

Lecture 4

Data Types

Announcements

Review

labels of each table?

```
What are the column x = cones.select('Flavor', 'Color')
                      X
```

cones

Flavor	Color	Price	
strawberry	pink	3.55	
chocolate	light brown	4.75	
chocolate	dark brown	5.25	
strawberry	pink	5.25	
chocolate	dark brown	5.25	
bubblegum	pink	4.75	

У

```
y = x.drop('Color')
У
x = cones.select('Color', 'Price)
X
```

Arithmetic

Arithmetic Operators

Operation	Operator	Example	Value
Addition	+	2 + 3	5
Subtraction	-	2 - 3	-1
Multiplication	*	2 * 3	6
Division	1	7/3	2.66667
Remainder	%	7 % 3	1
Exponentiation	**	2 ** 0.5	1.41421

Ints and Floats

Python has two real number types

- int: an integer of any size
- float: a number with an optional fractional part

An int never has a decimal point; a float always does

A float might be printed using scientific notation

Three limitations of float values:

- They have limited size (but the limit is huge)
- They have limited precision of 15-16 decimal places
- After arithmetic, the final few decimal places can be wrong

Arithmetic Question

Rank the results of the following expressions in order from least to greatest

Strings

Text and Strings

A string value is a snippet of text of any length

- 'a'
- 'word'
- "there can be 2 sentences. Here's the second!"

Strings consisting of numbers can be converted to numbers

- int('12')
- float('1.2')

Any value can be converted to a string

• str(5)

Discussion Question

Assume you have run the following statements

```
x = 3
y = '4'
z = '5.6'
```

What's the source of the error in each example?

```
A. x + y
B. x + int(y + z)
C. str(x) + int(y)
D. str(x, y) + z
```

Types

Every value has a type

We've seen 5 types so far:

```
• int: 2
```

builtin_function_or_method: abs

- float: 2.2
- Table
- str: 'Red fish, blue fish'

The type function can tell you the type of a value

- type (2)
- type(2 + 2)

An expression's "type" is based on its value, not how it looks

- x = 2
- type(x)

Conversions

Strings that contain numbers can be converted to numbers

- int('12')
- float('1.2')
- float('one point two') # Not a good idea!

Any value can be converted to a string

• str(5)

Numbers can be converted to other numeric types

- float(1)
- int(1.2) # DANGER: loses information!

Arrays

Arrays

An array contains a sequence of values

- All elements of an array should have the same type
- Arithmetic is applied to each element individually
- When two arrays are added, they must have the same size; corresponding elements are added in the result
- A column of a table is an array

Ranges

Ranges

A range is an array of consecutive numbers

- np.arange (end):
 An array of increasing integers from 0 up to end
- np.arange(start, end):
 An array of increasing integers from start up to end
- np.arange(start, end, step):
 A range with step between consecutive values

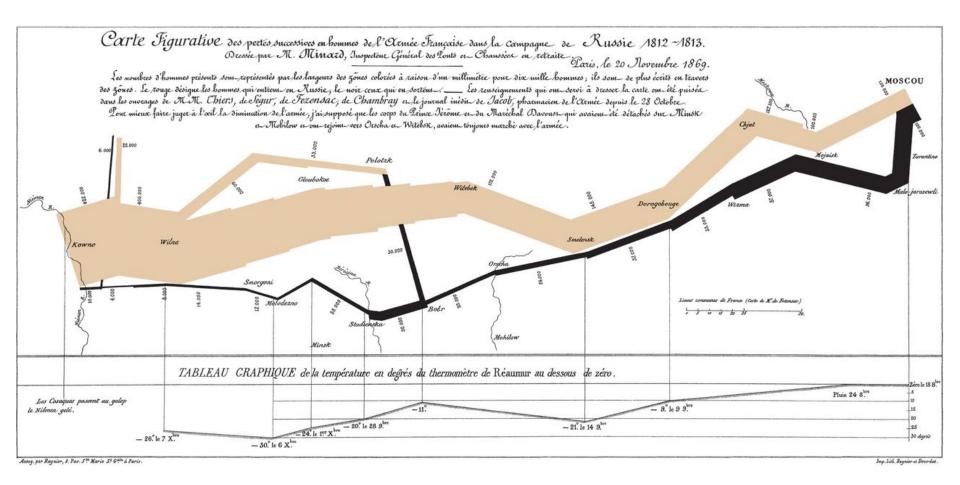
The range always includes start but excludes end

Example

Charles Joseph Minard, 1781-1870



- French civil engineer who created one of the greatest graphs of all time
- Visualized Napoleon's 1812 invasion of Russia, including
 - the number of soldiers
 - the direction of the march
 - the latitude and longitude of each city
 - the temperature on the return journey
 - Dates in November and December



Some of Minard's Data

Longitude	Latitude	City	Direction	Survivors
32	54.8	Smolensk	Advance	145000
33.2	54.9	Dorogobouge	Advance	140000
34.4	55.5	Chjat	Advance	127100
37.6	55.8	Moscou	Advance	100000
34.3	55.2	Wixma	Retreat	55000
32	54.6	Smolensk	Retreat	24000
30.4	54.4	Orscha	Retreat	20000
26.8	54.3	Moiodexno	Retreat	12000