Welcome to the case study!

PYTHON DATA SCIENCE TOOLBOX (PART 2)





World bank data

- Data on world economies for over half a century
- Indicators
 - Population
 - Electricity consumption
 - CO2 emissions
 - Literacy rates
 - Unemployment
 - Mortality rates

Using zip()

```
avengers = ['hawkeye', 'iron man', 'thor', 'quicksilver']
names = ['barton', 'stark', 'odinson', 'maximoff']
z = zip(avengers, names)
print(type(z))
```

```
class 'zip'>

print(list(z))

[('hawkeye', 'barton'), ('iron man', 'stark'),
  ('thor', 'odinson'), ('quicksilver', 'maximoff')]
```



Defining a function

raise.py

```
def raise_both(value1, value2):
    """Raise value1 to the power of value2
    and vice versa."""
    new_value1 = value1 ** value2
    new_value2 = value2 ** value1
    new_tuple = (new_value1, new_value2)
    return new_tuple
```

Re-cap: list comprehensions

Basic

[output expression for iterator variable in iterable]

Advanced

```
[output expression +
conditional on output for iterator variable in iterable +
conditional on iterable]
```





Using Python generators for streaming data

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Generators for the large data limit

- Use a generator to load a file line by line
- Works on streaming data!
- Read and process the file until all lines are exhausted

Build a generator function

• sequence.py

```
def num_sequence(n):
    """Generate values from 0 to n."""
    i = 0
    while i < n:
        yield i
        i += 1</pre>
```



Using pandas' read_csv iterator for streaming data

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Reading files in chunks

- Up next:
 - read_csv() function and chunk_size argument
 - Look at specific indicators in specific countries
 - Write a function to generalize tasks



Final thoughts

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You've applied your skills in:

- User-defined functions
- Iterators
- List comprehensions
- Generators

