

YData: An Introduction to Data Science

Lecture 03: Tables

Jessi Cisewski-Kehe
Statistics & Data Science, Yale University
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Credit: data8.org



Announcements

Python

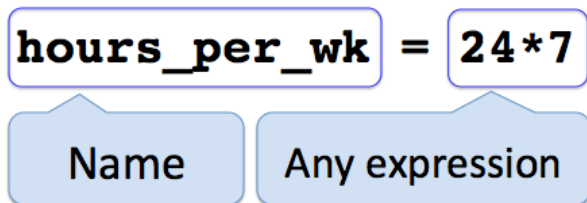
Programming Languages

- Python is popular both for data science & general software development
- Mastering the language fundamentals is critical
- Learn through practice, not by reading or listening
- Follow along: <https://hub.ydata123.org>

(DEMO)

Names

Assignment Statements



- Statements don't have a value; they perform an action
- An assignment statement changes the meaning of the name to the left of the `=` symbol
- The name is bound to a value (not an equation)

(DEMO)

Call Expressions

Anatomy of a Call Expression

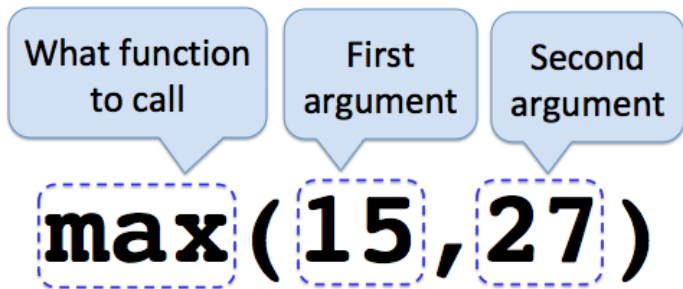
What function
to call

Argument to
the function

f(**27**)

“Call f on 27”

Anatomy of a Call Expression



(DEMO)

Tables

Table structure

- A Table is a sequence of labeled columns
- Each row represents one individual
- Data within a column represents one attribute of the individuals

The diagram shows a table with three columns: Name, Code, and Area (m2). The first row contains 'California', 'CA', and '163696'. The second row contains 'Nevada', 'NV', and '110567'. Annotations include: a green callout 'Label' pointing to the 'Code' header; a red rounded rectangle around the 'CA' and 'NV' cells; a blue callout 'Row' pointing to the 'Nevada' cell; and a pink callout 'Column' pointing to the 'NV' cell.

Name	Code	Area (m2)
California	CA	163696
Nevada	NV	110567

(DEMO)

Some Table Operations

- `t.select(label)` - constructs a new table with just the specified columns
- `t.drop(label)` - constructs a new table in which the specified columns are omitted
- `t.sort(label)` - constructs a new table with rows sorted by the specified column
- `t.where(label, condition)` - constructs a new table with just the rows that match the condition

Discussion question

`nba` table:

How to display just the row corresponding to the player who had the highest salary?