

[220 / 319] Tabular Data

Meena Syamkumar
Andy Kuemmel

Learning Objectives Today

CSV format

- purpose
- syntax
- comparison to spreadsheet

Reading CSV files

- without header
- with header
- type casting

Chapter 16 of Sweigart, to (and including)
“Reading Data from Reader Objects in a for Loop”

Today's Outline

Spreadsheets

CSVs

Reading a CSV to a list of lists

Coding examples

Spreadsheets (e.g., Excel)

Spreadsheets are tables of cells, organized by rows and columns

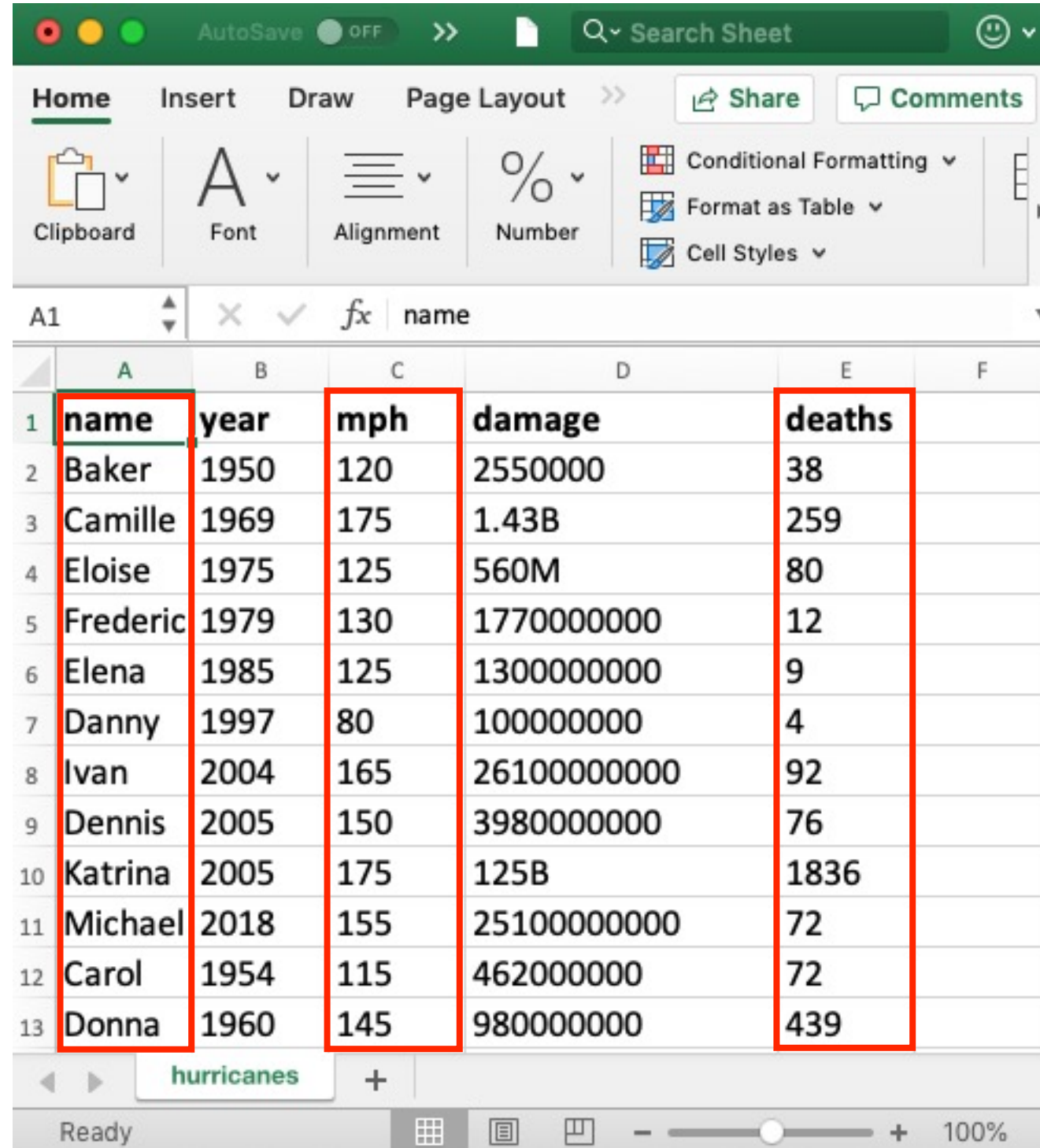
cells

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	name	year	mph	damage	deaths	
2	Baker	1950	120	2550000	38	
3	Camille	1969	175	1.43B	259	
4	Eloise	1975	125	560M	80	
5	Frederic	1979	130	1770000000	12	
6	Elena	1985	125	1300000000	9	
7	Danny	1997	80	100000000	4	
8	Ivan	2004	165	2610000000	92	
9	Dennis	2005	150	3980000000	76	
10	Katrina	2005	175	125B	1836	
11	Michael	2018	155	2510000000	72	
12	Carol	1954	115	462000000	72	
13	Donna	1960	145	980000000	439	

Spreadsheets (e.g., Excel)

Spreadsheets are tables of cells, organized by rows and columns

columns



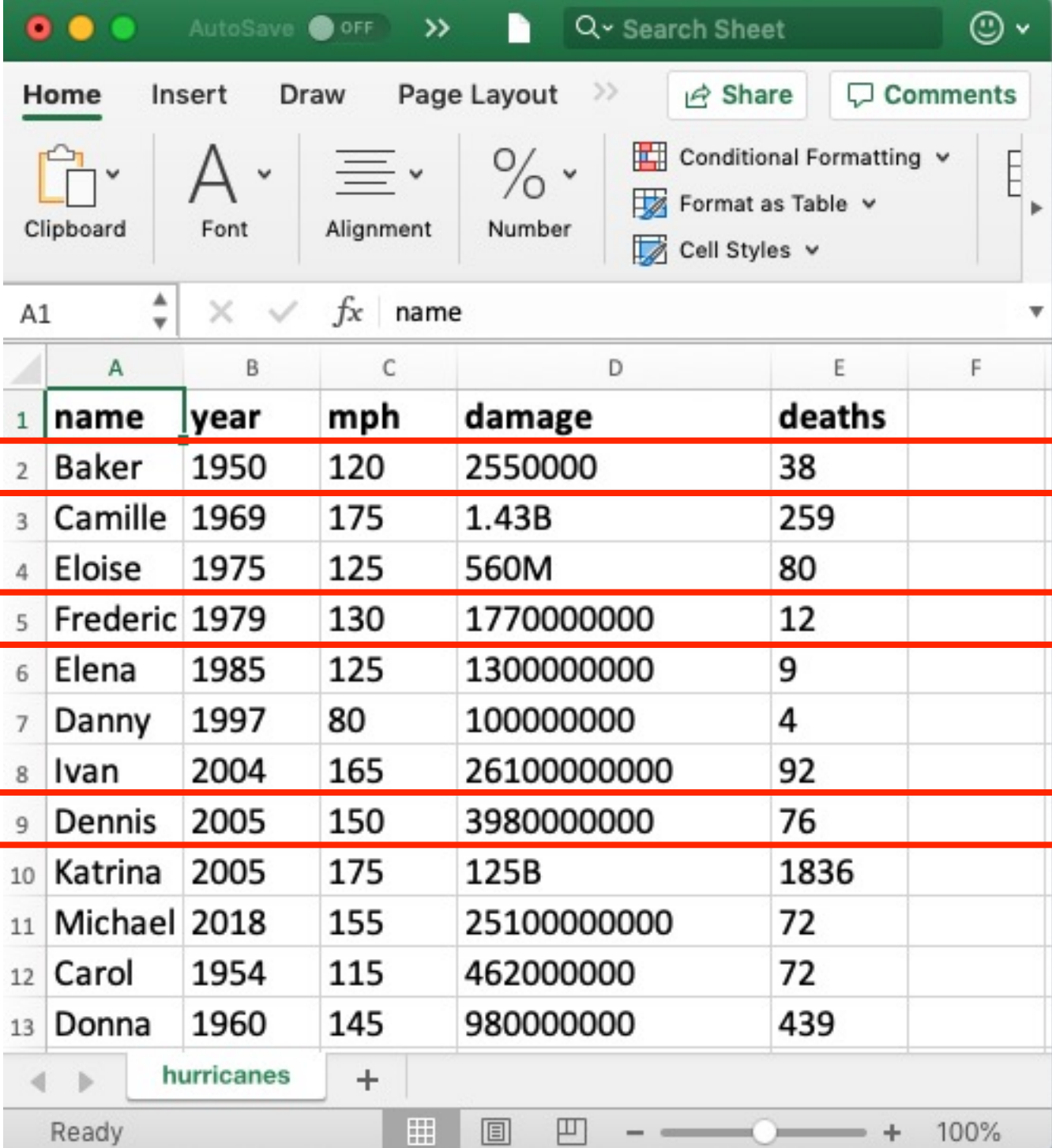
The screenshot shows a Google Sheets interface with a spreadsheet titled 'hurricanes'. The spreadsheet contains a table with 5 columns and 13 rows. The columns are labeled 'name', 'year', 'mph', 'damage', and 'deaths'. The rows list hurricanes from Baker to Donna. Red boxes highlight the column headers and the data rows.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	name	year	mph	damage	deaths	
2	Baker	1950	120	2550000	38	
3	Camille	1969	175	1.43B	259	
4	Eloise	1975	125	560M	80	
5	Frederic	1979	130	1770000000	12	
6	Elena	1985	125	1300000000	9	
7	Danny	1997	80	100000000	4	
8	Ivan	2004	165	2610000000	92	
9	Dennis	2005	150	3980000000	76	
10	Katrina	2005	175	125B	1836	
11	Michael	2018	155	2510000000	72	
12	Carol	1954	115	462000000	72	
13	Donna	1960	145	980000000	439	

Spreadsheets (e.g., Excel)

Spreadsheets are tables of cells, organized by rows and columns

rows



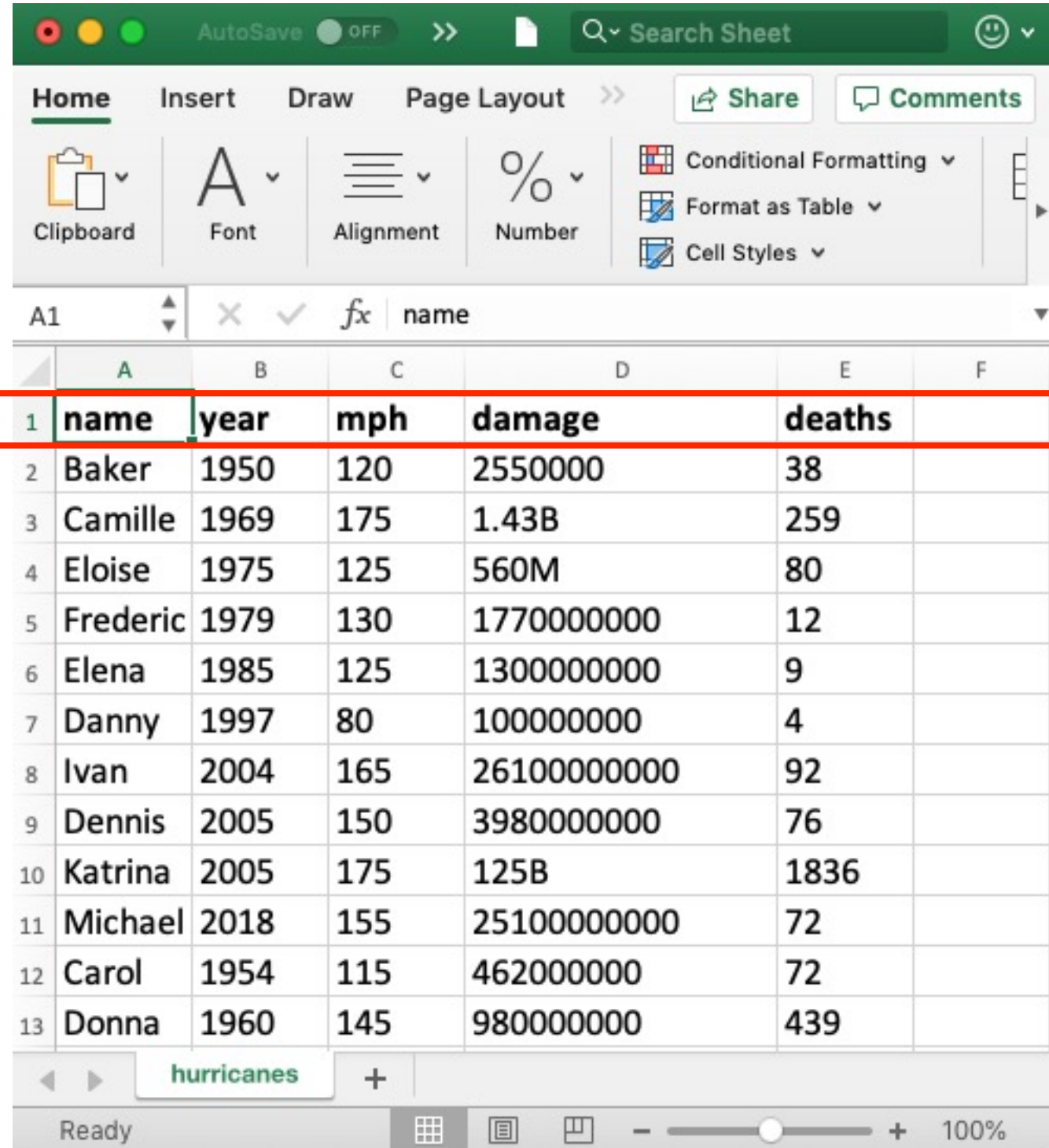
The screenshot shows a spreadsheet application interface. At the top, there's a green header bar with 'AutoSave OFF', a search bar, and a smiley face icon. Below it is a ribbon with tabs: 'Home', 'Insert', 'Draw', and 'Page Layout'. The 'Home' tab is active, showing options for Clipboard, Font, Alignment, Number, Conditional Formatting, Format as Table, and Cell Styles. Below the ribbon is a formula bar showing 'A1' and 'name'. The main area is a table with 6 columns: 'name', 'year', 'mph', 'damage', and 'deaths'. The table contains 13 rows of data. Four rows are highlighted with red boxes: row 2 (Baker), row 5 (Frederic), row 9 (Dennis), and row 13 (Donna). The status bar at the bottom shows 'Ready', a grid icon, a zoom slider, and '100%'.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	name	year	mph	damage	deaths	
2	Baker	1950	120	2550000	38	
3	Camille	1969	175	1.43B	259	
4	Eloise	1975	125	560M	80	
5	Frederic	1979	130	1770000000	12	
6	Elena	1985	125	1300000000	9	
7	Danny	1997	80	100000000	4	
8	Ivan	2004	165	2610000000	92	
9	Dennis	2005	150	3980000000	76	
10	Katrina	2005	175	125B	1836	
11	Michael	2018	155	2510000000	72	
12	Carol	1954	115	462000000	72	
13	Donna	1960	145	980000000	439	

Spreadsheets (e.g., Excel)

Spreadsheets are tables of cells, organized by rows and columns

header



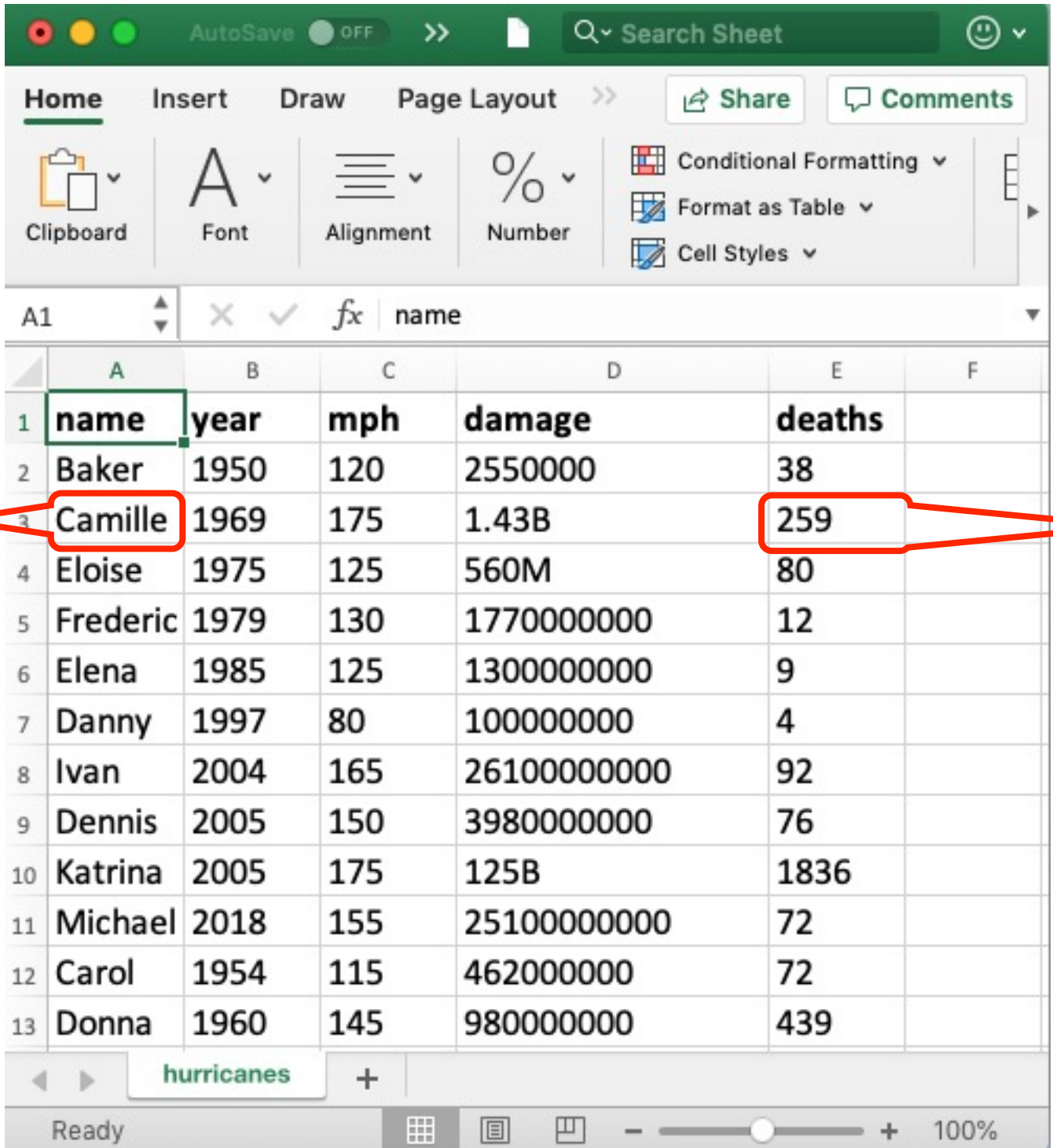
The screenshot shows a spreadsheet application interface. At the top is a green header bar with window controls, 'AutoSave OFF', a search bar, and a smiley face icon. Below this is a ribbon with tabs: 'Home' (selected), 'Insert', 'Draw', and 'Page Layout'. The 'Home' tab contains groups for 'Clipboard', 'Font', 'Alignment', 'Number', 'Conditional Formatting', 'Format as Table', and 'Cell Styles'. Below the ribbon is a formula bar showing 'A1' and 'fx name'. The main area is a table with columns A through F. The first row is highlighted with a red border and labeled 'header'. The data rows follow, listing hurricane names, years, mph, damage, and deaths.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	name	year	mph	damage	deaths	
2	Baker	1950	120	2550000	38	
3	Camille	1969	175	1.43B	259	
4	Eloise	1975	125	560M	80	
5	Frederic	1979	130	1770000000	12	
6	Elena	1985	125	1300000000	9	
7	Danny	1997	80	100000000	4	
8	Ivan	2004	165	2610000000	92	
9	Dennis	2005	150	3980000000	76	
10	Katrina	2005	175	125B	1836	
11	Michael	2018	155	2510000000	72	
12	Carol	1954	115	462000000	72	
13	Donna	1960	145	980000000	439	

At the bottom of the spreadsheet, there is a tab labeled 'hurricanes' and a status bar showing 'Ready' and a zoom level of '100%'.

Spreadsheets (e.g., Excel)

Spreadsheets often allow different **data types**

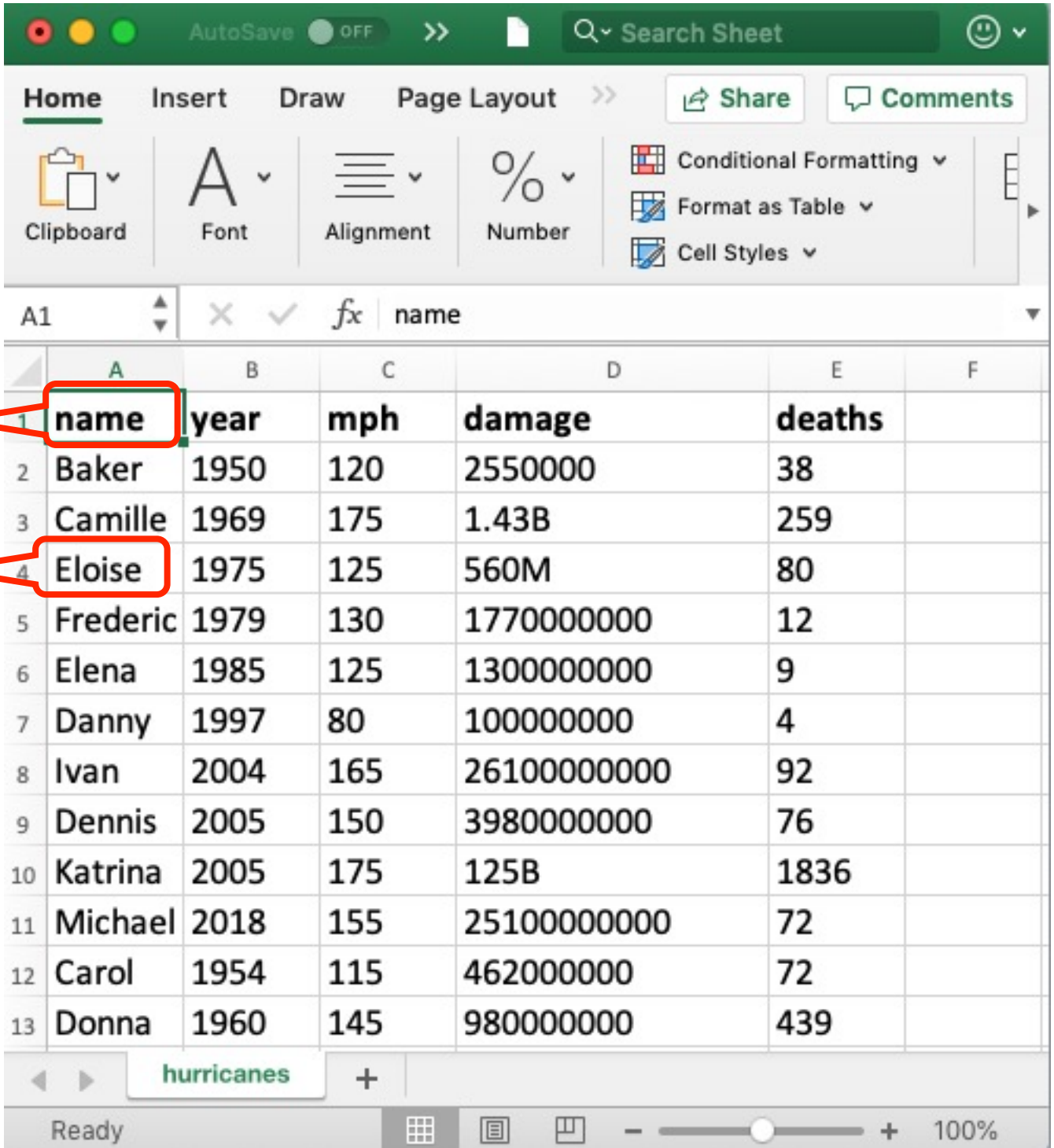


The screenshot shows a spreadsheet application interface. The ribbon at the top includes 'Home', 'Insert', 'Draw', and 'Page Layout'. The 'Home' ribbon has groups for 'Clipboard', 'Font', 'Alignment', 'Number', 'Conditional Formatting', 'Format as Table', and 'Cell Styles'. The formula bar shows 'A1' and 'name'. The spreadsheet contains a table with 6 columns: 'name', 'year', 'mph', 'damage', and 'deaths'. The 'name' column contains text values, and the 'deaths' column contains numerical values. Red arrows point to the 'name' column header and the '259' value in the 'deaths' column, with labels 'text' and 'numbers' respectively.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	name	year	mph	damage	deaths	
2	Baker	1950	120	2550000	38	
3	Camille	1969	175	1.43B	259	
4	Eloise	1975	125	560M	80	
5	Frederic	1979	130	1770000000	12	
6	Elena	1985	125	1300000000	9	
7	Danny	1997	80	100000000	4	
8	Ivan	2004	165	2610000000	92	
9	Dennis	2005	150	3980000000	76	
10	Katrina	2005	175	125B	1836	
11	Michael	2018	155	2510000000	72	
12	Carol	1954	115	462000000	72	
13	Donna	1960	145	980000000	439	

Spreadsheets (e.g., Excel)

Spreadsheets often allow different **fonts**

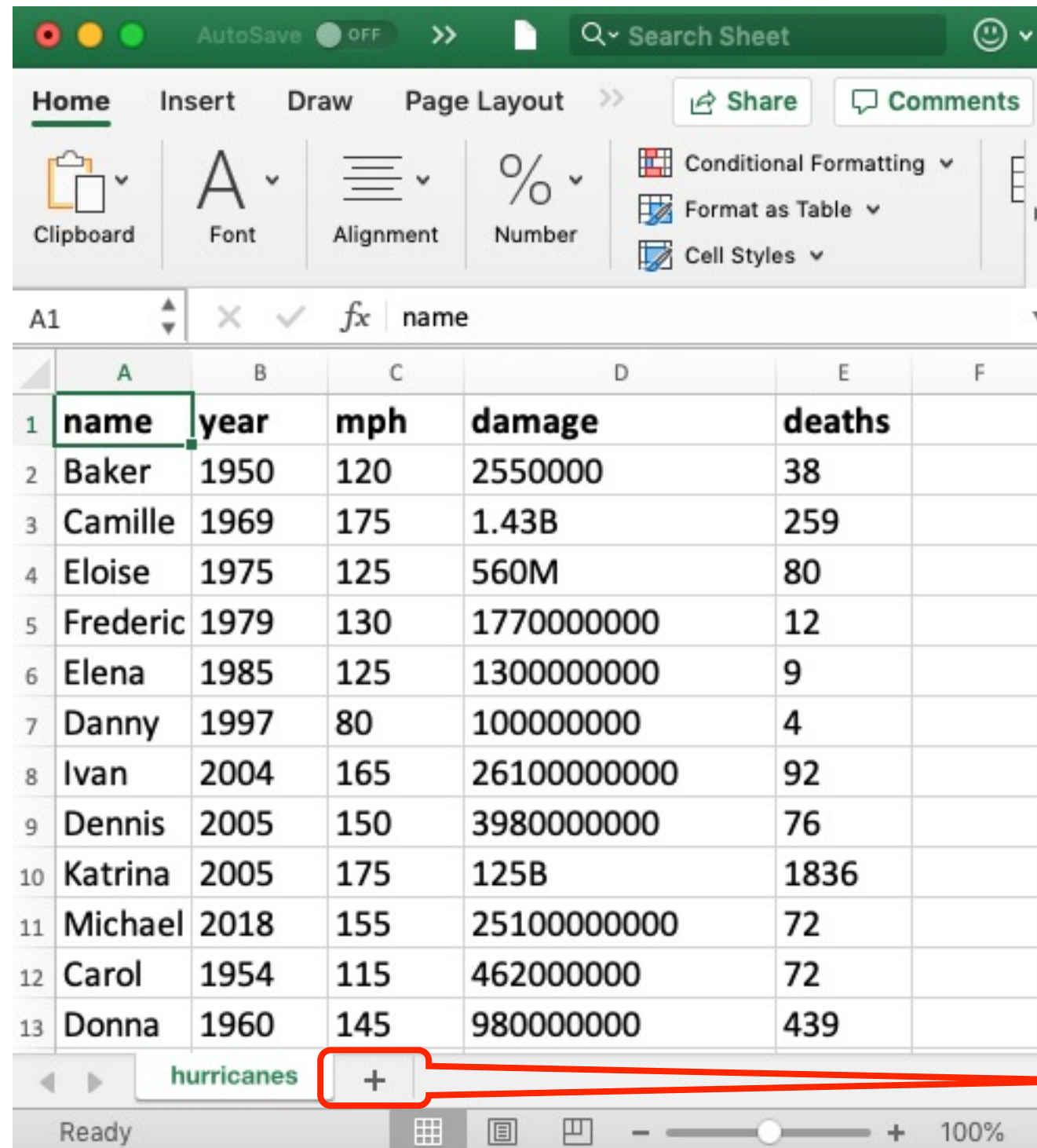


The screenshot shows a spreadsheet application interface. At the top, there's a green header bar with 'AutoSave OFF', a search bar, and a smiley face icon. Below it is a ribbon with tabs: 'Home', 'Insert', 'Draw', and 'Page Layout'. The 'Home' tab is active, showing icons for 'Clipboard', 'Font', 'Alignment', and 'Number'. To the right of these are buttons for 'Share', 'Comments', 'Conditional Formatting', 'Format as Table', and 'Cell Styles'. Below the ribbon is a formula bar showing 'A1' and 'name'. The main area is a table with columns A through F. The first row (row 1) has headers: 'name', 'year', 'mph', 'damage', and 'deaths'. The second row (row 2) has data: 'Baker', '1950', '120', '2550000', '38'. The third row (row 3) has data: 'Camille', '1969', '175', '1.43B', '259'. The fourth row (row 4) has data: 'Eloise', '1975', '125', '560M', '80'. The fifth row (row 5) has data: 'Frederic', '1979', '130', '1770000000', '12'. The sixth row (row 6) has data: 'Elena', '1985', '125', '1300000000', '9'. The seventh row (row 7) has data: 'Danny', '1997', '80', '100000000', '4'. The eighth row (row 8) has data: 'Ivan', '2004', '165', '26100000000', '92'. The ninth row (row 9) has data: 'Dennis', '2005', '150', '3980000000', '76'. The tenth row (row 10) has data: 'Katrina', '2005', '175', '125B', '1836'. The eleventh row (row 11) has data: 'Michael', '2018', '155', '25100000000', '72'. The twelfth row (row 12) has data: 'Carol', '1954', '115', '462000000', '72'. The thirteenth row (row 13) has data: 'Donna', '1960', '145', '980000000', '439'. At the bottom, there's a status bar with 'Ready', a zoom slider, and '100%'. Two red callouts point to the 'name' column header and the 'Eloise' cell, with labels 'bold' and 'regular' respectively.

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	name	year	mph	damage	deaths	
2	Baker	1950	120	2550000	38	
3	Camille	1969	175	1.43B	259	
4	Eloise	1975	125	560M	80	
5	Frederic	1979	130	1770000000	12	
6	Elena	1985	125	1300000000	9	
7	Danny	1997	80	100000000	4	
8	Ivan	2004	165	26100000000	92	
9	Dennis	2005	150	3980000000	76	
10	Katrina	2005	175	125B	1836	
11	Michael	2018	155	25100000000	72	
12	Carol	1954	115	462000000	72	
13	Donna	1960	145	980000000	439	

Spreadsheets (e.g., Excel)

Spreadsheets often support **multiple sheets**



The screenshot shows a spreadsheet application interface. At the top, there's a green header bar with 'AutoSave OFF', a search bar labeled 'Search Sheet', and a smiley face icon. Below this is a ribbon with tabs: 'Home', 'Insert', 'Draw', and 'Page Layout'. The 'Home' tab is active, showing options for Clipboard, Font, Alignment, Number, Conditional Formatting, Format as Table, and Cell Styles. Below the ribbon is a formula bar showing 'A1' and 'name'. The main area contains a table with 6 columns: name, year, mph, damage, and deaths. The table lists 13 hurricanes. At the bottom, there's a sheet tab labeled 'hurricanes' with a '+' button next to it, which is highlighted by a red box and a red arrow pointing to the text 'more tables of data'.

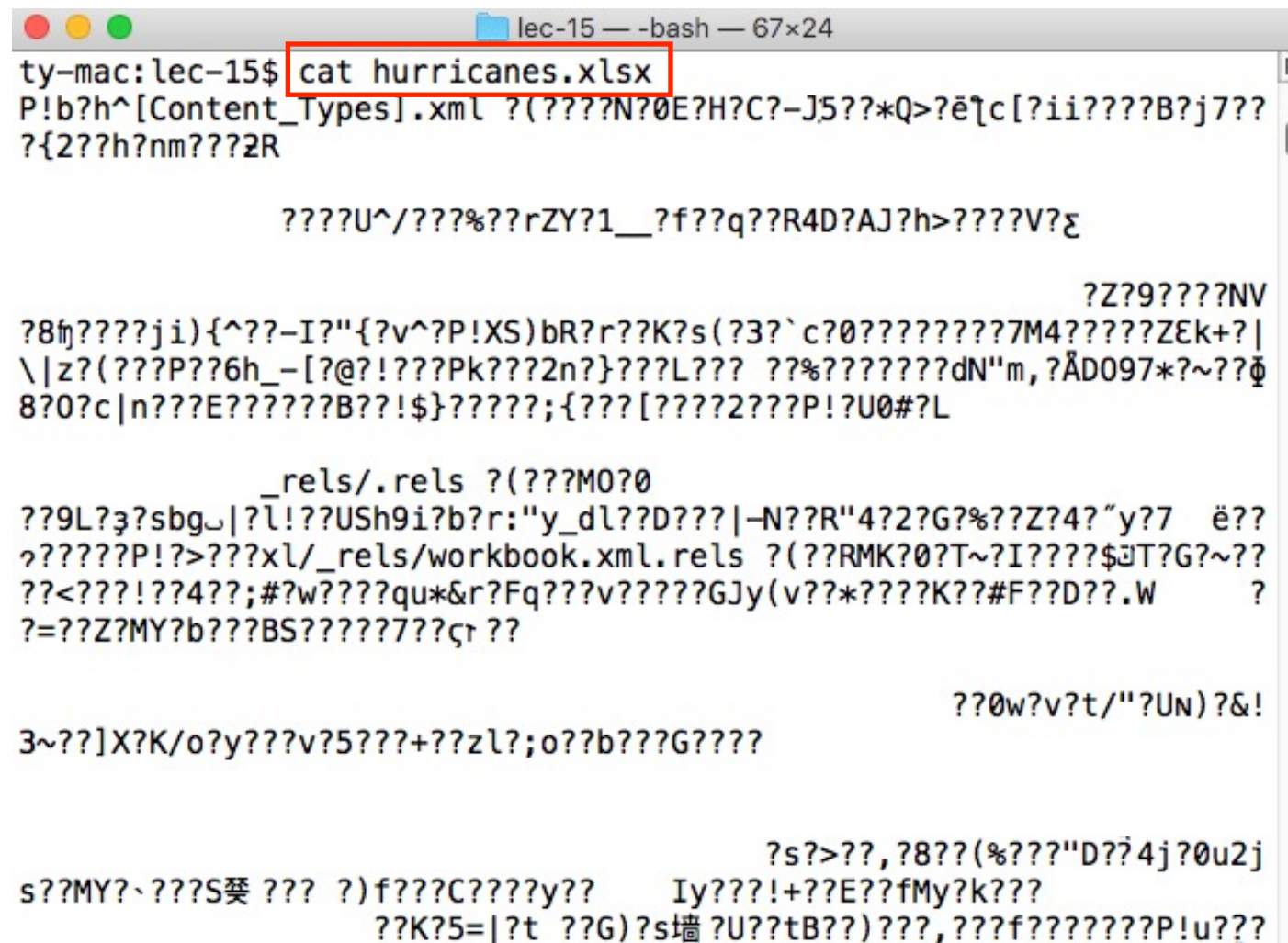
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	name	year	mph	damage	deaths	
2	Baker	1950	120	2550000	38	
3	Camille	1969	175	1.43B	259	
4	Eloise	1975	125	560M	80	
5	Frederic	1979	130	1770000000	12	
6	Elena	1985	125	1300000000	9	
7	Danny	1997	80	100000000	4	
8	Ivan	2004	165	2610000000	92	
9	Dennis	2005	150	3980000000	76	
10	Katrina	2005	175	125B	1836	
11	Michael	2018	155	2510000000	72	
12	Carol	1954	115	462000000	72	
13	Donna	1960	145	980000000	439	

more tables of data

Excel Files

Extension: .xlsx

Format: **binary** → just 0's and 1's, not human-readable characters.
Need special software...



```
lec-15 — -bash — 67x24
ty-mac:lec-15$ cat hurricanes.xlsx
P!b?h^[Content_Types].xml ?(????N?0E?H?C?-J5??*Q>?ē[c[?ii????B?j7??
?{2??h?nm????2R

????U^/???%??rZY?1__?f??q??R4D?AJ?h>????V?ξ

????Z?9????NV
?8h????ji){^??-I?"{?v^?P!XS)bR?r??K?s(?3?`c?0????????7M4??????ZEK+?|
\|z?(???P???6h_-[?@?!???Pk???2n?}????L??? ??%????????dN"m,?ÅD097*?~???ϕ
8?0?c|n???E??????B??!$}?????;{???[????2???P!?U0#?L

_rels/.rels ?(???M0?0
??9L?3?sbgb|?l!??US9i?b?r:"y_dl??D???|-N??R"4?2?G?%??Z?4?"y?? ë??
? ?????P!?>???xl/_rels/workbook.xml.rels ?(??RMK?0?T~?I????$T?G?~??
??<???!??4??;#?w????qu*&r?Fq???v?????GJy(v??*????K??#F??D??W
?=??Z?MY?b???BS??????7??ç? ??

????w?v?t/"?UN)?&!

3~??]X?K/o?y???v?5????+??zl?;o??b???G????

?s?>??,?8??(%???D??4j?0u2j
s??MY?^???S葵 ??? ?)f???C????y?? Iy???!+??E??fMy?k???
??K?5=|?t ??G)?s墙 ?U??tB??)???,???f????????P!u???
```

Writing code to read data from
Excel files is tricky, unless you
use special modules

Today's Outline

Spreadsheets

CSVs


Reading a CSV to a list of lists

Coding examples

CSVs


CSV is a simple data format that stands for **Comma-Separated Values**

CSVs are like simple spreadsheets

- organize cells of data into rows and columns
 - only one sheet per file
 - only holds strings
 - no way to specify font, borders, cell size, etc
- you'll do lots of type casting/conversion!
- 

CSV Files

Extension: .csv

Format: **plain text**  just open in any editor (notepad, textedit, idle, etc) and you'll be able to read it

```
ty-mac:lec-16$ ls
h10.csv          h10.xlsx
ty-mac:lec-16$ cat h10.csv
name,year,mph,damage,deaths
Baker,1950,120,2550000,38
Camille,1969,175,1.43B,259
Eloise,1975,125,560M,80
Frederic,1979,130,1770000000,12
Elena,1985,125,1300000000,9
Danny,1997,80,100000000,4
Ivan,2004,165,26100000000,92
Dennis,2005,150,3980000000,76
Katrina,2005,175,125B,1836ty-mac:lec-16$
```

Writing code that understands
CSV files is easy

Basic Syntax

Table

Name	Date	Time	Status	Latitude	Longitude	WindSpeed	Ocean
HEIDI	19671019	1200	TD	20.5N	54.0W	25	Atlantic
OLAF	19850822	0	TD	12.9N	102.2W	25	Pacific
TINA	19920917	1200	TD	10.4N	98.5W	25	Pacific
EMMY	19760820	1200	TD	14.0N	48.0W	20	Atlantic

Corresponding CSV

Name,Date,Time,Status,Latitude,Longitude,WindSpeed,Ocean

HEIDI,19671019,1200, TD,20.5N,54.0W,25,Atlantic

OLAF,19850822,0, TD,12.9N,102.2W,25,Pacific

TINA,19920917,1200, TD,10.4N,98.5W,25,Pacific

EMMY,19760820,1200, TD,14.0N,48.0W,20,Atlantic

Each row is a line of the file

Basic Syntax

Table

Name	Date	Time	Status	Latitude	Longitude	WindSpeed	Ocean
HEIDI	19671019	1200	TD	20.5N	54.0W	25	Atlantic
OLAF	19850822	0	TD	12.9N	102.2W	25	Pacific
TINA	19920917	1200	TD	10.4N	98.5W	25	Pacific
EMMY	19760820	1200	TD	14.0N	48.0W	20	Atlantic

Corresponding CSV

Name,Date,Time,Status,Latitude,Longitude,WindSpeed,Ocean

HEIDI,19671019,1200,TD,20.5N,54.0W,25,Atlantic

OLAF,19850822,0,TD,12.9N,102.2W,25,Pacific


TINA,19920917,1200,TD,10.4N,98.5W,25,Pacific

EMMY,19760820,1200,TD,14.0N,48.0W,20,Atlantic

Cells...

Basic Syntax

Table



Name	Date	Time	Status	Latitude	Longitude	WindSpeed	Ocean
HEIDI	19671019	1200	TD	20.5N	54.0W	25	Atlantic
OLAF	19850822	0	TD	12.9N	102.2W	25	Pacific
TINA	19920917	1200	TD	10.4N	98.5W	25	Pacific
EMMY	19760820	1200	TD	14.0N	48.0W	20	Atlantic


Corresponding CSV

Name,Date,Time,Status,Longitude,Latitude,WindSpeed,Ocean
HEIDI,19671019,1200,TD,20.5N,54.0W,25,Atlantic
OLAF,19850822,0,TD,12.9N,102.2W,25,Pacific
TINA,19920917,1200,TD,10.4N,98.5W,25,Pacific
EMMY,19760820,1200,TD,14.0N,48.0W,20,Atlantic

... are separated by commas

Basic Syntax

Table



Name	Date	Time	Status	Latitude	Longitude	WindSpeed	Ocean
HEIDI	19671019	1200	TD	20.5N	54.0W	25	Atlantic
OLAF	19850822	0	TD	12.9N	102.2W	25	Pacific
TINA	19920917	1200	TD	10.4N	98.5W	25	Pacific
EMMY	19760820	1200	TD	14.0N	48.0W	20	Atlantic

Column We call characters that act as separators “**delimiters**”

Name

HEIDI

OLAF

TINA

EMMY

Newlines delimit rows

The comma is a delimiter between cells in a row

EMMY,19760820,1200,TD,14.0N,48.0W,20,Atlantic

... are separated by commas

Advanced Syntax

We won't go into details here, but there are some complexities

Motivation for more complicated syntax

- *what if* a cell contains a newline?
- *what if* we want a comma inside a cell?
- *what if* a cell contains a quote?
- *what if* we want to use different delimiters between rows/cells?

usually better to use a general CSV module than roll your own

Today's Outline

Spreadsheets

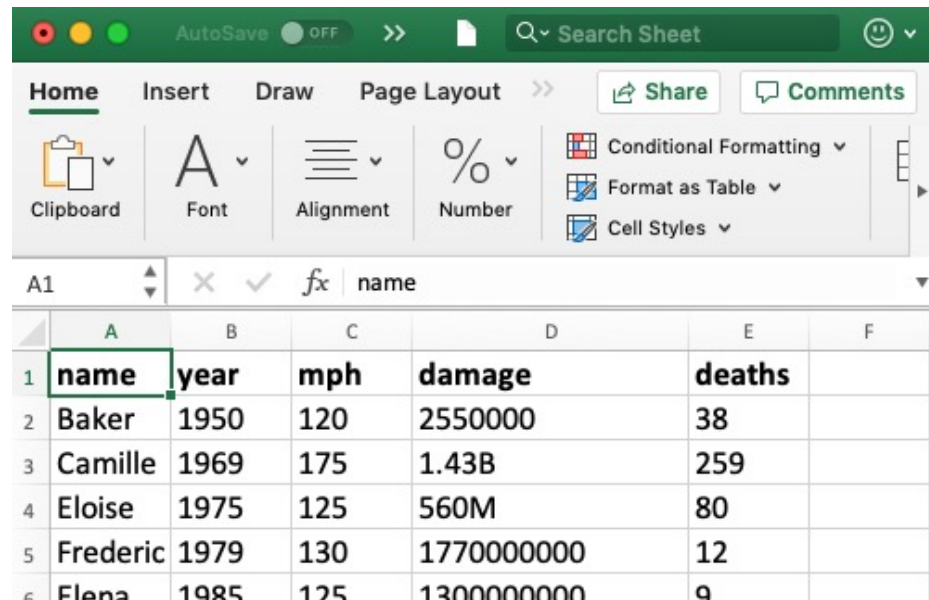
CSVs

Reading a CSV to a list of lists

Coding examples

Data Management

1. spreadsheet in Excel



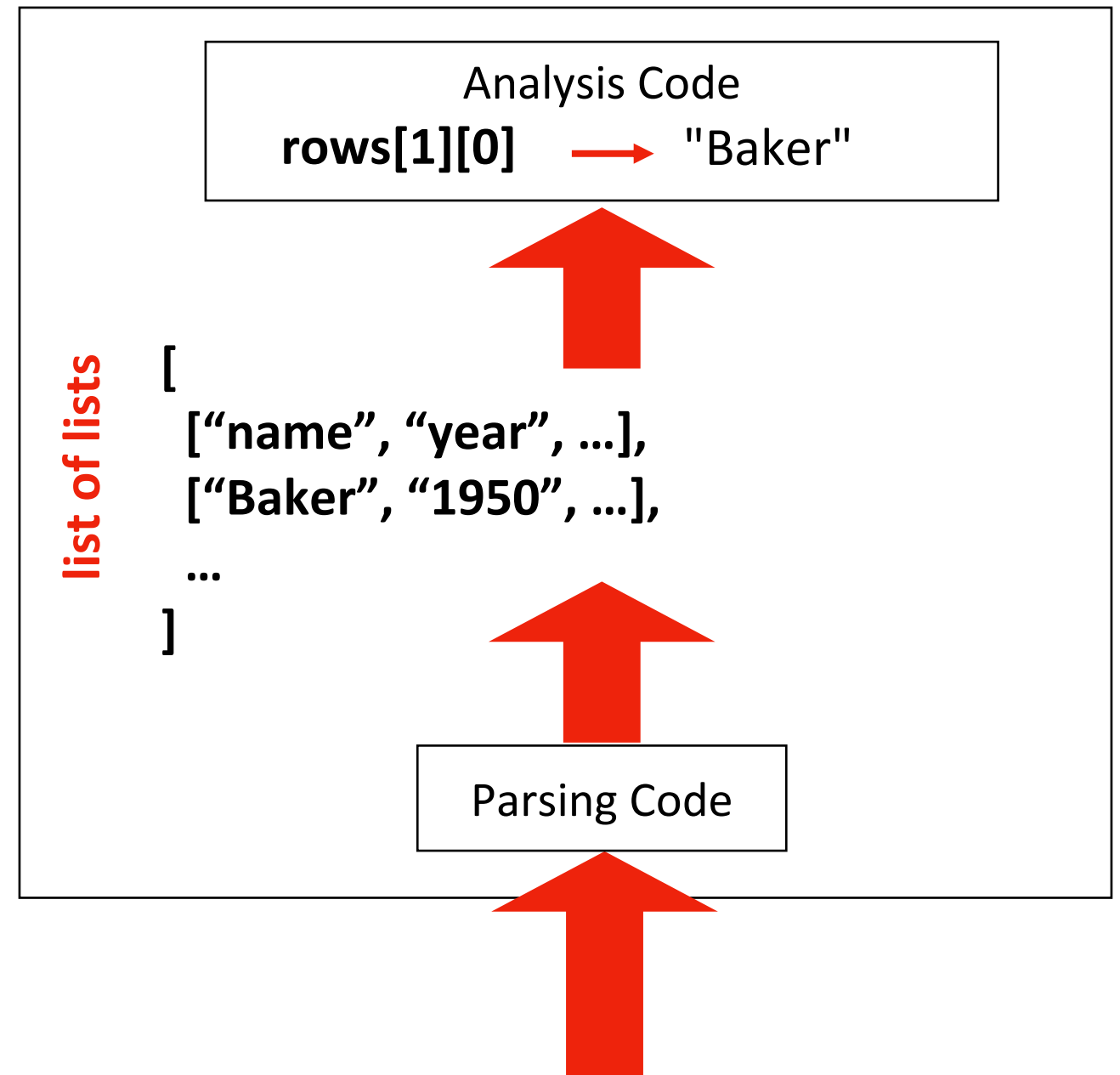
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	name	year	mph	damage	deaths	
2	Baker	1950	120	2550000	38	
3	Camille	1969	175	1.43B	259	
4	Eloise	1975	125	560M	80	
5	Frederic	1979	130	17700000000	12	
6	Elena	1985	125	13000000000	9	

Save As
.CSV

2. CSV file saved somewhere

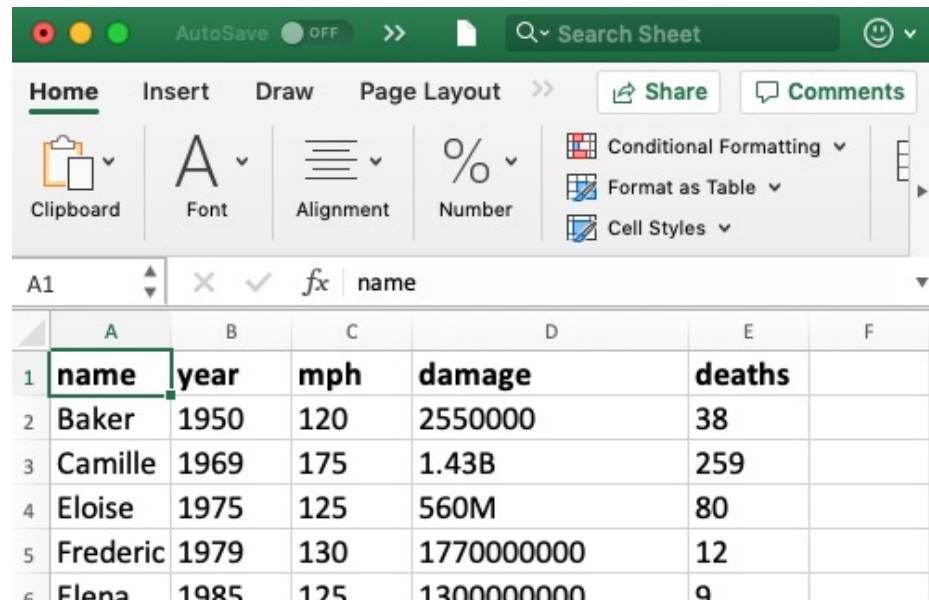
```
name,year,mph,damage,deaths
Baker,1950,120,2550000,38
Camille,1969,175,1.43B,259
Eloise,1975,125,560M,80
Frederic,1979,130,17700000000,12
```

3. Python Program



Data Management

1. spreadsheet in Excel



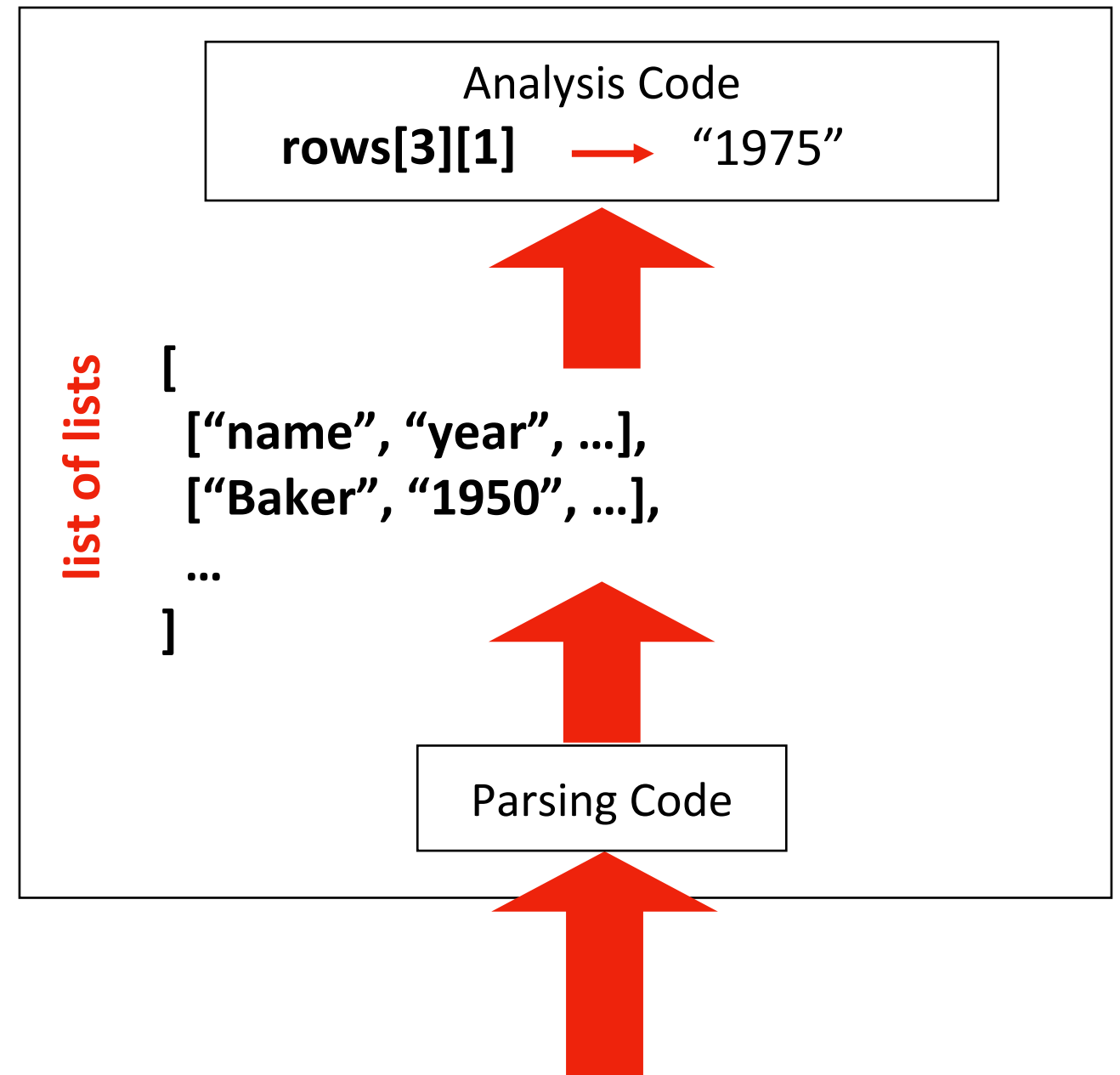
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	name	year	mph	damage	deaths	
2	Baker	1950	120	2550000	38	
3	Camille	1969	175	1.43B	259	
4	Eloise	1975	125	560M	80	
5	Frederic	1979	130	17700000000	12	
6	Elena	1985	125	13000000000	9	

Save As
.CSV

2. CSV file saved somewhere

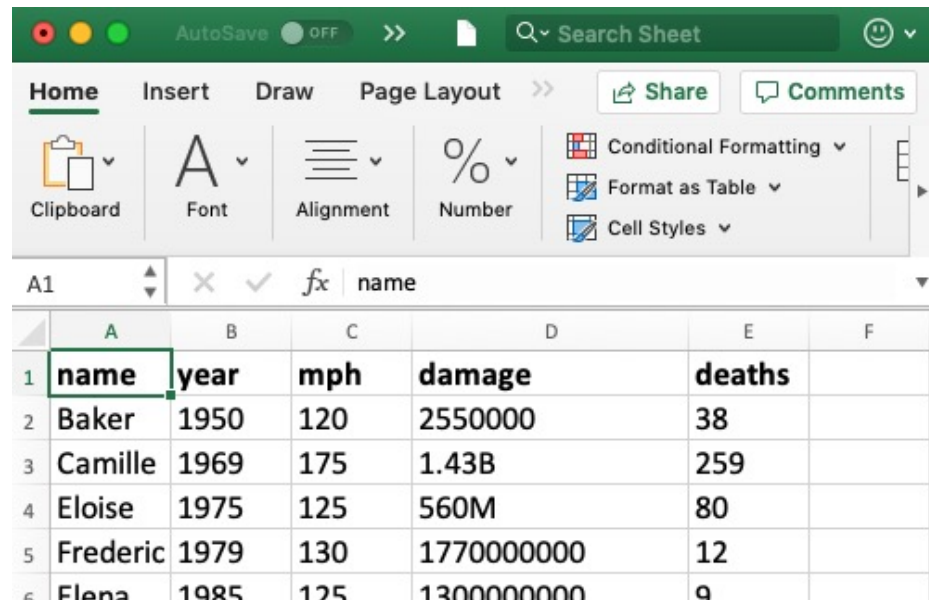
```
name,year,mph,damage,deaths
Baker,1950,120,2550000,38
Camille,1969,175,1.43B,259
Eloise,1975,125,560M,80
Frederic,1979,130,17700000000,12
```

3. Python Program



Data Management

1. spreadsheet in Excel



	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	name	year	mph	damage	deaths	
2	Baker	1950	120	2550000	38	
3	Camille	1969	175	1.43B	259	
4	Eloise	1975	125	560M	80	
5	Frederic	1979	130	17700000000	12	
6	Elena	1985	125	13000000000	9	

Save As
.CSV

2. CSV file saved somewhere

```
name,year,mph,damage,deaths
Baker,1950,120,2550000,38
Camille,1969,175,1.43B,259
Eloise,1975,125,560M,80
Frederic,1979,130,17700000000,12
```

3. Python Program

Analysis Code
`rows[1][-1]` → "38"

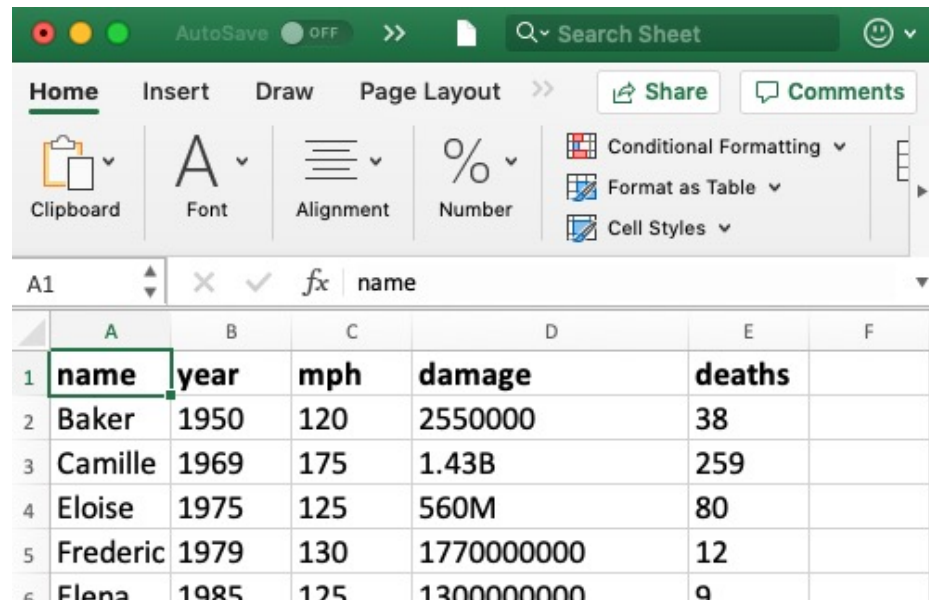
list of lists

```
[  
    ["name", "year", ...],  
    ["Baker", "1950", ...],  
    ...  
]
```

Parsing Code

Data Management

1. spreadsheet in Excel



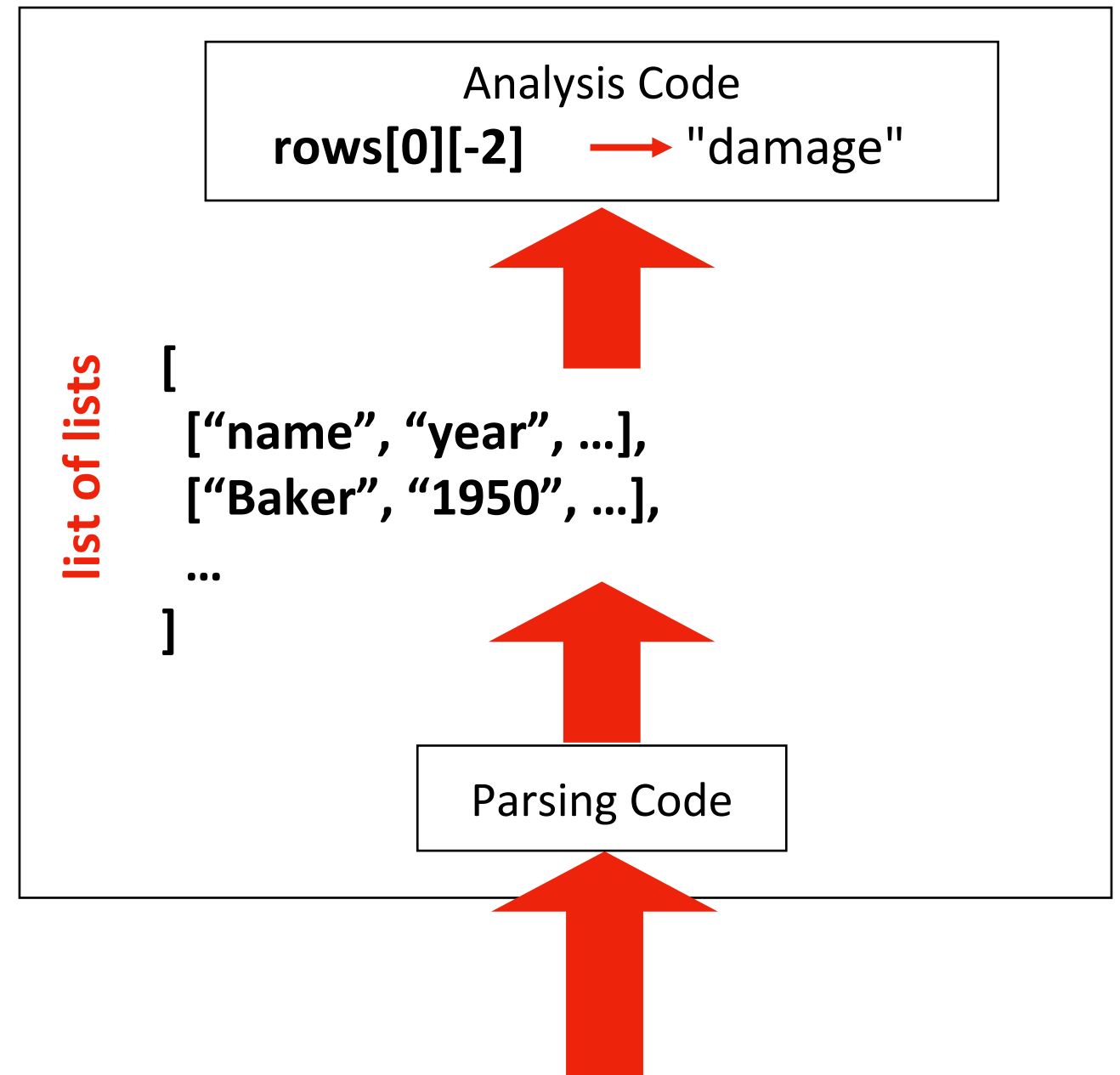
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	name	year	mph	damage	deaths	
2	Baker	1950	120	2550000	38	
3	Camille	1969	175	1.43B	259	
4	Eloise	1975	125	560M	80	
5	Frederic	1979	130	17700000000	12	
6	Elena	1985	125	13000000000	9	

Save As
.CSV

2. CSV file saved somewhere

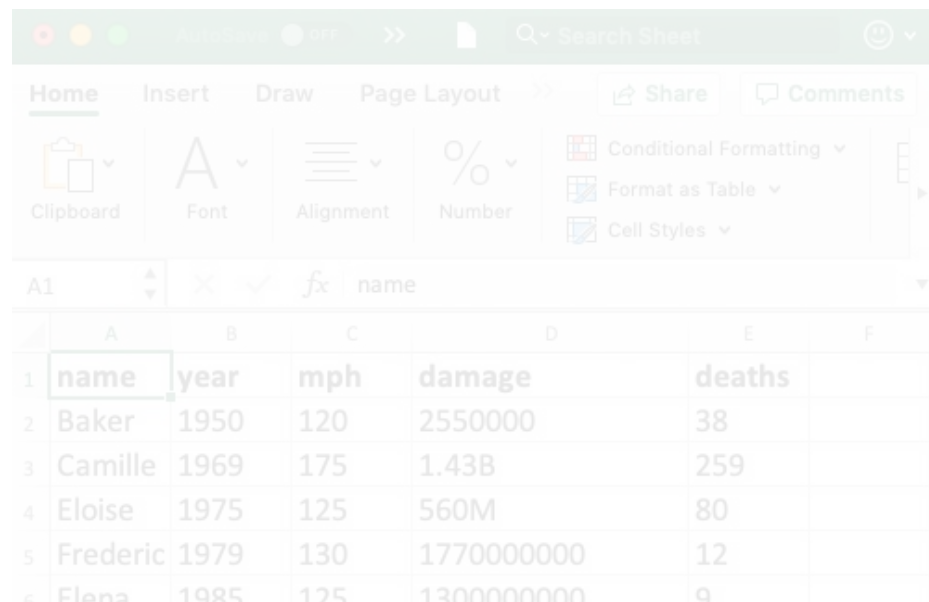
```
name,year,mph,damage,deaths
Baker,1950,120,2550000,38
Camille,1969,175,1.43B,259
Eloise,1975,125,560M,80
Frederic,1979,130,17700000000,12
```

3. Python Program



Data Management

1. spreadsheet in Excel



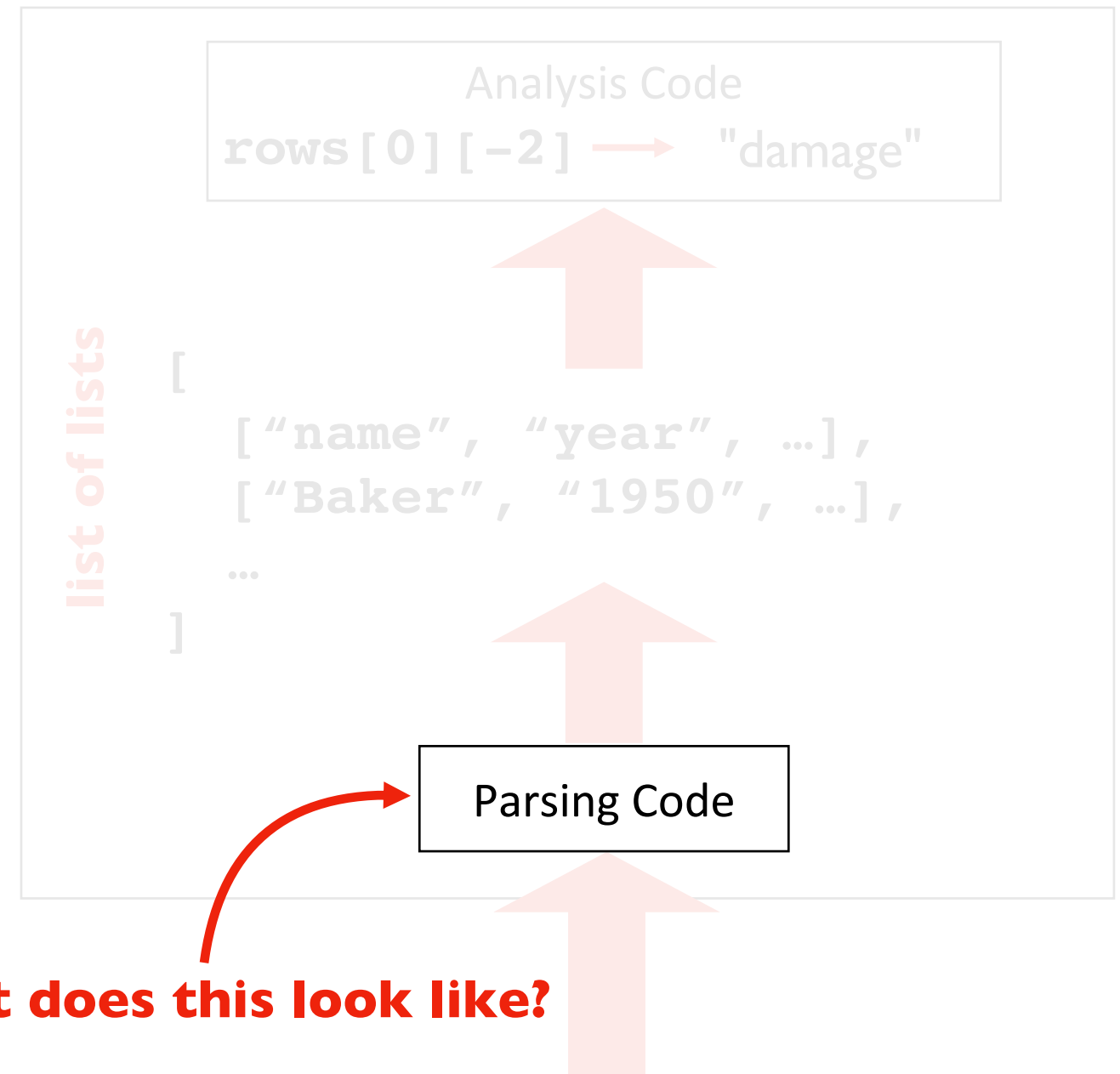
	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	name	year	mph	damage	deaths	
2	Baker	1950	120	2550000	38	
3	Camille	1969	175	1.43B	259	
4	Eloise	1975	125	560M	80	
5	Frederic	1979	130	17700000000	12	
6	Elena	1985	125	13000000000	9	

Save As
.CSV

2. CSV file saved somewhere

```
name,year,mph,damage,deaths
Baker,1950,120,2550000,38
Camille,1969,175,1.43B,259
Eloise,1975,125,560M,80
Frederic,1979,130,17700000000,12
```

3. Python Program



Example Copied From Sweigart Ch 16

Code

```
import csv
exampleFile = open('example.csv')
exampleReader = csv.reader(exampleFile)
exampleData = list(exampleReader)
```

example.csv

```
4/5/2015 13:34,Apples,73
4/5/2015 3:41,Cherries,85
4/6/2015 12:46,Pears,14
4/8/2015 8:59,Oranges,52
4/10/2015 2:07,Apples,152
4/10/2015 18:10,Bananas,23
4/10/2015 2:40,Strawberries,98
```


Example Copied From Sweigart Ch 16

Code

```
import csv
exampleFile = open( 'example.csv' )
exampleReader = csv.reader(exampleFile)
exampleData = list(exampleReader)
```

exampleData



**list of
lists**

```
[['4/5/2015 13:34', 'Apples', '73'], ['4/5/2015 3:41', 'Cherries', '85'],  
['4/6/2015 12:46', 'Pears', '14'], ['4/8/2015 8:59', 'Oranges', '52'],  
['4/10/2015 2:07', 'Apples', '152'], ['4/10/2015 18:10', 'Bananas', '23'],  
['4/10/2015 2:40', 'Strawberries', '98']]
```

Example Copied From Sweigart Ch 16

```
import csv
exampleFile = open( 'example.csv' )
exampleReader = csv.reader(exampleFile)
exampleData = list(exampleReader)
exampleData
```

let's generalize this to a function
(don't need to know exactly how the code
works, though we will eventually)

Example Copied From Sweigart Ch 16

```
import csv
exampleFile = open('example.csv')
exampleReader = csv.reader(exampleFile)
exampleData = list(exampleReader)
exampleData
```

input

output

let's generalize this to a function
(don't need to know exactly how the code
works, though we will eventually)

Example Copied From Sweigart Ch 16

```
def process_csv():  
    import csv  
    exampleFile = open('example.csv')  
    exampleReader = csv.reader(exampleFile)  
    exampleData = list(exampleReader)  
    exampleData
```

I. move code to a function

Example Copied From Sweigart Ch 16

```
import csv

def process_csv():
    import csv
    exampleFile = open('example.csv')
    exampleReader = csv.reader(exampleFile)
    exampleData = list(exampleReader)
    exampleData
```

2. move out imports

Example Copied From Sweigart Ch 16

```
import csv

def process_csv():
import csv
    exampleFile = open('example.csv')
    exampleReader = csv.reader(exampleFile)
    exampleData = list(exampleReader)
    return exampleData
```

3. return data to get it out of the function

Example Copied From Sweigart Ch 16

```
import csv

def process_csv():
    import csv
    exampleFile = open('example.csv')
    exampleReader = csv.reader(exampleFile)
    exampleData = list(exampleReader)
    return exampleData
```

4. generalize input

Example Copied From Sweigart Ch 16

```
import csv

def process_csv(filename):
    import csv
    exampleFile = open(filename)
    exampleReader = csv.reader(exampleFile)
    exampleData = list(exampleReader)
    return exampleData
```

4. generalize input

Example Copied From Sweigart Ch 16

```
import csv
```

```
# copied from https://automatetheboringstuff.com/2e/chapter16/  
def process_csv(filename):  
    import csv  
    exampleFile = open(filename)  
    exampleReader = csv.reader(exampleFile)  
    exampleData = list(exampleReader)  
    return exampleData
```

Reminder!
cite code
copied online

5. cite the code

Example Copied From Sweigart Ch 16

```
import csv

# copied from https://automatetheboringstuff.com/2e/chapter16/
def process_csv(filename):
    exampleFile = open(filename, encoding="utf-8")
    exampleReader = csv.reader(exampleFile)
    exampleData = list(exampleReader)
    exampleFile.close()
    return exampleData
```

keep this handy for copy/paste

Today's Outline

Spreadsheets

CSVs

Reading a CSV to a list of lists

Coding examples

Example: Restaurant Location Lookup

Goal: given a restaurant name, give x,y coordinates for it

Input:

- Restaurant name (and a CSV file)

Output:

- X, Y coordinates

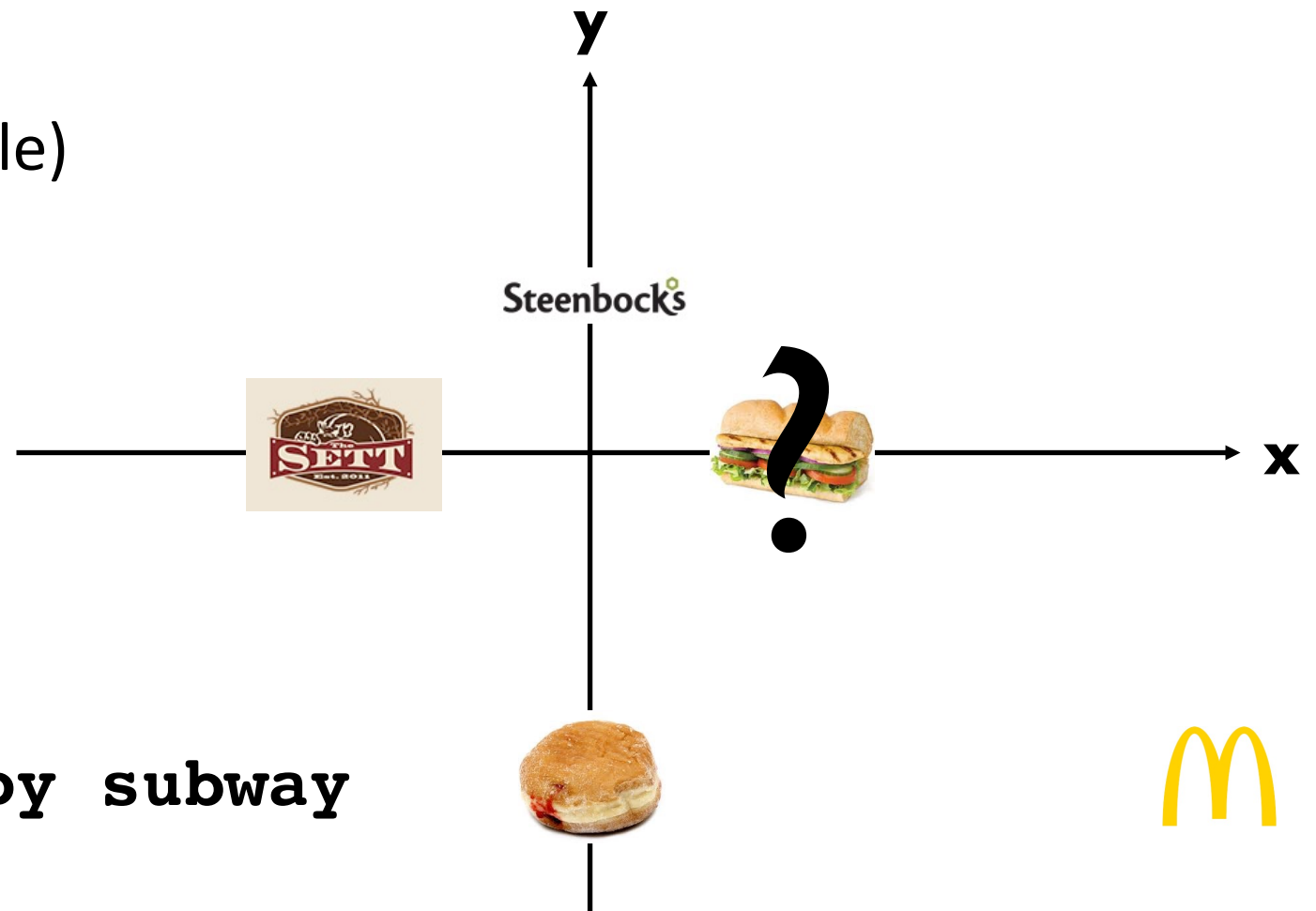
Example:

```
prompt> python rlookup.py subway
```

```
x=1, y=0
```

```
prompt> python rlookup.py mcdonalds
```

```
x=4, y=-3
```



Practice: Nearest Restaurant Search

Goal: given a location, find the nearest restaurant

Input:

- X, Y coordinates (and a CSV file)

Output:

- nearest restaurant

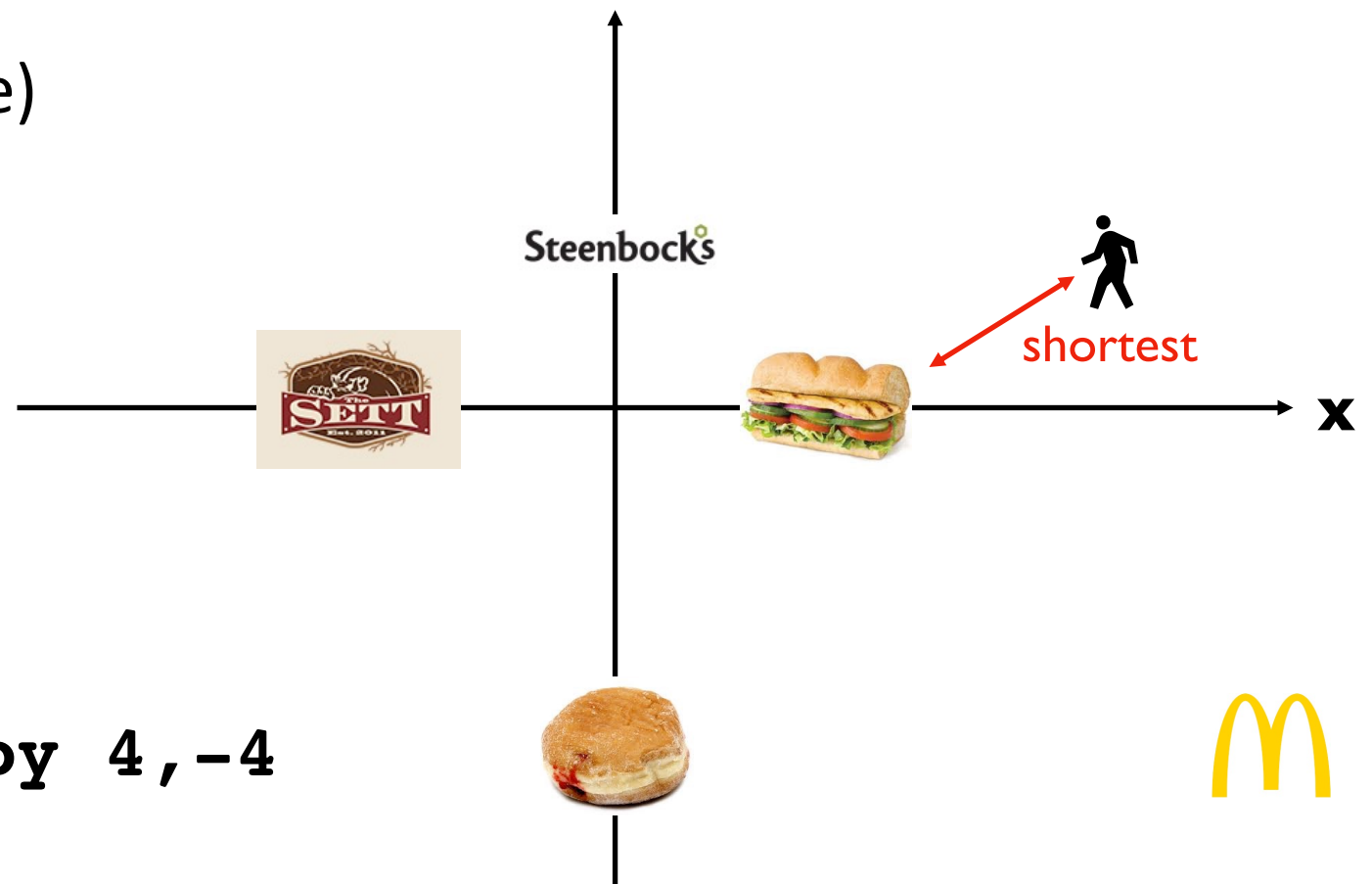
Example:

```
prompt> python nearest.py 4,-4
```

```
McDonalds
```

```
prompt> python nearest.py -2,0
```

```
The Sett
```



Challenge: Hurricane Column Dump

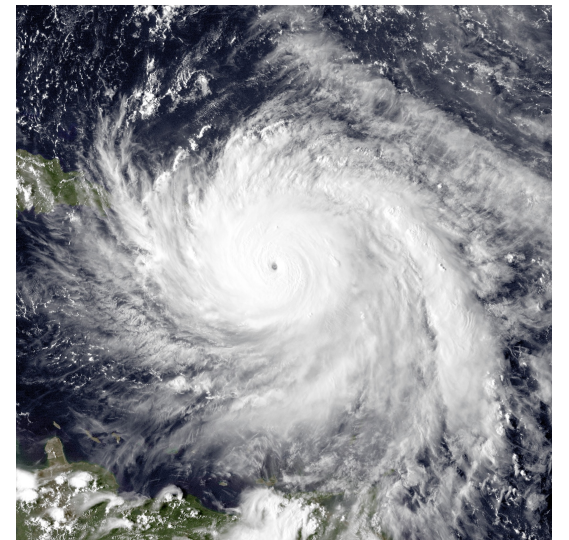
Goal: column name, print that data for all hurricanes

Input:

- column name (and a CSV file)

Output:

- data in given column, associated with name



Example:

```
prompt> python dump.py hurricanes.csv year
Baker: 1950
Camille: 1969
Eloise: 1975
...
```

Challenge: Hurricanes per Year

Goal: column name, print that data for all hurricanes

Input:

- none typed (only a CSV file)

Output:

- the number of hurricanes in each year

Example:

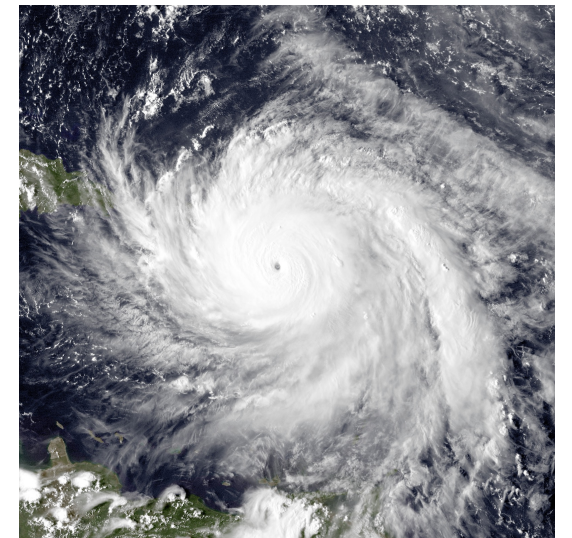
```
prompt> python yearly.py
```

```
1967: 23
```



```
1968: 29
```

```
2969: 15
```

```
...
```



Challenge: Hurricane Names and Stereotypes



Female hurricanes are deadlier than male hurricanes

Kiju Jung^{a,1}, Sharon Shavitt^{a,b,1}, Madhu Viswanathan^{a,c}, and Joseph M. Hilbe^d

^aDepartment of Business Administration and ^bDepartment of Psychology, Institute of Communications Research, and Survey Research Laboratory, and ^cWomen and Gender in Global Perspectives, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Champaign, IL 61820; and ^dDepartment of Statistics, T. Denny Sanford School of Social and Family Dynamics, Arizona State University, Tempe, AZ 85287-3701

Edited* by Susan T. Fiske, Princeton University, Princeton, NJ, and approved May 14, 2014 (received for review February 13, 2014)

Do people judge hurricane risks in the context of gender-based expectations? We use more than six decades of death rates from US hurricanes to show that feminine-named hurricanes cause significantly more deaths than do masculine-named hurricanes. Laboratory experiments indicate that this is because hurricane names lead to gender-based expectations about severity and this, in turn, guides respondents' preparedness to take protective action. This finding indicates an unfortunate and unintended consequence of the gendered naming of hurricanes, with important implications for policymakers, media practitioners, and the general public concerning hurricane communication and preparedness.

gender stereotypes | implicit bias | risk perception | natural hazard communication | bounded rationality

Archival Study
To test this hypothesis, we used archival data on actual fatalities caused by hurricanes in the United States (1950–2012). Ninety-four Atlantic hurricanes made landfall in the United States during this period (25). Nine independent coders who were blind to the hypothesis rated the masculinity vs. femininity of historical hurricane names on two items (1 = very masculine, 11 = very

violence and destruction (23, 24). We extend these findings to hypothesize that the anticipated severity of a hurricane with a masculine name (Victor) will be greater than that of a hurricane with a feminine name (Victoria). This expectation, in turn, will affect the protective actions that people take. As a result, a hurricane with a feminine vs. masculine name will lead to less protective action and more fatalities.

this analysis is tricky and much debated

what would it take to try to replicate this study?

simple version: classify names and count deaths