

For sklearn

```
reg = RandomForestRegressor()
X = df_rnd[features].as_matrix()
y = df_rnd[recovery].values
reg.fit(X, y)
```

Deletes

```
DEL df['col']

df = df.drop('col', axis=1)
```

Hotchpotch

pd.cut numeric to category

pd.groupby

index

df.pivot

df.get_dummies

apply cols rows..

<https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/reshaping.html>

Subsetting

```
surveys_df[(surveys_df.year >= 1980) &
(surveys_df.year <= 1985)]

surveys_df[pd.isnull(surveys_df).any(axis=1)]

surveys_df[surveys_df['species_id'].isin(['listGoes Here'])]
```

Indexing and Selecting Data

Series and DataFrame

Python and NumPy indexing operators [] and attribute operator . provide quick and easy access to pandas data structures

.loc label or boolean array

.iloc integer position or boolean array

.loc, .iloc, and also [] indexing can accept a callable as indexer

Series s.loc[indexer]

DataFrame
df.loc[row_indexer,column_indexer]

X_neg[:, df_rnd.columns.get_loc('medication')] = 0

.copy()

.drop('recovery', axis=1)

.apply(lambda x: other_defined_fun(*x), axis=1)

Columns: df.iloc[:,0:2]

Rows: df.iloc[5:100,:]

Index

Index The base pandas Index type

Immutable ndarray. Ordered, sliceable set.

MultIndex A multi-level, or hierarchical, index object

~ Array of tuples where each tuple is unique

<https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/advanced.html>

Slice Notation

lst[i:j] i to j-1

lst[i:] i to end

lst[:j] start to j-1

lst[:] All

lst[i:j:step] i to j-1 by step

df[i:] | df.iloc[i:,:] Row i to j-1

df.iloc[0:3, 1:4] iloc[row slicing, col slicing]

df.iloc[row, col] Specific element

df.loc[lbl1:lbl2,:] Also with labels



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Page 1 of 1.

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