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# Programming techniques for NLP

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# Evaluation

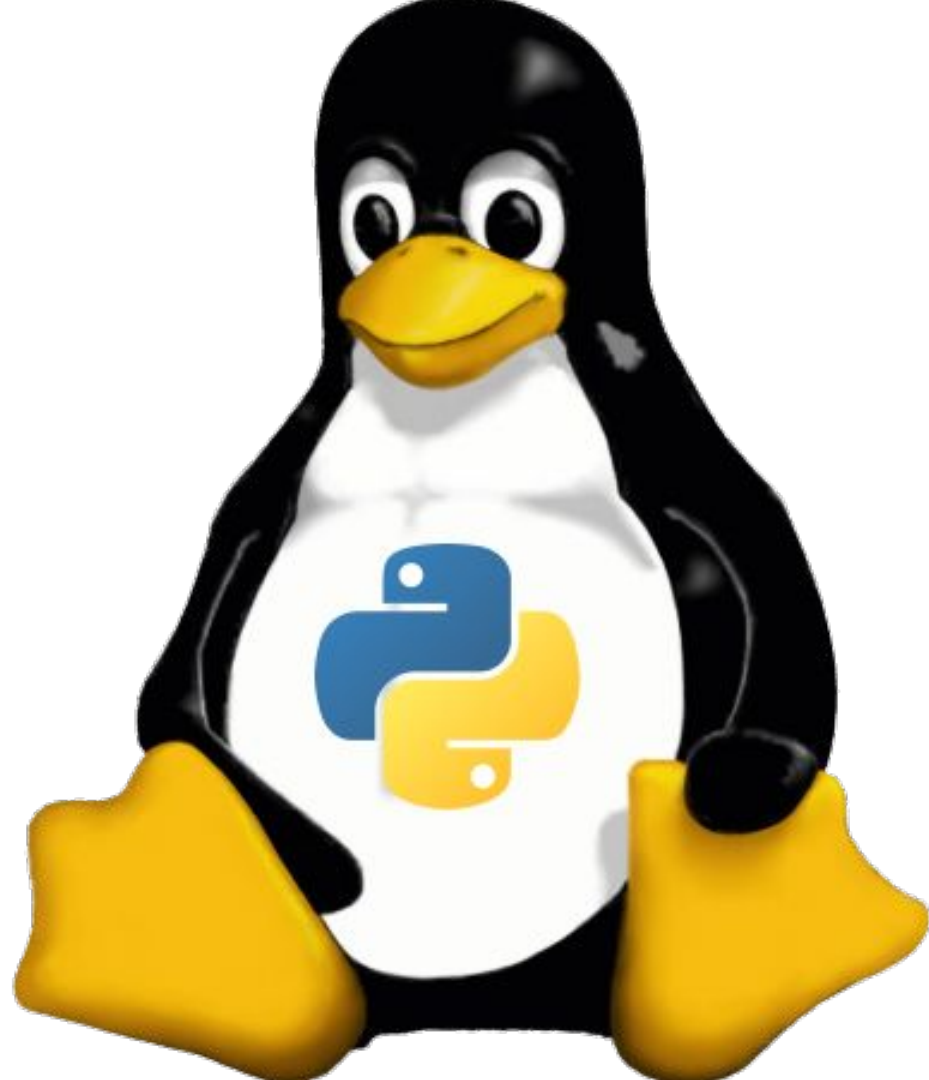
- Part I exercises: 40 %
  - Part II assessments: 60 %
-



# Python programming language

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# Open source



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Language **simple**,  
**understable** and  
**powerful**

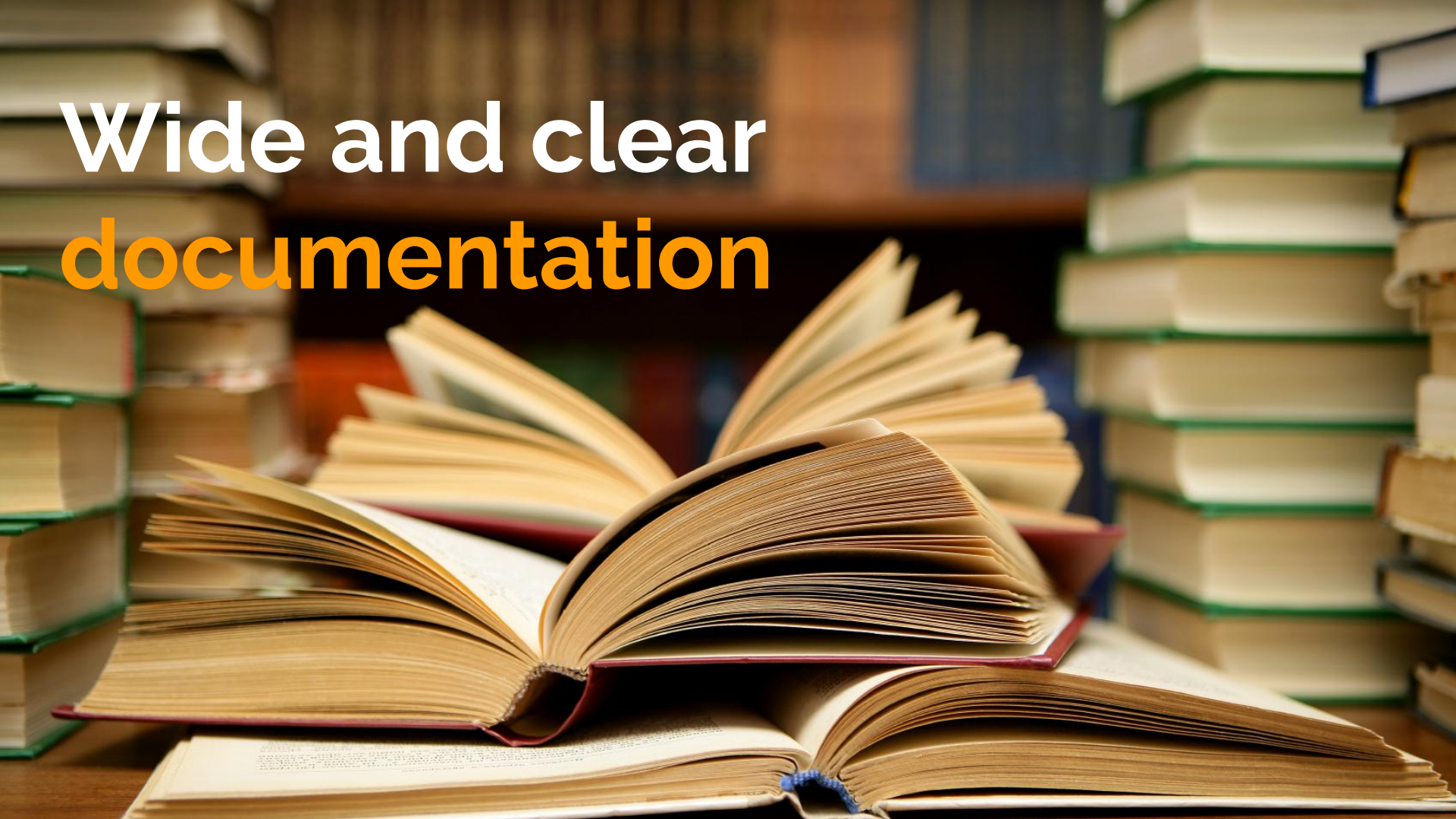
There should be one-- and preferably  
only one --obvious way to do it.



python™



Wide and clear  
documentation



## Previous topic

[1. Introduction](#)

## Next topic

[3. Built-in Constants](#)

## This Page

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## 2. Built-in Functions

The Python interpreter has a number of functions and types built into it that are always available. They are listed here in alphabetical order.

Built-in Functions				
<a href="#">abs()</a>	<a href="#">dict()</a>	<a href="#">help()</a>	<a href="#">min()</a>	<a href="#">setattr()</a>
<a href="#">all()</a>	<a href="#">dir()</a>	<a href="#">hex()</a>	<a href="#">next()</a>	<a href="#">slice()</a>
<a href="#">any()</a>	<a href="#">divmod()</a>	<a href="#">id()</a>	<a href="#">object()</a>	<a href="#">sorted()</a>
<a href="#">ascii()</a>	<a href="#">enumerate()</a>	<a href="#">input()</a>	<a href="#">oct()</a>	<a href="#">staticmethod()</a>
<a href="#">bin()</a>	<a href="#">eval()</a>	<a href="#">int()</a>	<a href="#">open()</a>	<a href="#">str()</a>
<a href="#">bool()</a>	<a href="#">exec()</a>	<a href="#">isinstance()</a>	<a href="#">ord()</a>	<a href="#">sum()</a>
<a href="#">bytearray()</a>	<a href="#">filter()</a>	<a href="#">issubclass()</a>	<a href="#">pow()</a>	<a href="#">super()</a>
<a href="#">bytes()</a>	<a href="#">float()</a>	<a href="#">iter()</a>	<a href="#">print()</a>	<a href="#">tuple()</a>
<a href="#">callable()</a>	<a href="#">format()</a>	<a href="#">len()</a>	<a href="#">property()</a>	<a href="#">type()</a>
<a href="#">chr()</a>	<a href="#">frozenset()</a>	<a href="#">list()</a>	<a href="#">range()</a>	<a href="#">vars()</a>
<a href="#">classmethod()</a>	<a href="#">getattr()</a>	<a href="#">locals()</a>	<a href="#">repr()</a>	<a href="#">zip()</a>
<a href="#">compile()</a>	<a href="#">globals()</a>	<a href="#">map()</a>	<a href="#">reversed()</a>	<a href="#">__import__()</a>
<a href="#">complex()</a>	<a href="#">hasattr()</a>	<a href="#">max()</a>	<a href="#">round()</a>	
<a href="#">delattr()</a>	<a href="#">hash()</a>	<a href="#">memoryview()</a>	<a href="#">set()</a>	

### **abs**(*x*)

Return the absolute value of a number. The argument may be an integer or a floating point number. If the argument is a complex number, its magnitude is returned.

### **all**(*iterable*)

Return `True` if all elements of the *iterable* are true (or if the iterable is empty). Equivalent to:



# Scripting language (Interpreter)

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**Dense** and  
**legible** code



Syntax like  
any languages

Grammar & Composition III

THEMES in Literature

Vocabulary, Spelling, Poetry III

SCIENCE Matter and Energy Laboratory Manual

SCIENCE Matter and Energy

WORLD HISTORY AND CULTURE



main.py



```
1 print("Hello students!")  
2 print("Wellcome to the Programming course!")
```

<https://Test.olatzvinaspre.repl.run>

```
Hello students!  
Wellcome to the Programming course!  
❏
```



# Differences 2 vs 3

Main **differences** between Python 2 and Python 3

→ **Encoding**

Much simpler (and less problems) in Python 3

→ **Display**

print function with parenthesis `print()`

→ **Internal optimizations**

Memory, efficiency,...



## We will work with...

- Basic data and operations
- Variables
- Conditionals
- Iterations
- Strings
- Lists and dictionaries
- Files
- Functions
- Libraries



# Some basic definitions

→ **Algorithm:** A finite sequence of well-defined and ordered operations to solve a problem (or perform a computation)

It is the definition of a process

- ◆ When you define **WHAT** to do
- ◆ It defines **HOW** to do it

→ **Program/app(lication):**

The sequence of operations the computer is going to execute

# Some basic definitions

- **Programming language:** Artificial language that can be used to control the computer behaviour.  
A grammar rule set is needed, as well as some symbols and reserved words.
  - We will use **Python**.
- **Elements of a program:**
  - ◆ **Data:** to represent information and results
  - ◆ **Operations:** to change data and create procedures

# LINUX



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# Operating System

We recommend you to install Ubuntu (or other Linux distribution) in your computer:

- In a new partition
- In a virtual machine (VMware, VirtualBox,...)

Plenty tutorials on the Internet

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# Environment (IDE)

You can use the IDE of your choice. The lecturers will be using **Visual Studio Code** (installed in the classroom's machines)

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File Edit Selection View Go Run Terminal Help



EXPLORER

TEORIAKO\_KODEA

- 02-01-Hello\_world.py
- 02-02-Hello\_name.py
- 02-03-function\_hello.py
- 02-04-functions\_factorial.py
- 02-05-functions\_sum.py



&gt; OUTLINE

02-01-Hello\_world.py x

02-02-Hello\_name.py

02-03-function\_hello.py

02-04: ▶ □ ...

02-01-Hello\_world.py

```
1 print("Hello world")
2
3 # try errors:
4 #   parenthesis
5 #   different quotes
6 #   wrong function name
```

PROBLEMS OUTPUT TERMINAL DEBUG CONSOLE

Python + v ^ x

```
/usr/bin/python3 "/home/olatz/Nextcloud/Irakaskuntza/Introduction to Programming/Teoriako_kodea/02-01-Hello_world.py"
olatz@U111275:~/Nextcloud/Irakaskuntza/Introduction to Programming/Teoriako_kodea$ /usr/bin/python3 "/home/olatz/Nextcloud/Irakaskuntza/Introduction to Programming/Teoriako_kodea/02-01-Hello_world.py"
Hello world
olatz@U111275:~/Nextcloud/Irakaskuntza/Introduction to Programming/Teoriako_kodea$
```



**Ready** to start working!