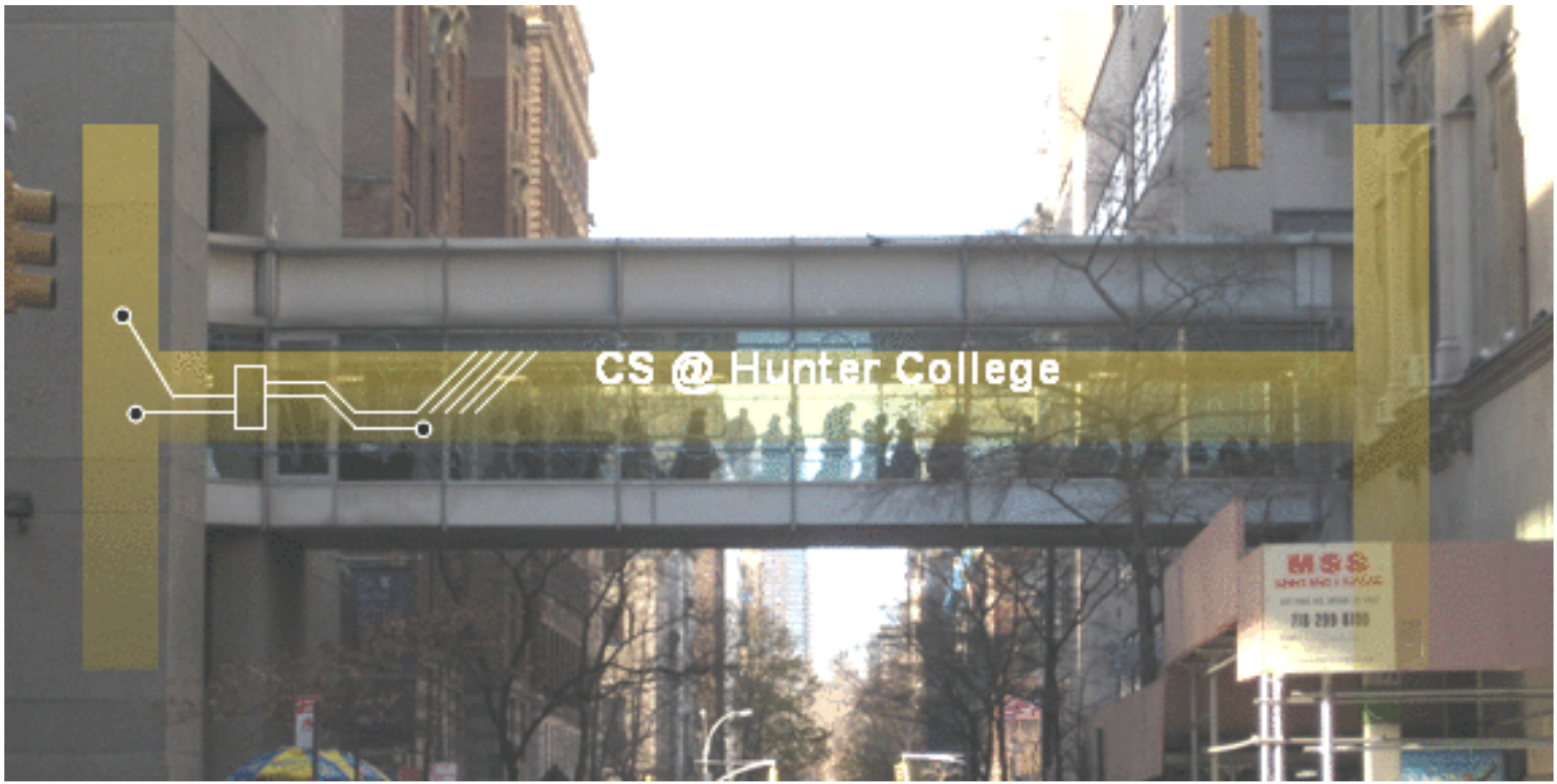
CSci 127: Introduction to Computer Science



hunter.cuny.edu/csci

Frequently Asked Questions

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  1) it's fundamental, and
  2) the same ideas are used for accessing formatted data (today's topic).
- **I still don't get what is meant by input?**
  Input is data provided to a program each time it runs, it may change at each run.
  In this course we have used the input() function.

Today's Topics

- Recap: Logical Expressions & Circuits
- Design: Cropping Images
- Accessing Formatted Data

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Recap: Logical Operators

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in1		in2	*returns:*
`False`	`and`	`False`	`False`
`False`	`and`	`True`	`False`
`True`	`and`	`False`	`False`
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or

in1		in2	*returns:*
`False`	`or`	`False`	`False`
`False`	`or`	`True`	`True`
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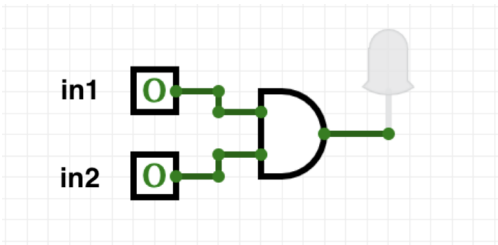
not

	in1	*returns:*
`not`	`False`	`True`
`not`	`True`	`False`

Logical Operators & Circuits



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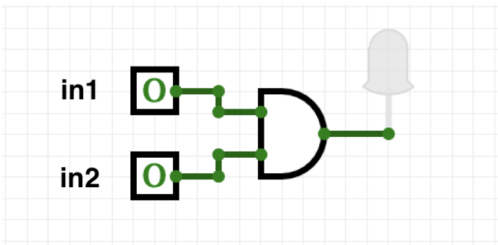
Logical Operators & Circuits



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  Example: `in1 and in2`

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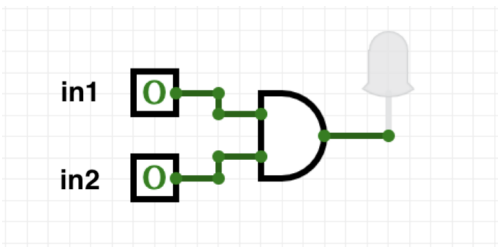
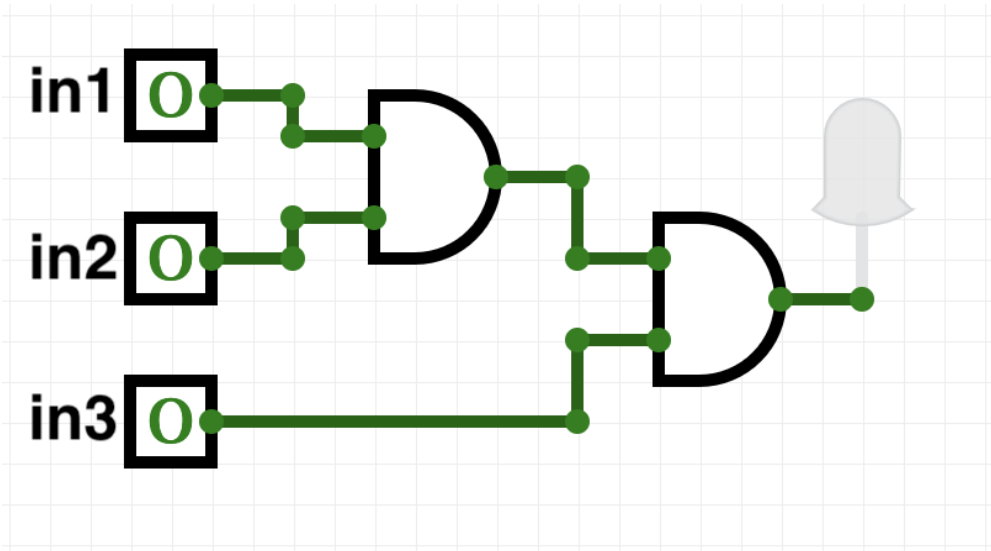


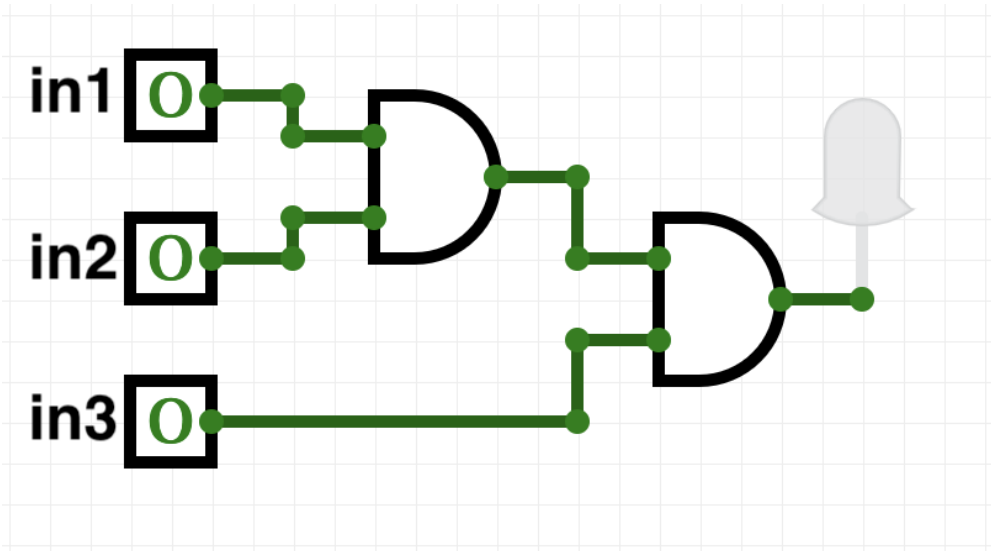
- Each logical operator (`and`, `or`, & `not`) can be used to join together expressions.

  Example: `in1 and in2`
- Each logical operator (`and`, `or`, & `not`) has a corresponding logical circuit that can be used to join together inputs.

Examples: Logical Circuit



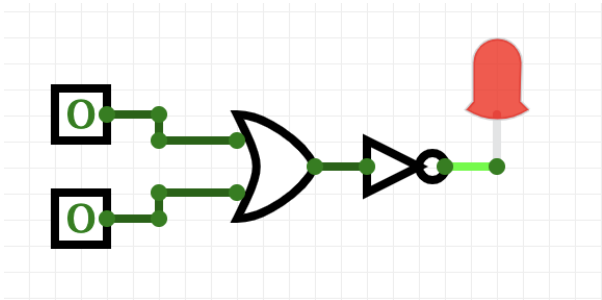
Examples: Logical Circuit

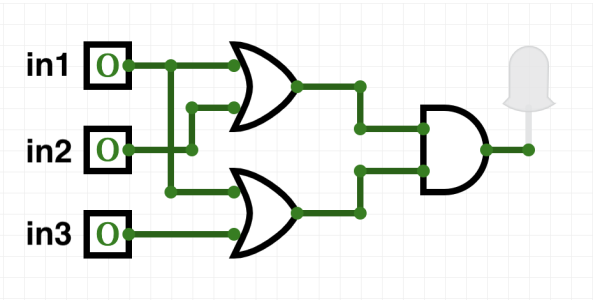


`(in1 and in2) and in3`

More Circuit Examples

Examples from last lecture:





Draw a circuit that corresponds to each logical expression:

- `not( in1 or in2 )`
- `(in1 or in2) and (in1 or in3)`
- `(not(in1 and not in2)) or (in1 and (in2 and in3))`

Challenge:

Predict what the code will do:

- ```
  x = 6
  y = x % 4
  w = y**3
  z = w // 2
  print(x,y,w,z)
  x,y = y,w
  print(x,y,w,z)
  x = y / 2
  print(x,y,w,z)
  ```
- ```
  sports = ["Field Hockey","Swimming","Water Polo"]
  mess = "Qoauxca BrletRce crcx qvBnqa ocUxk"
  result = ""
  for i in range(len(mess)):
      if i % 3 == 0:
          print(mess[i])
          result = result + mess[i]
  print(sports[1], result)
  ```

Python Tutor

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(Demo with pythonTutor)

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- **Design: Cropping Images**
- Accessing Formatted Data
- CS Survey: Astrophysics and astropy

Challenge: Design Question

From Final Exam, Fall 2017, V4, #6.

Design an algorithm that reads in an image and displays the lower left corner of the image.

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Input:
Output:
Process: *(Brainstorm for a "To Do" list to accomplish this.)*

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```
plt.imshow(img2) #Load our new image into pyplot
plt.show() #Show the image (waits until closed to continue)
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- **Accessing Formatted Data**
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Structured Data

	Undergraduate		
College	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Baruch	11,288	3,922	15,210
Brooklyn	10,198	4,208	14,406
City	10,067	3,250	13,317
Hunter	12,223	4,500	16,723
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Medgar Evers	4,760	2,059	6,819
NYCCT	10,912	6,370	17,282
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- We will use the popular Python Data Analysis Library (**Pandas**).

Structured Data

pandas

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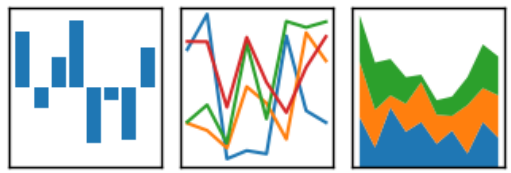

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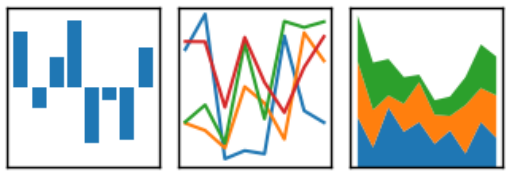

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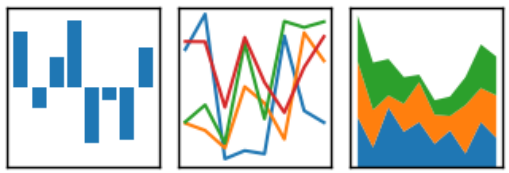

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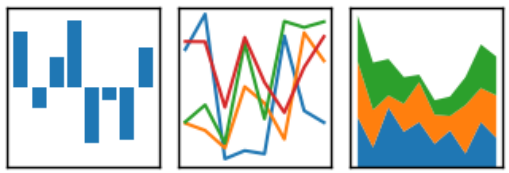

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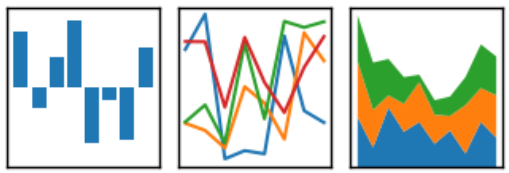
Structured Data

pandas

$y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$



- We will use the popular Python Data Analysis Library (**Pandas**).
- Open source and freely available (part of anaconda distribution).
- See Lab 1 for directions on downloading it to your home machine.
- If you can't install on your computer, it is supported in `https://repl.it/`
- To use, add to the top of your program:

```
import pandas as pd
```

CSV Files

	Undergraduate		
College	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Baruch	11,288	3,922	15,210
Brooklyn	10,198	4,208	14,406
City	10,067	3,250	13,317
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Staten Island	9,584	2,948	12,532
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- Excel .xls files have much extra formatting.

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nycHistPop.csv

Reading in CSV Files

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- It also has **Series**, that is perfect for holding a row or column of data.

Example: Reading in CSV Files

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`nycHistPop.csv`

In Lab 6

Example: Reading in CSV Files

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`nycHistPop.csv`

In Lab 6

Example: Reading in CSV Files

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd

pop = pd.read_csv('nycHistPop.csv',skiprows=5)
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nycHistPop.csv

In Lab 6

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In Lab 6

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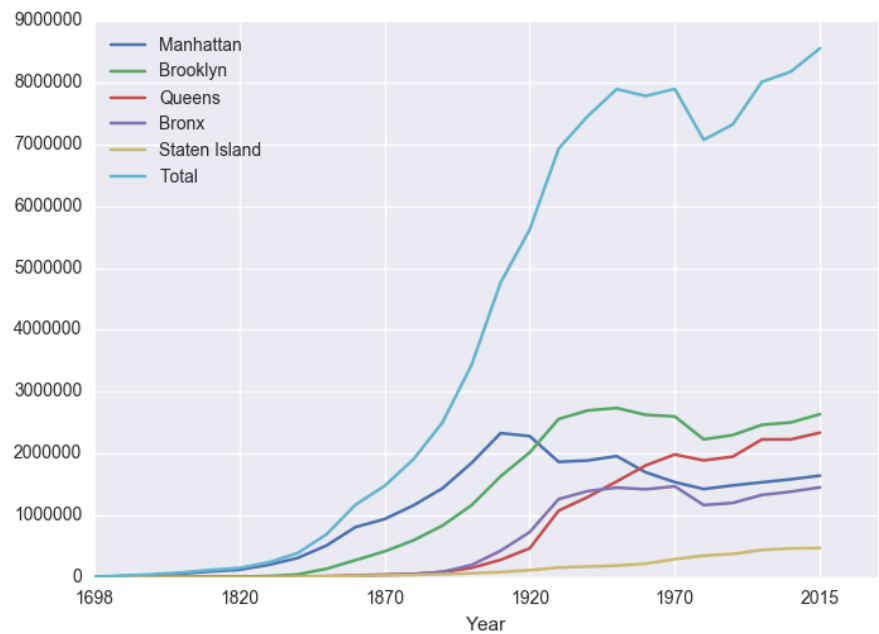
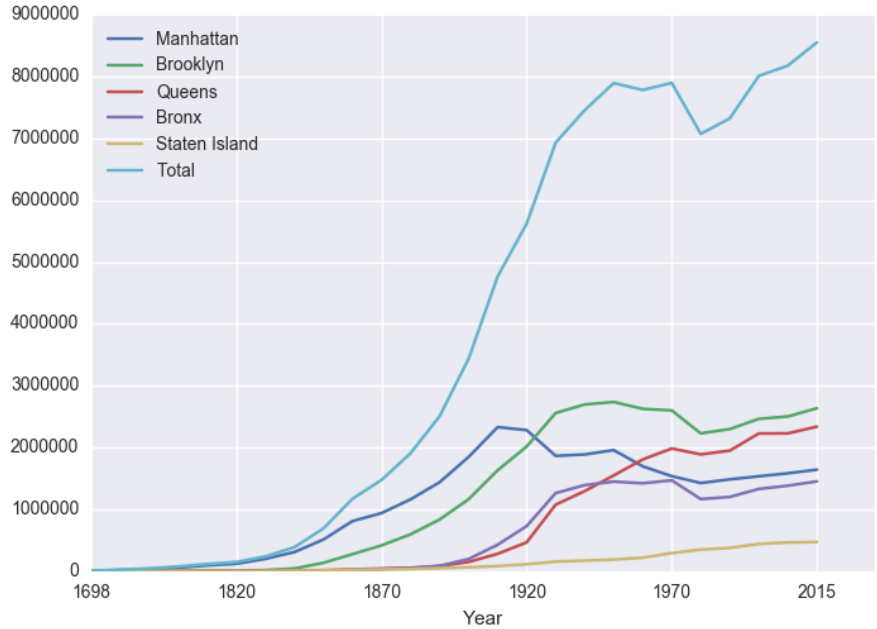
nycHistPop.csv

In Lab 6

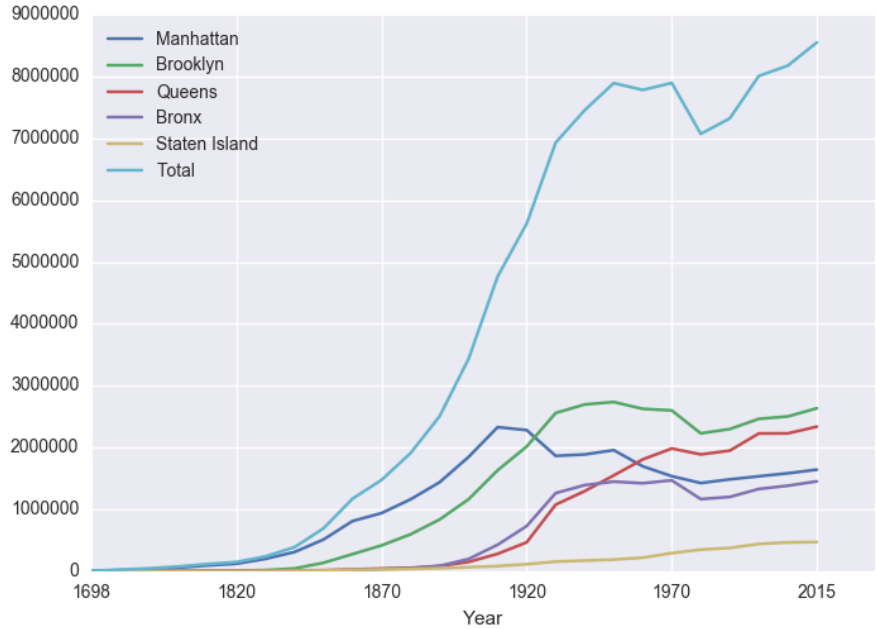


Series in Pandas



- Series can store a column or row of a DataFrame.

Series in Pandas



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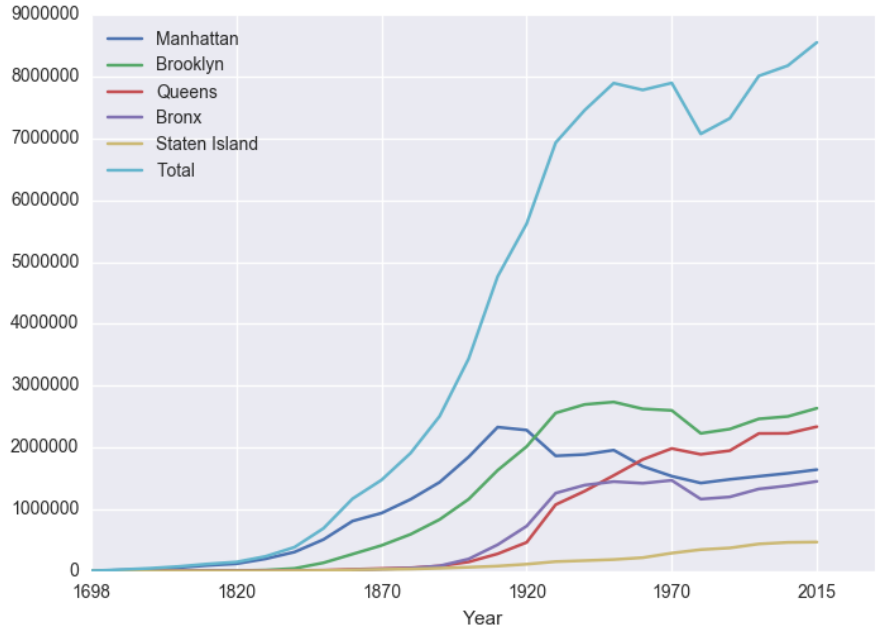
- Example: `pop["Manhattan"]` is the Series corresponding to the column of Manhattan data.

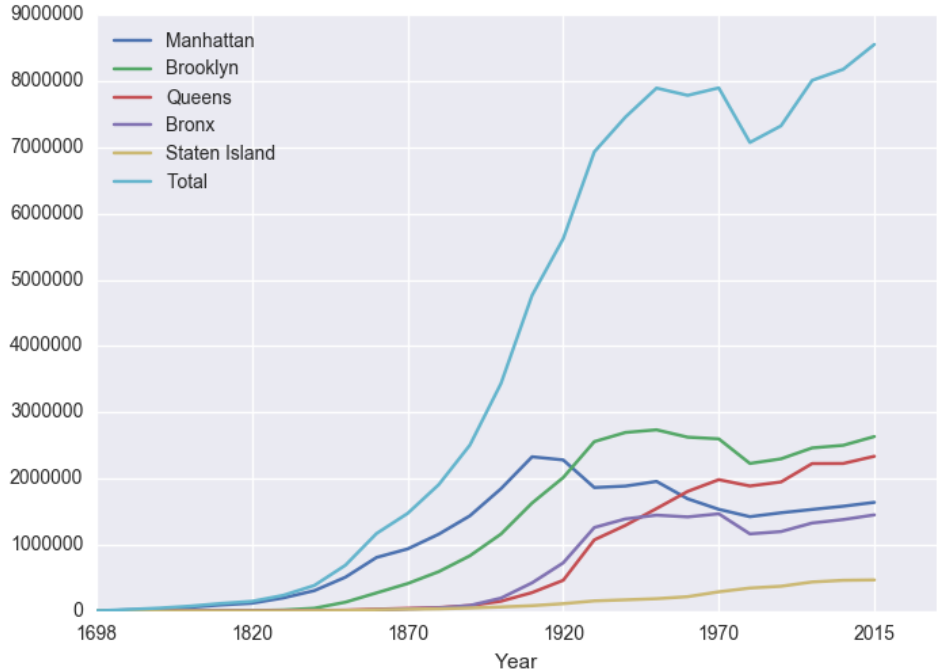
Series in Pandas



- Series can store a column or row of a DataFrame.
- Example: `pop["Manhattan"]` is the Series corresponding to the column of Manhattan data.
- Example:

```
print("The largest number living in the Bronx is",
pop["Bronx"].max())
```

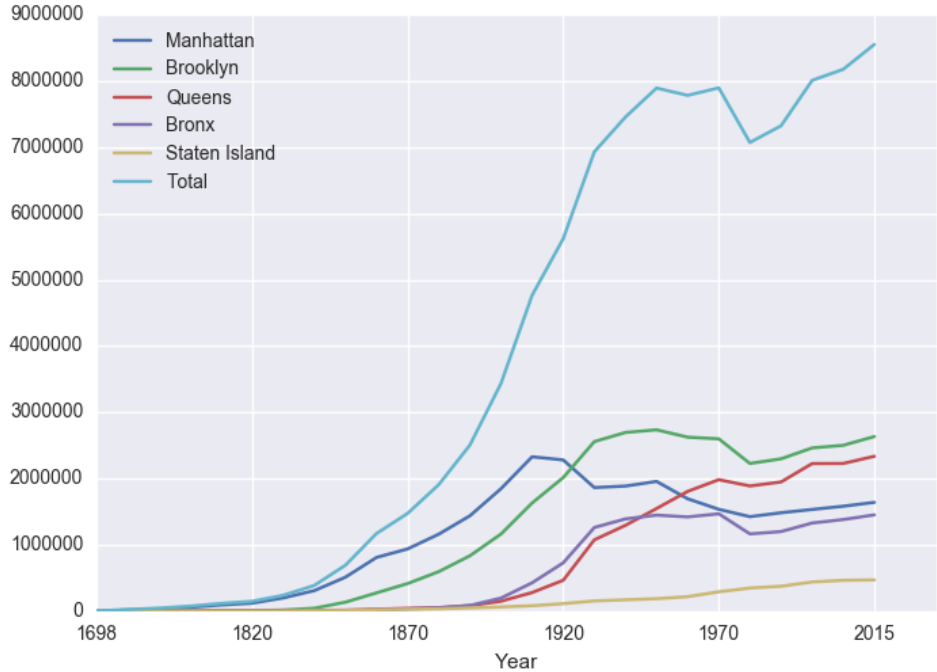
Challenge:



Predict what the following will do:

- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`

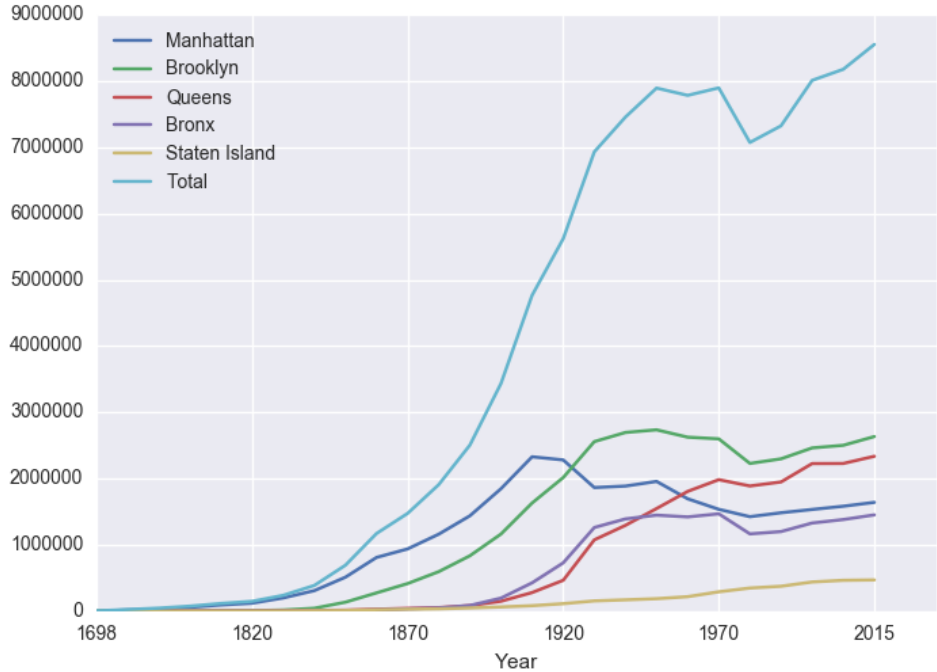
Challenge:



Predict what the following will do:

- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].mean())`

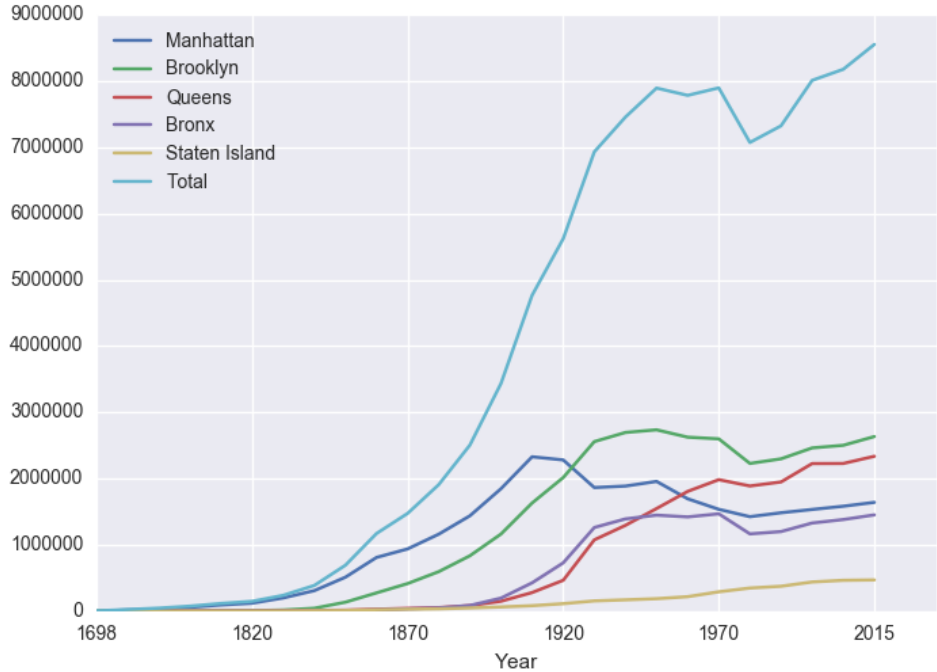
Challenge:



Predict what the following will do:

- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].mean())`
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].std())`

Challenge:



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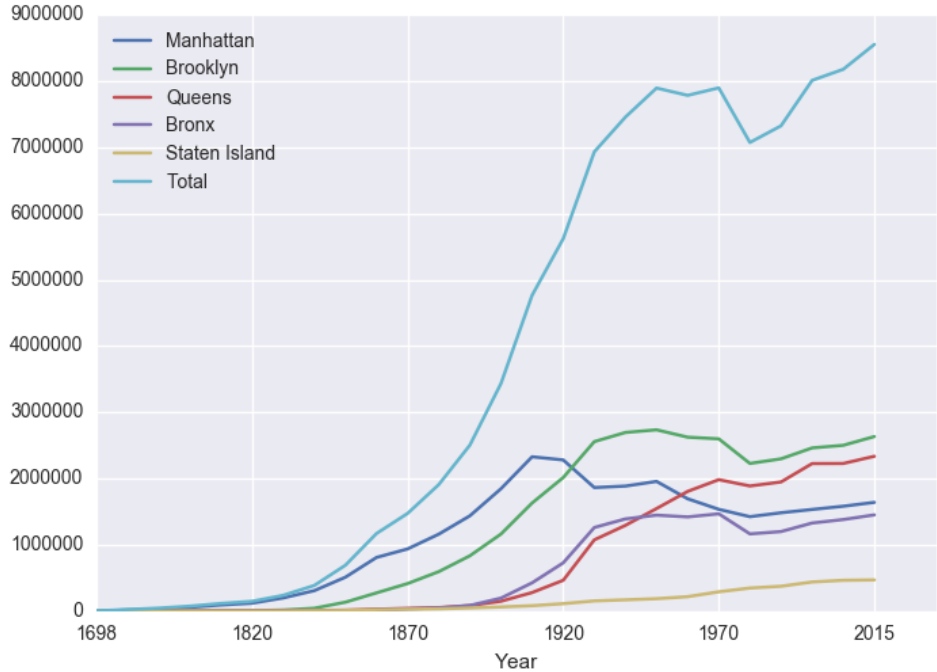
- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].mean())`
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`

Challenge:



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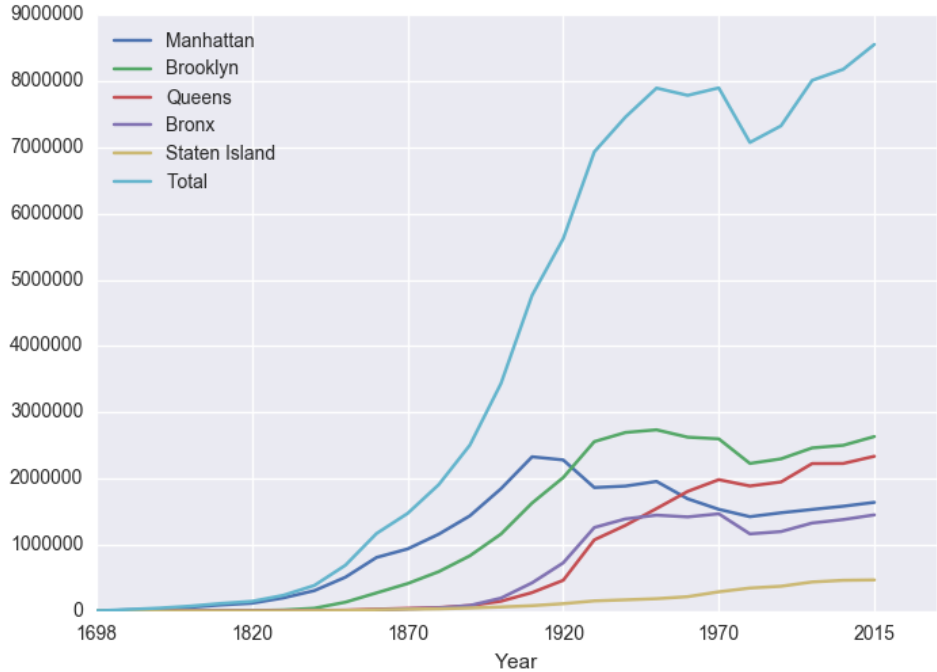
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].mean())`
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`
- `pop.plot.scatter(x="Brooklyn", y= "Total")`

Challenge:



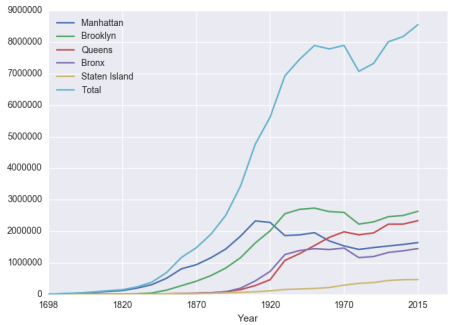
Predict what the following will do:

- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].mean())`
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`
- `pop.plot.scatter(x="Brooklyn", y= "Total")`
- `pop["Fraction"] = pop["Bronx"]/pop["Total"]`

Solutions

Predict what the following will do:

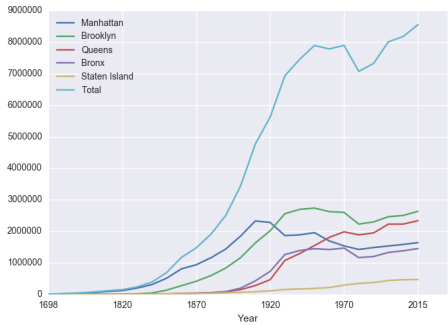
- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`



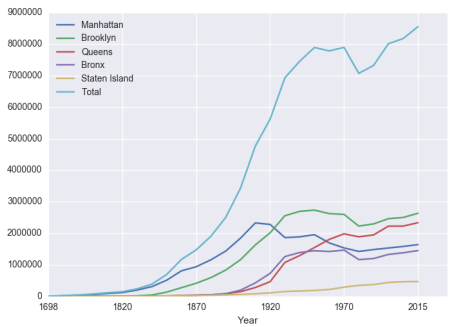
Solutions

Predict what the following will do:

- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`
  Minimum value in the column with label "Queens".



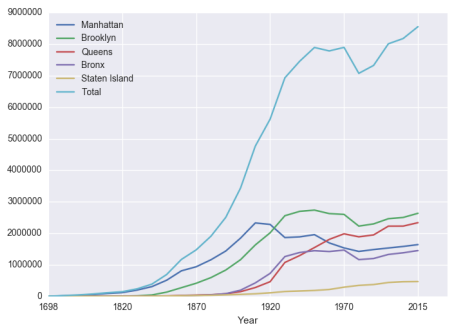
Solutions



Predict what the following will do:

- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`
  Minimum value in the column with label "Queens".
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].mean())`

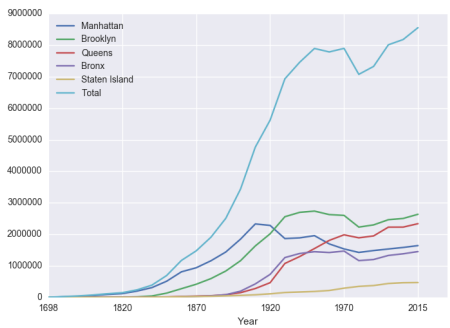
Solutions



Predict what the following will do:

- `print("Queens:", pop["Queens"].min())`
  Minimum value in the column with label "Queens".
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].mean())`
  Average of values in the column "Staten Island".

Solutions



Predict what the following will do:

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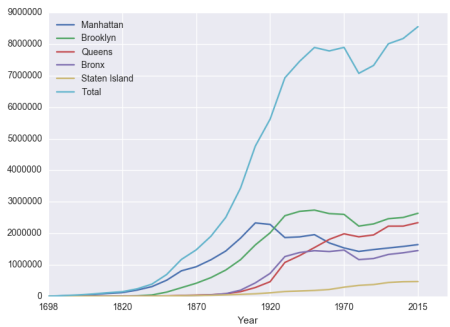
  Minimum value in the column with label "Queens".
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].mean())`
  Average of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `print("S I :", pop["Staten Island"].std())`

Solutions



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  Minimum value in the column with label "Queens".
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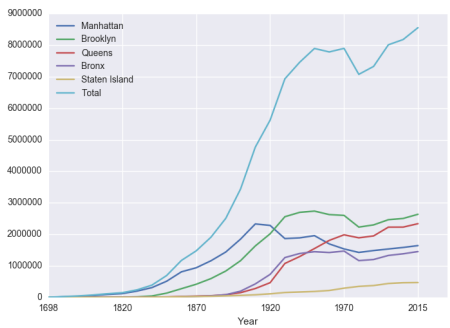
  Average of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `print("S I :", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
  Standard deviation of values in the column "Staten Island".

Solutions



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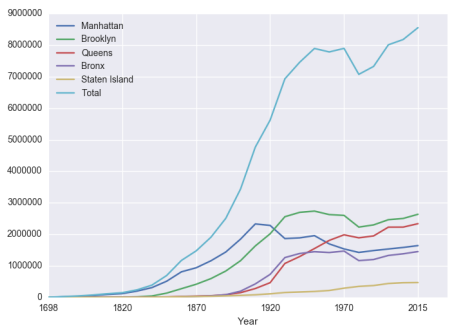
  Average of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `print("S I :", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
  Standard deviation of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`

Solutions



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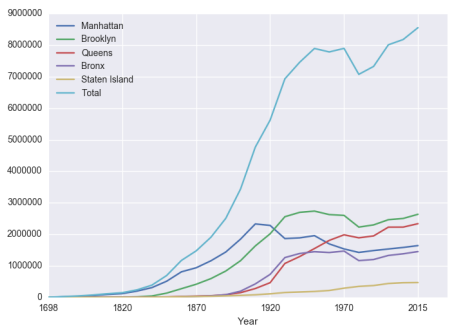
  Average of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `print("S I :", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
  Standard deviation of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`
  Bar chart with x-axis "Year".

Solutions



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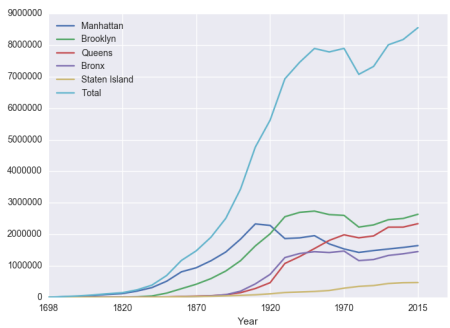
  Average of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `print("S I :", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
  Standard deviation of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`
  Bar chart with x-axis "Year".
- `pop.plot.scatter(x="Brooklyn", y= "Total")`

Solutions



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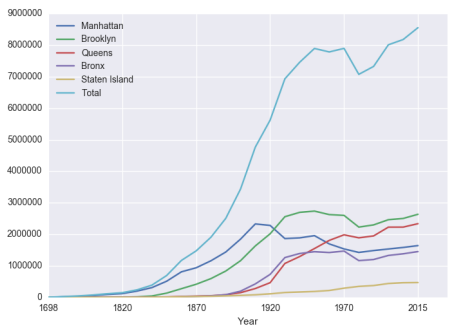
  Average of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `print("S I :", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
  Standard deviation of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`
  Bar chart with x-axis "Year".
- `pop.plot.scatter(x="Brooklyn", y= "Total")`
  Scatter plot of Brooklyn versus Total values.

Solutions



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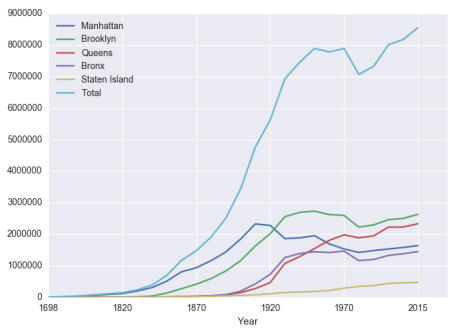
- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].mean())`
  Average of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `print("S I :", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
  Standard deviation of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`
  Bar chart with x-axis "Year".
- `pop.plot.scatter(x="Brooklyn", y= "Total")`
  Scatter plot of Brooklyn versus Total values.
- `pop["Fraction"] = pop["Bronx"]/pop["Total"]`

Solutions



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- `print("S I:", pop["Staten Island"].mean())`
  Average of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `print("S I :", pop["Staten Island"].std())`
  Standard deviation of values in the column "Staten Island".
- `pop.plot.bar(x="Year")`
  Bar chart with x-axis "Year".
- `pop.plot.scatter(x="Brooklyn", y= "Total")`
  Scatter plot of Brooklyn versus Total values.
- `pop["Fraction"] = pop["Bronx"]/pop["Total"]`
  New column with the fraction of population that lives in the Bronx.

Challenge:

	Undergraduate		
College	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Baruch	11,288	3,922	15,210
Brooklyn	10,198	4,208	14,406
City	10,067	3,250	13,317
Hunter	12,223	4,500	16,723
John Jay	9,831	2,843	12,674
Lehman	6,600	4,720	11,320
Medgar Evers	4,760	2,059	6,819
NYCCT	10,912	6,370	17,282
Queens	11,693	4,633	16,326
Staten Island	9,584	2,948	12,532
York	5,066	3,192	8,258

`cunyF2016.csv`

Write a complete Python program that reads in the file, `cunyF2016.csv`, and produces a scatter plot of full-time versus part-time enrollment.

Challenge:

	Undergraduate		
College	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Baruch	11,288	3,922	15,210
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Write a complete Python program that reads in the file, `cunyF2016.csv`, and produces a scatter plot of full-time versus part-time enrollment.

Solution:

1. *Include pandas & pyplot libraries.*

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Write a complete Python program that reads in the file, `cunyF2016.csv`, and produces a scatter plot of full-time versus part-time enrollment.

Solution:

1. *Include pandas & pyplot libraries.*
2. *Read in the CSV file.*

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Solution:

1. *Include pandas & pyplot libraries.*
2. *Read in the CSV file.*
3. *Set up a scatter plot.*

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Write a complete Python program that reads in the file, `cunyF2016.csv`, and produces a scatter plot of full-time versus part-time enrollment.

Solution:

1. *Include pandas & pyplot libraries.*
2. *Read in the CSV file.*
3. *Set up a scatter plot.*
4. *Display plot.*

Challenge:

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`cunyF2016.csv`

Solution:

1. *Include pandas & pyplot libraries.*

```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```

Challenge:

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`cunyF2016.csv`

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   ```
   import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
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`cunyF2016.csv`

Solution:

1. *Include pandas & pyplot libraries.*
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```
2. *Read in the CSV file.*
```
pop=pd.read_csv('cunyF2016.csv',skiprows=1)
```

Challenge:

Write a complete Python program that reads in the file, `cunyF2016.csv`, and produces a scatter plot of full-time versus part-time enrollment.

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`cunyF2016.csv`

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   import pandas as pd
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2. *Read in the CSV file.*
   ```
   pop=pd.read_csv('cunyF2016.csv',skiprows=1)
   ```
3. *Set up a scatter plot.*

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`cunyF2016.csv`

Solution:

1. *Include pandas & pyplot libraries.*
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```
2. *Read in the CSV file.*
```
pop=pd.read_csv('cunyF2016.csv',skiprows=1)
```
3. *Set up a scatter plot.*
```
pop.plot.scatter(x="Full-time",y="Part-time")
```

Challenge:

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Baruch	11,288	3,922	15,210
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City	10,067	3,250	13,317
Hunter	12,223	4,500	16,723
John Jay	9,831	2,843	12,674
Lehman	6,600	4,720	11,320
Medgar Evers	4,760	2,059	6,819
NYCCT	10,912	6,370	17,282
Queens	11,693	4,633	16,326
Staten Island	9,584	2,948	12,532
York	5,066	3,192	8,258

`cunyF2016.csv`

Write a complete Python program that reads in the file, `cunyF2016.csv`, and produces a scatter plot of full-time versus part-time enrollment.

Solution:

1. *Include pandas & pyplot libraries.*
```
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import pandas as pd
```
2. *Read in the CSV file.*
```
pop=pd.read_csv('cunyF2016.csv',skiprows=1)
```
3. *Set up a scatter plot.*
```
pop.plot.scatter(x="Full-time",y="Part-time")
```
4. *Display plot.*

Challenge:

	Undergraduate		
College	Full-time	Part-time	Total
Baruch	11,288	3,922	15,210
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`cunyF2016.csv`

Write a complete Python program that reads in the file, `cunyF2016.csv`, and produces a scatter plot of full-time versus part-time enrollment.

Solution:

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import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
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```
2. *Read in the CSV file.*
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pop=pd.read_csv('cunyF2016.csv',skiprows=1)
```
3. *Set up a scatter plot.*
```
pop.plot.scatter(x="Full-time",y="Part-time")
```
4. *Display plot.*
```
plt.show()
```

groupby()

Sometimes you have **recurring values in a column** and you want to examine the data for a particular value.

Rain in Australia				
Date	Location	MinTemp	MaxTemp	Rainfall
12/1/08	Albury	13.4	22.9	0.6
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1/23/12	CoffsHarbour	20	24.4	28
7/15/11	Moree	2.8	19	0
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12/2/15	Moree	20.1	32	4.8
	...			

`AustraliaRain.csv`

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For example, to **find the average rainfall at each location***:*

Rain in Australia

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`AustraliaRain.csv`

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   `groupAvg = rain.`**`groupby('Location')`**

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`AustraliaRain.csv`

groupby()

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	...			

AustraliaRain.csv

```
Adelaide            1.572185
Albany              2.255073
Albury              1.925710
AliceSprings        0.869355
BadgerysCreek       2.207925
Ballarat            1.688830
Bendigo             1.621452
Brisbane            3.160536
Cairns              5.765317
Canberra            1.735038
Cobar               1.129262
CoffsHarbour        5.054592
Dartmoor            2.148554
```

Sometimes you have **recurring values in a column** and you want to examine the data for a particular value.

For example, to **find the average rainfall at each location**:

1. *Import libraries.*
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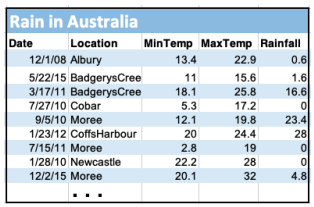
Sometimes you have **recurring values in a column** and you want to examine the data for a particular value.

For example, to **find the average rainfall at one location, e.g. Albury***:*



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   ```
   AlburyAvg =
   rain.groupby('Location').get_group('Albury')
   ```

groupby()

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AustraliaRain.csv

```
1.9257104647275156
```

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Design Challenge

Stars

Temperature (K)	Luminosity(L/Lo)	Radius(R/Ro)	Absolute magnitude(Mv)	Star type	Star color	Spectral Class
3068	0.0024	0.17	16.12	Brown Dwarf	Red	M
25000	0.056	0.0084	10.58	White Dwarf	Blue White	B
2650	0.00069	0.11	17.45	Brown Dwarf	Red	M
11790	0.00015	0.011	12.59	White Dwarf	Yellowish White	F
15276	1136	7.2	-1.97	Main Sequence	Blue-white	B
5800	0.81	0.9	5.05	Main Sequence	yellow-white	F
16500	0.013	0.014	11.89	White Dwarf	Blue White	B
3192	0.00362	0.1967	13.53	Red Dwarf	Red	M
6380	1.35	0.98	2.93	Main Sequence	yellow-white	F
3834	272000	1183	-9.2	Hypergiant	Red	M

- Design an algorithm that:
  - Prints the luminosity of the brightest star.
  - Prints the temperature of the coldest star.
  - Prints the average radius of a Hypergiant.

Design Challenge - Solution

Stars						
Temperature (K)	Luminosity(L/Lo)	Radius(R/Ro)	Absolute magnitude(Mv)	Star type	Star color	Spectral Class
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- **Libraries:** pandas

Design Challenge - Solution

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- **Libraries:** pandas
- **Process:**
  - Print **max** of **'Luminosity'** column

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- **Libraries:** pandas
- **Process:**
  - Print **max** of **'Luminosity'** column
  - Print **min** of **'Temperature'** column

Design Challenge - Solution

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- **Libraries:** pandas
- **Process:**
  - Print **max** of **'Luminosity'** column
  - Print **min** of **'Temperature'** column
  - **groupby 'Star Type'** and take **averages**, then print **max of 'Radius'** column

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- **Libraries:** pandas
- **Process:**
  - Print **max** of **'Luminosity'** column
  - Print **min** of **'Temperature'** column
  - **groupby 'Star Type'** and take **averages**, then print **max of 'Radius'** column
  - OR **groupby 'Star Type'** and **get group 'Hypergiant'** to print **average 'Radius'**

Design Challenge - Code

- **Libraries:** pandas

```
import pandas as pd
stars = pd.read_csv('Stars.csv')
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- **Process:**
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```
print(stars['Luminosity(L/Lo)'].max())
```

Design Challenge - Code

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- **Process:**
  - Print **max** of **'Luminosity'** column

```
print(stars['Luminosity(L/Lo)'].max())
```

  - Prints **min** of **'Temperature'** column and store it in temp variable

```
print( stars['Temperature (K)'].min())
```

Design Challenge - Code

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stars = pd.read_csv('Stars.csv')
```

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print( stars['Temperature (K)'].min())
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  - **groupby 'Star Type'** and take **averages**, then print **max of 'Radius'** column

```
print(stars.groupby('Star type')\
.mean()['Radius(R/Ro)'].max())
```

Design Challenge - Code

- **Libraries:** pandas

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stars = pd.read_csv('Stars.csv')
```

- **Process:**
  - Print **max** of **'Luminosity'** column

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print(stars['Luminosity(L/Lo)'].max())
```

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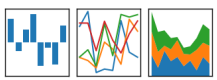
```
print( stars['Temperature (K)'].min())
```

  - OR **groupby 'Star Type'** and **get group 'Hypergiant'** to print **average 'Radius'**

```
print(stars.groupby('Star type')\
.get_group('Hypergiant').mean()['Radius(R/Ro)'])
```

Recap

- Recap: Logical Expressions & Circuits

pandas $y_{it} = \beta' x_{it} + \mu_i + \epsilon_{it}$ 

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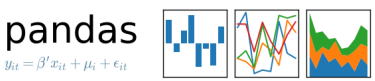

- Recap: Logical Expressions & Circuits
- Accessing Formatted Data:
  - Pandas library has elegant solutions for accessing & analyzing structured data.

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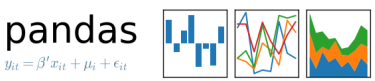

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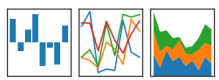
- Accessing Formatted Data:
  - Pandas library has elegant solutions for accessing & analyzing structured data.
  - Can manipulate individual columns or rows ('Series').

Recap

pandas 

- Recap: Logical Expressions & Circuits
- Accessing Formatted Data:
  - Pandas library has elegant solutions for accessing & analyzing structured data.
  - Can manipulate individual columns or rows ('Series').
  - Has useful functions for the entire sheet ('DataFrame') such as plotting.