



190F Foundations of Data Science

Spring 2020

Lecture 3

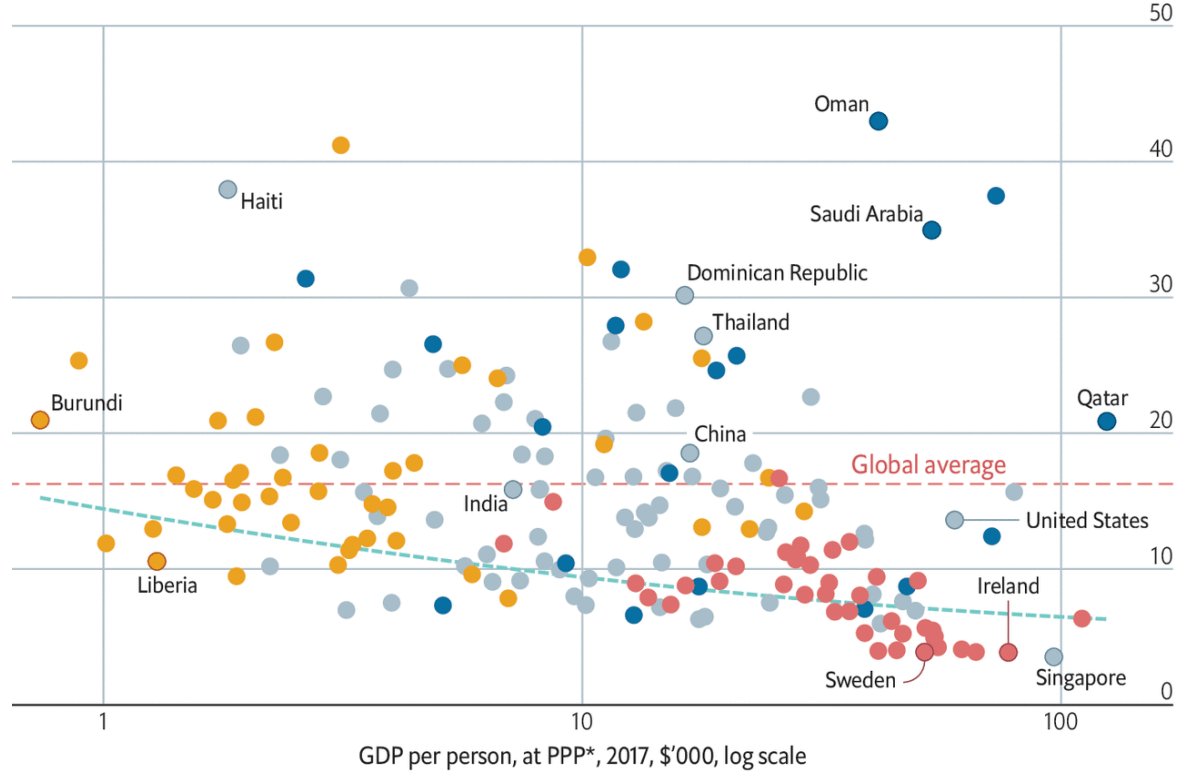
Expressions
& Building Tables

Announcements

Driving lesson

● Middle East and north Africa ● Europe ● Sub-Saharan Africa ● Other

Road deaths per 100,000 people, 2017



Sources: World Bank; IHME

*Purchasing-power parity

Arithmetic

Arithmetic Operators

Operation	Operator	Example	Value
Addition	+	$2 + 3$	5
Subtraction	-	$2 - 3$	-1
Multiplication	*	$2 * 3$	6
Division	/	$7 / 3$	2.66667
Remainder	%	$7 \% 3$	1
Exponentiation	**	$2 ** 0.5$	1.41421

(Demo)

Ints and Floats

Python has two real number types

- `int`: an integer of any size
- `float`: a number with an optional fractional part

An `int` never has a decimal point; a **`float`** always does

A `float` might be printed using scientific notation

Three limitations of float values:

- They have limited size (but the limit is huge)
 - They have limited precision of 15-16 decimal places
 - After arithmetic, the final few decimal places can be wrong
-

Arithmetic Question

Rank the results of the following expressions in order from least to greatest

A. $3 * 10 ** 10$

B. $10 * 3 ** 10$

C. $(10 * 3) ** 10$

D. $10 / 3 / 10$

E. $10 / (3 / 10)$

A. 3000000000000

B. 590490

C. 5904900000000000

D. 0.333333333333333333333337

E. 33.333333333333333336

Strings

Text and Strings

A string value is a snippet of text of any length

- `'a'`
- `'word'`
- `"there can be 2 sentences. Here's the second!"`

Strings that contain numbers can be converted to numbers

- `int('12')`
- `float('1.2')`

Any value can be converted to a string

- `str(5)`

(Demo)

Discussion Question

Assume you have run the following statements

```
x = 3
```

```
y = '4'
```

```
z = '5.6'
```

What's the source of the error in each example?

A. `x + y`

B. `x + int(y + z)`

C. `str(x) + int(y)`

D. `str(x, y) + z`

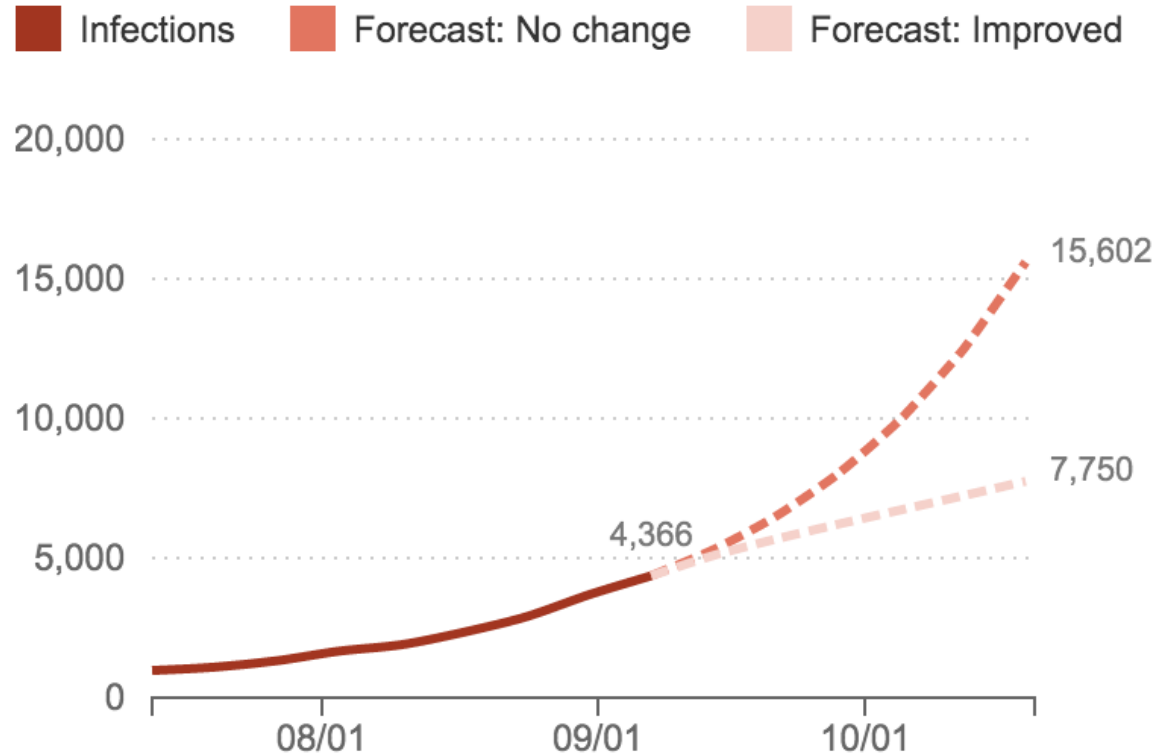
Exponential Growth

Ebola Epidemic, Sept. 2014

A Frightening Curve: How Fast Is The Ebola Outbreak Growing?

"It's spreading and growing *exponentially*," President Obama said.

"This is a disease outbreak that is advancing in an exponential fashion," said Dr. David Nabarro, who is heading the U.N.'s effort against Ebola.



<http://www.npr.org/sections/goatsandsoda/2014/09/18/3493416>

[06/why-the-math-of-the-ebola-epidemic-is-so-scary](#)

Source: [Columbia Prediction of Infectious Diseases](#), World Health Organization

Growth Rate

- The rate of increase per unit time
- After one time unit, a quantity x growing at rate g will be

$$x * (1 + g)$$

- After t time units, a quantity x growing at rate g will be

$$x * (1 + g) ** t$$

- If **after** and **before** are measurements of the same quantity taken t time units apart, then the *growth rate* is

$$(\text{after}/\text{before}) ** (1/t) - 1$$

Arrays

Arrays

An array contains a sequence of values

- All elements of an array should have the same type
- Arithmetic is applied to each element individually
- When two arrays are added, they must have the same size; corresponding elements are added in the result
- A column of a table is an array

(Demo)

Ranges

Ranges

A range is an array of consecutive numbers

- `np.arange(end)`:
An array of increasing integers from 0 up to `end`
- `np.arange(start, end)`:
An array of increasing integers from `start` up to `end`
- `np.arange(start, end, step)`:
A range with `step` between consecutive values

The range always includes `start` but excludes `end`
