YData: An Introduction to Data Science

Lecture 13: Iteration

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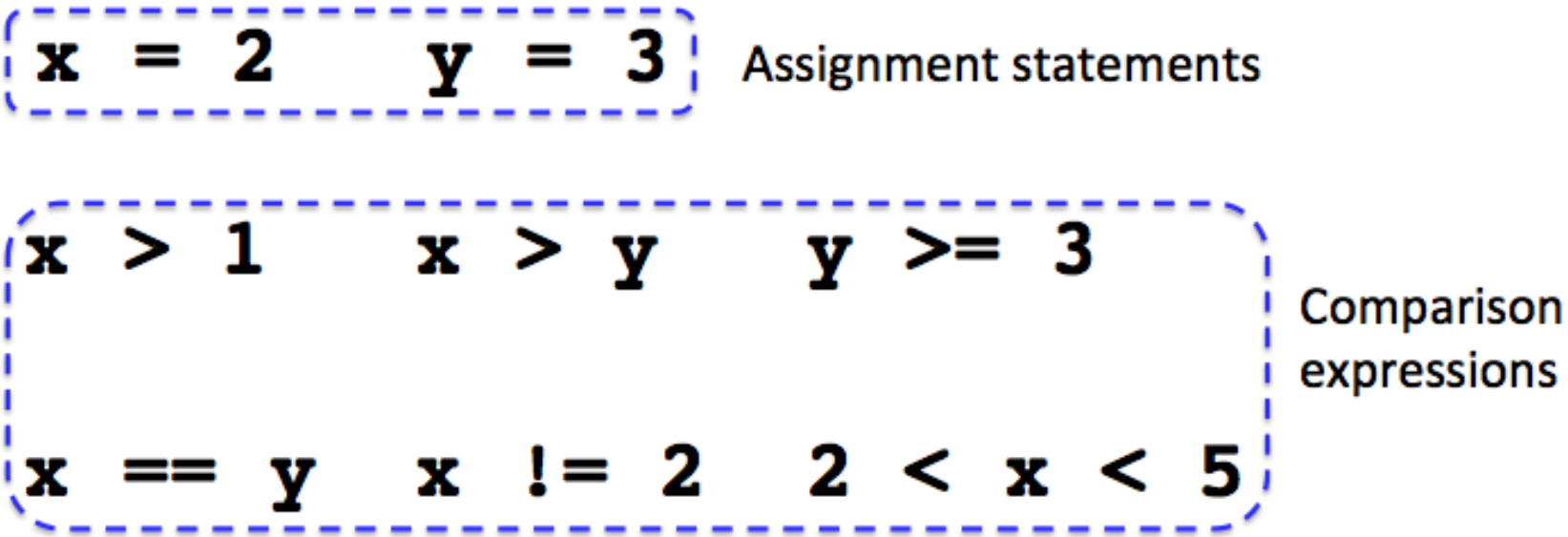
Credit: data8.org

Announcements

Comparison Operators

The result of a comparison expression is a `bool` value



`t.where(array_of_bool_values)` returns a table with only the rows of `t` for which the corresponding `bool` is `True`.

(DEMO)

Aggregating Comparisons

Summing an array or list of bool values will count the True values only.

```
1 + 0 + 1 == 2
True + False + True == 2
sum([1, 0 , 1]) == 2
sum([True, False, True]) == 2
```

(DEMO)

Predicates

(DEMO)

Appending Arrays

A Longer Array

- `np.append(array_1, value)`
  - array with `value` appended to `array_1`
  - value has to be of the same type as elements of `array_1`
- `np.append(array_1, array_2)`
  - array with `array_2` appended to `array_1`
  - `array_2` elements must have the same type as `array_1` elements

(DEMO)

Random Selection

Random Selection

`np.random.choice`

- Selects uniformly at random
- with replacement
- from an array,
- a specified number of times

```
np.random.choice(some_array, sample_size)
```

(DEMO)

Control Statements

Control Statements

These statements control the sequence of computations that are performed in a program

- The keywords `if` and `for` begin control statements
- The purpose of `if` is to define functions that choose different behavior based on their arguments
- The purpose of `for` is to perform a computation for every element in a list or array

(DEMO)