(columns='_merge') flood = flood.drop_duplicates( subset='TAX_ID' ) merged = geocodes.dropna() dups = parcels.duplicated( subset='TAX_ID', keep=False sel = merged.loc[number]</pre>	g16/demo.py g13/demo.py g16/demo.py g15/demo.py g12/demo.py g15/demo.py g14/demo.py

Module	Description	Example	Script
pandas	dataframe, inner 1:1 merge	join_i = parcels.merge(flood, how='inner', on="TAX_ID",	g15/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, inner join	merged = name_data.merge(pop_data,left_on="State",right	g14/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, left 1:1 merge	$join_I = parcels.merge(flood, how='left', on="TAX_ID",$	g15/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, left m:1 merge	both = gen_all.merge(plants, how='left', on='Plant Code	g16/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, making a copy	trim = trim.copy()	g13/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, outer 1:1 merge	join_o = parcels.merge(flood, how='outer', on="TAX_ID",	g15/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, reading zipped pickle format	sample2 = pd.read_pickle('sample_pkl.zip')	g17/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, resetting the index	hourly = hourly.reset_index()	g18/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, right 1:1 merge	$join_r = parcels.merge(flood, how='right', on="TAX_ID",$	g15/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, saving in zipped pickle format	sample.to_pickle('sample_pkl.zip')	g17/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, selecting rows by list indexing	print( low_to_high[ -5: ] )	g10/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, selecting rows via boolean	dup_rec = flood[ dups ]	g15/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, selecting rows via query	trimmed = county.query("state == '04' or state == '36' ")	g11/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, selective drop of missing data	trim = demo.dropna(subset="Days")	g13/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, sorting by a column	county = county.sort_values('pop')	g11/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, sorting by index	summary = summary.sort_index(ascending=False)	g16/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, summing a boolean	<pre>print( '\nduplicate parcels:', dups.sum() )</pre>	g15/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, unstacking an index level	bymo = bymo.unstack(`month')	g18/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, using xs to select a subset	<pre>print( county.xs('04',level='state') )</pre>	g11/demo.py
pandas	dataframe, writing to a CSV file	merged.to_csv('demo-merged.csv')	g14/demo.py
pandas	datetime, building via to_datetime()	date = pd.to_datetime(recs['ts'])	g15/demo.py
pandas	datetime, building with a format	ymd = pd.to_datetime( sample['TRANSACTION_DT'], format=	g17/demo.py
pandas	datetime, extracting day attribute	recs['day'] = date.dt.day	g15/demo.py
pandas	datetime, extracting hour attribute	recs['hour'] = date.dt.hour	g15/demo.py
pandas	general, display information about object	sample.info()	g17/demo.py
pandas	general, displaying all columns	pd.set_option('display.max_columns',None)	g17/demo.py
pandas	general, displaying all rows	pd.set_option('display.max_rows', None)	g10/demo.py
pandas	general, importing the module	import pandas as pd	g10/demo.py
pandas	general, using copy_on_write mode	pd.options.mode.copy_on_write = True	g17/demo.py
pandas	general, using qcut to create deciles	dec = pd.qcut( county['pop'], 10, labels=range(1,11) )	g11/demo.py
pandas	groupby, cumulative sum within group	cumulative_inc = group_by_state['pop'].cumsum()	g11/demo.py
pandas	groupby, descriptive statistics	inc_stats = group_by_state['pop'].describe()	g11/demo.py
pandas	groupby, iterating over groups	for t,g in group_by_state:	g11/demo.py
pandas	groupby, median of each group	pop_med = group_by_state['pop'].median()	g11/demo.py

Module	Description	Example	Script
pandas	groupby, quantile of each group	pop_25th = group_by_state['pop'].quantile(0.25)	g11/demo.py
pandas	groupby, return group number	groups = group_by_state.ngroup()	g11/demo.py
pandas	groupby, return number within group	seqnum = group_by_state.cumcount()	g11/demo.py
pandas	groupby, return rank within group	rank_age = group_by_state['pop'].rank()	g11/demo.py
pandas	groupby, select first records	$first2 = group\_by\_state.head(2)$	g11/demo.py
pandas	groupby, select largest values	largest = group_by_state['pop'].nlargest(2)	g11/demo.py
pandas	groupby, select last records	$last2 = group\_by\_state.tail(2)$	g11/demo.py
pandas	groupby, size of each group	$num\_rows = group\_by\_state.size()$	g11/demo.py
pandas	groupby, sum of each group	state = county.groupby(`state')[`pop'].sum()	${ m g11/demo.py}$
pandas	index, creating with 3 levels	county = county.set_index(['state','county', 'NAME'])	g11/demo.py
pandas	index, listing names	<pre>print( '\nIndex (rows):', list(raw_states.index) )</pre>	g10/demo.py
pandas	index, renaming values	div_pop = div_pop.rename(index=div_names)	g12/demo.py
pandas	index, retrieving a row by name	pa_row = states.loc['Pennsylvania']	g10/demo.py
pandas	index, retrieving first rows by location	<pre>print( low_to_high.iloc[ 0:10 ] )</pre>	g10/demo.py
pandas	index, retrieving last rows by location	print( low_to_high.iloc[ -5: ] )	g10/demo.py
pandas	index, setting to a column	states = raw_states.set_index('name')	g10/demo.py
pandas	plotting, bar plot	reg_pop.plot.bar(title='Population',ax=ax1)	g12/demo.py
pandas	plotting, histogram	hh_data['etr'].plot.hist(ax=ax1,bins=20,title='Distribu	g13/demo.py
pandas	plotting, horizontal bar plot	div_pop.plot.barh(title='Population',ax=ax2)	g12/demo.py
pandas	plotting, scatter colored by 3rd var	$tidy_data.plot.scatter(ax=ax4,x='Income',y='ETR',c='typ$	g13/demo.py
pandas	plotting, scatter plot	hh_data.plot.scatter(ax=ax21,x='inc',y='etr',title='ETR	g13/demo.py
pandas	plotting, turning off legend	sel.plot.barh(x='Name',y='percent',ax=ax,legend=None)	g14/demo.py
pandas	reading, csv data	raw_states = pd.read_csv('state-data.csv')	g10/demo.py
pandas	reading, from an open file handle	gen_oswego = pd.read_csv(fh1)	g16/demo.py
pandas	reading, setting index column	state_data = pd.read_csv('state-data.csv',index_col='na	g12/demo.py
pandas	reading, using dtype dictionary	county = pd.read_csv('county_pop.csv',dtype=fips)	g11/demo.py
pandas	series, RE at start	$is\_LD = trim['Number'].str.contains(r"1 2")$	g13/demo.py
pandas	series, automatic alignment by index	merged['percent'] = 100*merged['pop']/div_pop	g14/demo.py
pandas	series, contains RE or RE	is_TT = trim['Days'].str.contains(r"Tu Th")	g13/demo.py
pandas	series, contains a plain string	$has\_AM = trim['Time'].str.contains("AM")$	g13/demo.py
pandas	series, contains an RE	has_AMPM = trim['Time'].str.contains("AM.*PM")	g13/demo.py
pandas	series, converting strings to title case	$fixname = subset\_view['NAME'].str.title()$	g17/demo.py
pandas	series, converting to a list	print( name_data['State'].to_list() )	g14/demo.py

Module	Description	Example	Script
pandas	series, element-by-element or	is_either = is_ca   is_tx	g17/demo.py
pandas	series, retrieving an element	<pre>print( "\nFlorida's population:", pop['Florida']/1e6 )</pre>	g10/demo.py
pandas	series, sort in decending order	div_pop = div_pop.sort_values(ascending=False)	g12/demo.py
pandas	series, sorting by value	<pre>low_to_high = normed['med_pers_inc'].sort_values()</pre>	g10/demo.py
pandas	series, splitting via RE	trim['Split'] = trim["Time"].str.split(r":  -   ")	g13/demo.py
pandas	series, splitting with expand	exp = trim["Time"].str.split(r":  -   ", expand=True)	g13/demo.py
pandas	series, summing	$reg\mathtt{\_pop} = by\mathtt{\_reg}['pop'].sum()/1e6$	g12/demo.py
pandas	series, unstacking	$tot\_wide = tot\_amt.unstack('PGI')$	g17/demo.py
pandas	series, using isin()	fixed = flood['TAX_ID'].isin( dup_rec['TAX_ID'] )	g15/demo.py
pandas	series, using value_counts()	$print( '\nOuter:\n', join\_o['\_merge'].value\_counts(), s$	${\sf g15/demo.py}$
scipy	calling newton's method	<pre>cr = opt.newton(find_cube_root,xinit,maxiter=20,args=[y</pre>	g08/demo.py
scipy	importing the module	import scipy.optimize as opt	g08/demo.py
seaborn	adding a title to a grid object	jg.fig.suptitle('Distribution of Hourly Load')	g18/demo.py
seaborn	barplot	hue='month',palette='deep',ax=ax1)	g18/demo.py
seaborn	basic violin plot	sns.violinplot(data=janjul,x="month",y="usage")	g18/demo.py
seaborn	boxenplot	sns.boxenplot(data=janjul,x="month",y="usage")	g18/demo.py
seaborn	calling tight_layout on a grid object	jg.fig.tight_layout()	g18/demo.py
seaborn	importing the module	import seaborn as sns	g18/demo.py
seaborn	joint distribution hex plot	jg = sns.jointplot(data=bymo,x=1,y=7,kind='hex')	g18/demo.py
seaborn	setting axis titles on a grid object	jg.set_axis_labels('January','July')	g18/demo.py
seaborn	setting the theme	sns.set_theme(style="white")	g18/demo.py
seaborn	split violin plot	hue="month",palette='deep',split=True)	g18/demo.py
zipfile	importing the module	import zipfile	g16/demo.py
zipfile	opening a file in an archive	fh1 = archive.open('generators-oswego.csv')	g16/demo.py
zipfile	opening an archive	archive = zipfile.ZipFile('generators.zip')	g16/demo.py
zipfile	reading the list of files	print( archive.namelist() )	g16/demo.py