

Orange to Python Cheat Sheet

Use this guide to translate common Orange workflow steps into Python code using `pandas` and `scikit-learn`. Run notebooks with `uv run -with jupyter jupyter lab` or work in Google Colab and install packages using `!pip install`.

Common scikit-learn imports

Import	Purpose
<code>from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline</code>	chain preprocessing and model steps
<code>from sklearn.compose import ColumnTransformer</code>	apply transforms to column subsets
<code>from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer</code>	fill missing values
<code>from sklearn.preprocessing import OneHotEncoder, StandardScaler</code>	encode categories, scale numbers
<code>from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression</code>	logistic regression classifier
<code>from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier</code>	k-nearest neighbours classifier

Orange Widget / Step	Python Equivalent
File	<code>import pandas as pd</code> <code>data = pd.read_csv("data.csv")</code> <code># or pd.read_excel("data.xlsx")</code>
Data Table	a pandas DataFrame called <code>data</code>
Select Columns	<code>data = data[["col1", "col2"]]</code>
Select Rows	<code>data = data[data["col"] > value]</code>
Concatenate	<code>pd.concat([df1, df2])</code>
Impute	<code>from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer</code> <code>data = SimpleImputer().fit_transform(data)</code>
Drop Missing	<code>data = data.dropna()</code>
Normalize	<code>from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler</code> <code>data = StandardScaler().fit_transform(data)</code>
Discretize	<code>from sklearn.preprocessing import KBinsDiscretizer</code> <code>data = KBinsDiscretizer().fit_transform(data)</code>
One Hot	<code>pd.get_dummies(data)</code>
PCA	<code>from sklearn.decomposition import PCA</code> <code>components = PCA(n_components=2).fit_transform(data)</code>
t-SNE	<code>from sklearn.manifold import TSNE</code> <code>TSNE(perplexity=30).fit_transform(data)</code>
K Means	<code>from sklearn.cluster import KMeans</code> <code>KMeans(n_clusters=3, random_state=0).fit_predict(data)</code>
DBSCAN	<code>from sklearn.cluster import DBSCAN</code> <code>DBSCAN(eps=0.5, min_samples=5).fit_predict(data)</code>
Logistic Regression	<code>from sklearn.linear_model import LogisticRegression</code> <code>LogisticRegression().fit(X, y)</code>
Random Forest	<code>from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier</code> <code>RandomForestClassifier().fit(X, y)</code>
Train/Test Split	<code>from sklearn.model_selection import train_test_split</code> <code>X_train, X_test, y_train, y_test = train_test_split(X, y)</code>
Test & Score	<code>from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score</code> <code>cross_val_score(model, X, y, cv=5)</code>

Save Model	<code>import joblib joblib.dump(model, "model.joblib")</code>
Load Model	<code>model = joblib.load("model.joblib")</code>
Predict	<code>model.predict(X_new)</code>
Scatter Plot	<code>data.plot.scatter(x="col1", y="col2")</code>
Histogram	<code>data["col"].hist()</code>
Save Data	<code>data.to_csv("output.csv", index=False)</code>

Unsupervised Sample Program

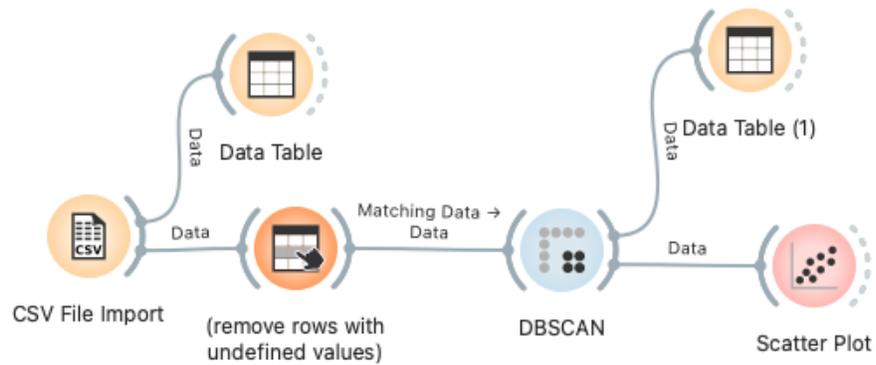


Figure 1: Clustering workflow in Orange

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.impute import SimpleImputer
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans

# Load data
data = pd.read_csv("data.csv")

# Handle missing values
data = SimpleImputer(strategy="mean").fit_transform(data)

# Scale features
data = StandardScaler().fit_transform(data)

# Cluster
labels = KMeans(n_clusters=3, random_state=0).fit_predict(data)
print(labels)
```

Supervised Learning with Cross-Validation and Model Saving

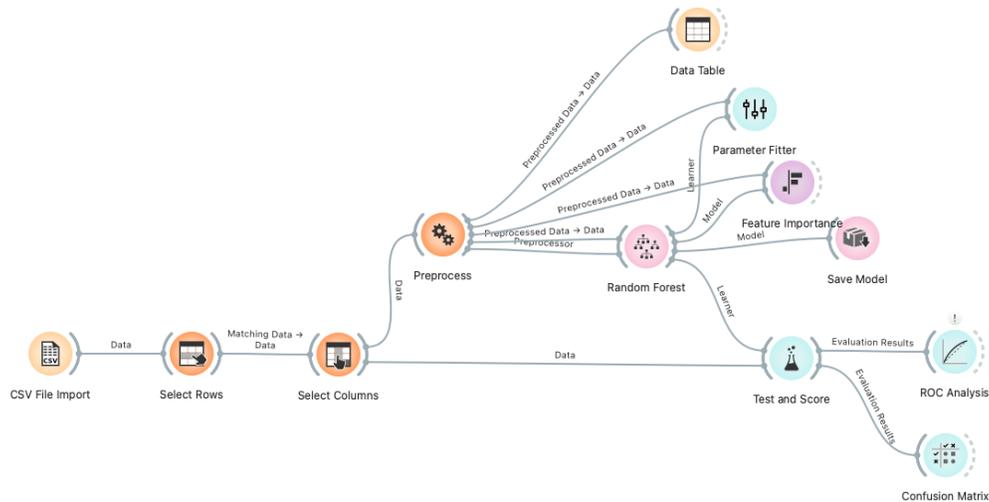


Figure 2: Random forest workflow in Orange

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
from sklearn.ensemble import RandomForestClassifier
import joblib

# Load data with a column named 'target'
data = pd.read_csv("data.csv")
X = data.drop('target', axis=1)
y = data['target']

# Cross-validated accuracy
model = RandomForestClassifier(random_state=0)
scores = cross_val_score(model, X, y, cv=5)
print(f"CV accuracy: {scores.mean():.2f} +/- {scores.std():.2f}")

# Fit on all data and save the model
model.fit(X, y)
joblib.dump(model, 'rf.joblib')

# Later, load the model for inference
loaded = joblib.load('rf.joblib')
preds = loaded.predict(X.head())
print(preds)
```

Supervised Learning with k-nn

```
import pandas as pd
from sklearn.model_selection import cross_val_score
```

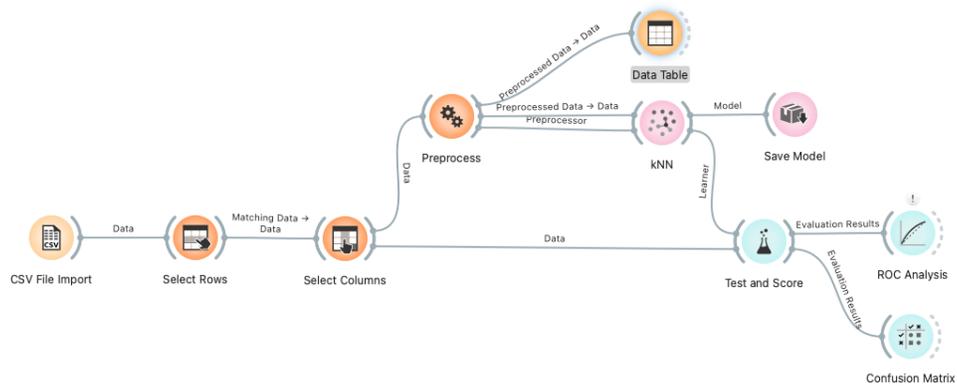


Figure 3: kNN workflow in Orange

```

from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.neighbors import KNeighborsClassifier
from sklearn.pipeline import Pipeline
import joblib

# Load data with a column named 'target'
data = pd.read_csv("data.csv")
X = data.drop('target', axis=1)
y = data['target']

# Scale features and evaluate k-NN via 5-fold cross-validation
model = Pipeline([
    ("scaler", StandardScaler()),
    ("knn", KNeighborsClassifier(n_neighbors=5))
])
scores = cross_val_score(model, X, y, cv=5)
print(f"CV accuracy: {scores.mean():.2f} +/- {scores.std():.2f}")

# Fit on all data and save the model
model.fit(X, y)
joblib.dump(model, 'knn.joblib')

# Later, load the model for inference
loaded = joblib.load('knn.joblib')
preds = loaded.predict(X.head())
print(preds)

```