



# Lecture 9

---

Functions

# Announcements

---

- Lab 1/2, HW1 regrade requests **due tonight**
    - Triple check okpy AND gradescape
  - Midterm will be on **March 13, 7-9PM**
    - Excused conflict? Fill [this form](#) out ASAP
  - HW3 due Thursday
-

# Weekly Goals

---

- **Today**

- Review of graphs
- Writing our own functions

- **Wednesday**

- Making predictions
- Aggregating data using `group`

- **Friday**

- Two-way `group` and `pivot`
  - Combining tables using `join`
-

# Density

(Demo)

# How to Calculate Height

---

The [40, 65) bin contains 51 out of 200 movies

- “51 out of 200” is 25.5%
- The bin is  $65 - 40 = 25$  years wide

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Height of bar} &= \frac{25.5 \text{ percent}}{25 \text{ years}} \\ &= 1.02 \text{ percent per year}\end{aligned}$$

---

# Height Measures Density

---

$$\text{Height} = \frac{\% \text{ in bin}}{\text{width of bin}}$$

- The height measures the percent of data in the bin ***relative to the amount of space in the bin.***
  - Height measures crowdedness, or **density**.
  - Units: percent per unit on the horizontal axis
-

# Area Measures Percent

---

**Area of bar = % in bin = Height x width of bin**

- “How many individuals in the bin?” Use **area**.
  - “How crowded is the bin?” Use **height**.
-

# Charts Review

(Demo)



# Bar Chart or Histogram?

---

To display a distribution:

## Bar Chart

- Distribution of categorical variable
- Bars have arbitrary (but equal) widths and spacings
- **height (or length)** and **area** of bars proportional to the percent of individuals

## Histogram

- Distribution of numerical variable
  - Horizontal axis is numerical: to scale, no gaps, bins can be unequal
  - **Area** of bars proportional to the percent of individuals; **height** measures density
-

# Review: Charts

---

- **Scatter plot**: relation between numerical variables
  - **Line graph**: sequential data (over time, etc.)
  - **Bar chart**: distribution of categorical data
  - **Histogram**: distribution of numerical data
-

# Discussion Question

---

You have data about daily temperatures as shown. Which type of chart would show the answer to each question?

- Are there more cloudy than sunny days?
- What percentage of days have a high above 72°?
- Do hotter days tend to also have hotter nights?

Day	High	Low	Sky condition
1	55.1	43.7	Cloudy
2	57.2	46	Sunny
3	56.8	45.9	Cloudy

... (362 rows omitted)

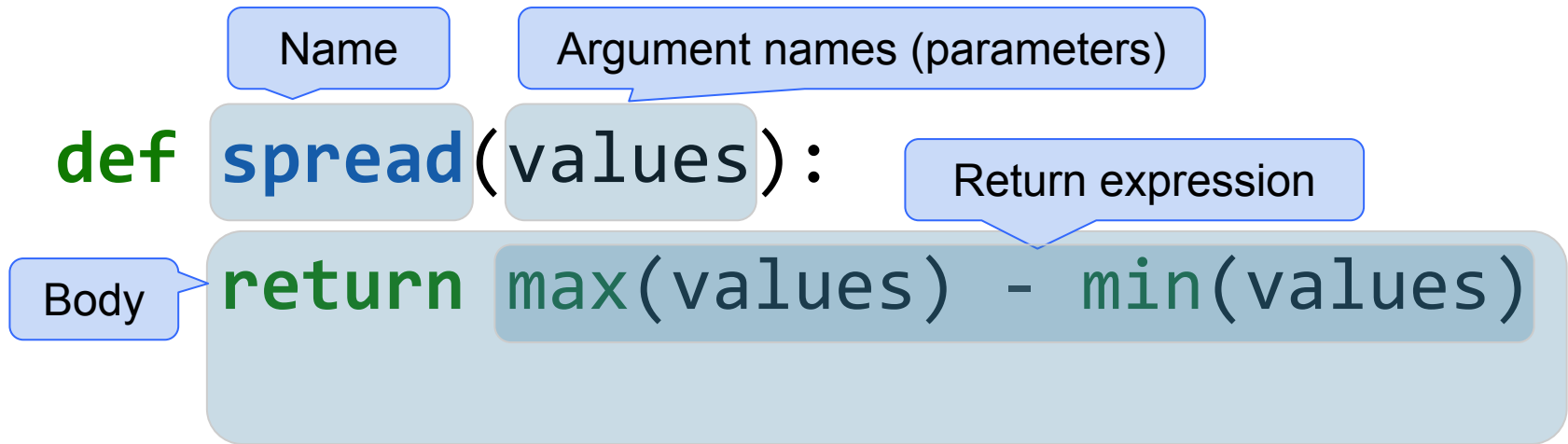
---

# 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)

---