

Cheatography

B1_zorianflowers_week08_cheatsheet Cheat Sheet by zflow via cheatography.com/127367/cs/24779/

Pandas		Aggregation and Grouping		Matplotlib		Matplotlib (cont)	
import pandas as pd	pd.series([values])	Aggregation	count() Total number of items	Line Plots	Set linspace x = np.linspace(0, 10, 100)	Other ways for plt	plt.xlabel() → ax.set_xlabel()
pd	area = pd.serieses(ad)	Functions	first(), last() First and last item mean(), median() Mean and median min(), max() Minimum and maximum std(), var() Standard deviation and variance mad() Mean absolute deviation prod() Product of all items sum() Sum of all items	Creating figure and axis	fig = plt.figure() ax = plt.axes()	plt.ylabel() → ax.set_ylabel()	plt.ylim() → ax.set_ylim()
Retrieving Values	area["a"] To see all keys: area.keys() data.items()			Add graph and x,y	x = np.linspace(0, 10, 1000) y = np.sin(x) plt.plot(x,y) plt.show()	plt.xlim() → ax.set_xlim()	plt.title() → ax.set_title()
Dataframe as dictionary	area = pd.serieses({...}) data = pd.DataFrame({"area":area,})			Changing linestyle and color	plt.plot(x,y,linestyle='--', color='c')	Histograms	fig = plt.figure() ax = plt.axes() ax.hist(data);
Opening data	import pandas as pd import numpy as np dat = np.genfromtxt('phoneBook.csv',delimiter=',',skip_header=1,dtype='<U16')	Grouping	name.groupby("-key")	Multile curves and a legend	plt.plot(x,np.sin(x-.5),color='g',label="sin(x-0.5)") plt.plot(x,np.sin(x-1),color='pink', label = "sin(x-1)")		
Grouping	index = pd.MultiIndex.from_tuples(index) index pop = pop.reindex(index) pop pop[:, 2010]	Pivot Tables by Hand	Pivot	Require groupby	plt.plot(x,np.cos(x-0.5),color='c',line-style='--',label = "-cos(x-0.5)") plt.legend() plt.show()	Adding limits	plt.xlim(-5,12) plt.ylim(-2,2)
Merging and Joining		Aggregation Functions	name.pivot_table("what is taking the action", index = "groupby row", columns = "groupbycol")	Scatter Plot	x = np.random.randint(-1000,1000,150) y = np.random.randint(-1000,1000,150) plt.scatter(x,y)		or plt.plot(x,y,'o');
Merging	pd.merge() df = pd.merge()						
Many to one	Duplicate entries display('df3', 'df4', 'pd.merge(df3, df4)')						
Merge Key	Add on = "key column name"						
Drop	.drop('name', axis=1)						



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