Getting started with Text-Fabric, Python, and Jupyter Notebooks

1) Download Anaconda (choose the right version for your platform and system)
2) After installing Anaconda, start the Anaconda Prompt terminal
3) In the terminal, type (or copy-paste) the following lines in the command line to install Text-Fabric:
   a) On Windows:
      `pip install text-fabric`
      press 'enter'
      `pip install --upgrade text-fabric`
      press 'enter'
   b) On other platforms:
      `pip3 install text-fabric`
      press 'enter'
      `pip3 install --upgrade text-fabric`
      press 'enter'
   4) To open Jupyter Notebooks, search for the program 'Jupyter Notebook' on your computer (it is located in the installation folder of Anaconda). Another way to do this is to type `jupyter notebook` in the command line (Anaconda Prompt)

Useful Tutorials

There are several useful tutorials into Text-Fabric. The first one is more elaborate and gives a basic introduction into Python and some examples of Text-Fabric. The other contains a few examples and teaches you how to find your way in the Text-Fabric API and the feature documentation so that you can start coding yourself:

- Find the tutorial Notebook for the Feature Documentation and Text-Fabric API here.
- Find the tutorial Notebook for Python and TF here.

Useful Links

- For documentation on every function in Text-Fabric, check out the cheat sheet: https://annotation.github.io/text-fabric/cheatsheet.html

- For documentation on all features for each object type, check out the feature documentation: https://etcbc.github.io/bhsa/features/0_home/

- To find the spelling of the text, words, and lexemes, both transliterated and Hebrew, vocalised and consonantal, check out https://shebanq.ancient-data.org/hebrew/words.

Useful codes

To import Text-Fabric (make sure you installed it first, see above):

```
from tf.app import use

A = use('bhsa:hot', hoist=globals())
```

To ‘walk through’ all words and print their part of speech (mind the indentation after ‘:’):

```
for w in F.otype.s(‘word’):
      print(F.sp.v(w))
```

To find the section corresponding to a given node (example: word node 100000):

```
A.sectionStrFromNode(100000)
```

To move up to clause level from word node 10000:

```
L.u(100000, ‘clause’)[0]
```

To move down to phrase level from sentence node 1200000:

```
L.d(1200000, ‘phrase’)
```