Cheatography

Python Snippits

by datamansam via cheatography.com/139410/cs/29923/

Operators

Arithmetic	(Addition(+), Substraction(-), Multiplication(*), Division(/), Modulus(%)
Relational	<, >, <=, >=, ==, != (not equal),
Assignment	=. +=, -=, /=, *=, %=
Logical	and. or, not
Membership	in, not in
Identity (same memory location)	is, is not

Functions

len()	determine the length of a string, a list, an array	
split()	split a string into shorter string using defined seperatos	string.split(“,”)
sum(),-mean(), count(), std().	functions that can be used by grouby in pandas	grouped_multiple = df.groupby(['Team', 'Pos']).agg({'Age': ['mean', 'min', 'max']}) grouped_multiple.columns = ['age_mean', 'age_min', 'age_max'] grouped_multiple = grouped_multiple.reset_index()
		df.groupby(["Team","College"])["Salary"].max()
agg()	Allows for multiple or custom aggregations	defpct30(column):

Functions (cont)

```
return column.quantile(0.3)
dogs["weight_kg"].agg(pct30)
```

Custom Functions

```
User-Defined Functions
By adding * to a parameter, we can add any number of arguments to that parameters
def func_with_var_pos_args(*-args):
for arg in args:
print(arg)
Simiarly, by adding * to an argument, we can add any number of arguments to that parameters
def func_with_var_pos_args(*-args):
for arg in args:
print(arg)
```

Naming Conventions

Funciton	function, my_function
Variable	x, var, my_variable
Class	Model, MyClass
Method	class_method, method

Packaging and Displaying

from pprint import pprint	pprint(dir(my_dict))
Pychecker	detects bugs from the source code and warns about its style and complexity
Pylint	Checks whether the module matches upto a coding standard.
Modules	Each Python program file is a module, importing other attributes and objects.
Package	folder of modules

Map, Filter and Lambda

Map, Filter and Lambda (cont)

filter	creates a list of elements for which a function returns true.	filter(function-_to_apply,nlisst_to_-select-_From)	number_list = range(-5, 5) less_than-_zero = list(filter(-lambda x: x < 0, number_list))
Reduce	applies a rolling computation to sequential pairs of values in a list	from functools import reduce	product = reduce-((lambda x, y: x * y), [1, 2, 3, 4])

Scikit Learn - Regression

Map	Applies a function to the input list	map(function_to_apply, list_of_inputs)	items = [1, 2, 3, 4, 5] squared = list(map(lambda x: x**2, items))

```
poly_reg = PolynomialFeatures(degree = 2)
X_poly = poly_reg.fit_transform(xtrain)
X_poly.predict(xtest)
xtrainp= X_poly[:11900*3]
# polynomial regression model
poly_reg_model = LinearRegression()
poly_reg_model.fit(xtrainp, ytrain)
poly_reg_model.predict(xtest)
print( metrics.mean_squared_error(y_test, poly_reg_model.predict(xtest) ) )
svr_regressor = SVR(kernel='rbf', gamma='auto')
svr_regressor.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
tree_regressor = DecisionTreeRegressor(random_state = 0)
tree_regressor.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
forest_regressor = RandomForestRegressor(n_estimators = 300, random_state = 0)
forest_regressor.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
from sklearn import linear_model
reg = linear_model.LassoLars(alpha=.1, normalize=False)
reg.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
reg.coef_
reg.predict(xtest)
est = SGDClassifier()
est.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
est.predict(xtest)
```

By **datamansam**

cheatography.com/datamansam/

Published 15th May, 2022.
Last updated 15th May, 2022.

Scikit Learn - Regression (cont)

```
linear_regression = LinearReg-
ression()
y_pred_lr = linear_regression.f-
it(xtrain, ytrain).predict-
(xtest)
xgbmodel = xgboost.XGBRegress-
or(colsample_bytree=0.4,
                 gamma=0,
                 learning_rat-
e=0.07,
                 max_depth=3,
                 min_child_we-
ight=1.5,
                 n_estimators-
=10000,
                 reg_alpha=0.75,
                 reg_lambd-
a=0.45,
                 subsample=0.6,
                 seed=42)
xgbmodel.fit(xtrain, ytrain)
print( svr_regressor.predict(xt-
est))
print( tree_regressor.predict(x-
test))
print( y_pred_lr)
print( forest_regressor.predict-
(xtest))
model.predict(xtest)
print( metrics.mean_squared_err-
or(y_test, svr_regressor.pred-
ict(xtest) ) )
print( metrics.mean_squared_err-
or(y_test, tree_regressor.pre-
dict(xtest) ) )
print( metrics.mean_squared_err-
or(y_test, y_pred_lr) )
print( metrics.mean_squared_err-
or(y_test, forest_regressor.p-
redict(xtest) ) )
forestrev = forest_regressor.p-
redict(xtest)
xgbmodel.predict(xtest).mean()
print( metrics.mean_squared_err-
or(y_test, xgbmodel.predict(x-
test) ) )
ytest.mean()
bas.REVENUE.mean()
xtrain, ytrain = np.array(xtr-
```

Scikit Learn - Regression (cont)

```
model.add(Dense(1))
ytrain = ytrain.astype(np.f-
loat32)
xtrain = xtrain.astype(np.f-
loat32)
xtrain = np.reshape(xtrain,
(xtrain.shape[0],xtrain.shape[-
1],1))
```

Looping Data Structures

```
1) With One Column:
import pandas as pd
#The column to look through
brics = pd.read_csv("brics.c-
sv", index_col = 0)
    for val in brics :
         print(val)
2) Index then all cols in row:
for lab, row in brics.iterro-
ws():
   print(lab)
   print(row)
3) Index then one col in row:
for lab, row in brics.iterro-
ws():
    brics.loc[lab, "name_leng-
th"] = len(row["country"])
4) Apply
brics["name_length"] = brics["-
country"].apply(len)
```

Scikit Learn - Classification

Scikit Learn - Classification (cont)

```
LSVC = LinearSVC()
NSVC = NuSVC()
# Train our classifier and print
accuracy scores
gnb.fit(x1, y1)
y2_GNB_model = gnb.predict(x2)
print("GaussianNB Accuracy :",
accuracy_score(y2, y2_GNB_mo-
del))
KNN.fit(x1,y1)
y2_KNN_model = KNN.predict(x2)
print("KNN Accuracy :", accura-
cy_score(y2, y2_KNN_model))
#MNB.fit(x1,y1)
#y2_MNB_model = MNB.predict(x2)
#print("MNB Accuracy :", accura-
cy_score(y2, y2_MNB_model))
BNB.fit(x1,y1)
y2_BNB_model = BNB.predict(x2)
print("BNB Accuracy :", accura-
cy_score(y2, y2_BNB_model))
LR.fit(x1,y1)
y2_LR_model = LR.predict(x2)
print("LR Accuracy :", accura-
cy_score(y2, y2_LR_model))
SDG.fit(x1,y1)
y2_SDG_model = SDG.predict(x2)
print("SDG Accuracy :", accura-
cy_score(y2, y2_SDG_model))
# SVC.fit(x1,y1)
# y2_SVC_model = SVC.predict(x2)
# print("SVC Accuracy :",
accuracy_score(y2, y2_SVC_mo-
del))
LSVC.fit(x1,y1)
y2_LSVC_model = LSVC.predict(x2)
print("LSVC Accuracy :", accura-
cy_score(y2, y2_LSVC_model))
NSVC.fit(x1,y1)
y2_NSVC_model = NSVC.predict(x2)
print("NSVC Accuracy :", accura-
cy_score(y2, y2_NSVC_model))
```

```
ain), np.array(ytrain)
xtrain = np.reshape(xtrain,
(xtrain.shape[0],xtrain.shape[-
1],1))
# create and fit the LSTM
network
model = Sequential()
model.add(LSTM(units=50, return-
_sequences=True, input_shape=-
(xtrain.shape[1],1)))
model.add(LSTM(units=50))
```

```
## Classifier imports
from sklearn.neighbors import
KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.naive_bayes import
GaussianNB, MultinomialNB,
BernoulliNB
from sklearn.linear_model import
LogisticRegression, SGDCla-
ssifier
from sklearn.svm import SVC,
LinearSVC, NuSVC
from sklearn.linear_model import
Ridge
from sklearn.ensemble import
AdaBoostClassifier
from sklearn.ensemble import
GradientBoostingClassifier
# Defining our models
gnb = GaussianNB()
KNN = KNeighborsClassifier(n_n-
eighbors=1)
MNB = MultinomialNB()
BNB = BernoulliNB()
LR = LogisticRegression()
SDG = SGDClassifier()
#SVC = SVC(kernel='linear',
C=1e3)
```