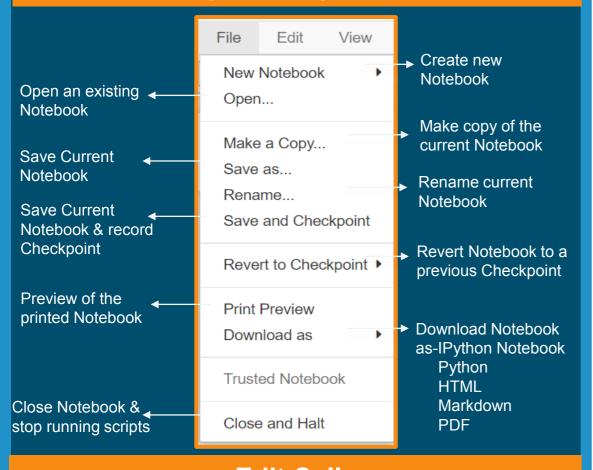
JUPYTER NOTEBOOK CHEAT SHEET

Jupyter Notebook

Jupyter Notebook is an open-source web application that allows you to create and share documents that contain live code, equations, visualizations and narrative text. It is used for data Jupyter cleaning and transformation, numerical simulation, statistical modeling, data visualization, machine learning, and much more.



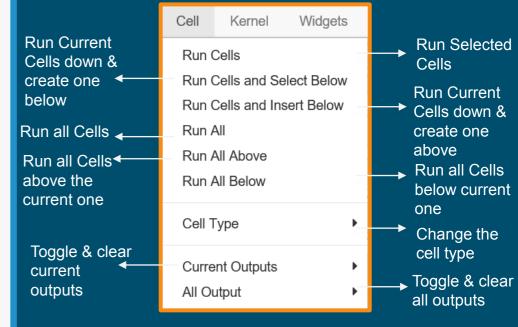
Saving/Loading Notebook



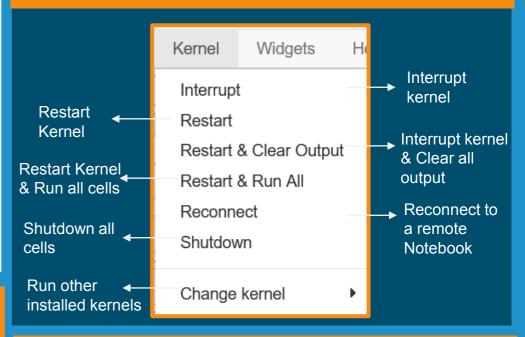
Keyboard Shortcuts

Command	Description	
enter	enter edit mode	
Command + a; Command + c; Command + v	select all; copy; paste	
Command + z; Command + y	undo; redo	
Command + s	save and checkpoint	
Command + b; Command + a	insert cell below; insert cell above	
Shift + Enter	run cell, select below	
Shift + m	merge cells	
Command +]; Command + [indent; dedent	
Ctrl + Enter	run cell	
Option + Return	run cell, insert cell below	
Escape	enter command mode	
Escape + d + d	delete selected cell	
Escape + y	change cell to code	
Escape + m	change cell to markdown	
Escape + r	change cell to raw	
Escape + 1	change cell to Heading 1	
Escape + n change cell to heading n		
Escape + b	create cell below	
Escape + a	Insert cell above	

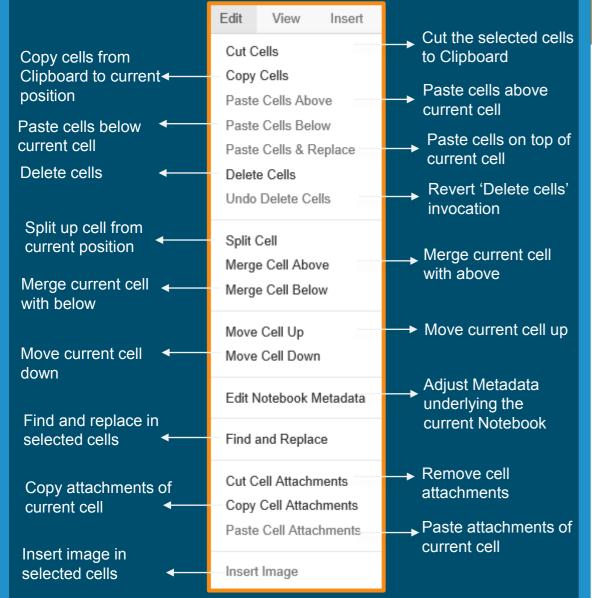
Execute Cells



Kernel Cells



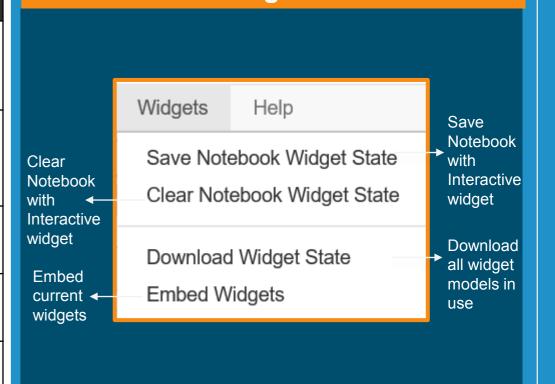
Edit Cells



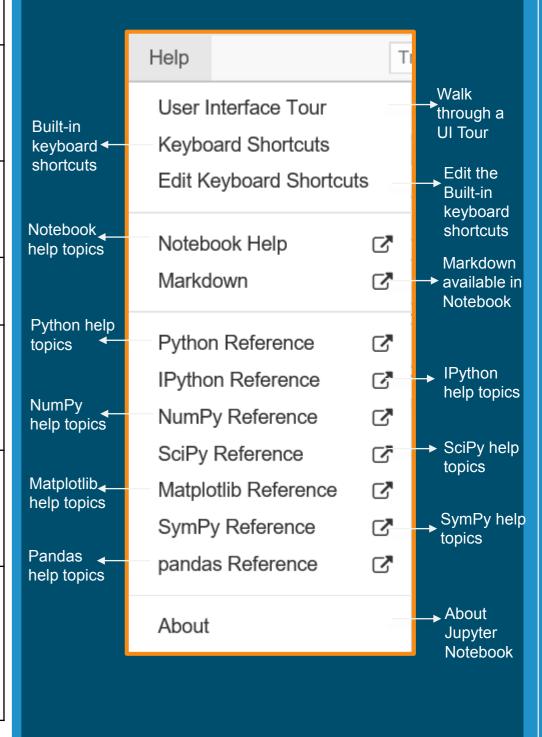
Magic Commands

Statement	Explanation	Example
%magic	Comprehensively lists and explains magic functions	%magic
%automa gic	When active, enables you to call magic functions without the '%'	%automagic
%quickref	Launch IPython quick reference	%quickref
%pastebin	Pastebins lines from your current session.	%pastebin 3 18-20 ~1/1-5
%debug	Enters the interactive debugger	%debug
%hist	Print command input and output history	%hist
%pdb	Automatically enter python debugger after any exception	%pdb
%cpaste	Opens up a special prompt for manually pasting Python code for execution	%cpaste
%reset	Delete all variables and names defined in the current namespace	%reset
%run	Run a python script inside a notebook	%run script.py
%who, %who_ls, %whos	Display variables defined in the interactive namespace, with varying levels of verbosity	%who, %who_ls, %whos
%xdel	Delete a variable in the local namespace. Clear any references to that variable	%xdel variable
%time	Times a single statement	In [561]: %time method = [a for a in data if b.startswith('htt p')]

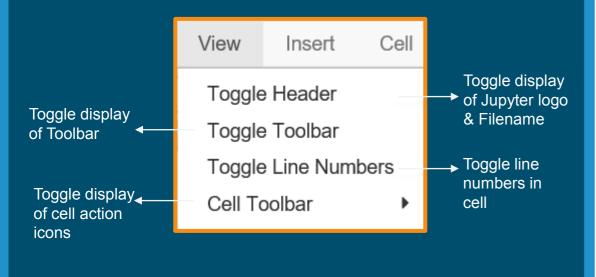
Widgets



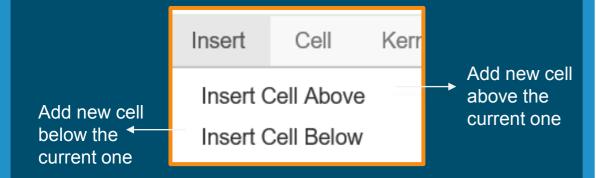
Help



View Cells



Insert Cells



MARKDOWN SYNTAX



Markdown is a way to style text on the web. You control the display of the document; formatting words as bold or italic, adding images, and creating lists are just a few of the things we can do with Markdown. Mostly, Markdown is just regular text with a few non-alphabetic characters thrown in, like # or *.

HEADERS

This is an <h1> tag
This is an <h2> tag
This is an <h6> tag

EMPHASIS

This text will be italic
This will also be italic

This text will be bold
__This will also be bold__

*You **can** combine them*

LISTS

Unordered

- * Item 1
- * Item 2
 - * Item 2a
 - * Item 2b

Ordered

- 1. Item 1
- 2. Item 2
- 3. Item 3
 - * Item 3a
 - * Item 3b

IMAGES

![GitHub Logo](/images/logo.png)

Format: ![Alt Text](url)

LINKS

http://github.com - automatic!

[GitHub](http://github.com)

BLOCKQUOTES

As Grace Hopper said:

- > I've always been more interested
- > in the future than in the past.

As Grace Hopper said:

I've always been more interested in the future than in the past.

BACKSLASH ESCAPES

Markdown allows you to use backslash escapes to generate literal characters which would otherwise have special meaning in Markdown's formatting syntax.

literal asterisks

literal asterisks

Markdown provides backslash escapes for the following characters:

\ backslash \ () parentheses \ backtick \ # hash mark \ * asterisk \ + plus sign

_ underscore - minus sign (hyphen)

[] square brackets ! exclamation mark