

Python 1 - Overview

Bootcamp will cover Python fundamentals while making a music playlist program

- Evaluating primitive types in python: `type()`
- Declaring variables and variable declaration conventions: `=`
- Math Operators and string concatenation: `(+ , - , * , / , %)`
- IF and WHILE statements with conditional operators: `(== , > , >= , break)`
- User input: `input()`
- Data collections - Lists: `([], append(), insert(), del, pop(), len(), sort())`
- Data collections - Dictionaries: `({ }, [], insert(), del, clear(), keys(), values())`
- Declaring custom functions: `def, return`
- Classes and object oriented programming: `class(), __init__(), methods`
- Automating with FOR loops: `for, in`

Jupyter Notebook

This is a web-based application (runs in the browser) that is used to interpret Python code.

- To add more code cells (or blocks) click on the '+' button in the top left corner
- There are 3 cell types in Jupyter:
 - Code: Used to write Python code
 - Markdown: Used to write texts (can be used to write explanations and other key information)
 - NBConvert: Used convert Jupyter (.ipynb) files to other formats (HTML, LaTeX, etc.)
- To run Python code in a specific cell, you can click on the 'Run' button at the top or press **Shift + Enter**
- The number sign (#) is used to insert comments when coding to leave messages for yourself or others. These comments will not be interpreted as code and are overlooked by the program

Data Types

- Four primitive types in Python
 1. Integers
 2. Booleans
 3. Floats
 4. Strings
- Types may be changed using `int()`, `str()`, `float()`, and `bool()` methods

```
In [1]: # The type() function will return the data type of the data passed to it  
        type("Hello!")
```

Out[1]: str

```
In [2]: type(True)
```

Out[2]: bool

```
In [3]: type(3.14)
```

Out[3]: float

```
In [4]: type(3)
```

Out[4]: int

```
In [5]: # Casting - converting from one data type to another  
        print(type(float(3)))  
        print(int(3.55))
```

<class 'float'>
3

```
In [6]: # Try to cast a string to a boolean so that it returns false  
        print(bool(''))
```

False

```
In [7]: # Try to cast an int to a boolean so that it returns false  
        print(bool(0))
```

False

Variables

- May consist of letters, numbers, and underscores, but not spaces.
 - **Cannot start with a number.**
- Avoid using Python keywords (for, if, and, or, etc.)
- Be careful when using 1s and lower case ls, as well as 0s and Os.
- Keep it short.
- Example: phone_num = 647606

```
In [8]: # In the code below, the variable `hours_worked` has been assigned
# an integer value of 10.
hours_worked = 10
```

```
In [9]: print(hours_worked)
```

10

Math Operators

- Addition, Subtraction, Multiplication and Division may be done using basic math operators (+, -, *, /, %).
- Many built-in string methods (title, upper, lower, index, split).
- Python will also try to interpret your code with other data types
 - (+) may be used with strings!

```
In [ ]: # Create two variables, price1 and price2 that have float values representing
price1 = 3.40
price2 = 2.51

# Create a new variable whose value is the sum of the prices
tot_price = price1 + price2
# Python can perform all the typical mathematical operations
diff_price = price1 - price2
mult_price = price1 * price2
div_price = price1 / price2
print(tot_price)
```

Functions

- We cannot perform math on strings, as it sometimes doesn't make sense
- Instead we use functions, prewritten sets of instructions
- To use a function on a string, we use the **dot operator**
- The general form will be *string_variable.function_name(function_arguments)*
- We'll talk more about functions later in the session

```
In [11]: #A few string functions
employment = "I work with python"
print(employment.title())
print(employment.lower())

print(employment.index("work"))
print(employment.split(" "))
print(employment.replace("python", "Finance"))
```

```
I Work With Python
i work with python
2
['I', 'work', 'with', 'python']
I work with Finance
```

```
In [12]: # With F strings, variables go directly into a string! Even methods!
name = "Seamus"
tool = "python"
print(f"{name} works with {tool.upper()}")
```

```
Seamus works with PYTHON
```

```
In [13]: # A boolean can only have one of two values. Either they are "True" or "False"
# Variables "yes" and "no" have been assigned boolean variables of "True" and "False"

yes = True
no = False
```

IF and WHILE Statements

- Will only run indented code if condition is true
- Make use of **conditional operators** to create tests
 - (==) will return true if both variables are equal
 - (>) will return true if left variable is larger
 - (>=) will return if left variable is larger or equal to right variable
- IF will only run indented code once, WHILE will run indented code until condition is no longer true

```
In [14]: # Boolean variables are generally used for conditional statements such as a
# The below lines of code uses boolean variables to determine whether or no
if yes:
    print("True Statement!")

if no:
    print("Will not print")
```

True Statement!

```
In [15]: #New variable to keep track of total number of employees
dept_size = 10
```

```
In [16]: # if else statments can also be used with math or anything really (like str

if dept_size >=0 and dept_size < 20:
    print(f"Small Department: {dept_size}")
elif dept_size < 50:
    print(f"Medium Department: {dept_size}")
else:
    print(f"Large Department: {dept_size}")
```

Small Department: 10

```
In [17]: # While loops will keep running a loop of code until the intial condition i
# It is important to always have a breaking condition to stop the loop so i
limit = 10
dept_size = 0
while dept_size < limit:
    print(dept_size)
    dept_size += 1

    if dept_size == 8:
        break # The 'break' statement in Python is used to close/end a loop
```

0
1
2
3
4
5
6
7

Lists

- Collection of items in a particular order
- They are used to store data and can be assigned to variables just like integers and strings
- Indexing (order) starts from 0
- Accessing items in a list can be done with square brackets ([])
- Items can be easily added to lists using append() and insert() methods

In [18]: *# Lists are a collection of data. List numberings always start from 0.*

```
banks = ["RBC", "CIBC", "TD", "BMO"]
print(banks[0]) # Here the first item in the list is at index 0
print(banks[3]) # The third item in the list is at index 4

#Can use a colon to indicate range of indices
print(banks[0:3]) # From the first to third item
print(banks[:1])
print(banks[2:])

#Negative indexing goes from Right to Left, starting from -1
print(banks[-1])

#Reassign values with square brackets as well
banks[0] = "Scotiabank"
print(banks)

#Cannot do artists[4] = ""
```

```
RBC
BMO
['RBC', 'CIBC', 'TD']
['RBC']
['TD', 'BMO']
BMO
['Scotiabank', 'CIBC', 'TD', 'BMO']
```

In [19]: *# add value to end of a list - Canadian Western Bank*

```
# The .append() function can be used!
banks.append("CWB")
print(banks)
```

```
['Scotiabank', 'CIBC', 'TD', 'BMO', 'CWB']
```

In [20]: *# add value to the start of a list - First Nations Bank of Canada*

```
banks.insert(0, "FNBC")
print(banks)

# Return the length of the list
len(banks)
```

```
['FNBC', 'Scotiabank', 'CIBC', 'TD', 'BMO', 'CWB']
```

Out[20]: 6

```
In [21]: # Remove list entries
```

```
del banks[4]
print(banks)
```

```
['FNBC', 'Scotiabank', 'CIBC', 'TD', 'CWB']
```

```
In [40]: # Add back RBC to the list at index 5,
# Insert BMO at index 1
# Delete CIBC from the list
# Print banks to make sure you did it right!
banks.append('RBC')
banks[1] = 'BMO'
banks[2] = 'Scotiabank'
print(banks)
```

```
['FNBC', 'BMO', 'Scotiabank', 'TD', 'CWB', 'RBC']
```

Dictionaries

- Collection of key-value pairs
- No positions as with lists, values stored at specific key
 - keys can be of any data type
- Accessing values in a dictionary can still be done with square brackets ([])
- Declared using braces ({ })

```
In [22]: # collection of "data" which is unordered, changeable, and not indexed. The
employee = { "name": "Peter", "employee_num": 314425, "department": "IT" }
# Here, 'name', 'employee_num', and 'department' are keys, and 'Peter', '31
print(employee)
```

```
{'name': 'Peter', 'employee_num': 314425, 'department': 'IT'}
```

```
In [23]: # Access key values using ['key_name']
employee["name"]
```

```
Out[23]: 'Peter'
```

```
In [24]: # Reassign a key value
employee["department"] = "Finance"
print(employee["department"])
```

```
Finance
```

```
In [25]: # Add a new key
employee["management"] = False
print(employee)
```

```
{'name': 'Peter', 'employee_num': 314425, 'department': 'Finance', 'management': False}
```

```
In [26]: # Can remove a key easily using del
# Other keys are unaffected when you use 'del' to remove a key
del employee["management"]
print(employee)
```

```
{'name': 'Peter', 'employee_num': 314425, 'department': 'Finance'}
```

```
In [27]: #Dictionary methods return iterables
print(employee.items())
print(employee.keys())
print(employee.values())

# Cannot do print(employee.keys[0]) because it is not a list
# Iterables are data objects that can be 'iterated' over, like in loops
# Iterables to be used with keyword IN ('IN' example is covered in the next
```

```
dict_items([('name', 'Peter'), ('employee_num', 314425), ('department', 'Finance')])
dict_keys(['name', 'employee_num', 'department'])
dict_values(['Peter', 314425, 'Finance'])
```

```
In [28]: # You can use dictionaries and lists in 'if' statements.

#Will look through keys by default
if "name" in employee:
    print("Yes, name is one of the keys in this dictionary")
else:
    print("no")
```

Yes, name is one of the keys in this dictionary

For Loops

- Execute a block of code once for each item in collection (List/Dictionary)
- Declare temporary variable to iterate through collection
- Can be used in combination with IF statements


```
In [29]: #Loop through banks list
for bank in banks:
    print(bank)
```

```
FNBC
Scotiabank
CIBC
TD
CWB
```

```
In [30]: #Loop through pairs in employee dictionary
for key in employee:
    print(key)

for key, value in employee.items():
    print(f"{key}: {value}")
```

```
name
employee_num
department
name: Peter
employee_num: 314425
department: Finance
```

```
In [31]: # Use RANGE to specify a number of iterations
for i in range(len(banks)): # The len() function returns the length of the
    print(i)
```

```
0
1
2
3
4
```

```
In [39]: # Make a loop that prints all odd values from 1 to 21
for i in range(1,22,2):
    print(i)
```

```
1
3
5
7
9
11
13
15
17
19
21
```

Functions

- Named blocks of code that do one specific job
- Functions are also referred to as methods
- Prevents rewriting of code that accomplishes the same task
- Keyword *def* used to declare functions
- Variables may be passed to functions

```
In [32]: # In this function 'name', 'employee_num', and 'department' are required va
def description(name, employee_num, department):
    print(f"{name} - Employee Number: {employee_num} - Dept: {department}")

description("Mike", 12210, "Marketing")
description(employee['name'], employee['employee_num'], employee['department'])
```

```
Mike - Employee Number: 12210 - Dept: Marketing
Peter - Employee Number: 314425 - Dept: Finance
```

Classes

- Object-orientated programming approach popular and efficient
- Define classes of real-world things or situations (can be thought of as creating your own data type)
 - Attributes of various data types
 - Functions inside of a class are the same except called methods
 - Methods may be accessed using the dot operator
- Instantiate objects of your classes
- `__init__` method used to prefill attributes
- Capitalize class names

```
In [33]: class Employee():
    """A simple attempt to represent an employee."""
    def __init__(self, name, employee_num, department ):
        self.name = name
        self.employee_num = employee_num
        self.department = department

    def description(self): # Creating a function (a.k.a method) that can be
        print(f"{self.name} (employee number: {self.employee_num}) - Dept:
```

```
In [34]: employee1 = Employee("Mike", 12210, "Marketing")
employee2 = Employee("Peter", 31445, "IT")
employee1.description()
employee2.description()
```

Mike (employee number: 12210) - Dept: Marketing
Peter (employee number: 31445) - Dept: IT

User Input

- Pauses your program and waits for the user to enter some text
- Variable used with Input() will be a **string** even if user inputs an integer
 - Will need to make use of **type casting**.

```
In [35]: #Ask user for a name
my_age = input("Enter your age.\n")
print(f"Entered age is {my_age}")
print(f"You were born in {2020 - int(my_age)}")
```

Enter your age.
22
Entered age is 22
You were born in 1998

Putting it all Together

- Let's take user input and create a new **Employee**
- We can then use our class methods easily!

```
In [36]: employee_input = input("Enter your name, employee number and department.\n")
name = employee_input.split(' ')[0]
employee_num = employee_input.split(' ')[1]
department = employee_input.split(' ')[2]
new_employee = Employee(name, employee_num, department)
new_employee.description()
```

Enter your name, employee number and department.
Seamus 31445 Data
Seamus (employee number: 31445) - Dept: Data

In []:

