



**190F**  
Fall 2018

# Foundations of Data Science

## Lecture 3

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Tables

# **Announcements**

# Python

# Programming Languages

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- Python is popular both for data science & general software development
- Mastering the language fundamentals is critical
- Learn through practice, not by reading or listening
- Follow along: <http://datahub.cs.umass.edu>

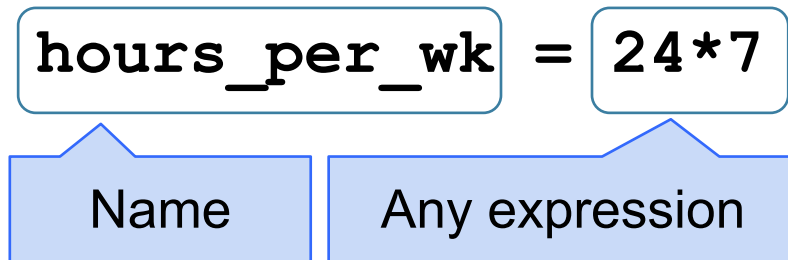
**(Demo)**

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**Names**

# Assignment Statements

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- Statements don't have a *value*; they perform an *action*
  - The *action* performed by an *assignment statement* is to change the meaning of the *name* to the left of the `=` symbol to the value of the expression to the right of `=`.
  - The name is said to be *bound* to the value of the expression following assignment.
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# Call Expressions

# Anatomy of a Call Expression

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What  
function  
to call

Argument to the  
function

f(27)

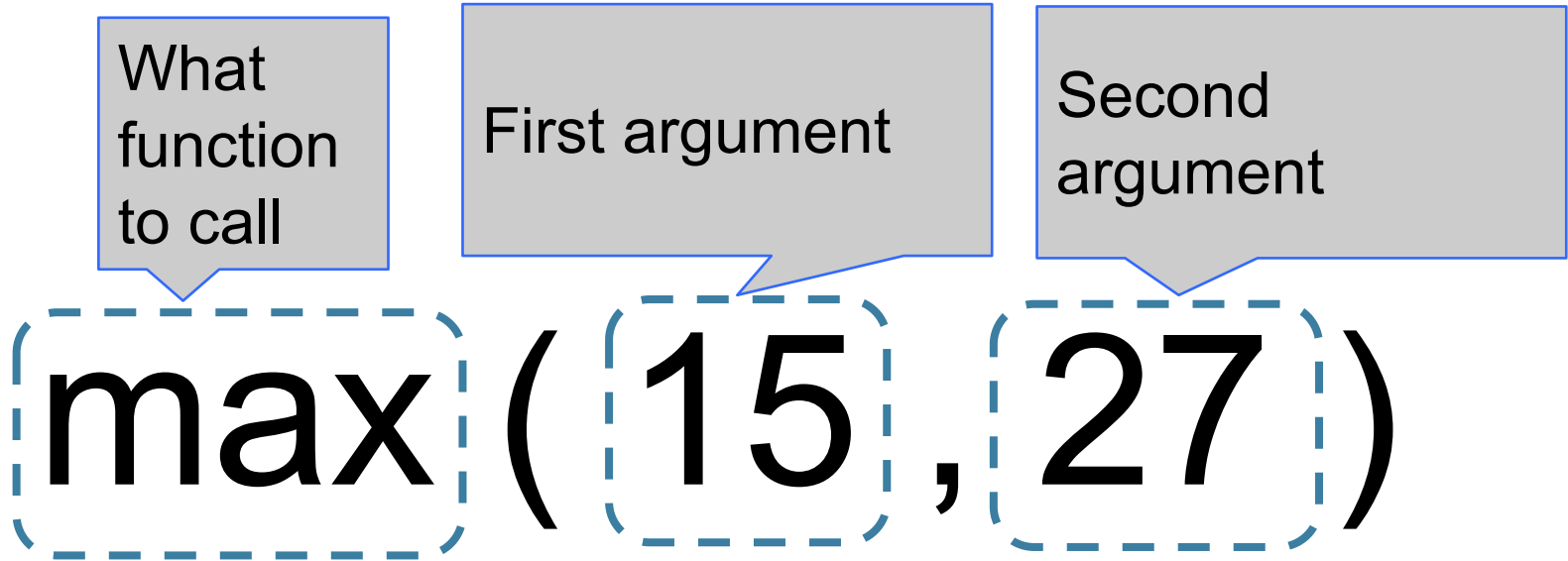
"Call f on 27."

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# Anatomy of a Call Expression

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# Tables

# Table Structure

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- We organize our data in tables
- A Table is a sequence of labeled columns
- Data within a column should be of the same "type"



A diagram showing a table with three columns: 'Name', 'Code', and 'Area (m2)'. The 'Code' column header is highlighted with a blue border. A blue callout box with the word 'Label' inside points to the 'Code' header, illustrating that the column is labeled.

Name	Code	Area (m2)
California	CA	163696
Nevada	NV	110567

# Table Structure

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Name	Code	Area (m2)
California	CA	163696
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Column

# Table Structure

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- Data within a column should be of the same "type"

Name	Code	Area (m2)
California	CA	163696
Nevada	NV	110567

Row

(Demo)

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# Basic Table Operations: Select

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- `t.select(label)` - constructs a new table with just the specified columns
- `t.sort(label)` - constructs a new table, with rows sorted by the specified column

(Demo)

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# Basic Table Operations: Where

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

(Demo)

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