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import os
pandas as pd
numpy as np
statistics as stat
matplotlib.pyplot as plt
seaborn as sns
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Categoria	R	Python
<i>path</i>	<code>setwd(path)</code>	<code>os.chdir(path)</code>
	<code>getwd()</code>	<code>os.getcwd()</code>
ficheiros	<code>read.csv(path_to_csv_file)</code>	<code>pd.read_csv(path_to_csv_file)</code>
	<code>write.csv(df, path_to_file, sep=",")</code>	<code>df.to_csv(path_to_file, sep=",")</code>
criar data frame df	<code>df &lt;- data.frame(a = c(1, 2, 3, 4), b = c(5, 6, 7, 8))</code>	<code>df = pd.DataFrame({'a': [1,2,3,4], 'b': [5,6,7,8]})</code>
características da data frame df	<code>str(df)</code>	<code>df.dtypes / df.info()</code>
	<code>dim(df)</code>	<code>df.shape</code>
	<code>NROW(df)</code>	
	<code>NCOL(df)</code>	
ver os dados	<code>head(df)</code>	<code>df.head() / df.head(n)</code>
	<code>tail(df)</code>	<code>df.tail() / df.tail(n)</code>
	<code>summary(df)</code>	<code>df.describe()</code>
concatenar por linha	<code>rbind(df_1, ..., df_n)</code>	<code>pd.concat([df_1, ..., df_n], axis=0)</code>
concatenar por coluna	<code>cbind(df_1, ..., df_n)</code>	<code>pd.concat([df_1, ..., df_n], axis=1)</code>
ordenar as linhas da data frame df por ordem crescente da coluna k	<code>df[order(df[,k], decreasing = FALSE), ]</code>	<code>df.sort_values(by=k, ascending=True)</code>
eliminar linhas repetidas	<code>unique(df)</code>	<code>df.drop_duplicates()</code>
eliminar linhas com NA	<code>na.omit(df)</code>	<code>df.dropna()</code>
valor lógico verdade	<code>TRUE / T</code>	<code>True</code>
valor lógico falso	<code>FALSE / F</code>	<code>False</code>
extrair a coluna "a" da data frame df	<code>df["a"]</code> é um objeto do tipo vector	<code>df['a'] / df.a</code> é um objeto do tipo series
selecionar linhas e colunas usando índices	<code>df[c(1,2), 2]</code>	<code>df.iloc[[0,1], 1]</code>
selecionar linhas e colunas usando condições e/ou nomes	<code>df[ df["a"] &gt; 1, "b"]</code>	<code>df.loc[ df.a &gt; 1, 'b']</code>
Indicadores numéricos unidimensionais	<code>x &lt;- vetor numérico</code>	<code>x = [ lista ]</code>
	<code>min(x)</code>	<code>min(x)</code>
	<code>max(x)</code>	<code>max(x)</code>
	<code>length(x)</code>	<code>len(x)</code>
	<code>mean(x)</code>	<code>stat.mean(x)</code>
	<code>var(x)</code>	<code>stat.variance(x)</code>
	<code>sd(x)</code>	<code>stat.stdev(x)</code>
	<code>median(x)</code>	<code>stat.median(x)</code>
	<code>quantiles(x)</code>	<code>stat.quantiles(x)</code>
		<code>stat.mode(x)</code>

Indicadores numéricos bidimensionais	<code>y &lt;- vetor numérico</code>	<code>y = [ lista ]</code>
	<code>cov(x, y)</code>	<code>stat.covariance(x,y)</code>
	<code>cor(x, y)</code>	<code>stat.correlation(x,y)</code>
	<code>lm(y ~ x)</code>	<code>slope, intercept = stat.linear_regression(x, y)</code>
diagrama de barras	<code>height &lt;- c(3, 12, 5, 18, 45) bars &lt;- c('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E') barplot(height, names.arg=bars)</code>	<code>height = [3, 12, 5, 18, 45] bars = ('A', 'B', 'C', 'D', 'E') y_pos = range(len(bars)) # criar array 0,...,4 # criar as barras: plt.bar(y_pos, height) # acrescentar nomes: plt.xticks(y_pos, bars) plt.show() # mostrar o gráfico</code>
histograma com n classes de amplitude constante	<code>hist(y, breaks=n, col='lightblue', border='gray', freq=TRUE)</code>	<code>plt.hist(y, bins=n, color='lightblue', edgecolor='gray') plt.show()  ou  y_df = pd.DataFrame({'y':y}) style.use('ggplot') y_df.hist(y, bins=n) plt.show()</code>
histograma com classes de amplitude variável	<code>hist(y, breaks=c(...), col='lightblue', border='gray', freq=FALSE)</code>	<code>plt.hist(y, bins=[...], color='lightblue', edgecolor='gray', density=True) plt.show()  ou  y_df = pd.DataFrame({'y':y}) style.use('ggplot') y_df.hist(y, bins=[...], edgecolor='gray', density=True) plt.show()</code>
boxplot	<code>boxplot(y)</code>	<code># com o matplotlib.pyplot plt.boxplot(y) plt.show()  # com o pandas y_df=pd.DataFrame({'y': y}) y_df.boxplot() plt.show()  # com o seaborn sns.boxplot(data=y_df) plt.show()</code>
nuvem de pontos	<code>plot(x, y)</code>	<code>plt.scatter(x, y)</code>
sobrepôr a reta de regressão	<code>abline(lm(y ~ x))</code>	<code>plt.plot(x, intercept+slope*x)</code>