

# YData: An Introduction to Data Science

## Lecture 09: Functions

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Credit: [data8.org](https://data8.org)



# Announcements

- hW03 posted; due Thursday by 11:59 PM
- Monday 2/22 is a break day!

# Histogram Review

# Histogram Axes

- By default, `hist` uses a scale (`normed=True`) that ensures the area of the chart sums to 100%
- The area of each bar is a percentage of the whole
- The horizontal axis is a number line (e.g., years), and the bins sizes don't have to be equal to each other
- The vertical axis is a density (e.g., percent per year)

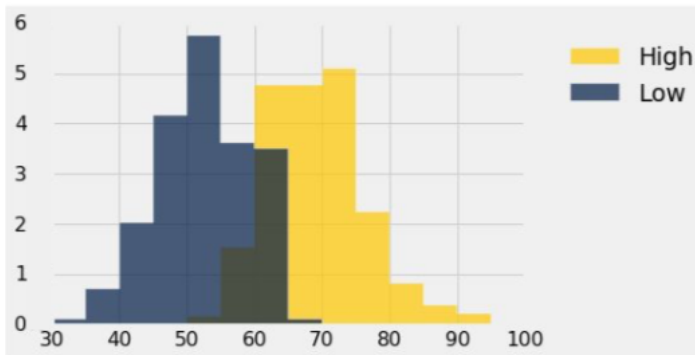
(DEMO)

## Discussion Question

This histogram describes a **year** of daily temperatures

Answer these questions, if possible:

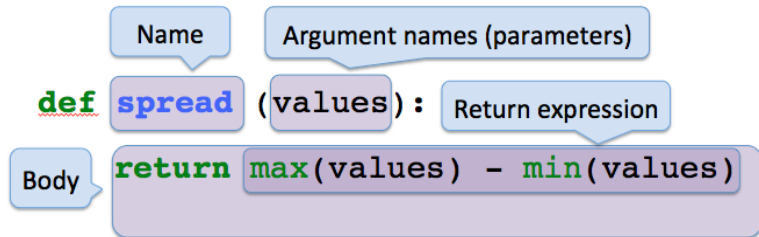
- What proportion of days had a high temp in the range 60-70?
- What proportion had a low of 45 or more?
- How many days had a difference of more than 20 degrees between their high & low temperatures?



# Defining Functions

# Def Statements

User-defined functions give names to blocks of code



(DEMO)

## Discussion Question

What does this function do? What kind of input does it take?  
What output will it give? What's a reasonable name?

```
def f(s):  
    return np.round(s/sum(s)*100, 2)
```

(DEMO)



Apply

# Apply

The `apply` method creates an array by calling a function on every element in input column(s)

- First argument:      Function to apply
- Other arguments:    The input column(s)

```
table_name.apply(function_name, 'column_label')
```

(DEMO)

Example: Prediction

# Sir Francis Galton

- 1822 - 1911 (knighted in 1909)
- A pioneer in making predictions
- Particular (and troublesome) interest in heredity
- Charles Darwin's half-cousin

(DEMO)

