edX

Course › Week 2 › Readin... › Readin...

Reading and Practice for Section 5c

This guide assumes that you have watched section 5c (video lecture segments Lec 5.7, Lec 5.8, Lec 5.9) in Courseware.

This corresponds to textbook sections:

- Chapter 6: Tables 🗗

- Chapter 6.2: Selecting Rows 🗗

In section 5c, we learned more about building tables. It started with lists, another type of sequence in Python. Make sure you understand the difference between lists and arrays. Remember that sequences in Python are "0-indexed." We also learned more table operators, which are defined below.

`tbl.take(row_indices)` returns a table with only the rows at the given indices. `row_indices` is an array

`tbl.where(label, condition)` constructs a new table with just the rows that match a given condition

Test your understanding with these practice questions.

Practice for Section 5c

0 points possible (ungraded)
True or False

Lists can contain values of different types (ints, strings, floats, etc).

⦿ True ✔

⦿ False

Arrays can contain values of different types (ints, strings, floats, etc).

⦿ True

⦿ False ✔

Fill in the Blank

This list `my_list` is `['cat', 'dog', 4, 'three', True]` What is the index of `'cat'` in `my_list` ?

| 0 |

✔ **Answer: 0 or** -5

0

What is the index of `True` ?

| 4 |

✔ **Answer: 4 or** -1

4

Suppose I have a table called `students` with one row per student and with columns `first_name` , `last_name` , and `grade` . You can assume that the grade is a numerical score.

I want to find all the students with a grade above 95. What table operation should I use? (ignore the arguments). Your answer should be the name of a method, like `select` or `sort` .

○   `students.take('grade', are.above(95))`

◉   `students.where('grade', are.above(95))` ✔

○   `students.where('grade', are_above(95))`

○   `students.select('grade', are.above(95))`

Now I want to find all the students with the first name `'Wilton'` . I decide to use the where method. Complete the blank in the code.
`students.where('first_name', _____)`

are.equal_to('Wilton')   ✔

Answer: are.equal_to('Wilton') **or** 'Wilton' **or** "Wilton" **or** are.equal_to("Wilton")

Submit

ⓘ   Answers are displayed within the problem

Reading and Practice for Section 5c Discussion

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Do you have an ETA when the lab will be release?

?   **datascience library**   3

Where is the documentation for datascience library ? Would it be possible to get the source code of data...

?   **All done with this section!**   2

Hello I am all done with this section with week 2. I would like to know is there any lab work?

💬   **index of True**   3

-1 should be considered to be correct. IMHO

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