**Book: Data Analysis with Pandas and Python**

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**Chapter 1 : Jupyter Notebook**

Jupyter Notebook is used to create interactive notebook documents that can contain live code, equations, visualizations, media, and other computational outputs. Jupyter Notebook is often used by programmers, data scientists and students to document and demonstrate coding workflows or simply experiment with code. Take note of the followings as it relates to you.

* There are two modes in Jupiter: Edit mode and command mode.
* Edit Mode (Green): This is indicated by a green line, and this is a mode for typing. Press “ENTER” to enable.
* Command Mode (Blue): Press the ESC key to activate the command mode while in the edit mode. The command mode is indicated by blue line.
  1. Under the command mode: Press A : insert cell above.
  2. Under the command mode: Press B : insert cell below.
  3. Under the command mode: Press M : to activate Markdown (text input).
  4. Under the command mode: Press Y : to activate code input.
  5. Under the command mode: Press H: to activate shortcut note.
* There are two methods of executing command code:
  1. If you want to execute a code and stay in the same cell; Press Control + Enter.
  2. If you want to execute a code and move to the next cell; Press Shift + Enter.

**Chapter 2 : Python Crash Course**

**COMMENTS:**

Comments in Python is the inclusion of short descriptions along with the code to increase its readability. There are three types of comments in Python:

1. Single line Comments
2. Multiline Comments
3. String Literals
4. Docstring Comments

Single-Line Comments:

* Python single-line comment starts with the hashtag symbol (#) with no white spaces and lasts till the end of the line. If the comment exceeds one line, then put a hashtag on the next line and continue the Python Comment.
* Python’s single-line comments are proved useful for supplying short explanations for variables, function declarations, and expressions.

Multi-Line Comments

* Python does not provide the option for multiline comments. However, there are different ways through which we can write multiline comments.
* Multiline comments using multiple hashtags (#): We can multiple hashtags (#) to write multiline comments in Python. Each line will be considered as a single-line comment.

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String Literals

* Python ignores the string literals that are not assigned to a variable so we can use these string literals as Python Comments.
* Single-line comments using string literals: On executing the above code, we can see that there will not be any output, so we use the strings with triple quotes(“””) as multiline comments.

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Docstring

* Python docstring is the string literals with triple quotes that are appeared right after the function.
* It is used to associate documentation that has been written with Python modules, functions, classes, and methods.
* It is added right below the functions, modules, or classes to describe what they do. In Python, the docstring is then made available via the \_\_doc\_\_ attribute.

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**DATA TYPES**

Python has the following data types built-in by default, in these categories:

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1. None: The No keyword is used to define a null value, or no value at all. None is not the same as 0, False, or an empty string. None is a data type of its own (NoneType) and only None can be None.

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