Python For Data Science Cheat Sheet

NumPy Basics

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NumPv

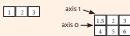
The NumPy library is the core library for scientific computing in Python. It provides a high-performance multidimensional array object, and tools for working with these arrays.

Use the following import convention:

>>> import numpy as np







2D array



Creating Arrays

```
>>> a = np.array([1,2,3])
>>> b = np.array([(1,5,2,3), (4,5,6)], dtype = float)
>>> c = np.array([[(1,5,2,3), (4,5,6)], [(3,2,1), (4,5,6)]],
dtype = float)
```

Initial Placeholders

>>> np.zeros((3,4)) >>> np.ones((2,3,4),dtype=np.int16) >>> d = np.arange(10,25,5)	С
>>> np.linspace(0,2,9)	St C St
>>> e = np.full((2,2),7) >>> f = np.eye(2)	C
>>> np.random.random((2,2)) >>> np.empty((3,2))	C

Create an array of zeros create an array of zeros
Create an array of ones
Create an array of evenly
spaced values (step value)
Create an array of evenly
spaced values (number of samples) Create a constant array Create a 2X2 identity matrix Create an array with random values Create an empty array

1/0

Saving & Loading On Disk

```
>>> np.save('my_array', a)
>>> np.savez('array.npz', a, b)
>>> np.load('my_array.npy')
```

Saving & Loading Text Files

- >>> np.loadtxt("myfile.txt")
 >>> np.genfromtxt("my file.csv", delimiter=',')
 >>> np.savetxt("myarray.txt", a, delimiter=" ")

Data Types

>>>	np.int64
>>>	np.float32
>>>	np.complex
>>>	np.bool
>>>	np.object
>>>	np.string_
>>>	np.unicode_

Signed 64-bit integer types Standard double-precision floating point Complex numbers represented by 128 floats Boolean type storing TRUE and FALSE values
Python object type
Fixed-length string type
Fixed-length unicode type

Inspecting Your Array

```
>>> a.shape
>>> len(a)
>>> b.ndim
>>> e.size
>>> b.dtype
                                                             Array dimensions
Length of array
Number of array dimensions
Number of array elements
Data type of array elements
 >>> b.dtype.name
                                                              Name of data type
                                                              Convert an array to a different type
>>> b.astype(int)
```

Asking For Help

>> np.info(np.ndarray.dtype)

Array Mathematics

Arithmetic Operations		
>>> g = a - b array([[-0.5, 0., 0.],	Subtraction	
[-3., -3., -3.]]) >>> np.subtract(a,b) >>> b + a array([[2.5, 4., 6.],	Subtraction Addition	
[5., 7., 9.]]) >>> np.add(b,a) >>> a / b array([[0.66666667, 1. , 1.], [0.25 , 0.4 , 0.5]]	Addition Division	
>>> np.divide(a,b) >>> a * b array([[1.5, 4., 9.], [4., 10., 18.]])	Division Multiplication	
<pre>>> np.multiply(a,b) >>> np.exp(b) >>> np.exp(b) >>> np.sin(a) >>> np.cos(b) >>> np.cos(b) >>> np.cos(f) >>> array([[7, 7.],</pre>	Multiplication Exponentiation Square root Print sines of an array Element-wise cosine Element-wise natural logarithm Dot product	

Comparison

> a == b array([[False, True, True],	Element-wise comparison
<pre>[False, False, False]], dtype=bool) > a < 2 array([True, False, False], dtype=bool)</pre>	Element-wise comparison
> np.array_equal(a, b)	Array-wise comparison

Aggregate Functions

>>> a.sum()	Array-wise sum
>>> a.min()	Array-wise minimum value
>>> b.max(axis=0)	Maximum value of an array row
>>> b.cumsum(axis=1)	Cumulative sum of the elements
>>> a.mean()	Mean
>>> b.median()	Median
>>> a.corrcoef()	Correlation coefficient
>>> np.std(b)	Standard deviation

Copying Arrays

>>> np.copy(a) C	reate a view of the array with the same data reate a copy of the array reate a deep copy of the array
------------------	---

Sorting Arrays

>>> a.sort()	Sort an array
>>> c.sort(axis=0)	Sort the elements of an array's axis

Subsetting, Slicing, Indexing

1 2 3

Slicing 1 2 3 >>> a[0:2] array([1, 2]) 1.5 2 3 4 5 6 >>> b[0:2,1] 5.])

>>> b[:11 array([[1.5, 2., 3.]]) 4 5 6

>>> a[::-1] array([3, 2, 1]) Boolean Indexing

Subsetting >>> a[2]

>>> b[1,2] 6.0

>>> a[a<2] array([1]) Fancy Indexing 1 2 3 >>> b[[1, 0, 1, 0], [0, 1, 2, 0]]
array([4., 2., 6., 1.5])

>>> b[[1, 0, 1, 0]][:,[0,1,2,0]] Array Manipulation

Select the element at the 2nd index Select the element at row 0 column 2 (equivalent to b[1][2])

Select items at index 0 and 1 Select items at rows 0 and 1 in column 1

Select all items at row o

(equivalent to b[0:1, :]) Same as [1,:,:] Reversed array a

Select elements from a less than 2 Select elements (1,0), (0,1), (1,2) and (0,0) Select a subset of the matrix's rows

Transposing Array

>>> i = np.transpose(b)
>>> i.T

Changing Array Shape
>>> b.ravel()

>>> g.reshape(3,-2) Adding/Removing Elements

>>> h.resize((2,6)) >>> np.append(h,g) >>> np.insert(a, 1, 5) >>> np.delete(a,[1])

Element-wise comparison **Combining Arrays** Array-wise comparison

>> np.concatenate((a,d),axis=0)

Splitting Arrays

>>> np.hsplit(a,3)
[array([1]),array([2]),array([3])]

Permute array dimensions Permute array dimensions

Flatten the array Reshape, but don't change data

Return a new array with shape (2,6) Append items to an array Insert items in an array Delete items from an array

Stack arrays vertically (row-wise)

Stack arrays vertically (row-wise) Stack arrays horizontally (column-wise)

Create stacked column-wise arrays

Create stacked column-wise arrays

Split the array horizontally at the 3rd

Split the array vertically at the 2nd index

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