



Introduction to Python

In this lecture

- Data science
- Tools for data science
- History of Python
- Python IDEs

Introduction

- We live in a world that's drowning in data
- Data is generated from various sources
 - Websites track every user's every click
 - Your smartphone is building up a record of your location
 - Sensors from electronic devices record real time information
 - E-commerce websites collect purchasing habits

Data science

- Interdisciplinary field that brings together computer science, statistics and mathematics to extract useful insights from data
- Analyzing and generating insights from data aids in arriving at better business decisions

Popular tools used in data science

- Data pre-processing and analysis
 - Python, R, Microsoft Excel, SAS, SPSS
- Data exploration and visualization
 - Tableau, Qlikview, Microsoft Excel
- Parallel and distributed computing incase of big data
 - Apache Spark, Apache Hadoop

Evolution of Python

- Python was developed by Guido van Rossum in the late eighties at the 'National Research Institute for Mathematics and Computer Science' at Netherlands
- Python Editions
 - Python 1.0-1991,
 - Python 2.0- 2000
 - Python 3.0 - 2008 (Python 3.7 – latest)

Advantages of using python

- Python has several features that make it well suited for data science
- Open source and community development
 - Developed under Open Source Initiative approved license making it free to use and distribute even commercially

Advantages of using python

- Syntax used is simple to understand and code
- Libraries designed for specific data science tasks
- Combines well with majority of the cloud platform service providers

Integrated development environment (IDE)

- Software application consisting of a cohesive unit of tools required for development
- Designed to simplify software development
- Utilities provided by IDEs include tools for managing, compiling, deploying and debugging software

Features of IDE

- IDE should centralize three key tools that form the crux of software development
 - Source code editor
 - Compiler
 - Debugger
- Additional features
 - Syntax and error highlighting
 - Code completion
 - Version control

Commonly used IDEs

- Spyder
- PyCharm
- Jupyter Notebook
- Atom

Spyder

- Supported across Linux, Mac OS X and Windows platforms
- Available as open source version
- Bundled with Anaconda distribution which comes with all Python libraries
- Developed for Python and specifically data science

Spyder

Spyder (Python 3.6)

File Edit Search Source Run Debug Consoles Projects Tools View Help

Project explorer Editor - E:\GDPL\Flex\Day 1\Session 5\Codes\untitled0.py Outline Variable explorer

untitled0.py*

```
1 # -*- coding: utf-8 -*-
2 """
3 Created on Fri May 10 06:25:29 2019
4
5 @author: Shweta
6 """
7
8
```

untitled0.py

Name	Type	Size	Value
x	int	1	5
y	int	1	7

IPython console

Console 1/A

```
In [5]: print((x>y) or (x==y))
False

In [6]: x>y
Out[6]: False

In [7]: x==y
Out[7]: False

In [8]: print(False or False)
False

In [9]: print((x>y) or (x<=y))
True

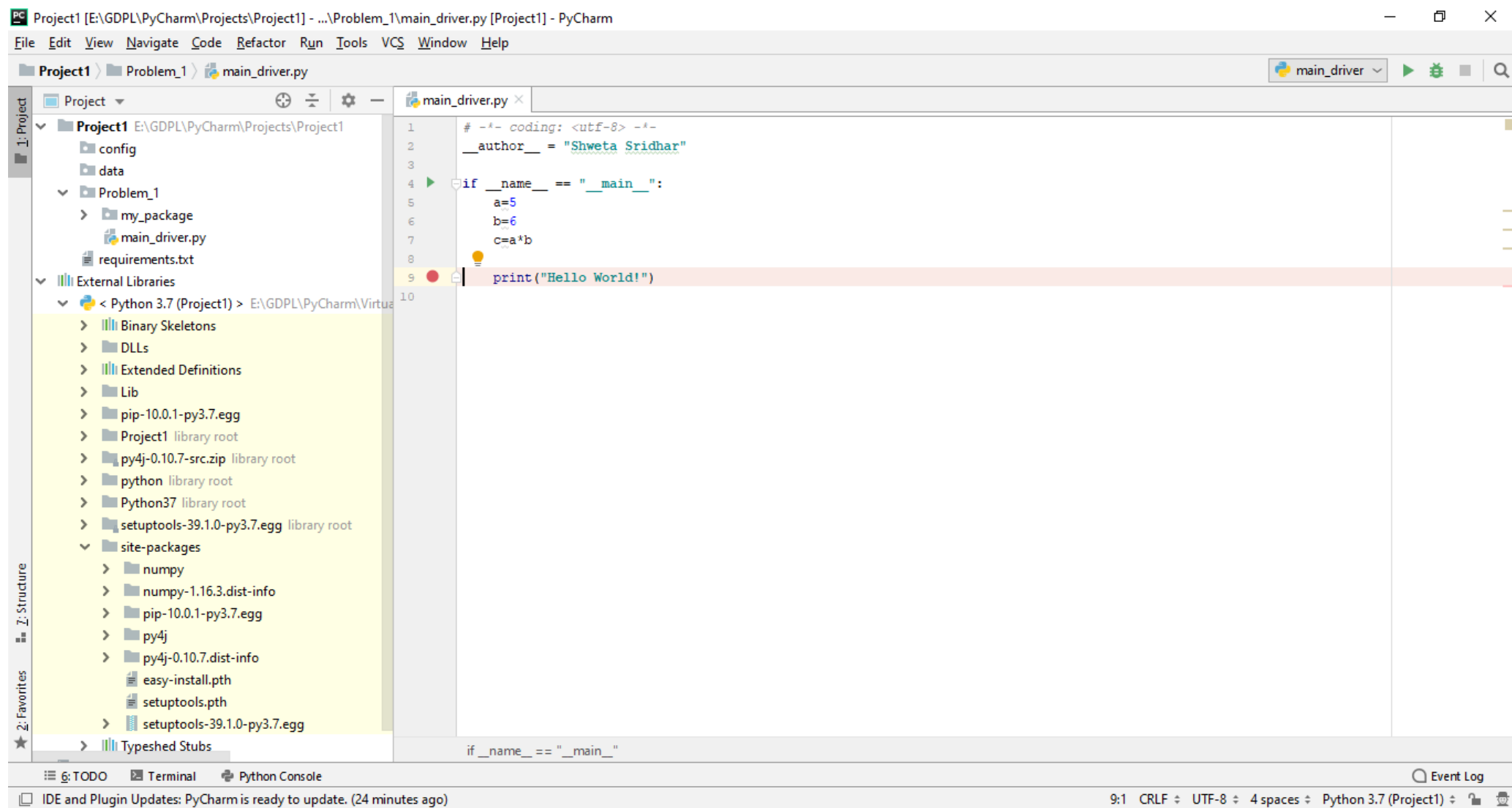
In [10]: print((x>y) or (x<y))
True

In [11]:
```

Permissions: RW End-of-lines: CRLF Encodina: UTF-8 Line: 5 Column: 16 Memory: 72 %

- Features include
 - Code editor with robust syntax and error highlighting
 - Code completion and navigation
 - Debugger
 - Integrated document
- Interface similar to MATLAB and RStudio

- Supported across Linux, Mac OS X and Windows platforms
- Available as community (free open source) and professional (paid) version
- Supports only Python
- Bundled with Anaconda distribution which comes with all Python libraries
 - Can also be installed separately

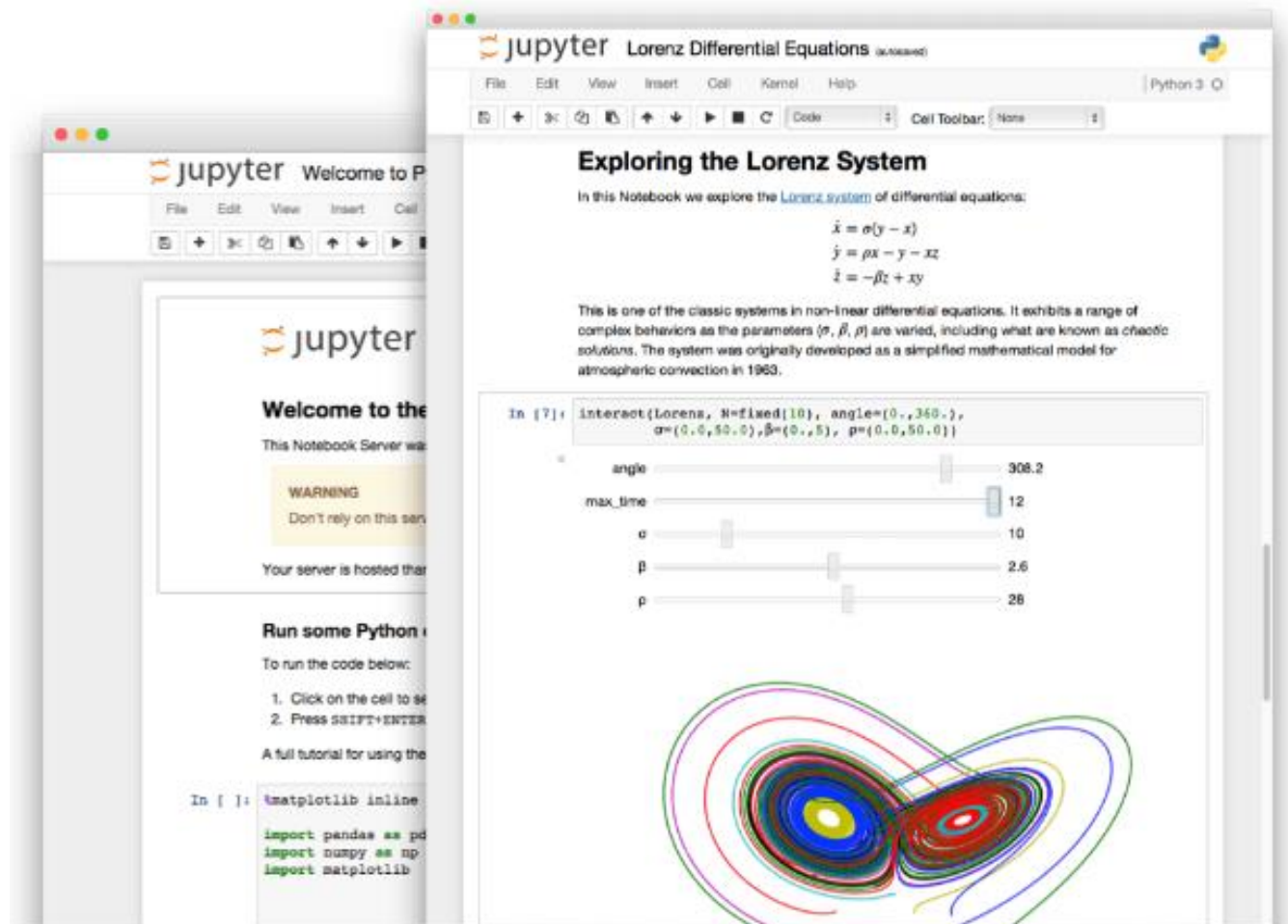


- Features include
 - Code editor provides syntax and error highlighting
 - Code completion and navigation
 - Unit testing
 - Debugger
 - Version control

Jupyter Notebook

- Web application that allows creation and manipulation of notebook documents called 'notebook'
- Supported across Linux, Mac OS X and Windows platforms
- Available as open source version

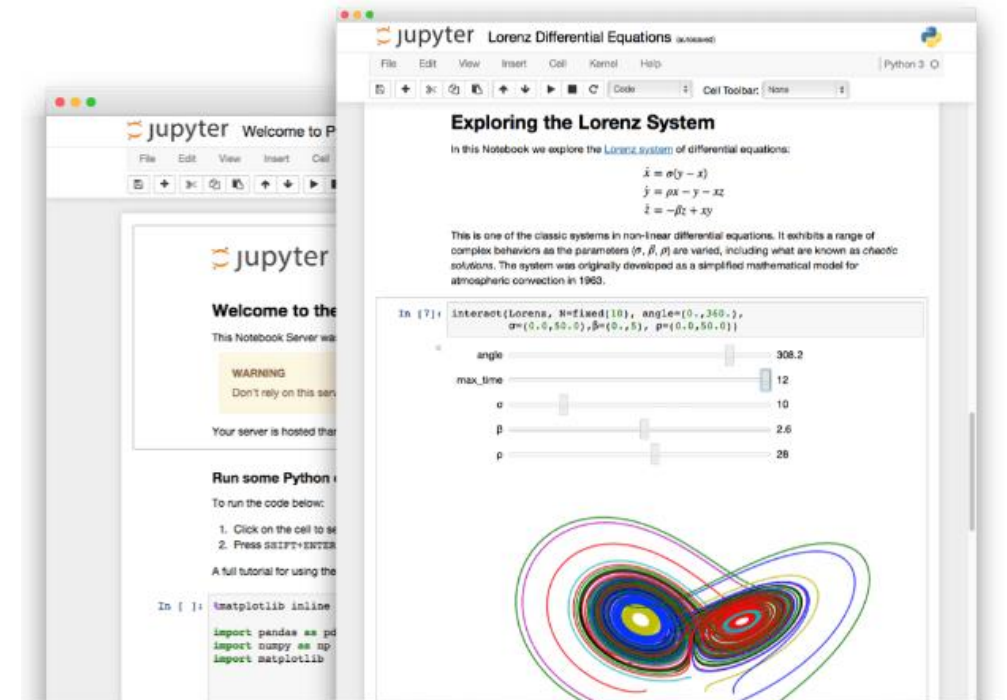
Jupyter Notebook



Source-<https://jupyter.org/>

Jupyter Notebook

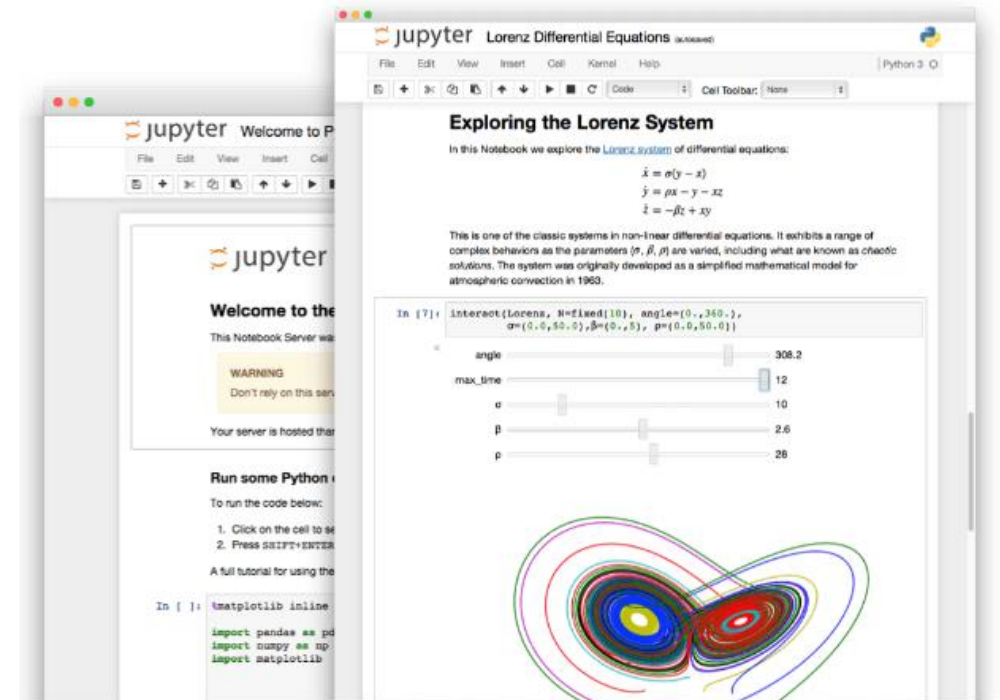
- Bundled with Anaconda distribution or can be installed separately
- Supports Julia, Python, R and Scala
- Consists of ordered collection of input and output cells that contain code, text, plots etc.



Source-<https://jupyter.org/>

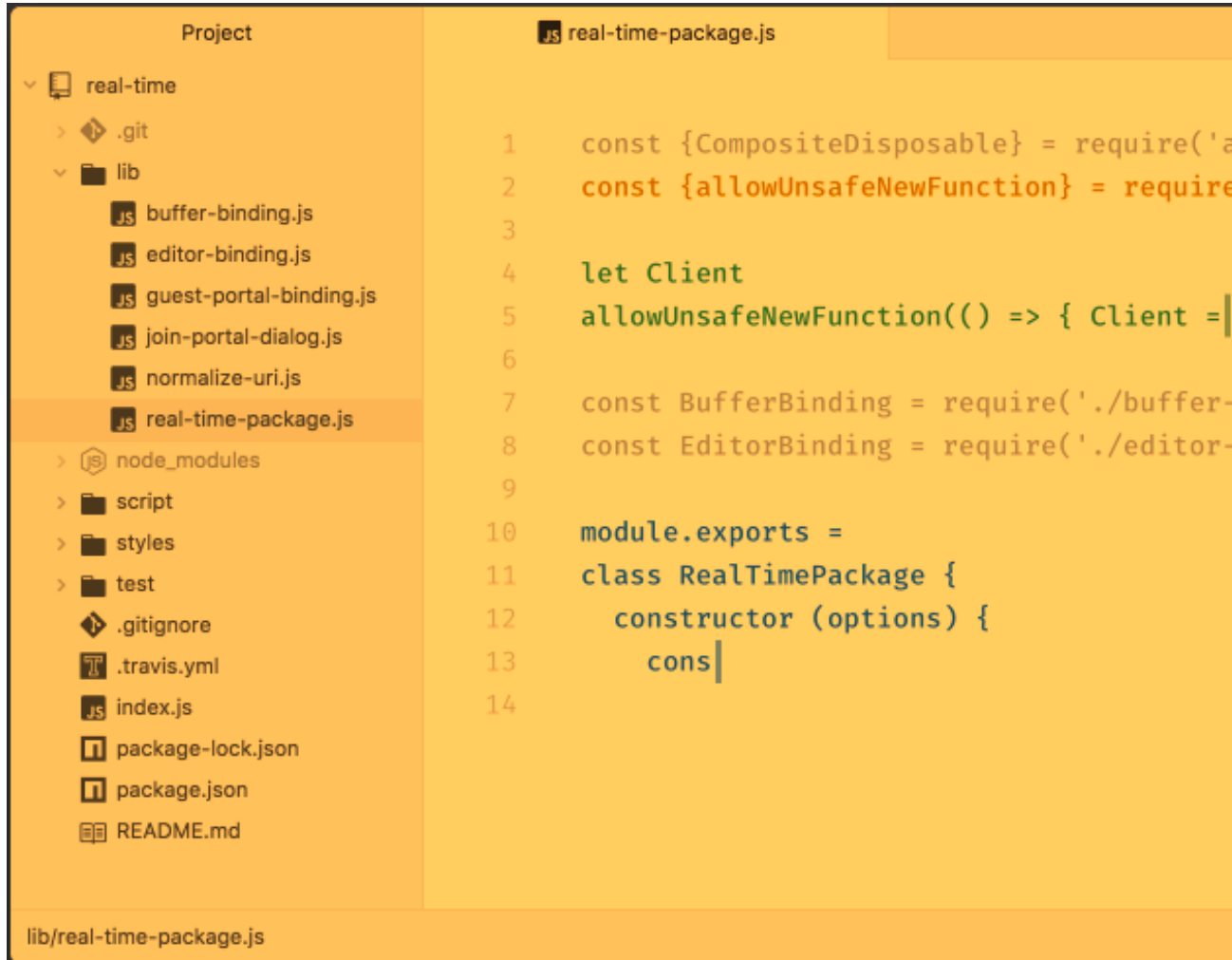
Jupyter Notebook

- Allows sharing of code and narrative text through output formats like PDF, HTML etc.
 - Education and presentation tool
- Lacks most of the features of a good IDE



Source-<https://jupyter.org/>

- Open source text and source code editor
- Supported across Linux, Mac OS X and Windows platforms
- Supports Python, PHP, Java etc.
- Well suited for developers
- Enables users to install plug ins or packages
 - Packages can be installed for code completion, debugging



The screenshot shows the Atom text editor interface. On the left is the 'Project' sidebar with a file explorer. The 'real-time' directory is expanded, showing subdirectories like '.git', 'lib', 'node_modules', 'script', 'styles', and 'test', along with files like '.gitignore', '.travis.yml', 'index.js', 'package-lock.json', 'package.json', and 'README.md'. The 'lib' directory is also expanded, showing several JavaScript files, with 'real-time-package.js' selected. On the right is the code editor, displaying the contents of 'real-time-package.js'. The code is written in JavaScript and includes imports, a class definition, and module exports.

```
1  const {CompositeDisposable} = require('at
2  const {allowUnsafeNewFunction} = require(
3
4  let Client
5  allowUnsafeNewFunction(() => { Client =|
6
7  const BufferBinding = require('./buffer-b
8  const EditorBinding = require('./editor-b
9
10 module.exports =
11 class RealTimePackage {
12   constructor (options) {
13     cons|
14
```

lib/real-time-package.js

Source-<https://atom.io/>

How to choose the best IDE?

- Requirements
- Working with different IDEs helps us understand our own requirement
- In this course, Spyder will be used

Summary

- Popular tools used data science
- Evolution of Python
- Integrated development environment
 - Spyder
 - PyCharm
 - Jupyter Notebook
 - Atom

```
operation == "MIRROR_X":  
    mirror_mod.use_x = True  
    mirror_mod.use_y = False  
    mirror_mod.use_z = False  
operation == "MIRROR_Y":  
    mirror_mod.use_x = False  
    mirror_mod.use_y = True  
    mirror_mod.use_z = False  
operation == "MIRROR_Z":  
    mirror_mod.use_x = False  
    mirror_mod.use_y = False  
    mirror_mod.use_z = True
```

```
#selection at the end -add  
mirror_ob.select= 1  
modifier_ob.select=1  
context.scene.objects.active  
= ("Selected" + str(modifier_ob.name))  
mirror_ob.select = 0  
= bpy.context.selected_objects  
data.objects[one.name].select  
print("please select exactly one mirror")
```

WILLIAM C. LEE

```
def mirror(modifier):  
    #add mirror to the selected  
    #object -mirror_x, mirror_y,  
    #mirror_z  
    mirror_ob = bpy.context.selected_objects[0]  
    mirror_mod = modifier
```

THANK YOU