

Diejenigen, die aktiv mitmachen wollen, setzen sich bitte nach vorn.

# Python & L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X

Dante e. V. Frühjahrstagung 2017

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# Überblick

Was machen wir heute?

- ▶ Python Grundlagen
- ▶ Python in  $\text{\LaTeX}$  Dokumenten
- ▶ Erzeugung von  $\text{\LaTeX}$  Dokumenten

# Voraussetzungen

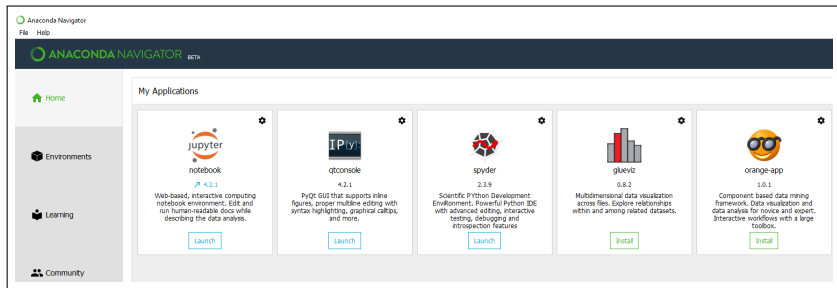
## Was wird benötigt

- ▶ Aktuelle T<sub>E</sub>X Installation
- ▶ Python3 Installation, vorzugsweise Anaconda/Winpython
- ▶ Pakete:
  - ▶ numpy
  - ▶ jinja2
  - ▶ pandas
- ▶ Diese Folien und Code-Beispiele unter:

<https://github.com/UweZiegenhagen/PythonAndLaTeX>

# „Scientific Python“ Distributionen

- ▶ Linux/MacOS X kommen mit Python, aber nicht SciPy
- ▶ Manuell nachinstallieren oder „echte“ Installation
- ▶ Meine Empfehlung: Anaconda
  - ▶ Anaconda (<https://www.continuum.io/downloads>)
  - ▶ WinPython (<https://winpython.github.io>)



# Das SciPy Framework

Neben pandas ist enthalten:

**NumPy** matrices, vectors, algorithms

**IPython** Matlab/Mathematica-like environment

**Matplotlib** scientific plotting, basis for seaborn library

**SymPy** symbolic mathematics

... etc, etc.

# Testen der Installation

- Funktionieren die folgenden Befehle?

```
1 import jinja2
2 import pandas
3 import numpy
```

# Python

- ▶ Erfunden von Guido van Rossum (Niederlande)
- ▶ Fokus auf lesbaren und verständlichen Code
- ▶ „batteries included“  $\Rightarrow$  umfangreiche Standardbibliothek
- ▶ Mein erster Kontakt mit Python: Downloadskript für den SaveTV Online-VCR
- ▶ Python2 versus Python3  $\Rightarrow$  Python3
- ▶ Editor? Ich nutze Spyder3, auch empfehlenswert: Geany
- ▶ Python selbst liefert IDLE mit



# Python „Hello World“

```
1 print('Hello Python')
2 # Kommentar
3 a = 123.4
4 a+=2
5 print(a+2)
6
7 def myFunction(a):
8     b = a + a
9     return b
10
11 print(myFunction(2)) # 4
12 print(myFunction('a')) # 'aa'
```

Listing 1: Hello World in Python 3.x, sources/helloWorld.py

# Strings, Listen und Tupel

## Strings

```
1 a = 'Hallo'
2 b = 'Welt'
3
4 c = a + ' ' + b
5 'W' in c # True
6 print(c[0]) # 'H'
7 print(c[-1]) # 't'
8 print(c[1:3]) # 'al'
9 print(c[1:4]) # 'all'
10 print(c[1:-1]) # 'allo Wel'
11 print(c[1:]) # 'allo Welt'
12
13 for i in c:
14     print(i)
```

Listing 2: Strings, sources/Strings.py

# Strings, Listen und Tupel

## Stringfunktionen

```
1 meinString = 'Hallo Welt'
2
3 meinString.upper()
4 meinString.find('Welt')
5 meinString.split(' ')
6 meinString.replace('Welt', 'World')
```

Listing 3: Strings, sources/Strings2.py

# Strings, Listen und Tupel

## Listen

- ▶ Index von 0 bis  $n - 1$
- ▶ veränderbar

```
1 beatles = ['John', 'Paul', 'Ringo', 'George']
2 print(len(beatles))
3 print(beatles[3])
4 beatles.append('Yoko Ono')
5 print(beatles.index('John'))
```

Listing 4: Listen, sources/Listen.py

# Strings, Listen und Tupel

## Tupel

- ▶ ähnlich wie Listen
- ▶ Index von 0 bis  $n - 1$
- ▶ nicht veränderbar, also „schreibgeschützt“

```
1 monate=('Jan', 'Feb', 'Mar', 'Apr', 'Mai')
2 print(monate[1])
3 print(monate[1:3])
```

Listing 5: Tupel, sources/Tupel.py

# Dictionaries

## Key-Value Paare

- ▶ nicht veränderbar

```
1 lookup={'EUR': 'Euro', 'GBP': 'Pound', 'USD': 'US-Dollar'}  
2 print(lookup['EUR'])
```

Listing 6: Tupel, sources/Dictionaries.py

# Flusssteuerung

## if/then

```
1 a = 1
2
3 def doThis():
4     print('Done')
5
6 if a==1:
7     doThis()
8 else:
9     pass # pass = "Do nothing"
```

Listing 7: if-then, sources/ifthen.py

"condition" kann ein üblicher Boolean Ausdruck sein.

# Flusssteuerung

for

```
1 myString = 'Python'
2 for c in myString:
3     print(c)
```

Listing 8: for-Schleifen, sources/for.py



# Flusssteuerung

## while

```
1 n = 4
2 while n>0:
3     print(n)
4     n-=1
```

Listing 9: while-Schleifen, sources/while.py

# Funktionen

```
1 def add(a,b):  
2     return a+b  
3  
4 def multiply3(a,b,c=1):  
5     return a*b*c
```

Listing 10: Definition von Funktionen, sources/Funktionen.py

# Ein- und Ausgabe

## Kommandozeile

```
1 a = input('Erstes Wort')
2 b = input('Zweites Wort')
3
4 print(a, b)
5 print(a, b, sep='')
6 print(a, b, sep=':')
```

Listing 11: Ein- und Ausgabe: Kommandozeile, sources/io.py

# Ein- und Ausgabe

## Dateien lesen

```
1 dateiname = 'exampleFile.txt'
2
3 filepointer = open(dateiname,'r')
4 # 'r' (read) oder 'a' (append)
5 for zeile in filepointer:
6     print(zeile)
7
8 filepointer.close()
```

Listing 12: Ein- und Ausgabe: Dateien,sources/readWriteFile.py

- ▶ Um Excel, CSV und ähnliches zu lesen ⇒ pandas sehr empfehlenswert

# Ein- und Ausgabe

## UTF8-Dateien lesen und schreiben

```
1 import io
2 import datetime
3
4 jetzt = datetime.datetime.now()
5 dateiname = 'example.txt'
6
7 with io.open(dateiname, 'w', encoding='utf8') as datei:
8     datei.write('äüöß ' + jetzt.isoformat())
9
10 with io.open(dateiname, 'r', encoding='utf8') as datei:
11     text = datei.read()
12     print(text)
```

Listing 13: UTF8, sources/readWriteUTF8.py

# Andere wichtige Befehle

## Das os Modul

- ▶ `os.system(<Befehl>)` Führt externen Befehl aus
- ▶ `os.start(<Datei>)` Öffnet Datei mit der Standard-Applikation (nur unter Windows)

# Aufgabe 1

- ▶ Wir erzeugen Rechenaufgaben für Kinder
- ▶ links die Aufgabe, rechts die Lösung
- ▶ Aufgaben randomisiert (random Modul)
- ▶ Datei automatisch übersetzen und ausführen
- ▶ Tipp für Font: TeX Gyre Schola,  
`\usepackage{tgschola}`

# Python und $\text{\LaTeX}$ verbinden

Q: Wie kann man  $\text{\LaTeX}$  und Python in nur einem Dokument verwalten?

A: Literate programming<sup>1</sup>

- ▶ etwas „Selbstgestricktes“
- ▶ Python $\text{\TeX}$  von Geoffrey M. Poore  
<https://www.ctan.org/pkg/pythontex>

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<sup>1</sup>WEB, CWEB, NOWEB, SWEAVE, knitr



# Python im L<sup>A</sup>T<sub>E</sub>X-Lauf

```
1 \makeatletter
2 \newenvironment{pycode}[1]%
3   {\xdef\d@tn@me{#1}\xdef\r@ncmd{python #1.py > #1.plog}%
4   \typeout{Writing file #1}\VerbatimOut{#1.py}%
5   }
6   {\endVerbatimOut %
7   \toks0{\immediate\write18}%
8   \expandafter\toks\expandafter1\expandafter{\r@ncmd}%
9   \edef\d@r@ncmd{\the\toks0{\the\toks1}}\d@r@ncmd %
10  \lstinputlisting[language={Python},label=listing:\d@tn@me
11    ,basicstyle={\ttfamily\footnotesize}]{\d@tn@me.py}%
12  \lstinputlisting[basicstyle={\ttfamily\footnotesize}]{\d@tn@me.plog}%
13 }
14 \makeatother
```

- Beispiele unter /sources, leicht anpassbar

# PythonT<sub>E</sub>X

- ▶ „PythonTeX“ Paket von Geoffrey M. Poore
- ▶ Paket in Version 0.15 auf CTAN, in T<sub>E</sub>X Live enthalten
- ▶ unter Windows `pythontex.exe`
- ▶ stellt mehrere Befehle und Umgebungen bereit

# PythonT<sub>E</sub>X

## Befehle

- ▶ `\py{}` für Code, der einen String zurückliefert
- ▶ `\pyc{}` für Code, der nur ausgeführt wird
- ▶ `\pys{}` mit Substitution
- ▶ `\pyv{}` für Code, der nur gesetzt wird
- ▶ `\pyb{}` für Ausführung und Satz der Ergebnisse

## Umgebungen

`pycode` wie `pyc`

`pysub` wie `pys`

`pyverbatim` wie `pyv`

`pyblock` wie `pyb`

`pyconsole` simuliert eine Python-Konsole

# PythonT<sub>E</sub>X

Arbeitsweise

# Arara-Regel

- ▶ Was ist Arara?
- ▶ [texwelt.de/wissen/fragen/8764/was-ist-arara](http://texwelt.de/wissen/fragen/8764/was-ist-arara)

```
1 !config
2 # Nomentbl rule for arara
3 # author: Uwe Ziegenhagen
4 # requires arara 3.0+
5 identifier: pythontex
6 name: pythontex
7 command: <arara> pythontex @{{options}} "@{{getBasename(file)}}.pytxcode"
8 arguments:
9 - identifier: style
10   flag: <arara> @{{parameters.style}}
11   default: pythontex
12 - identifier: options
13   flag: <arara> @{{parameters.options}}
```

Listing 14: UTF8, sources/pythontex.yaml

# Daten verarbeiten

## Die wunderbare Welt von pandas

- ▶ mein „täglich Brot“: Datenbestände zwischen Banksystemen abgleichen
- ▶ „pandas is an open source, BSD-licensed library providing high-performance, easy-to-use data structures and data analysis tools for the Python programming language.“<sup>2</sup>
- ▶ Initiiert 2008 durch Wes McKinney von AQR Capital Management für hoch-performante quantitative Analyse
- ▶ Wesentliche Teile in C/Cython implementiert
- ▶ Current version is 0.19

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<sup>2</sup>Source: [pandas.pydata.org](http://pandas.pydata.org)

# Series und DataFrames

- ▶ central data structures in pandas

# Daten lesen

Command	Description
<code>read__pickle</code>	read Pickle objects
<code>read__table</code>	for general table-like formats
<code>read__csv</code>	Comma-Separated Values
<code>read__fwf</code>	for weird fixed-width formats
<code>read__clipboard</code>	read from clipboard
<code>read__excel</code>	read Excel files

other commands for HTML, JSON, HDF5, ...



# Reading CSV

- ▶ CSV can be pretty „messed up“:

- ▶ column separator
- ▶ decimal separator
- ▶ text encoding

- ▶ see the specification:

[http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.read\\_csv.html](http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.read_csv.html)

`sep` specify the column separator

`thousands` Thousands separator

`encoding` hopefully UTF-8 (BOM!)

`decimal` decimal separator

`converters` `converters={'A': str}` for explicit conversion

# Reading Excel

- ▶ Use `pd.read_excel()` to read XLSX files (which are just zipped XMLs)
- ▶ see the documentation:  
`http://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/generated/pandas.read\_excel.html`
- ▶ to export to Excel use `pd.to_excel()` function
- ▶ remarks:
  - ▶ Excel export is much slower than CSV
  - ▶ Exporting „styled“ Excel requires additional effort
  - ▶ Excel can be well controlled via COM (Common Object Model)

# Querying DataFrames

## Getting basic information

- ▶ For the next slides load Northwind data
- ▶ First task after loading data: do some sanity checks

```
1 customers = pd.read_excel('Northwind.xlsx',  
2                             sheetname = 'Customers')  
3  
4 print(len(customers))    # Zeilenzahl  
5 print(customers.head()) # die ersten 5 Zeilen  
6 print(customers.tail()) # die letzten 5 Zeilen  
7 print(list(customers))  # die Spaltennamen
```

# Pandas Dataframe Operations

## Selection and Filtering I

- ▶ pandas provides sophisticated methods to select, filter and transform rows and columns

- ▶ Select only certain columns

```
df = df[['colA', 'colB']]
```

- ▶ Select only first two rows (hint: index starts at 0)

```
df.iloc[:1]
```

- ▶ Select only rows where column value is greater

```
df[df['colA'] > 50]
```

# Pandas Dataframe Operations

## Selection and Filtering II

- ▶ Select only rows where column value is greater than 50 and smaller than 500

```
df[(df['colA'] > 50) | (df['colA'] < 500)]
```

- ▶ Select only rows where column value is not

```
df[~(df['colA'] == 'HelloWorld')]
```

- ▶ Select those rows, where column b is 'A' or 'B'

```
df = df[(df['b'] == 'A') | (df['b'] == 'I')]
```

- ▶ more readable alternative via `isin()`

```
df = df[df['b'].isin(['A', 'I'])]
```

- ▶ or the opposite

```
df = df[~df['b'].isin(['A', 'I'])]
```

# Pandas Dataframe Operations

## Merging and Joining

- ▶ `merge()` provides SQL-like merging
- ▶ very handy to combine different datasets
- ▶ Supported are the followin join-types:
  - ▶ Left
  - ▶ Right
  - ▶ Inner
  - ▶ Full Outer
- ▶ `join()` is special alias for `merge()`, works on index, not columns (the default for `merge`)

# Pandas Dataframe Operations

## Merging and Joining

### ► Default-command for merge()

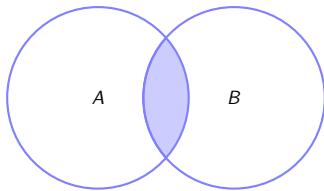
```
1 leftDataFrame.merge(rightDataFrame, how='inner',  
2 on=None, left_on=None, right_on=None, left_index=False,  
3 right_index=False, sort=False, suffixes=('_x', '_y'),  
4 copy=True, indicator=False)
```

1. define the other DataFrame to merge
2. define how to merge
3. define the keys to use for the merge

# Merging

## Inner Join

- ▶ Select all data which is in A and B



left		
	A	Key
0	A0	K0
1	A1	K1
2	A2	K2
3	A3	K4

right		
	B	Key
0	B0	K0
1	B1	K1
2	B2	K2
3	C3	K5

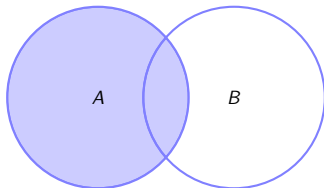
merged			
	A	B	Key
0	A0	B0	K0
1	A1	B1	K1
2	A2	B2	K2



# Merging

## Left Join

- ▶ Select all data which is in A and B



left		
	A	Key
0	A0	K0
1	A1	K1
2	A2	K2
3	A3	K4

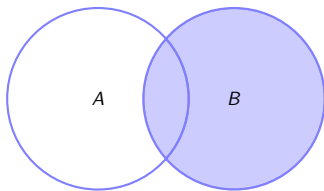
right		
	B	Key
0	B0	K0
1	B1	K1
2	B2	K2
3	C3	K5

merged			
	A	B	Key
0	A0	B0	K0
1	A1	B1	K1
2	A2	B2	K2
3	A3	NaN	K4

# Merging

## Right Join

- ▶ Select all data which is in B



left		
	A	Key
0	A0	K0
1	A1	K1
2	A2	K2
3	A3	K4

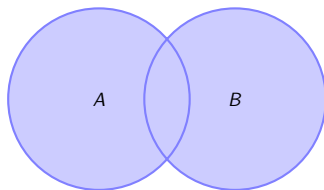
right		
	B	Key
0	B0	K0
1	B1	K1
2	B2	K2
3	C3	K5

merged			
	A	B	Key
0	A0	B0	K0
1	A1	B1	K1
2	A2	B2	K2
3	NaN	B3	K5

# Merging

## Full Outer Join

- Select all data which is in A or B



left		
	A	Key
0	A0	K0
1	A1	K1
2	A2	K2
3	A3	K4

right		
	B	Key
0	B0	K0
1	B1	K1
2	B2	K2
3	C3	K5

merged			
	A	B	Key
0	A0	B0	K0
1	A1	B1	K1
2	A2	B2	K2
3	A3	NaN	K4
4	NaN	B3	K5

# Merging

## Join Examples

### Exercise

1. Get `Northwind.xlsx`
2. Load the sheets and into dataframes
3. Merge both frames using different join types

# Example: Merging Rows into Columns

Spalte	Wert
ColA	Andi
ColB	Berni
ColC	Cesar
ColA	Dorian
ColB	Ernst
ColC	Frank

```
1 import pandas as pd
2 daten = pd.read_excel('combine.xlsx')
3 result = pd.DataFrame(columns=['ColA', 'ColB', 'ColC'])
4 for i, row in daten.iterrows():
5     result.loc[i // 3, row['Spalte']] = row['Wert']
6
7 print(result)
```

# Example: Creating Tax Donation Receipts

- ▶ Donations to Dingfabrik are tax-deductible
- ▶ Manual creation error-prone and labor-intensive
- ▶ Last year: complicated mix (Python, MySQL,  $\text{\LaTeX}$ )
- ▶ This year: pandas, much easier
- ▶ Interested? <http://uweziegenhagen.de/?p=3359>