



# Python For Data Science Importing Data Cheat Sheet

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## > Importing Data in Python

Most of the time, you'll use either NumPy or pandas to import your data:

```
>>> import numpy as np
>>> import pandas as pd
```

## > Help

```
>>> np.info(np.ndarray.dtype)
>>> help(pd.read_csv)
```

## > Text Files

### Plain Text Files

```
>>> filename = 'huck_finn.txt'
>>> file = open(filename, mode='r') #Open the file for reading
>>> text = file.read() #Read a file's contents
>>> print(file.closed) #Check whether file is closed
>>> file.close() #Close file
>>> print(text)
```

#### Using the context manager with

```
>>> with open('huck_finn.txt', 'r') as file:
>>>     print(file.readline()) #Read a single line
>>>     print(file.readline())
>>>     print(file.readline())
```

### Table Data: Flat Files

#### Importing Flat Files with NumPy

```
>>> filename = 'huck_finn.txt'
>>> file = open(filename, mode='r') #Open the file for reading
>>> text = file.read() #Read a file's contents
>>> print(file.closed) #Check whether file is closed
>>> file.close() #Close file
>>> print(text)
```

#### Files with one data type

```
>>> filename = 'mnist.txt'
>>> data = np.loadtxt(filename,
>>>                    delimiter=',', #String used to separate values
>>>                    skiprows=2, #Skip the first 2 lines
>>>                    usecols=[0,2], #Read the 1st and 3rd column
>>>                    dtype=str) #The type of the resulting array
```

#### Files with mixed data type

```
>>> filename = 'titanic.csv'
>>> data = np.genfromtxt(filename,
>>>                    delimiter=',',
>>>                    names=True, #Look for column header
>>>                    dtype=None)
>>> data_array = np.recfromcsv(filename)
#The default dtype of the np.recfromcsv() function is None
```

#### Importing Flat Files with Pandas

```
>>> filename = 'winequality-red.csv'
>>> data = pd.read_csv(filename,
>>>                    nrows=5, #Number of rows of file to read
>>>                    header=None, #Row number to use as col names
>>>                    sep='\t', #Delimiter to use
>>>                    comment='#', #Character to split comments
>>>                    na_values=[""]) #String to recognize as NA/NaN
```

## > Exploring Your Data

### NumPy Arrays

```
>>> data_array.dtype #Data type of array elements
>>> data_array.shape #Array dimensions
>>> len(data_array) #Length of array
```

### Pandas DataFrames

```
>>> df.head() #Return first DataFrame rows
>>> df.tail() #Return last DataFrame rows
>>> df.index #Describe index
>>> df.columns #Describe DataFrame columns
>>> df.info() #Info on DataFrame
>>> data_array = data.values #Convert a DataFrame to an NumPy array
```

## > SAS File

```
>>> from sas7bdat import SAS7BDAT
>>> with SAS7BDAT('urbanpop.sas7bdat') as file:
>>>     df_sas = file.to_data_frame()
```

## > Stata File

```
>>> data = pd.read_stata('urbanpop.dta')
```

## > Excel Spreadsheets

```
>>> file = 'urbanpop.xlsx'
>>> data = pd.ExcelFile(file)
>>> df_sheet2 = data.parse('1960-1966',
>>>                        skiprows=[0],
>>>                        names=['Country',
>>>                               'AAM: War(2002)'])
>>> df_sheet1 = data.parse(0,
>>>                        parse_cols=[0],
>>>                        skiprows=[0],
>>>                        names=['Country'])
```

To access the sheet names, use the `sheet_names` attribute:

```
>>> data.sheet_names
```

## > Relational Databases

```
>>> from sqlalchemy import create_engine
>>> engine = create_engine('sqlite://Northwind.sqlite')
```

Use the `table_names()` method to fetch a list of table names:

```
>>> table_names = engine.table_names()
```

### Querying Relational Databases

```
>>> con = engine.connect()
>>> rs = con.execute("SELECT * FROM Orders")
>>> df = pd.DataFrame(rs.fetchall())
>>> df.columns = rs.keys()
>>> con.close()
```

#### Using the context manager with

```
>>> with engine.connect() as con:
>>>     rs = con.execute("SELECT OrderID FROM Orders")
>>>     df = pd.DataFrame(rs.fetchmany(size=5))
>>>     df.columns = rs.keys()
```

### Querying relational databases with pandas

```
>>> df = pd.read_sql_query("SELECT * FROM Orders", engine)
```

## > Pickled Files

```
>>> import pickle
>>> with open('pickled_fruit.pkl', 'rb') as file:
>>>     pickled_data = pickle.load(file)
```

## > Matlab Files

```
>>> import scipy.io
>>> filename = 'workspace.mat'
>>> mat = scipy.io.loadmat(filename)
```

## > HDF5 Files

```
>>> import h5py
>>> filename = 'H-H1_LOSC_4_v1-815411200-4096.hdf5'
>>> data = h5py.File(filename, 'r')
```

## > Exploring Dictionaries

### Querying relational databases with pandas

```
>>> print(mat.keys()) #Print dictionary keys
>>> for key in data.keys(): #Print dictionary keys
>>>     print(key)
meta
quality
strain
>>> pickled_data.values() #Return dictionary values
>>> print(mat.items()) #Returns items in list format of (key, value) tuple pairs
```

### Accessing Data Items with Keys

```
>>> for key in data['meta'].keys() #Explore the HDF5
>>>     structure
>>>         print(key)
Description
DescriptionURL
Detector
Duration
GPSstart
Observatory
Type
UTCstart
#Retrieve the value for a key
>>> print(data['meta']['Description'].value)
```

## > Navigating Your FileSystem

### Magic Commands

```
!ls #List directory contents of files and directories
%cd .. #Change current working directory
%pwd #Return the current working directory path
```

### OS Library

```
>>> import os
>>> path = "/usr/tmp"
>>> wd = os.getcwd() #Store the name of current directory in a string
>>> os.listdir(wd) #Output contents of the directory in a list
>>> os.chdir(path) #Change current working directory
>>> os.rename("test1.txt", #Rename a file
>>>          "test2.txt")
>>> os.remove("test1.txt") #Delete an existing file
>>> os.mkdir("newdir") #Create a new directory
```



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