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# Code Like a Snake Charmer v2.0

## Introduction to Python!

**Jamey Johnston**

**Sr. Data Scientist/Engineer**



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# Jamey Johnston

Dog Dad

**Sr. Data Scientist/Engineer**

 /jameyj

 @STATCowboy



Texas A&M - MS in  
Analytics

LSU - BS in Spatial  
Analysis

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Blog

[STATCowboy.com](https://STATCowboy.com)

Code

[github.com/STATCowboy](https://github.com/STATCowboy)

# Agenda

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- Introduction to Python
- Anaconda / IDEs
- Comments, Numbers and Strings
- Lists, Tuples and Dictionaries
- Pandas
- Control Flows
- Functions
- Packages
- Python and Microsoft
- Demos

Source: <https://www.python.org/community/roadmap/>

# Introduction to Python



## Why Python?

- Expansive Open Source Library of Data Science Tools (Giant Ecosystem)
- Easy language for new programmers
- Microsoft Support in tools like Azure Databricks, Azure Function Apps, Azure Machine Learning, SQL Server 2017+, Microsoft Machine Learning Server
- You can code on a Raspberry Pi (Who doesn't like Pi!)
- The most popular program languages (IEEE Language Rankings 2019 #1)
- Interpreted language, saves you time, no compilation and linking is necessary
- Super Fast!

# Anaconda



Source: <http://www.anaconda.com>

## Anaconda

<https://www.anaconda.com/download/>

Download the 64-bit Python 3.7 version (still can setup Python 3.x environments)



You can use miniconda if you don't want the full environment.  
(I have switched to it).

<https://docs.conda.io/en/latest/miniconda.html>

# Anaconda

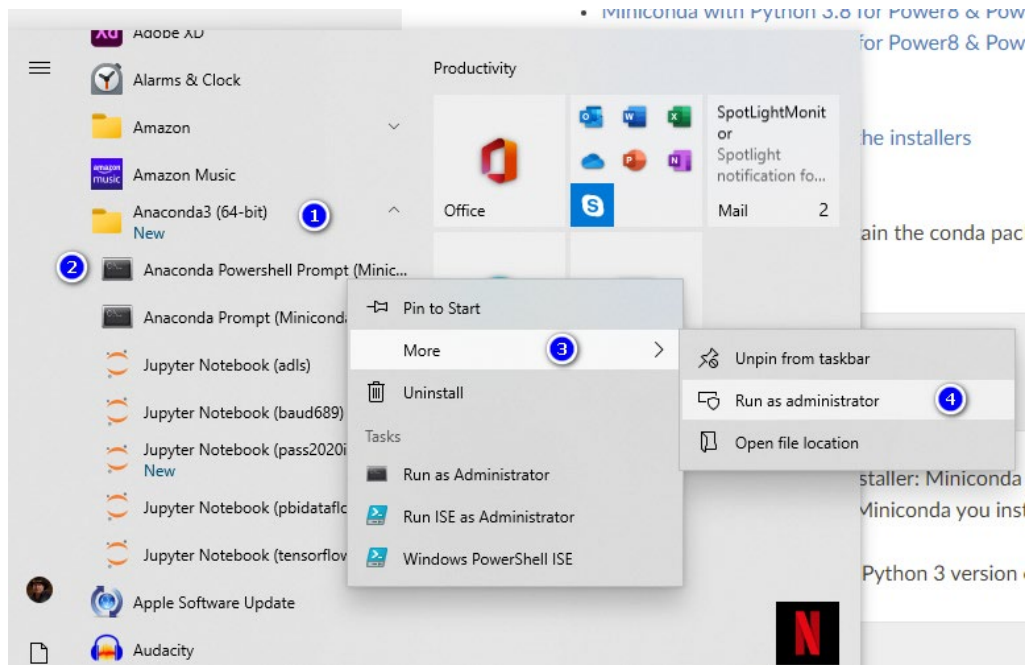
## Conda

Open Source Package Management System  
and Environment Management System

Launch the “Anaconda Prompt” as Administrator to Manage  
Anaconda Environment



# Anaconda Prompt



# Anaconda

## Conda Commands

- Upgrade All Anaconda
  - `conda update --all`
  - `conda update -n <env> --all`
- Setup New Environment (e.g. Python 3.7)
  1. `conda create --name python37 python=3.7`
  2. `conda activate python37`
  3. Install Packages (few examples below)
    - `conda install seaborn`
    - `conda install pylint`
    - `conda install notebook`
    - `conda install scikit-learn`

# Anaconda

## Conda Commands

- List Environments
  - `conda env list`
  - \* indicates active environment
- List Packages in Environment
  - `conda list`
- Remove an Environment
  - `conda env remove --name deleteme`
- Update Package
  - `conda update PACKAGENAME`

# Anaconda

## Conda Commands

- Export Conda Environment to YAML file to build a new environment
  - `conda env export > <filename>.yaml`
  - \* activate the environment to export first
- Create Conda environment from YAML file
  - `conda env create -f <filename>.yaml -n <ENV NAME>`

<https://docs.conda.io/projects/conda/en/latest/user-guide/tasks/manage-environments.html>

# Packages

## conda

Anaconda Distribution package manager (Use conda if using Anaconda)

Generally, try conda first before pip but always look at the package instructions first.

```
conda install pyodbc
```

## pip

PyPA recommended tool for installing Python packages

Some packages are not in the conda repository (e.g. latest tensorflow packages)

```
pip install tensorflow
```

---

# Packages

## Popular Packages

PACKAGE	DETAILS
pandas	High performance, easy use data structures and analysis (DataFrames)
pyodbc	Open Source Python Module for ODBC data sources
matplotlib	2D Plotting library
scikit-learn	Simple tool for data mining and data analysis / statistics
numpy	N-dimensional arrays, linear algebra, random numbers
SciPy	Math, Stats, Science and Engineering package
tensorflow	Google library to train and develop ML models
keras	High-level neural networks API. Runs on top of TensorFlow, CNTK and Theano

DEMO

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# Conda & Packages



# Python IDE

## PyCharm

<https://www.jetbrains.com/pycharm/>

## Spyder

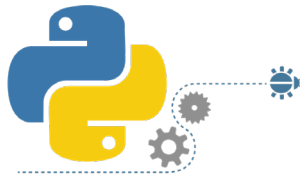
Included in Anaconda Distribution

## Visual Studio Code

<https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/languages/python>

<https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/python/python-tutorial>

<https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=ms-python.python>





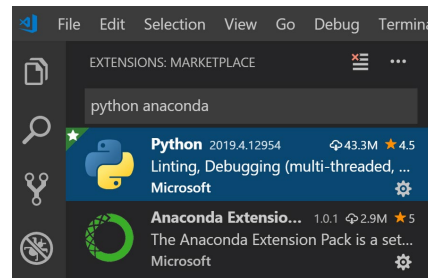
# Visual Studio Code



## VS Code Python Shortcuts

<https://code.visualstudio.com/docs/python/python-tutorial>

- Command Palette (CP) – `ctrl+Shift+P`
- Select Python Interpreter (in CP) – `Python: Select Interpreter`
- Run Selection/Line in Python Terminal – `Shift+Enter`
- Install pylint for Highlighting Syntax – `conda install pylint` (run in all env)
- Install Python and Anaconda Extensions
- IPython console support in Python Interactive window



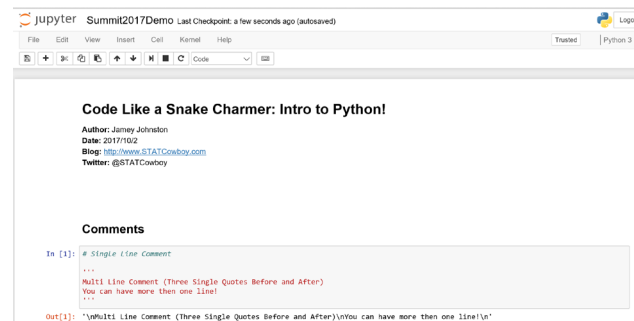
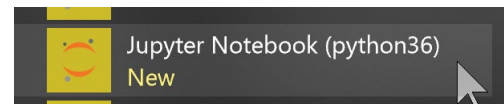
# Jupyter Notebooks



## Computer Code and Rich Text

<http://jupyter-notebook.readthedocs.io/en/latest/>

- Activate desired environment first
- Then to Start a Notebook — `jupyter notebook`



DEMO

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# IDE / Tools



# Comments

## Single Line Comment

# - Pound Sign/Hash is used for single line comments

```
# Single Line Comment
```

## Multi-Line Comment

''' - Three single-quotes before and after the comments

```
'''
```

Multi Line Comment (Three Single Quotes Before and After)

You can have more then one line!

```
'''
```

---

# Numbers

Operators "+, -, \* and /" as you would expect!

```
taxRate = 8.25 / 100
price = 100
tax = price * taxRate
finalPrice = price + tax
print('Tax: ${:,.2f}'.format(tax))
print('Final Price: ${:,.2f}'.format(finalPrice))
```

Tax: \$8.25

Final Price: \$108.25

# Strings

single quotes ('...') or double quotes ("...")

```
simpleString = 'This is a simple string!'
print(simpleString)
simpleStringDouble = "This is a simple string!"
print(simpleStringDouble)
This is a simple string!
This is a simple string!
```

# Strings

## Escape with “\”

```
print('Isn\'t Pass Summit Virtual!')  
Isn't Pass Summit Virtual!
```

# Strings

## Repeat Strings with "\*" and Concatenate with "+"

```
espn = 3*'duh '+' (we still wish MJ was playing!) '+3*'duh '  
print(espn)
```

```
duh duh duh (we still wish MJ was playing!) duh duh duh
```



# Strings

## Slicing/Indices on Strings

Positive indexes start at 0 and Negative start with -1

```
passSummit = 'PASS Summit 2020'
```

```
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
| P | A | S | S |   | S | u | m | m | i | t |   | 2 | 0 | 1 | 9 |
+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+
  0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
-16 -15 -14 -13 -12 -11 -10 -9 -8 -7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1
```

# Strings

## Important Notes

Strings are Immutable (i.e. you can't change them)

`len()` – will return the length of the string

# Lists

## Compound Data Type

Used to group values together.

Comma-separated values/items enclosed by square brackets.

List can contain different types of data but usually they contain the same types.

```
myList = [1,2,3,4]
```

# Lists

## Slice and Index List

```
myList[0]
```

```
myList[-3:] # slicing returns a new list
```

## Concatenate Lists

```
myNewList = myList + [5,6,7,9]
```

# Lists

List are mutable (you can change them!)

```
myNewList[7] = 8
```

## Append to a List

```
myNewList.append(9)
```

# Lists

## Replace a slice (even with a different size)

```
myNewList[2:4] = [1,1]
```

## Length of list

```
len(myNewList)
```

# Tuples

## Number of Values Separated by Commas

```
t = 'PASS', 'Summit', '2020'
```

## Tuples may be Nested

```
nt = t, ('is', 'awesome', '!!')
```

# Tuples

## Tuples are Immutable

```
t[2] = '2020' # Will throw an error!
```



# Dictionaries

## Unordered key/value pairs

```
yearBirth = {'jamey': 1974, 'melanie': 1975, 'jeanna': 1989, 'robyn': 1979}
```

## Delete item in Dictionary

```
del yearBirth['robyn']
```

# Dictionaries

## List Keys (unordered)

```
list(yearBirth.keys())
```

## List Keys (sorted/ordered)

```
sorted(yearBirth.keys())
```

# Pandas



## Series and DataFrame

Labeled Array Data Structures

Input/output Tools (CSV, Excel, ODBC)

[https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user\\_guide/10min.html](https://pandas.pydata.org/pandas-docs/stable/user_guide/10min.html)

# NumPy



## Homogeneous Multidimensional Array

N-dimensional arrays, linear algebra, random numbers

<https://numpy.org/devdocs/user/quickstart.html>

# Indentation (i.e. Copy/Paste don't work!)

## Indentation

Indentation is used to indicate the scope of a block of code (like { ... } in other languages)  
Blank lines do not affect indentation, Same as Comments on a line by themselves

Word of CAUTION: Turn OFF Tabs!!!

If you copy and paste from the internet your indentations will more than likely be Tabs!  
Python cares a great deal about indentation! You will get "indentation errors" if not right.

# Control Flows

## Conditionals / Comparisons

PYTHON CODE	RESULT
==	Equal To
!=	Not Equal To
<	Less Than
<=	Less Than or Equal To
>	Greater Than
>=	Greater Than or Equal To

# If ... Elif (i.e. Then) ... Else

## if ... elif ... else

```
n = 5
m = 10
if n < 10 and m < 10:
    print('n and m are single digit numbers!')
elif n >= 10 and m < 10:
    print('n is a big number and m is a single digit number!')
elif n < 10 and m >= 10:
    print('n is a single digit number and m is a big number!')
else:
    print('n and m are big number!')
```

---

# If and In

## IN Operator on List

```
if 2 in [1, 2, 3, 4]:  
    print('Found it!')  
else:  
    print('Keep looking!')
```



# For Loops

## for Loops

```
for i in [1, 2, 3, 4]:  
    print(i)
```

```
wordList = ['Jamey', 'Melanie', 'Stefanie', 'Robyn']  
for word in wordList:  
    print('Family member name:', word)
```

# For and Range

## Range Function

```
r = range(5)
print(r)
for num in r:
    print(r[num])
```

# For and Zip

## Loop over two or more lists

```
questions = ['name', 'birth year', 'occupation']  
answers = ['Jamey Johnston', '1974', 'Data Scientist']  
for q, a in zip(questions, answers):  
    print('What is your {0}?  It is {1}.'.format(q, a))
```

# For Loop and Dictionaries

## Retrieve Key/Value of List in Loop, Sorted by Key

```
yearBirth = {'jamey': 1974, 'melanie': 1975, 'jeanna': 1989}  
for k, v in sorted(yearBirth.keys()):  
    print(k, 'was born in the year ', v)
```

# Break, Continue, Else in Loops

## break, continue and else

```
for n in range(2, 10):  
    for x in range(2, n):  
        if n % x == 0:  
            print(n, 'equals', x, '*', n//x)  
            break  
    else:  
        # loop fell through without finding a factor  
        print(n, 'is a prime number')
```

# Try Statements

**break and continue ... try and except, pass and finally, too**

```
while True:
    txt = input('Enter number (integers only!):')
    try:
        integer = int(txt)
    except:
        print('Please enter integer only!')
        continue
    print('You entered the integer,', integer)
    break
print('Done!')
```

# While Loops

## while Loops

```
num = 0
while num < 10:
    print(num)
    num = num+1
```

# Functions

## Simple Function

# NOTE: non-default parameters must be first!

```
def greetSummit(year, name=None):  
    if name is not None:  
        print('Welcome to PASS Summit ', year, ', ', name, '!', sep='')  
    else:  
        print('Welcome to PASS Summit ', year, '!', sep='')
```

```
greetSummit(2020)  
greetSummit(2020, 'Jamey')
```

---



# Classes/Objects

## Simple Class and Objects

```
class Database:
    def __init__(self, instance):
        self.instance = instance

    def mssql(self, version):
        print(self.instance + " is MSSQL version " + version + " and is Clustered!")

    def oracle(self):
        print(self.instance + " is Oracle and has crashed! Call Larry!")

def main():
    prod = Database("prod")
    prod.oracle()
    dev = Database("dev")
    dev.mssql("2020")

if __name__ == "__main__":
    main()
```

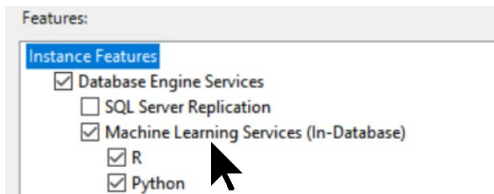
DEMO

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# Python Demos



# Python and Microsoft SQL Server 2017+



## sp\_execute\_external\_script

Executes Python via T-SQL in MSSQL 2017+

Install Machine Learning Services (In-Database)

Anaconda Distribution installed with MLS

New [revoscalepy](#) library – scale and performance

Executes outside the SQL Server process

Data returned as a pandas data frame

Also, supports R

```
sp_execute_external_script
    @language = N'language' ,
    @script = N'script',

    @input_data_1 = ] 'input_data_1'
    [ , @input_data_1_name = ] N'input_data_1_name' ]
    [ , @output_data_1_name = 'output_data_1_name' ]
    [ , @parallel = 0 | 1 ]
    [ , @params = ] N'@parameter_name data_type [ OUT | OUTPUT ] [ ,...n ]'
    [ , @parameter1 = ] 'value1' [ OUT | OUTPUT ] [ ,...n ]
    [ WITH <execute_option> ]

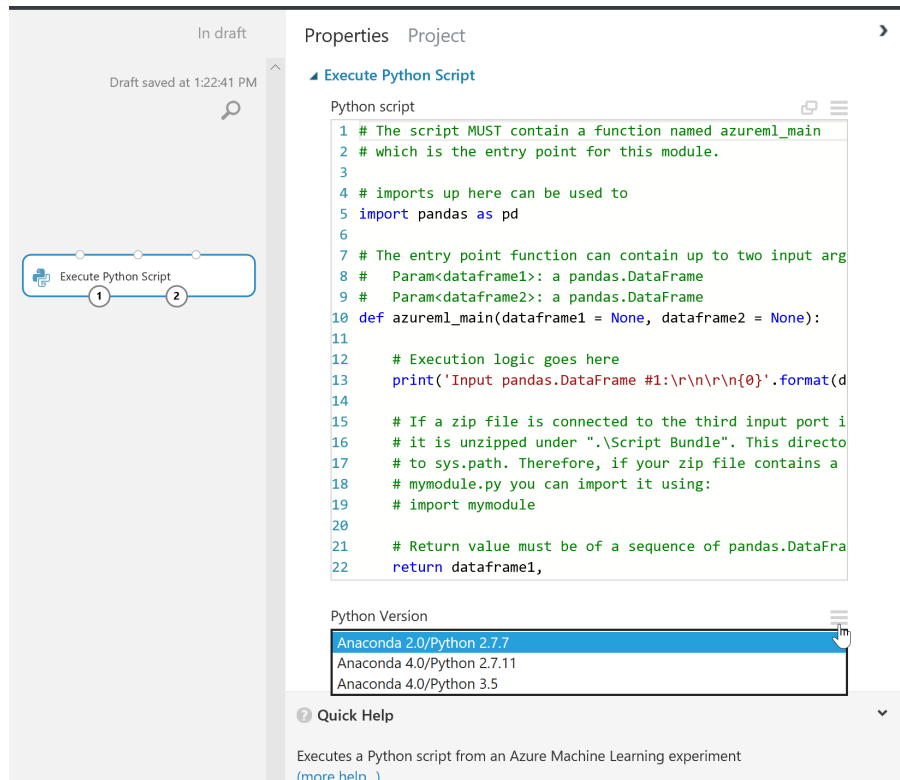
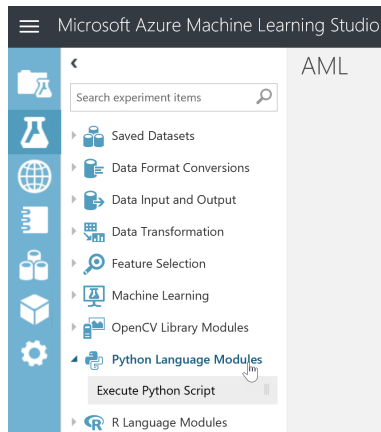
[;]

<execute_option>::=
{
    { RESULT SETS UNDEFINED }
    | { RESULT SETS NONE }
    | { RESULT SETS ( <result_sets_definition> ) }
}

<result_sets_definition> ::=
{
    (
        { column_name
          data_type
          [ COLLATE collation_name ]
          [ NULL | NOT NULL ] }
        [ ,...n ]
    )
    | AS OBJECT
      [ db_name . [ schema_name ] . | schema_name . ]
      {table_name | view_name | table_valued_function_name }
    | AS TYPE [ schema_name.]table_type_name
}
}
```

# Python and Azure Machine Learning

## Execute Python Script



# Python and Azure App Services

## Web Apps on a Fully Managed Platform

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/app-service/>



# Python and Azure Functions

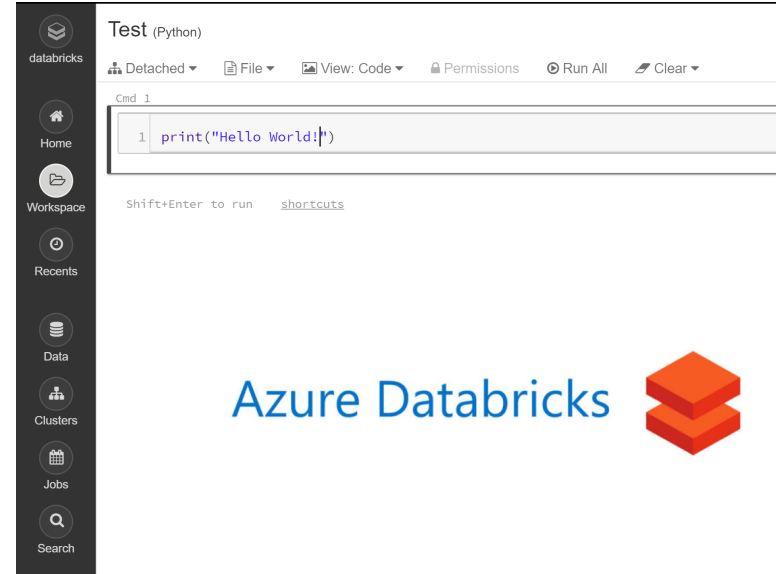
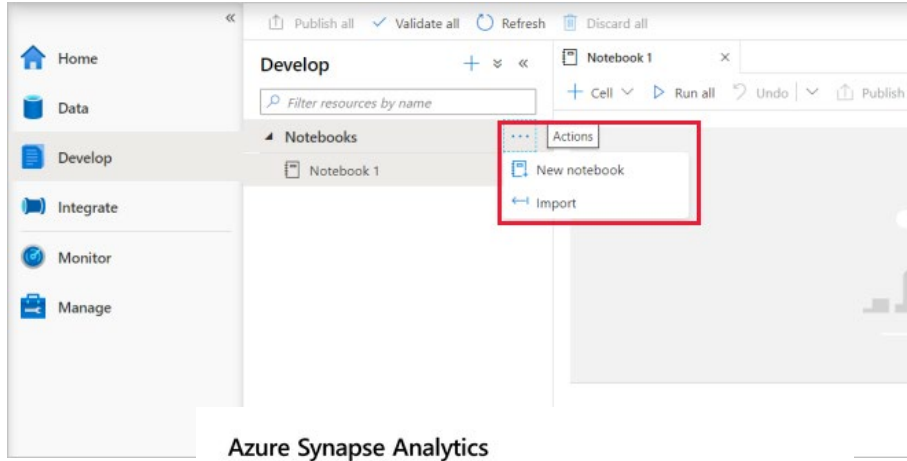
## Serverless Compute Platform



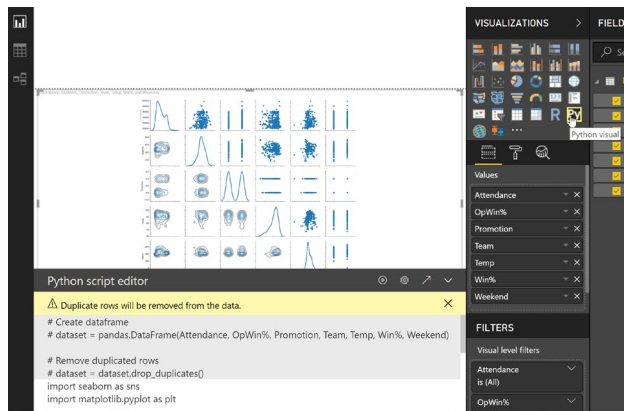
<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/services/functions/>

<https://azure.microsoft.com/en-us/blog/announcing-the-general-availability-of-python-support-in-azure-functions/>

# Python & Azure Synapse Analytics & Databricks



# Python and Power BI



## Visuals/Scripts

Get Data

python

All

Other

All



Python script

Run a Python script on a local Python installation to import data frames.

## Options

### GLOBAL

- Data Load
  - Power Query Editor
  - DirectQuery
  - R scripting
  - Python scripting
  - Security
  - Privacy
  - Updates
  - Usage Data
  - Diagnostics
  - Preview features
  - Auto recovery
- ### CURRENT FILE
- Data Load
  - Regional Settings
  - Privacy
  - Auto recovery
  - Query reduction
  - Report settings

### Python script options

To choose a home directory for Python, select a detected Python installation from the drop-down list, or select Other and browse to the location you want.

Detected Python home directories:

Other

Set a Python home directory:

C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\envs\python37

Browse

[How to install Python](#)

To choose which Python integrated development environment (IDE) you want Power BI Desktop to launch, select a detected IDE from the drop-down list, or select Other to browse to another IDE on your machine.

Detected Python IDEs:

Visual Studio Code

[Learn more about Python IDEs](#)

[Change temporary storage location](#)

Note: Sometimes, Python custom visuals automatically install additional packages. For those to work, the temporary storage folder name must be written in Latin characters (letters in the English alphabet).

## Python script

```
Script
import pandas as pd
baseball1PD = pd.read_csv('C:\\Users\\jff\\OneDrive\\Documents\\SQL Server\\SQL Summit 2017\\Python\\baseball1PD.csv')
```

The script will run with the following Python installation C:\ProgramData\Anaconda3\envs\python37.

To configure your settings and change which Python installation you want to run, go to Options and settings.

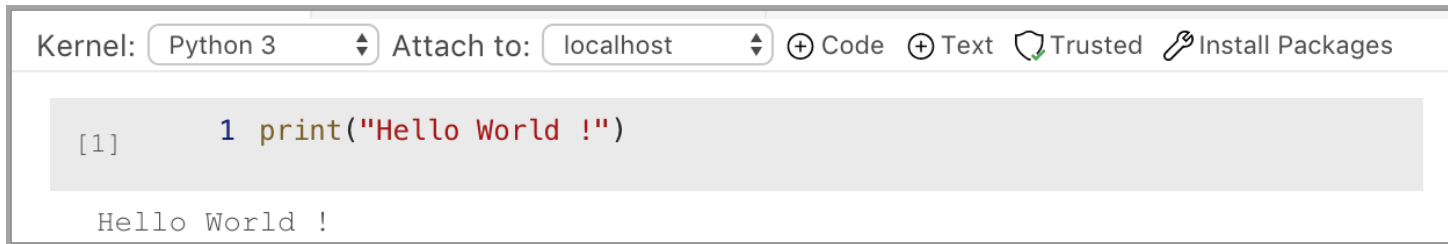
## Set Env



# Python and Azure Data Studio

## Run Python in Azure Data Studio

- <https://docs.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/azure-data-studio/notebooks/notebooks-python-kernel?view=sql-server-ver15>



The screenshot displays the Azure Data Studio interface for a Python kernel. At the top, a toolbar shows 'Kernel: Python 3', 'Attach to: localhost', and buttons for '+ Code', '+ Text', 'Trusted' (with a shield icon), and 'Install Packages'. Below this, a code editor shows a single line of Python code: `1 print("Hello World !")`. The output area below the code shows the result: `[1] Hello World !`.

# References

## Python Docs

<https://docs.python.org/3/reference/introduction.html>

## Coursera

<https://www.coursera.org/specializations/python>

## MS Academy

<https://academy.microsoft.com/en-us/professional-program/tracks/data-science/>

# References

## The Hitchhiker's Guide to Python!

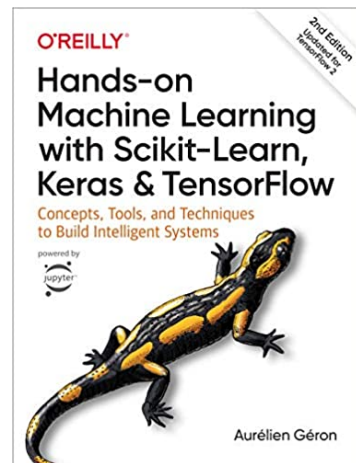
<http://docs.python-guide.org/en/latest/>

## Google

<https://developers.google.com/edu/python/?hl=en>

## Good Book

**Hands-On Machine Learning with Scikit-Learn, Keras, and TensorFlow:  
Concepts, Tools, and Techniques to Build Intelligent Systems 2nd Edition**



# Thank you

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