Introduction To Python Programming





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- Environment Setup (Anaconda)
- Command Line
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- Jupyter Notebook
- Input & Output
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- U Data types
 - Numbers & Math
 - Boolean & Comparison and Logic
 - Strings
 - Lists
 - Tuples
 - Sets
 - Dictionaries

- File Handling
- If Conditions
- For Loops
- Built-in functions & Operators (zip, enumerate, range, ...)
- List Comprehensions
- Functions
- Lambda Expressions
- Map, Filter, Reduce
- Variables Scope
- Modules & Packages

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Input & Output

```
1 # Input
2 name = input('Please enter your name: ')
```

```
1 # Output
2 print('hello world, Python is awesome ^_^')
```



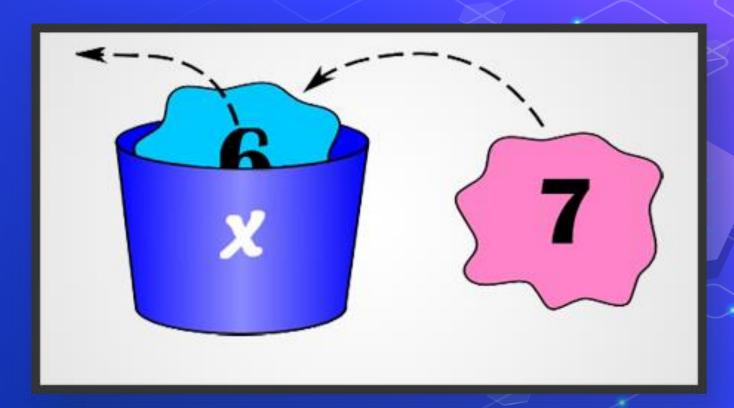
Input & Output

Comments

```
• • •
 2 name = 'ahmed'
 5 print('hello') # inline comment
 9 multi line comments
10 you can make many lines
11 """
```

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```
• • •
 2 x = 6
 5 x = 7
```

```
1 # variables can be anything (numbers, text, lists, ...)
2 number_1 = 20
3 number_2 = 2.5
4 name = 'Eman'
5 is_online = True
6 is_online = False
7 fruits = ['apples', 'oranges', 'grapes']
8 user = {'name': 'Eslam', 'age': 30, 'gender': 'male'}
```

Rules for variables assignment

- Names cannot start with numbers.
- There can be no spaces, use _ instead.
- Can't use these symbols :"'<>/?|\()!@#\$%^&*~-+=[],.
- Avoid using words that have special meaning in Python like list.
- For best practice user lowercase letters.
- Use easy and meaningful name and related to the problem.

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Data types

Name	Туре	Description
Integers	int	Whole numbers, such as: 3 300 200
Floating point	float	Numbers with a decimal point: 2.3 4.6 100.0
Strings	str	Ordered sequence of characters: "hello" 'Sammy' "2000" "楽しい"
Lists	list	Ordered sequence of objects: [10,"hello",200.3]
Dictionaries	dict	Unordered Key:Value pairs: {"mykey": "value", "name": "Frankie"}
Tuples	tup	Ordered immutable sequence of objects: (10,"hello",200.3)
Sets	set	Unordered collection of unique objects: {"a","b"}
Booleans	bool	Logical value indicating True or False

Data types

```
1 # use type() function to check what is the type of a variable
2 x = 5
3 y = "python is awesome"
4 z = [1, 2, 3]
5
6 print(type(x)) # int
7 print(type(y)) # str
8 print(type(z)) # list
```

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Numbers & Math

```
• • •
 1 # this is integer values (int)
 2 5
 3 1000
 4 -5000
 5 0
 6
 8 # this is float values (float)
 9 5.25
10 1000.75
11 -5000.3
12 5.0
13 2.5e2 # 2.5*(10**2)
14 2.5e+2 # 2.5*(10**2)
15 2.5e-2 # 2.5*(10**-2)
```



Numbers & Math

```
13 + 5 # result is 8
2 10 - 7 # result is 3
3 2 * 5 # result is 10
4 15 / 5 # result is 3
5 3 / 2 # result is 1.5
6 3 // 2 # result is 1
7 32 % 3 # result is 2
8 2 ** 3 # result is 8
9 4 ** 0.5 # result is 2
```



Numbers & Math





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Boolean & Comparison and Logic

```
1 is_online = True
2
3 has_dog = False
```



Boolean & Comparison and Logic

```
15 == 5  # result is True
25!= 5  # result is False
3 10 > 7  # result is True
4 2 >= 5  # result is False
5 15 < 5  # result is False
6 3 <= 3  # result is True</pre>
```



Boolean & Comparison and Logic

```
• • •
2 1 < 2 and 2 < 3 # Result is True
 31 = 1 and 2 < 3 # Result is False
 41 = 1 and 2 > 3 # Result is False
8 1 < 2 or 2 < 3 # Result is True
 9 1 != 1 or 2 < 3 # Result is True
10 1 != 1 or 2 > 3 # Result is False
11
12
13 # NOT
14 not 1 == 1
                  # Result is False
15 not 1 > 10
```



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Strings

```
1 greeting = "Hello World"
2 greeting = 'Hello World'
```



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Lists

```
1 my_list = ['A string', 23, 100.232 , 'p', True]
2
3 print(my_list[0]) # 'A string'
4 print(my_list[1]) # 23
5 print(my_list[2]) # 100.232
6 print(my_list[3]) # 'p'
7 print(my_list[4]) # True
```

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Tuples (faster and immutable lists)

Used when you have immutable values and need faster processing on them

```
1 my_tuple = ('A string', 23, 100.232 , 'p', True)
2
3 print(my_tuple[0]) # 'A string'
4 print(my_tuple[1]) # 23
5 print(my_tuple[2]) # 100.232
6 print(my_tuple[3]) # 'p'
7 print(my_tuple[4]) # True
```

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Tuples **Sets**

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- File Handling

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 Built-in functions & Operators (zip, enumerate, range, ...)

 List Comprehensions

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- Lambda Expressions

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Sets (unique lists)

Used for intersections & union operations

```
1 my_list = [1,1,2,2,3,4,5,6,1,1]
2
3 my_set = set(my_list)
4 print(my_set) # {1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6}
```

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Dictionaries

```
1 store = {'apples': 10, 'oranges': 20}
2 
3 print(store['apples']) # result is 10
4 print(store['oranges']) # result is 20
```

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File Handling

```
2 my_file = open('test.txt', 'r')
 3 print(my_file.read()) # or use readlines()
 4 my_file.close()
 8 my_file = open('test.txt', 'w') # or w+ for read & write
 9 print(my_file.write('Hello Python'))
10 my_file.close()
11
13 # Append to a file
14 my_file = open('test.txt', 'a') # or a+ for read & append
15 print(my_file.write('Hello Python'))
16 my_file.close()
17
```



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Sets

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File Handling **If Conditions** For Loops Built-in functions & Operators (zip, enumerate, range, ...) List Comprehensions Functions Lambda Expressions Map, Filter, Reduce Variables Scope Modules & Packages

If Conditions

```
1 person = 'George'
 3 if person == 'Sammy':
       print('Welcome Sammy!')
 5 elif person =='George':
       print('Welcome George!')
 7 else:
       print("Welcome, what's your name?")
   # Welcome George!
```



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File Handling If Conditions For Loops Built-in functions & Operators (zip, enumerate, range, ...) List Comprehensions Functions Lambda Expressions Map, Filter, Reduce Variables Scope Modules & Packages

For Loops

```
• • •
 1 list1 =
 2 [1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10]
 3 for num in list1:
       print(num)
 7 1
 8 2
 9 3
10 4
11 5
12 6
13 7
14 8
15 9
16 10
17 """
```

While Loops

```
• • •
 1 \times = 0
 3 while x < 10:
        print(x)
        x+=1
 8 0
 9 1
10 2
11 3
12 4
13 5
14 6
15 7
16 8
17 9
```

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> Tuples Sets

Dictionaries

Built-in functions & Operators

- Range
- Enumerate
- O Zip
- O In
- O ..



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Lists
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Dictionaries

List Comprehensions

```
1 lst = [x**2 for x in range(0,11)]
2 print(lst)
3
4 # [0, 1, 4, 9, 16, 25, 36, 49, 64, 81, 100]
```

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> Tuples Sets

Dictionaries

Functions

```
1 def say_hello():
2    print('hello')
3
4
5 say_hello()
6
7 # hello
```



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Sets

Dictionaries

Lambda Expressions & Map, Filter, Reduce

- Map
- Filter
- Reduce
- Cambda Expression



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Modules & Packages

Variables Scope

- O Local
- Global



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Modules & Packages

Module is a file which contains various Python functions and global variables. It is simply just .py extension file which has python executable code.

Package is a collection of modules.

Library is a collection of packages.

Framework is a collection of libraries.

Modules & Packages

- Random
- OS
- Datetime
- Install external code
- O How to make your custom module
- How to make your custom package



Conda enviroments

```
• • •
 2 conda info --envs
 6 conda create -n my-env python=3.7
 7 conda create -n my-env numpy requests
 8 conda create -n my-env python=3.7 numpy=1.16.1 requests=2.19.1
12 conda create -n myclone --clone my-env
16 conda activate my-env
17 conda deactivate
18 conda remove -n my-env --all
```

Don't forget to add jupyter kernel for this newly created environment

https://janakiev.com/blog/jupyter-virtual-envs/

Conda enviroments

```
1 # generate requirements.txt from all environment packages
2 pip freeze > requirements.txt
3
4
5 # generate requirements.txt from project packages
6 pip install pigar
7 pigar
8
9
10 # install packages from requirements.txt
11 pip install -r requirements.txt
```



Questions ?!



Thanks!

>_ Live long and prosper



