python pandas Cheat Sheet

by moonkey123 via cheatography.com/96631/cs/20887/

Tuple, List & Dictionary

Tuples are an **immutable** data structure.

x = (1, 'a', 2, 'b')

Lists are a **mutable** data structure.

x = [1, 'a', 2, 'b']

Use *append* to append an object to a list.

x.append(3.3) = [1, 'a', 2, 'b', 3.3]

Dictionaries associate keys with values.

x = {'Christopher Brooks': 'brooksch@umich.edu', 'Bill Gates': 'billg-@microsoft.com'}

String Manipulation

Split a string with *split*

lastname = 'Christopher Arthur Hansen Brooks'.split(' ')[-1]

Splice a string with [ ]

X [-1] selects the last element of the list

x[:3] *From the beginning of the string and stopping before the 3rd element.*

Scales and Change data type

Ratio scale: mathematical operations of +-/* are all valid

Interval scale: equally spaced, but there is no true zero

Ordinal scale: the order of the units is important, but not evenly spaced out

Scales and Change data type (cont)

Nominal scale: categories of data, but there is no order

Manipulating Variable Scale Type

df = pd.DataFrame(['A+', 'A', 'A-'], index=['excellent', 'good', 'good'])

1. Change the data type to Categorical/nominal with *astype*

df['Grades'].astype('category')

2. Give the data a logical order with *ordered* flag

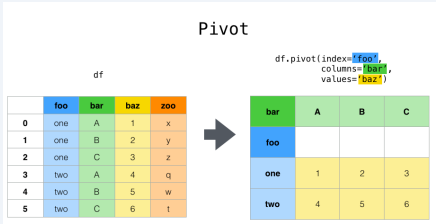
df['Grades'].astype('category',

categories=['A+', 'A', 'A-'], ordered=True)

3. Reducing raio scale to inteval scale with *cut*

pd.cut(df['avg'],3, labels=['Small', 'Medium', 'Large'])

Pivot table



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