

Hello, world!

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Introductions

What do you work on?

How would you like to use programming?

Motivations mentioned by you all...

- Data Analysis
- Building a website
- Machine Learning
- Building an app
-

My Motivation

- Learning how to communicate specialized ideas to people who come very different contexts, skill sets as me.
- Exposure to problems faced by people from different professions - and solving them = Fun
- Enabling my friends to do things by giving them a new (hopefully useful) skill set.

The anatomy of our lectures

Every Lecture:

- A story
- A short presentation by me.
- 2 Flipped classroom presentations (5-10 mins each).
- Let's build something?
- Computational Thinking : What would be the steps involved in doing X?
(interactive)

What will we learn in this course?

- We will learn to learn programming.
- We will build somethings together.
- We will all build one thing for our own selves.

First Lecture

Popular courses on YouTube:

- “You will learn to store 2 values in variables, and swap them”.

We will be able to check the urban legend:

Nicolas Cage appearing in more movies
leads to more people drowning in swimming
pools.



What is Computer Science

Wrong question....

- Let's try to relate it to *your* context. The more important question is what can computer science do for you. And what gives it the power to do so.

Making use of *free labor* using an *algorithm*

Unless you count the electricity you're spending....

Free Labor

- Tiny little workers, not very intelligent.
- Hard working, but you must learn to speak their tongue!
- The instructions are mostly very, very boring:
 - Store this information
 - Give me that information
 - Show me that information
 - Add/subtract/multiply/divide these two numbers



Like Lego Blocks

- Every piece of digital technology!
- It's fun to see how the pieces fit.
- It's even more fun to build something yourself :)



Algorithm - the process of putting lego blocks together

Breaking down what you want into sub-tasks which are:

- Simpler
- Reusable for other tasks
- Get the job done without errors (and hopefully fast).

We instruct our minions to do these sub-tasks. Thus, an algorithm is a step of instructions which get the computer to do something we desire.

For ex: the algorithm of building one tower using lego blocks can be reused over and over again in the previous castle.

What is each lego block though?

Depends who you ask (because things work at multiple levels):

- Electrical engineer : transistors
- Hard core programmers : circuits in
- Computer Scientists : blocks of logic
- The python programmer : “objects”.

Objects - the glue of (most) programming

- Objects - Suppose I told you I have a pet dog.
- Now what are some questions you can ask about the dog?
- Attributes like:
 - Name?
 - Fur color?
 - Male/Female?
- Actions like:
 - Can I play catch with the dog?

A more abstract example of an object

Object : A thing which has some attributes and lets you do certain operations on it.

For ex:

- Line object (geometric example):
 - Attributes: start point, end point.
 - Operations: change these points to modify the object.
- Employee object:
 - Attributes: Salary, role in company.
 - Operations: Assign to a task in company, or change salary.
- Time object:
 - Attributes: get current time
 - Operations: Get time difference between two time objects.

Examples (the anatomy of python code)

```
untitled
1  ###some code here###
2  ###some code here###
3  ###some code here###
4  time_1 = time.now
5  ###some more code here###
6  ###some more code here###
7  ###some more code here###
8  ###some more code here###
9  time_2 = time.now
10
11 time_taken = time_2 - time_1
```

Employee_object, time_1, time_2 : objects
time_1, time_2 : variables
Employee() : Class
print(): statement
employee_id = "spandan" : Argument

```
16 employee_1 = Employee(employee_id = "Spandan")
17 employee_2 = Employee(employee_id = "Ankit")
18 print(employee_1.salary)
19 >> 10
20 print(employee_2.salary)
21 >> 20
22
23 current_salary = employee_1.salary
24 new_salary = employee_2
25
26
27 employee_1.salary = new_salary
28 print(employee_1.salary)
29 >> 1
```

Employee_object, time_1, time_2 : objects
time_1, time_2 : variables
Employee() : Class
print(): statement
employee_id = "spandan" : Argument

Recap

Objects: A thing which have some attributes, and certain operations we can perform on it. (time.now, time_1 - time_2)

Variables: A container to store values

Statements: An instruction to the computer

Arguments: relevant information given in brackets

Class: helps create objects of a certain *kind*. Example: employee_1, employee_2.
The class specifies what attributes and operations are associated with the object

From variables to data structures

What can I store in variables?

Well, what would you like to store?

- Numbers
- Names (string)
- employee_IDs (string)
- List of names?

Ex: “all_employees” variable?

Useful operation for this object: Check if you have an employee with a name Tim.

Data structures - Storing the info you want to work with

- Lists: [1,2,3] or ['hi','bye']
- Dictionary: Key-Value pairs.
 - Ex: Employee_name_to_salary
 - Attribute: look up salary
 - Modify: modify salary

Confusing, but important : In built vs declared objects - everything is an object!

Dictionaries, lists are also objects. Though we don't need to call a class to create objects of this kind (For ease).

What if I don't want to work with “information”?

- Sadly, everything is information, or data.
- At the base, computer represents everything numerically.
- Strings, numbers, every kind of information gets stored as numbers.
- Foreshadowing : everything is binary, why? Transistors can only be on or off. Passing current through them you can check if they're on or off, i.e. are they 0 or 1.



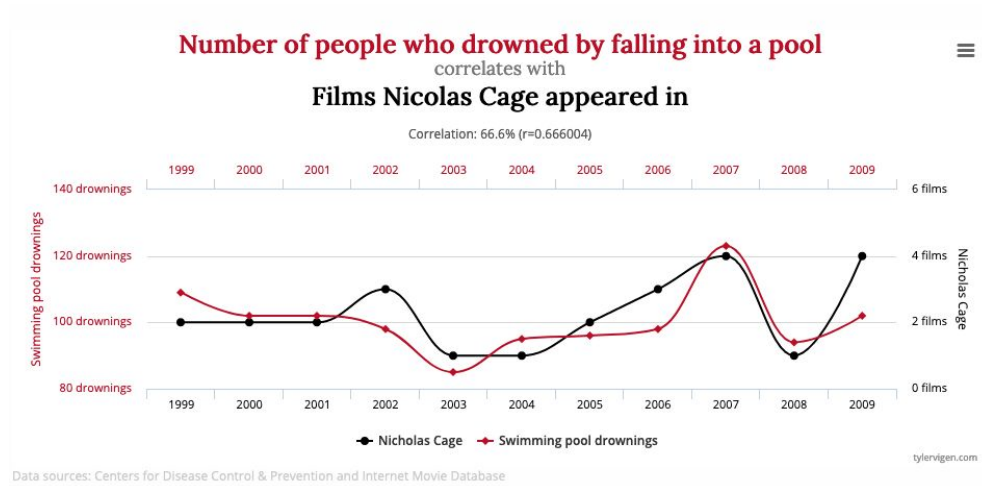
```
0 2 15 0 0 11 10 0 0 0 0 9 0 0 0
0 0 0 4 60 19 236 255 255 177 95 61 32 0 0 29
0 10 10 130 238 255 244 245 243 250 249 255 222 103 10 0
0 14 138 255 255 244 254 255 253 245 255 249 253 251 224 1
2 10 255 228 255 251 254 211 11 116 17 215 251 238 255 49
15 217 243 255 101 35 220 52 2 0 10 13 232 255 255 36
14 229 252 255 43 12 0 0 7 7 0 22 237 252 233 62
4 148 245 255 218 22 11 0 3 111 236 243 255 103 0
0 87 252 250 248 218 40 0 1 251 252 255 248 155 6 0
0 13 131 255 255 245 255 182 181 248 252 242 228 96 0 14
1 0 5 132 251 255 241 255 247 255 241 155 17 0 7 0
0 0 0 4 42 251 255 246 254 253 250 120 11 0 1 0
0 0 4 92 255 255 255 248 252 255 244 250 180 10 0 4
0 22 206 252 246 251 241 100 24 11 255 245 255 194 9 0
0 111 255 242 255 154 24 0 0 6 34 255 232 230 55 0
0 218 251 250 133 7 11 0 0 0 2 62 255 250 125 3
0 133 255 255 101 9 20 0 13 3 15 182 251 245 61 0
0 187 251 241 255 230 68 55 10 110 217 248 253 255 52 4
0 18 148 250 255 247 255 255 255 249 255 240 255 120 0 5
0 0 23 131 215 255 250 248 255 255 248 248 11 14 12 0
0 0 6 1 0 52 153 233 255 232 147 37 0 0 4 1
0 0 5 5 0 0 0 0 0 14 1 0 6 6 0 0
```

The programmer's mindset

So, for any task you are interested in try to think of the following:

- What information do I need to use for the task? How would I need to modify it?
- What object will I need to store this information?
- What kind of operations must that object have, to allow me to perform?
- How will different objects interact with each other?

Let's build something?

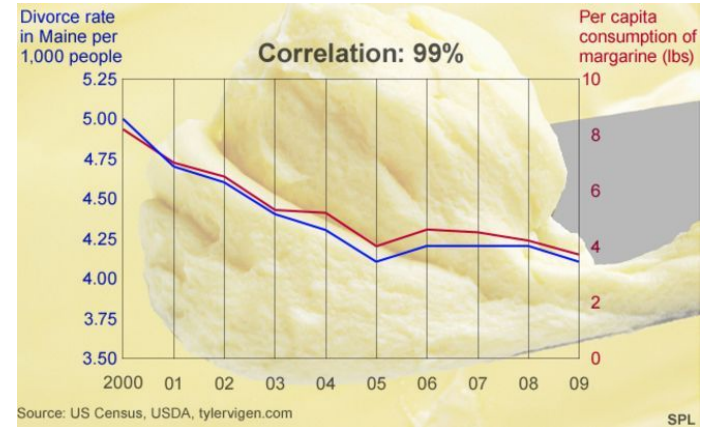


BBC Article!

<https://www.bbc.com/news/magazine-27537142>

Findings include:

- Margarine leads to divorces
- Pirate shortage caused global warming
- Facebook is causing the greek debt crises



Assignment : to use the tools today to plot COVID-19 growth in countries

- Pulling content from Github.
- Uploading it to colab
- Read file and plot the numbers.

Learning objects covered: modules, classes, objects, lists, file handlers, io, plotting, and more.

Getting set up - Github and Colab

- Where do I practice my code? <https://colab.research.google.com>
- Where's everything stored?
https://github.com/Spandan-Madan/learning_to_speak_python
- Will I get future emails : Not much, everything will be on github. Also allows those who are not interested in continuing to exit without being bombarded by emails :)
- Lectures will be on youtube!

Thank you!

- Hope you enjoyed the lecture :)