Data 8R Summer 2017

Plotting Functions

Discussion 7: July 20, 2017

1 Midterm Review

Question 4 Part 1, Question 5 Part 1, Question 8.

2 Review: Defining Functions

Define the following functions, according to what their docstrings say:

```
def feet_to_cm(feet):
    1 foot is 30.48 cm.
    return feet * 30.48
def first_and_last(array)
   Given an array, returns a new array with only the first and last element
    return make_array(array.item(0), array.item(len(array)-1))
def max_diff(array):
   Given an array, return the biggest difference between adjacent elements of the array.
   >>> max_diff(make_array(10, 3, 5, 6))
   7
    .....
    return max(np.diff(array))
def percent_change(initial, new):
```

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```
Returns the percentage change between the initial and new values.
>>> percent_difference(40,50)
25.0
"""

difference = new - initial
return 100 * difference / initial
```

```
def challenge(table):
    """
    Given a table that has the columns "initial" and "new", return a new table with an additional column, "
    percent change".
    """
```

 $change = table.apply(percent_change, "initial", "new") new_table = table.with_column("percentchange", change) returnnew_table$

3 Applying Functions onto Tables

Imagine that we have a table about physics data called **physics_data**:

Time	Distance (ft)
1	5
2	5
9	8

In physics calculations, we often want to have the data in terms of centimeters. Create a table called **cm_table** that has the original data and a new column called **Distance** (cm).

```
cm_table = ...

= physics_data.with_column("Distance (cm)", physics_data.apply(feet_to_cm, "Distance (ft)"))
```

Now, calculate the average velocity by defining a general function that calculates velocity, and then applying that function onto the table: $Hint:\ Velocity = distance \ / \ time$

```
def velocity(distance, time):
    return distance / time

table_with_velocity = ...

cm_table.with_column("velocity", cm_table.apply(velocity, "distance", "time"))
```