

DS2500

2/11-Tues.

Admin

- Exam Fri 2/14

- mini projects

[slides due 2/23 9pm]

- semester project

[proposal due 2/28 9pm]

Agenda

1. Math rand-up
2. Data structures + mutability
3. Giving 7 Trek
4. Exam prep

1. Math Rand-up

Distance / Similarity

- Euclidean
- Hamming
- Jaccard
- Haversine
- Manhattan

?

Quant / Qual

- two points in a plane
- default distance

Quant

- order matters
- where differ?

Qual

- sets

Qual

- actual distance on earth

Quant (lat/long)

- grid distance 

Quant

- high dimensionality

?

range?

-1 to +1

Correlation

- relationship b/w 2 vars
- r-value

Normalization

- features on different scales

0 to 1
min max

- 211 features (cant theme)

?

variance

σ^2

[comparisons]

std deviation

$\sigma = \sqrt{\text{variance}}$

avg difference from mean

[one dataset alone]

2. Data structures + mutability

- tuples $()$

↳ like a list, but immutable

when do we use tuples?

- return multiple things from a function return x, y
- protect our data
- dictionary items
- easily swap values $a, b = b, a$

- sets $\{\}$

↳ same as in math

- order doesn't matter
- no dups

$S = \{1, 2, 4\}$ ✓

$S.add(6)$ ✓

$S.remove(1)$ ✓

$S[0] = -8$ " " " " " "

$S = \{\{1, 2\}, \{1, 3\}\}$ " " " " " "

$S = \{(1, 2), (1, 1)\}$ ✓

$S = \{1, 2, 2, 2, 4, 2\}$ ✓

↳ $\{1, 2, 4\}$

$S = \{[1, 2], [2]\}$ " " " " " "

mutability

↳ immutable: cannot be modified once created

Data structures we know:

strings immutable!

lists mutable!

dictionaries

tuples immutable!

↳ mutable, but keys must be immutable

sets

mutable, but items must be immutable

```
def clean_currency(lst):
```

```
''' given a list that includes currency and  
numbers in the form $x,xxx, clean them up and convert  
to float  
'''
```

```
for i in range(len(lst)):  
    lst[i] = lst[i].replace("$", "")  
    lst[i] = lst[i].replace(",", "")  
    lst[i] = float(lst[i])
```

from last week!
\$xx,xxx.xx
into
xxxxxx.xx

↳ didn't return anything!
modifies the given list in the function

lst = ['m', 'm', 'm'] (strings)

clean_currency(lst)

↳ lst = [m, m, m] (floats)

same as...

lst = ['m', 'm']

lst2 = lst

any change to lst2
affects lst and
vice-versa

in memory:

lst → ['m', 'm']
lst2 →

4. Exam Prep

Topics: up through 2/7

- everything from class/lab/hw
- Python gen'l → multiple choice fill in the blank
 - classes + objects
 - for loops (by pos, by val)
range
 - reading csv
 - data types
 - lists (1D, 2D)
 - dictionaries

what does this code do?
write some code

- functions (optional params)
- mathematical operations

- Errors + Unit testing
 - identify error types
 - example input, expected output
 - Distance / Similarity
 - compute distance between 2 things
 - what type makes sense?
 - Data Science math
 - normalization
 - correlation
 - variance
 - line of best fit
 - MSE
 - std dev
 - mean, median, mode, range
- $$\frac{x_i - x_{min}}{x_{max} - x_{min}}$$
- $$3.000000001 == 3.0$$
- prediction model

Logistics

- in class on Fri
- on paper
- 8.5 x 11 inch sheet (one side)
- no other material / device >
- entire lecture period
- scan, on gradescope
- DAS accommodation?