



Pandas Essentials Cheatsheet

For Filtering Data

1. Basics & I/O

```
pd.Series(data)
```

Create a Series

```
pd.DataFrame(data, columns=...)
```

Create a DataFrame

Basic Attributes & Info:

```
.shape
```

(rows, columns)

```
.columns
```

Column names

```
.dtypes
```

Data types of each column

```
.info()
```

Summary of DataFrame

```
.describe()
```

Statistical summary

Preview Data:

```
.head(n)
```

First n rows

```
.tail(n)
```

Last n rows

```
.sample(n)
```

Random sample

Input / Output:

```
pd.read_csv()` / `df.to_csv()
```

```
pd.read_excel()` / `df.to_excel()
```

```
pd.read_parquet()
```

```
pd.read_json()
```

```
pd.read_sql()
```

2. Indexing & Selection

```
df['col']
```

Select single column

```
df[['col1', 'col2']]
```

Select multiple columns

Label-based (loc):

```
df.loc[label]
```

```
df.loc[:, 'col']
```

```
df.loc[rows, cols]
```

Position-based (iloc):

```
df.iloc[position]
```

Conditional Selection:

```
df[df['age'] > 25]
```

```
df.query('age > 25')
```

3. Data Cleaning (Most Important for ML)

Missing Values:

```
isna() / isnull
```

```
dropna()
```

```
fillna(value)
```

```
fillna(method='ffill')
```

```
interpolate()
```

Duplicates & Renaming:

```
drop_duplicates(subset=..., keep='first')
```

```
df.rename(columns={'old':'new'})
```

String Operations (.str):

```
.str.lower(), .str.upper(), .str.strip()
```

```
.str.replace(), .str.contains()
```

```
.str.split()
```

```
.str.extract(r'(\d+)')
```

```
.str.cat()
```

Type Conversion:

```
df['col'].astype('float32')
```

Value Replacement:

```
df.replace({old: new})
```

4. Operations & Aggregations

Sorting:

```
df.sort_values(by='col', ascending=False)
```

Unique & Counts:

```
value_counts()
```

```
unique()
```

```
nunique()
```

GroupBy:

```
groupby('col').agg({'col1': ['mean', 'sum'], 'col2': 'count'})
```

Apply Functions:

```
df.apply(lambda x: ...)
```

```
df['col'].map(func)
```

```
df.map(func)` *(applymap is deprecated)*
```

Other Utilities:

```
pd.crosstab()
```

```
pd.cut()
```

```
pd.qcut()
```

5. Merging & Combining

```
pd.concat([df1, df2], axis=0/1, ignore_index=True)
```

```
pd.merge(df1, df2, on='key', how='inner/left/right/outer')
```

```
df1.join(df2, on='key', how='left')
```

Pivot Tables:

```
pivot_table(values, index, columns, aggfunc='mean')
```

6. Reshaping

```
df.melt(id_vars=..., value_vars=...)
```

```
df.stack()
```

```
df.unstack()
```

```
df.pivot(index, columns, values)
```

Multindex:

```
df.set_index(['col1', 'col2'])
```

```
df.reset_index()
```

7. Time Series (Very Useful in ML)

```
pd.to_datetime(df['date'])
```

Datetime Accessor:

```
.dt.year
```

```
.dt.month
```

```
.dt.day_name()
```

Resampling:

```
df.set_index('date').resample('D').mean()
```

Rolling Window:

```
df['col'].rolling(window=7).mean()
```

Shifting & Changes:

```
df['col'].shift(1)
```

```
df['col'].pct_change()
```

💡 Bonus Tips

- Memory optimization:

```
df['cat_col'] = df['cat_col'].astype('category')
```

- Prefer vectorized operations over loops
- Show all columns:

```
pd.options.display.max_columns = None
```
