Other Details & Info

April 29, 2020 2:29 PM

Download Python

https://www.python.org/downloads/

Code Examples

https://wiki.python.org/moin/BeginnersGuide/Examples

Step 1: The tutorial

https://docs.python.org/3/tutorial/

Tutorial recommended by Tiago

https://cs231n.github.io/python-numpy-tutorial/?fbclid=IwAR3fv4dFqhT-

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Scripting Environments (IDE's)

April 29, 2020 2:28 PM

This official Python page includes many. https://wiki.python.org/moin/IntegratedDevelopmentEnvironments

Tiago recommended using Anaconda and VS Code:

https://www.anaconda.com/products/individual https://get.anaconda.com/distribution/tutorial/ Visual Studio Code: https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/languages/python

Name	Where it Runs	Details
Google Collaboratory	In browser	 Installation free Cloud computing "Like a Jupyter notebook stored on Google Drive" Code is entered and run in cells Text cells provide a place to comments that can have rich formatting Can search built-in library of code snippets http://research.google.com/seedbank > A bank of many workbooks for a wide variety of applications which you can view, run Can choose what to run on: GPU's or TPU's

Syntax

April 29, 2020 2:28 PM

The complete syntax guide: https://docs.python.org/3/reference/

The language is interpreted as opposed to compiled. That means that the code gets compiled at run time. With a compiled language, the code that "you" write is compiled once, into machine code - all bits. That machine code itself is distributed to customers etc. as .exe or whatever format. Whereas an interpreted language gets interpreted every time it is run. That means that you ship out the code, with an interpreter that is specialized for the hardware or OS. Then each computer that runs it will compile it to machine code, (0's and 1's) before running it, every time.

Uses lambda functions

Data Types

April 29, 2020 2:28 PM

Idea	Details
Dynamically Typed	 No variable declarations! Ties into the fact that its interpreted. If it were being compiled, the program would need to contain the declarations to ensure enough memory was stored for running. But because it is interpreted line by line, it doesn't need to do that. It just sticks a value in memory when the time comes, then labels it

Data Structures

April 29, 2020 2:28 PM

Refer to the Standard Library for full list of non-essential built-in object types, functions, and modules

Libraries

April 29, 2020 2:29 PM

A website for storing code snippets - There will be a code example for basically anything you want to do http://code.activestate.com/recipes/langs/python/

Keep Code Compatible

In Anaconda, you can define 'environments' -so code you write will always be run with the packages that it was coded on. That environment will not take on package updates, ensuring code remains functional and doesn't break. Within the environments tab simply select which packages and versions to use.

DEFINITIONS

Module- Python code contained in a file (any file....) Package- Python codes contained in a directory of file(s) Library- A collection of modules and packages

Colloquially/in practical usage, can think of libraries/packages as collections of custom code that are distributed for a particular purpose (for example, a data analysis package containing all the custom functions etc. that do data analysis)

Library	Application	Features	Documents
Pandas	Data Analysis	Data Frame object for data manipulation with integrated indexing	https://pandas.pydata.org/docs/
		• Tools for reading and writing data from memory to different formats like CSV, text,Excel, SQL, etc.	
		Means for handling messy data	
		Flexible pivoting of data sets	
		 Aggregating or transforming data with split-apply-combine operations 	

https://gym.openai.com
"A toolkit for developing and comparing reinforcement learning algorithms"

⁻Tiago used/recommends it