

## **PDSP 2022, Lecture 02, 04 August 2022**

### **Set up the table as a list**

- Assign a value to a variable: `variable = value`
- Each entry is a row
- Each row is a tuple of columns
- (graduation year, programme, domain, pay package)
- Pay package is an integer, all other columns are text (String)





```
In [3]: count = 0
        for row in plist:
            count = count+1
```

```
In [4]: count
```

```
Out[4]: 73
```

```
In [5]: row
```

```
Out[5]: ('2020-21', 'M.Sc Data Science', 'Banking-Finance', 1500000)
```

## Find the maximum pay package

- Initialize `maxpay` to 0
- Update `maxpay` whenever pay package in current row exceeds current maximum
  - Extract pay package from tuple of values of current row using positional index
  - In Python, indices always start with 0, so four entries in the tuple have indices 0,1,2,3
- `if` specifies conditional execution
  - `if` conditional-expression -- expression evaluates to `True` or `False`
  - `:` and indentation indicate scope of conditional execution
  - Indented commands (update of `maxpay`) happens only when `if` condition evaluates to `True`

```
In [6]: maxpay = 0
        for row in plist:
            thispay = row[3]
            if thispay > maxpay:
                maxpay = thispay
```

```
In [7]: maxpay
```

```
Out[7]: 3300000
```

## Average pay package

- Iterate to compute sum of all paypackages
- Average is total divided by count

```
In [8]: sumpay = 0
        for row in plist:
            sumpay = sumpay + row[3]
```

```
In [9]: sumpay
```

```
Out[9]: 99847392
```

```
In [10]: average = sumpay/count
```

```
In [11]: average
```

```
Out[11]: 1367772.493150685
```

## Number of placements with pay package above the average

- *Filtered* iteration
- Update the count only if the current pay package is  $\geq$  average

```
In [12]: aboveaverage = 0
        for row in plist:
            if row[3] >= average:
                aboveaverage = aboveaverage + 1
```

```
In [13]: aboveaverage
```

```
Out[13]: 25
```

## Check if there is a placement in Logistics

- Use a boolean variable

- Set to `True` if the value we are searching for is found
  - Note `==` for equality check, to distinguish from `=` for assignment
- Scans the entire list even if the value is found early

```
In [14]: logistics = False
for row in plist:
    domain = row[2]
    if domain == "Logistics":
        logistics = True
```

```
In [15]: logistics
```

```
Out[15]: True
```

## Conditional iteration -- while

- `while` conditional-expression
  - Like `if`, but at the end of the block, the condition is checked again
  - If the condition is `False`, the loop terminates
- Does not automatically proceed from one list item to the next
  - Maintain an index and extract list item by position
  - Recall that positions in Python start from `0`
  - Need to increment the index manually
- Two checks for loop termination
  - Required value has been found
  - No more items to process (index has reached the value of `count`)

```
In [16]: logistics = False
rowindex = 0
while rowindex < count and not(logistics):
    row = plist[rowindex]
    if row[2] == "Logistics":
        logistics = True
    else:
        rowindex = rowindex + 1
    # rowindex = rowindex + 1
```

```
In [17]: logistics, rowindex
```

```
Out[17]: (True, 5)
```

## How many placements in Banking-Finance?

- Filtered iteration again
- Increment count only if domain is "Banking-Finance"

```
In [18]: bfcount = 0
for row in plist:
    if row[2] == "Banking-Finance":
        bfcount = bfcount + 1
```

```
In [19]: bfcount
```

```
Out[19]: 41
```

## Domain with maximum placements

### First count the number of placements in each domain

- Use a *dictionary* to record domain-wise counts
  - A collection of `key:value` pairs
  - Initialize to empty dictionary, `{}`
  - For each row, check if current domain is already a key in the dictionary
    - If domain is present, increment the count
    - If domain is not present, create a new key, set count to 1

```
In [20]: domaincounts = {}
for row in plist:
    domain = row[2]
    if domain in domaincounts.keys():
        domaincounts[domain] = domaincounts[domain] + 1
    else:
        domaincounts[domain] = 1
```

```
In [21]: domaincounts
```

```
Out[21]: {'CS': 10,
'Manufacturing': 2,
'Banking-Finance': 41,
'Logistics': 3,
'Analytics': 17}
```

### Now find the domain with the maximum count

- Iterate through the keys of the dictionary
- Keep track of both the key (domain name) and the value (domain count)

```
In [22]: maxdname = ""
maxdcount = 0
for d in domaincounts.keys():
    if domaincounts[d] > maxdcount:
        maxdname = d
        maxdcount = domaincounts[d]
```

```
In [23]: maxdname, maxdcount
```

```
Out[23]: ('Banking-Finance', 41)
```

### Domain with best average pay package

#### Compute domain wise pay package total

- We already have domain wise counts
- Now compute total pay, domain wise

```
In [24]: domainsums = {}
for row in plist:
    domain = row[2]
    thispay = row[3]
    if domain in domainsums.keys():
        domainsums[domain] = domainsums[domain] + thispay
    else:
        domainsums[domain] = thispay
```

```
In [25]: domain_avg_pay = {}
for d in domainsums.keys():
    domain_avg_pay[d] = domainsums[d]/domaincounts[d]
```

#### Compute domain wise average pay

- Iterate through keys of domain counts/domain sums
- Create a new dictionary that records domain average pay

```
In [26]: domain_avg_pay
```

```
Out[26]: {'CS': 1482393.6,
'Manufacturing': 730000.0,
'Banking-Finance': 1474816.0,
'Logistics': 1166666.6666666667,
'Analytics': 1152705.8823529412}
```

#### Compute domain with maximum average pay

- Iterate through keys of domain average pay dictionary
- Keep track of domain name and value

```
In [27]: maxavgdname = ""
maxavgdpay = 0
for d in domain_avg_pay.keys():
    if domain_avg_pay[d] > maxavgdpay:
        maxavgdname = d
        maxavgdpay = domain_avg_pay[d]
```

```
In [28]: maxavgdname, maxavgdpay
```

```
Out[28]: ('CS', 1482393.6)
```